

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Новомосковский институт (филиал)  
федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего  
образования «Российский химико-технологический университет имени Д.И. Менделеева»

И.о. директора НИ (Ф) РХТУ им. Д.И. Менделеева

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Земляков Ю.Д.

2017 г.



**Рабочая программа дисциплины**

Иностранный язык

Уровень высшего образования Бакалавриат

Направление подготовки 15.03.04  
«Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств»

Направленность (профиль) подготовки «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств»

Квалификация выпускника Бакалавр  
(бакалавр, магистр, дипломированный специалист)

Форма обучения заочная  
(очная, очно-заочная и др.)

г. Новомосковск – 2017г.

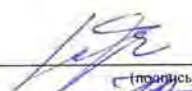
Рабочая программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 15.03.04 «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств» направленность «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств», утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 12 марта 2015 г. № 200.

**Разработчик (ки):**

НИ РХТУ  
(место работы)  
НИ РХТУ  
(место работы)

к.псих.н., доцент

ст. преподаватель

  
(подпись)

/Горюнова Е.М./


/Алексеева Н.В./

Рабочая программа рассмотрена и одобрена на заседании кафедры Русский и иностранные языки

Протокол № 1 от 31.08 2017

Зав.кафедрой,

к.филолог.н, доцент

  
(подпись)

/Шатрова Т.И./

**Эксперт:**

НИ РХТУ  
(место работы)

зав. кафедрой АПП, д.т.н., профессор

  
(подпись)

/Вент Д.П./

Рабочая программа согласована с деканом факультета Заочного и очно-заочного обучения

Декан факультета, к.т.н., доцент

(подпись)



/Стекольников А.Ю./

« 31 » 08 2017г

Рабочая программа согласована с учебно-методическим управлением НИ РХТУ

Руководитель, д.х.н., профессор

  
(подпись)

/Кизим Н.Ф./

« 31 » 08 2017г

## 1. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

### Нормативные документы, используемые при разработке основной образовательной программы

Нормативную правовую базу разработки рабочей программы дисциплины составляют:

Федеральный закон от 29 декабря 2012 года № 273-ФЗ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» (с учетом дополнений и изменений);

«Порядок организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по образовательным программам высшего образования — программам бакалавриата, программам специализации, программам магистратуры», утвержденный приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от 05.04.2017 N 301;

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт высшего образования (ФГОС ВО) (ФГОС-3+) по направлению подготовки 15.03.04. «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств», утвержденный приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 12.03.2015 г. N 200 (Зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 27.03.2015 г. N 36578) (далее – стандарт);

Нормативно-методические документы Минобрнауки России;

Устав ФГБОУ ВО РХТУ им. Д.И. Менделеева;

Положение о Новомосковском институте (филиале) РХТУ им. Д.И. Менделеева.

Локальные акты Новомосковского института (филиала) РХТУ им. Д.И. Менделеева (далее Институт).

### Область применения программы

Программа дисциплины является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы по направлению подготовки 15.03.04. «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств», направленность (профиль) «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств» (уровень бакалавриата), соответствующей требованиям ФГОС ВО 15.03.04. «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств», утвержденный приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 12.03.2015 г. N 200 (Зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 27.03.2015 г. N 36578).

### 2. ЦЕЛЬ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Целью освоения дисциплины является формирование способности к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия

Задачи преподавания дисциплины:

- комплексное формирование речевых умений в устной и письменной речи, языковых навыков и социокультурной осведомленности в диапазоне указанных уровней коммуникативной компетенции;
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений с использованием ресурсов на иностранном языке в ходе аудиторной и самостоятельной работы;
- комплексное формирование речевых умений в устной и письменной речи, навыков работы с разными видами текстов;
- расширение кругозора и повышение общей гуманитарной культуры и информационного запаса у студентов;
- развитие информационной культуры: поиск и систематизация необходимой информации, определение степени ее достоверности, реферирование и использование для создания собственных текстов различной направленности; работа с большими объемами информации на иностранном языке;
- формирование готовности к восприятию чужой культуры во всех её проявлениях, способности адекватно реагировать на проявления незнакомого и преодолевать коммуникативные барьеры, связанные с этим;
- воспитание толерантности и уважения к духовным ценностям разных стран и народов;
- формирование готовности представлять результаты исследований в устной и письменной форме с учетом принятых в стране изучаемого языка академических норм и требований к оформлению соответствующих текстов;
- развитие умений работать в команде, выполнять коллективные проекты;
- формирование понятийного и терминологического аппарата по выбранному направлению подготовки и пониманию специфики научных исследований в выбранной области знания.

### 3. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ОПОП

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к базовой части блока 1 Дисциплины (модули). Является обязательной для освоения в 1-4 семестрах, на 1-2 курсах.

### 4. ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ, ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩИЕ ДОСТИЖЕНИЕ ПЛАНИРУЕМЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Изучение дисциплины направлено на формирование следующей общекультурной компетенции:

– способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и/или иностранных языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК - 3). Этап освоения: базовый.

В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен:

#### **Знать:**

- социокультурные стереотипы речевого и неречевого поведения на иностранном и родном языках, степень их совместимости / несовместимости;
- требования к речевому и языковому оформлению устных и письменных высказываний с учетом специфики иноязычной культуры;
- основные способы работы над языковым и речевым материалом;
- основные ресурсы, с помощью которых можно эффективно восполнить имеющиеся пробелы в языковом образовании (типы словарей, справочников, компьютерных программ, информационных сайтов);

#### **Уметь:**

**в области аудирования:** воспринимать на слух и понимать основное содержание аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических (медийных) и прагматических текстов, относящихся к различным типам речи (сообщение, рассказ), а также выделять в них значимую/запрашиваемую информацию;

**в области чтения:** понимать основное содержание аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических и прагматических текстов (информационных буклетов, брошюр/проспектов), научно-популярных текстов, блогов/веб-сайтов; выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию из прагматических текстов справочно-информационного и рекламного характера;

**в области говорения:** начинать, вести/поддерживать и заканчивать *диалог-расспрос* об увиденном, прочитанном, диалог-обмен мнениями и *диалог-интервью/собеседование* при приеме на работу, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, при необходимости используя стратегии преодоления затруднений в процессе коммуникации (переспрос, перефразирование и др.); расспрашивать

собеседника, задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, высказывать свое мнение, просьбу, отвечать на предложение собеседника (принятие предложения или отказ); делать сообщения и выстраивать монолог-описание, монолог-повествование и монолог-рассуждение; участвовать в анализе или обсуждении проблемы;

**в области письма:** заполнять формуляры и бланки прагматического характера; вести запись основных мыслей и фактов (из аудиотекстов и текстов для чтения), а также запись тезисов устного выступления/письменного доклада по изучаемой проблематике; поддерживать контакты при помощи электронной почты (писать электронные письма личного характера) и форумов (анализировать и обсуждать письменные работы одногруппников); писать эссе на заданную тему; выполнять письменный перевод печатных текстов с иностранного языка на русский и с русского языка на иностранный в рамках профессиональной сферы общения;

**Владеть:**

- стратегиями восприятия, анализа, создания устных и письменных текстов разных типов и жанров;
- компенсаторными умениями, помогающими преодолеть затруднения в коммуникации, вызванные объективными и субъективными, социокультурными причинами.
- стратегиями проведения сопоставительного анализа факторов культуры различных стран;
- приемами самостоятельной работы с языковым материалом (лексикой, грамматикой, фонетикой) с использованием справочной и учебной литературы, компьютерных программ и информационных сайтов.

## 5. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### 5.1. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет **324** часа или **9** зачетных единицы (з.е). 1 з.е. равна 27 астрономическим часам или 36 академическим часам (п.16 Положения «Порядок организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по образовательным программам высшего образования - программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета в Новомосковском институте (филиале) ФГБОУ ВО «Российский химико-технологический университет имени Д.И. Менделеева»).

Вид учебной работы	Всего час.	Семестр (ы) час			
		1	2	3	4
<b>Контактная работа обучающегося с педагогическими работниками (всего)</b>	<b>32,3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8,3</b>
<b>Контактная работа,</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
в том числе:					
Практические занятия	32	8	8	8	8
КЭ					0,3
<b>Самостоятельная работа (всего)</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>91</b>
В том числе:					
<b>Контактная самостоятельная работа (групповые консультации и индивидуальная работа обучающихся с педагогическим работником )</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Проработка практического материала	116	25	25	25	41
Подготовка к лабораторным занятиям					
Внеаудиторные практические задания	115	25	25	25	40
Промежуточная аттестации ( <b>зачет, экзамен</b> )	20	5	5	5	5
<b>Контактная работа – промежуточная аттестация</b>	<b>20,7</b>				
Подготовка к сдаче экзамена		4	4	4	8,7
<b>Общая трудоемкость</b> час. з.е.	<b>324</b> <b>9</b>	<b>72</b> <b>2</b>	<b>72</b> <b>2</b>	<b>72</b> <b>2</b>	<b>108</b> <b>3</b>

### 5.2. Разделы (модули) дисциплины, виды занятий и формируемые компетенции

№ раздела	Наименование темы (раздела) дисциплины	Лекции час.	Занятия семинарского типа		СРС* час.	Всего час.	Формы текущего контроля**	Код формируемой компетенции
			Практ. занятия час.	Лаб. занятия час.				
1	Тема 1. Личные связи и контакты.		2		12	14	УО	ОК-3
2	Тема 2. Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. Путешествие.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
3	Тема 3. Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. В отеле.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
4	Тема 4. Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. Еда. Магазины. Покупки.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
5	Тема 5. Выдающиеся личности стран изучаемого языка.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
6	Тема 6. Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. Здоровье.		1		8	9	УО, КР	ОК-3
7	Тема 7. Межкультурная коммуникация. Проблемы современной молодежи.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
8	Тема 8. Общение по телефону.		2		14	16	УО	ОК-3

9	Тема 9. Контакты в профессиональной сфере.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
10	Тема 10. Составление резюме.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
11	Тема 11. Устройство на работу.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
12	Тема 12. Деловая переписка.		1		8	9	УО, КР	ОК-3
13.	Тема 13. Роль иностранного языка в будущей профессии.		2		14	16	УО	ОК-3
14.	Тема 14. Социокультурный портрет страны изучаемого языка.		2		14	16	УО	ОК-3
15.	Тема 15. Столица страны изучаемого языка.		2		14	16	УО	ОК-3
16.	Тема 16. Города страны изучаемого языка.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
17.	Тема 17. Страны изучаемого языка.		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
18.	Тема 18. Обычаи и традиции страны изучаемого языка		1		8	9	УО	ОК-3
19.	Тема 19. Развитие и современный уровень автоматизации в странах изучаемого языка.		1		8	9	УО, КР	ОК-3
20.	Тема 20. Социокультурный портрет Российской Федерации.		2		14	16	УО	ОК-3
21.	Тема 21. Москва – столица России.		1		10	11	УО	ОК-3
22.	Тема 22. Мой родной город.		2		14	16	УО	ОК-3
23.	Тема 23. Образование в России.		1		10	11	УО	ОК-3
24.	Тема 24. Обычаи и традиции в России.		1		10	11	УО	ОК-3
25.	Тема 25. Развитие и современный уровень автоматизации в России.		1		11	12	УО, КР	ОК-3
	<i>В том числе текущий контроль</i>				21			
	Всего		32		292	324		

\* СРС – самостоятельная работа студента

\*\* устный опрос (уо), тестирование (т) (могут быть и другие формы)

### 5.3. Содержание дисциплины

№ раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Содержание раздела
1.	Личные связи и контакты.	О себе. Моя семья. Моя биография. Мои друзья.
	Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. Путешествие.	Городской транспорт. На таможне. Паспортный контроль. Путешествие разными видами транспорта.
	Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. В отеле.	Резервирование номера по телефону. Заселение в отель. Обстановка в отеле. Пользование услугами.
	Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. Еда. Магазины. Покупки.	Еда. Особенности питания в странах изучаемого языка. В кафе и ресторане. В супермаркете.
	Выдающиеся личности стран изучаемого языка.	Выдающиеся ученые, писатели, музыканты, деятели искусства, политики, их биографии и достижения.
	Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. Здоровье.	Защита и укрепление здоровья. Вредные привычки. У врача.
	Межкультурная коммуникация. Проблемы современной молодежи.	Проблемы молодежи в современном мире. Свободное время. Увлечения. Интернет.
	Общение по телефону.	Общение с друзьями. Деловые переговоры по телефону.
	Контакты в профессиональной сфере.	В офисе. Деловые переговоры.
	Составление резюме.	Правила составления резюме.
	Устройство на работу.	Поиск работы. Собеседование.
	Деловая переписка.	Правила оформления деловых писем.
	Роль иностранного языка в будущей профессии.	Моя будущая профессия. Роль иностранного языка в будущей профессии.
	Социокультурный портрет страны изучаемого языка.	Великобритания. История страны и языка, географическое положение, государственное, политическое устройство, культурные ценности.
	Столица страны изучаемого языка.	Лондон. История города, достопримечательности, развитие индустрии, культура.

	Города страны изучаемого языка.	Наиболее известные города стран изучаемого языка, их развитие, достопримечательности.
	Страны изучаемого языка.	Англоговорящие страны. Основная информация.
	Обычаи и традиции страны изучаемого языка.	Обычаи, традиции, обряды, праздники, образ жизни.
	Развитие и современный уровень автоматизации в странах изучаемого языка	История развития автоматизации, современный уровень развития автоматизации.
	Социокультурный портрет Российской Федерации.	История страны и языка, географическое положение, государственное, политическое устройство, культурные ценности.
	Москва – столица России.	История города, достопримечательности, развитие индустрии, культура.
	Мой родной город.	История родного города, достопримечательности, промышленность, культурные и образовательные учреждения.
	Образование в России.	История образования в России. Современная система образования. Д.И. Менделеев. Наш институт.
	Обычаи и традиции в России.	Обычаи, традиции, обряды, праздники, образ жизни.
	Развитие и современный уровень автоматизации в России.	История развития автоматизации, современный уровень развития автоматизации.

#### 5.4. Тематический план практических занятий

##### Тема 1.

Грамматика.

Порядок слов в простом предложении. Личные местоимения.

Спряжение глаголов to be, to have. Порядковые числительные.

Обороты there is \ there are

Дополнительные придаточные предложения.

Устная тема.

About myself. My family and my friends.

##### Тема 2.

Грамматика.

Сложное дополнение с глаголами to want, would like, to expect.

Местоимения some, any и их производные. Прямое, косвенное и предложное дополнения. Объектный падеж личных местоимений.

Устная тема.

Travelling. Going abroad. At the customs.

##### Тема 3.

Грамматика.

Количественные числительные. Количественные прилагательные.

Наречия.

Определительные придаточные предложения.

Устная тема.

At the hotel. Reserving a room.

##### Тема 4.

Грамматика.

Настоящее простое время

Устная тема.

Meals. At the restaurant

##### Тема 5

Грамматика.

Прошедшее простое время

Устная тема.

Famous people, scientists, their biography and achievements.

##### Тема 6.

Грамматика.

Будущее простое время. Употребление настоящего времени в значении будущего в условных и временных придаточных предложениях. Дополнительные придаточные предложения.

Устная тема.

Health. Air, water, Earth pollution. Environmental protection.

##### Тема 7.

Грамматика.

Времена групп Continuous и Perfect.

Устная тема.

The problems of the youth. Internet. Free time.

##### Тема 8.

Грамматика.

Настоящее, прошедшее и будущее простое время. Страдательный залог.

Устная тема.

Business contacts. Speaking on the phone. At the office

Тема 9.  
Грамматика.  
Образование страдательного залога во временах группы Continuous.  
Устная тема.  
Business negotiations.

Тема 10.  
Грамматика.  
Образование страдательного залога во временах группы Perfect.  
Устная тема.  
Resume.

Тема 11.  
Грамматика.  
Предпрошедшее время.  
Согласование времен.  
Устная тема.  
Searching for a job. The interview.

Тема 12.  
Грамматика.  
Инфинитив. Инфинитивные обороты.  
Устная тема.  
Business letters.

Тема 13.  
Грамматика.  
Неопределенные местоимения.  
Именные безличные предложения, сложносочиненные предложения.  
Устная тема.  
My future profession. English is an international language.

Тема 14.  
Грамматика  
Модальные глаголы.  
Устная тема.  
Great Britain, history, political, economic and cultural peculiarities.

Тема 15.  
Грамматика  
Придаточные предложения времени, понятие о причастии настоящего времени.  
Устная тема.  
London, its history and sights.

Тема 16.  
Грамматика  
Причастие II, формы и функции.  
Устная тема.  
The great cities of GB and the USA.

Тема 17.  
Грамматика  
Perfect Participle. Независимый причастный оборот.  
Устная тема  
English speaking countries.

Тема 18.  
Грамматика.  
The Gerund  
Устная тема.  
Customs and traditions. The way of life.

Тема 19.  
Грамматика.  
Сослагательное наклонение.  
Устная тема.  
The chemistry in the English speaking countries, its history and development.

Тема 20.  
Грамматика.  
Условные придаточные предложения.  
Устная тема.  
Russian Federation: history, politics, economics, culture.

Тема 21.



Грамматика.  
Прямая и косвенная речь.  
Придаточные предложения причины.  
Устная тема.  
Moscow, its history, sights.

Тема 22.  
Грамматика.  
Многозначность глаголов shall, will, should, would.  
Устная тема.  
My native town.

Тема 23.  
Грамматика.  
Составные союзы и предлоги.  
Устная тема.  
The development of the system of education in Russia. Novomoskovsk Institute.

Тема 24.  
Грамматика.  
Цепочка определений.  
Устная тема.  
Customs and traditions in Russia. The way of life.

Тема 25.  
Грамматика.  
Функции и перевод слов one, that. Усилительная конструкция it is ... who (that)  
Устная тема.  
The chemical technology of Russia.

#### **5.5. Тематический план лабораторных работ**

Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены

#### **5.6. Курсовые работы**

Курсовые работы не предусмотрены.

#### **5.7. Внеаудиторная СРС**

Внеаудиторная СРС направлена на поиск информации в ЭОС и ее использовании при выполнении домашнего задания, являющегося расчетом тех же параметров, что и при контактной работе, но при других условиях.

Перечень индивидуальных заданий приведен в Приложении 3.

### **6. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

#### **Текущий контроль успеваемости, обеспечивающий оценивание хода освоения дисциплины**

Для оценивания результатов обучения в виде знаний текущий контроль организуется в формах:

- устного опроса (фронтальной беседы, индивидуального опроса, докладов);
- проверки письменных заданий;
- тестирования (бланкового или компьютерного);

Для оценивания результатов обучения в виде умений и навыков (владений) текущий контроль организуется в формах:

– проверки письменных заданий (решения простых и/или сложных практико-ориентированных заданий); простые задания используются для оценки умений. Они представляют собой задачи в одно или два действия. Сложные задания используются для оценки навыков. Они представляют собой Проведение ролевых и деловых игр (упражнений в парной или групповой работе с целью закрепления и активизации языкового материала)

- проверка готовности высказать свою точку зрения в форме презентации (монологическая речь);
- проверки принять участие в дискуссии/переговорах (диалогическая и полилогическая формы общения).

Отдельно оцениваются личностные качества студента (аккуратность, исполнительность, инициативность) – работа у доски, своевременная сдача тестов, письменных домашних заданий.

Критерии для оценивания устного опроса

Оценка «отлично» выставляется в случае, если студент свободно оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, применяет их в ситуациях повышенной сложности.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется в случае, если студент оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, применяет их в стандартных ситуациях, но допускает незначительные ошибки, неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если студент допускает существенные ошибки, проявляет отсутствие знаний, умений, по отдельным темам (не более 33%), испытывает значительные затруднения при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если студент демонстрирует полное отсутствие или явную недостаточность (менее 33%) знаний, умений в соответствии с планируемыми результатами обучения.

Промежуточная аттестация

Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся – оценивание промежуточных и окончательных результатов обучения по дисциплине

Промежуточная аттестация осуществляется в форме зачета и экзамена.

Зачет проставляется автоматически, если обучающийся выполнил все задания, предусмотренные маршрутным листом, выполнил контрольный тест с оценкой не ниже чем «удовлетворительно». Критерии оценивания приведены в разделе 6.3.

Результаты текущей и промежуточной аттестации каждого обучающегося по дисциплине фиксируются в электронной информационно-образовательной среде Института в соответствии с требованиями Положения об электронной информационно-образовательной среде Новомосковского института (филиала) федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Российский химико-технологический университет имени Д.И. Менделеева».

#### **6.1 Система оценивания результатов промежуточной аттестации и критерии выставления оценок**

**Описание показателей и критериев оценивания сформированности части компетенции по дисциплине**



<p>способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и/или иностранных языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК - 3)</p>	<p>Формирование знаний</p>	<p>Сформированность знаний (полнота, глубина, осознанность)</p>	<p><b>Знать:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• социокультурные стереотипы речевого и неречевого поведения на иностранном и родном языках, степень их совместимости / несовместимости;</li> <li>• требования к речевому и языковому оформлению устных и письменных высказываний с учетом специфики иноязычной культуры;</li> <li>• основные способы работы над языковым и речевым материалом;</li> <li>• основные ресурсы, с помощью которых можно эффективно восполнить имеющиеся пробелы в языковом образовании (типы словарей, справочников, компьютерных программ, информационных сайтов);</li> </ul>
	<p>Формирование умений</p>	<p>Сформированность умений (прочность, последовательность, правильность, результативность, рефлексивность)</p>	<p><b>Уметь:</b></p> <p>в области аудирования: воспринимать на слух и понимать основное содержание аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических (медийных) и прагматических текстов, относящихся к различным типам речи (сообщение, рассказ), а также выделять в них значимую/запрашиваемую информацию;</p> <p>в области чтения: понимать основное содержание аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических и прагматических текстов (информационных буклетов, брошюр/проспектов), научно-популярных текстов, блогов/веб-сайтов; выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию из прагматических текстов справочно-информационного и рекламного характера;</p> <p>в области говорения: начинать, вести/поддерживать и заканчивать диалог-расспрос об увиденном, прочитанном, диалог-обмен мнениями и диалог-интервью/собеседование при приеме на работу, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, при необходимости используя стратегии преодоления затруднений в процессе коммуникации (переспрос, перефразирование и др.); расспрашивать собеседника, задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, высказывать свое мнение, просьбу, отвечать на предложение собеседника (принятие предложения или отказ); делать сообщения и выстраивать монолог-описание, монолог-повествование и монолог-рассуждение; участвовать в анализе или обсуждении проблемы;</p> <p>в области письма: заполнять формуляры и бланки прагматического характера; вести запись основных мыслей и фактов (из аудиотекстов и текстов для чтения), а также запись тезисов устного выступления/письменного доклада по изучаемой проблематике; поддерживать контакты при помощи электронной почты (писать электронные письма личного характера) и форумов (анализировать и обсуждать письменные работы одноклассников); писать эссе на заданную тему; выполнять письменный перевод печатных текстов с иностранного языка на русский и с русского языка на иностранный в рамках профессиональной сферы общения;</p>
	<p>Формирование навыков и (или) опыта деятельности</p>	<p>Сформированность навыков и (или) опыта деятельности (качественность, скорость, автоматизм, редуцированность действий)</p>	<p><b>Владеть:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• стратегиями восприятия, анализа, создания устных и письменных текстов разных типов и жанров;</li> <li>• компенсаторными умениями, помогающими преодолеть затруднения в коммуникации, вызванные объективными и субъективными, социокультурными причинами.</li> <li>• стратегиями проведения сопоставительного анализа факторов культуры различных стран;</li> <li>• приемами самостоятельной работы с языковым материалом (лексикой, грамматикой, фонетикой) с использованием справочной и учебной литературы, компьютерных программ и информационных сайтов.</li> </ul>

## 6.2. Цель контроля, вид контроля и условия достижения цели контроля

Цель контроля	Постановка задания	Вид контроля	Условие достижения цели контроля
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Выявление уровня знаний, умений, овладения навыками по дисциплине	Задания ставятся в соответствии с алгоритмом действий, лежащих в основе знаний, умения, овладения навыками	Текущий Оценивание достижения планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю), обеспечивающие достижение планируемых результатов освоения образовательной программы	Цель контроля достигается при выполнении обучающимися соответствующих заданий требующих действий, контрольных задач, упражнений
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#### Пример задания для оценки уровня сформированности части компетенции по дисциплине

Задания, представленные в данном документе, иллюстрируют тип предложенного задания. Количество вопросов и уровень языка может отличаться от количества вопросов и уровня языка в реальных вариантах

	Раздел работы	Возможные задания
1	Чтение	1. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из утверждений, предложенных в тексте, верны (Верно), какие нет (Неверно) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (В тексте не сказано) 2. Заполните предложенные ниже утверждения, используя не более 3х слов из текста.
2	Письмо	1. Написание определенного типа абзаца
3	Говорение	1. Монолог на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой в течение 1 минуты) 2. Ответы на вопросы по трем пройденным темам (без подготовки)

#### 6.3. Шкала оценки и критерии уровня сформированности компетенций по дисциплине при текущей аттестации

Компетенция	Показатели текущего контроля	Уровень сформированности компетенции		
		высокий	пороговый	не сформирована
способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и/или иностранных языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-3)	выполнение индивидуальных и групповых заданий	в полном объеме с оценкой* «отлично» или «хорошо».	в полном объеме с оценкой «удовлетворительно»	не выполнены в полном объеме ко времени контроля
	тестирование	с оценкой «отлично» или «хорошо».	с оценкой «удовлетворительно»	с оценкой «неудовлетворительно»
	уровень использования дополнительной литературы	использует самостоятельно	по указанию преподавателя	с помощью преподавателя

#### \*Критерии оценивания

Оценка «отлично» выставляется в случае, если студент демонстрирует полное соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателям, оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, применяет их в ситуациях повышенной сложности.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется в случае, если студент демонстрирует частичное соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателям: основные знания, умения освоены, но допускаются незначительные ошибки, неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если студент демонстрирует неполное соответствие знаний, умений, навыков приведенным в таблицах показателям: в ходе контрольных мероприятий студент показывает владение менее 50% приведенных показателей, допускаются значительные ошибки, проявляется отсутствие знаний, умений, навыков по ряду показателей, студент испытывает значительные затруднения при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если студент демонстрирует полное отсутствие или явную недостаточность (менее 33%) знаний, умений, навыков в соответствии с планируемыми результатами обучения.

#### 6.4. Шкала оценивания уровня сформированности компетенций при промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине

Компетенция	Показатели оценки (дескрипторы) и результаты достижения планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине	Уровень сформированности компетенции			
		высокий		пороговый	не сформирована
		оценка «отлично»	оценка «хорошо»	оценка «удовлетворительно»	оценка «неудовлетворительно»
Компетенция	1. Уровень усвоения материала, предусмотренного программой. 2. Уровень выполнения заданий, предусмотренных программой. 3. Уровень изложения (культура речи, аргументированность, уверенность). 4. Уровень использования справочной литературы. 5. Уровень раскрытия причинно-следственных связей. 6. Ответы на вопросы: полнота, аргументированность, убежденность.	Демонстрирует полное понимание проблемы. Все требования, предъявляемые к заданию выполнены	Демонстрирует понимание проблемы. Большинство требований, предъявляемых к заданию выполнены.	Демонстрирует понимание проблемы. В основном требования, предъявляемые к заданию, выполнены.	Демонстрирует непонимание проблемы. Задания не выполнены

	7. Ответственное отношение к работе, стремление к достижению высоких результатов, готовность к дискуссии.				
<p>способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и/или иностранных языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (OK5)</p>	<p><b>Знать:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>социокультурные стереотипы речевого и неречевого поведения на иностранном и родном языках, степень их совместимости / несовместимости;</li> <li>требования к речевому и языковому оформлению устных и письменных высказываний с учетом специфики иноязычной культуры;</li> <li>основные способы работы над языковым и речевым материалом;</li> <li>основные ресурсы, с помощью которых можно эффективно восполнить имеющиеся пробелы в языковом образовании (типы словарей, справочников, компьютерных программ, информационных сайтов);</li> </ul> <p><b>Уметь:</b></p> <p>в области аудирования: воспринимать на слух и понимать основное содержание аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических (медийных) и прагматических текстов, относящихся к различным типам речи (сообщение, рассказ), а также выделять в них значимую/запрашиваемую информацию;</p> <p>в области чтения: понимать основное содержание аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических и прагматических текстов (информационных буклетов, брошюр/проспектов), научно-популярных текстов, блогов/веб-сайтов; выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию из прагматических текстов справочно-информационного и рекламного характера;</p> <p>в области говорения: начинать, вести/поддерживать и заканчивать диалог-расспрос об увиденном, прочитанном, диалог-обмен мнениями и диалог-интервью/собеседование при приеме на работу, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, при необходимости используя стратегии преодоления затруднений в процессе коммуникации (переспрос, перефразирование и др.); расспрашивать собеседника, задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, высказывать свое мнение, просьбу, отвечать на предложение собеседника (принятие предложения или отказ); делать сообщения и выстраивать монолог-описание, монолог-повествование и монолог-рассуждение; участвовать в анализе или обсуждении проблемы;</p> <p>в области письма: заполнять формуляры и бланки прагматического характера; вести запись основных мыслей и фактов (из аудиотекстов и текстов для чтения), а также запись тезисов устного выступления/письменного доклада по изучаемой проблематике; поддерживать контакты при помощи электронной почты (писать электронные письма личного характера) и форумов (анализировать и обсуждать письменные работы одноклассников); писать эссе на заданную тему; выполнять письменный перевод печатных текстов с иностранного языка на русский и с русского языка на иностранный в рамках профессиональной сферы общения;</p> <p><b>Владеть:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>стратегиями восприятия, анализа, создания устных и письменных текстов разных типов и жанров;</li> <li>компенсаторными умениями, помогающими преодолеть затруднения в коммуникации, вызванные объективными и субъективными, социокультурными причинами.</li> <li>стратегиями проведения сопоставительного анализа факторов культуры различных стран;</li> <li>приемами самостоятельной работы с</li> </ul>	<p><i>Полные ответы на все теоретические вопросы теста. Практические задания выполнены в полном объеме. Получены правильные значения всех расчетных (определяемых) величин.</i></p>	<p><i>Ответы по существу на все теоретические вопросы теста. Практические задания выполнены. Допущена неточность в расчете (определении) расчетной величины.</i></p>	<p><i>Ответы по существу на все теоретические вопросы теста, но не имеется доказательств, выводов, обоснований. Намечены схемы решения предложенных практических заданий</i></p>	<p><i>Ответы менее чем на половину теоретических вопросов теста. Решение практических заданий не предложено</i></p>

	языковым материалом (лексикой, грамматикой, фонетикой) с использованием справочной и учебной литературы, компьютерных программ и информационных сайтов.				
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## 6.5. Оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

### Вопросы (задания), включаемые в тесты. Приложение 3.

#### Пример теста (Т) для текущего контроля

##### Test 1

1. Write 3 Forms of the Verbs:

to find, to take, to give, to be, to go, to get, to thank, to learn, to translate

2. Translate into Russian:

1. I have found your book. Here you are. 2. You may take the magazine. I have gone through it. 3. Has your son ever seen the sea?

3. Put the adverbs in the appropriate place in the sentence:

1. He's been to London. (never) 2. Have you bought this book? (yet)

4. Translate into English:

1. С какими странами вы заключили контракты за последнее время? 2. Мы только что обсудили условия поставки. 3. Мы заинтересованы в покупке некоторых ваших товаров.

#### Тест Т1 используется при промежуточной аттестации

##### ПРИМЕР ТЕСТА Т

I. Откройте скобки, употребив глагол в правильной временной форме.

1. The boy (to refuse)\_\_\_\_\_to admit that he (to break)\_\_\_\_\_the window. So he (to send)\_\_\_\_\_home to bring his parents to school.

2. Look, it (to get)\_\_\_\_\_late. I (to miss)\_\_\_\_\_the ten o'clock train if I (not to hurry)\_\_\_\_\_. Jack said he (to come)\_\_\_\_\_to pick me up. I don't know why he (not to appear)\_\_\_\_\_yet. Perhaps he (to get)\_\_\_\_\_into the traffic jam.

3. Yesterday Tom and Janice (to go)\_\_\_\_\_to the zoo. They had an adventure there. While they (to walk)\_\_\_\_\_by the giraffe, it (to begin)\_\_\_\_\_to chew Janice's hat.

II. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ... forecast promises such ... good weather, but I don't believe it.

2. ... typist is ... person who types ... letters and reports.

3. Luckily ... advertisements were ready in ... time for ... exhibition.

4. I would like ... grapes for ... dessert.

III. Вставьте, правильный предлог или послелог, где необходимо.

1. Most people don't go ... holiday ... Christmastime.

2. Don't shout ... children, otherwise they'll get used ... it and will pay no attention ... your words.

3. It's ... to you to decide whether you'll join ... us or not.

IV. Составьте предложения, расположив слова в нужном порядке.

1. mistakes/Pat/number/has/fewest/the/pupils/all/of/made/the/of.

2. most/in/quality/honesty/is/the/admire/of/1/people/all.

3. when/known/you/since/have/Mr. Blake?

V. Закончите диалог вопросами, подходящими по смыслу.

Sue is back from the shops and she is talking to her husband Joe.

J: \_\_\_\_\_

S: I had to take a taxi because the bags were very heavy.

J: \_\_\_\_\_

S: Yes, I did. I got nearly everything I needed.

J: \_\_\_\_\_

S: Well, I went to the butcher's and to the bakery and to the grocer's.

J: \_\_\_\_\_

S: I don't remember how many rolls I have bought. Several, anyway.

J: \_\_\_\_\_

S: I didn't buy any steak because the butcher didn't have it at that early hour.

VI. Переведите на английский язык слова, данные в скобках.

1. Everyone can (делать) \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.

2. If he really hates his job, why doesn't he look for (другая) \_\_\_\_\_ one.

3. Unfortunately I have so (мало) \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities to be of any help to you.

4. I am sorry for the people (которые) \_\_\_\_\_ have no sense of humor.

5. He usually gets up after the sun (встает) \_\_\_\_\_

6. There are several big parks in London (кроме) \_\_\_\_\_ Hyde Park.

7. Nobody can (сказать) \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between these two things.

8. I don't like to (одалживать) \_\_\_\_\_ things from anybody.

VII. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. a) My mother doesn't let me staying out late.

b) My mother doesn't let me to stay out late.

c) My mother doesn't let me stay out late.

2. a) He's been extremely busy last days.

b) He's been extremely busy these days.

c) He's been extremely busy last time.

VIII. Соедините по смыслу фразы из правой и левой колонок.

- |                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Is Ted still in hospital?     | a. I'm afraid not       |
| 2. Could I speak to Bob, please? | b. I am afraid he does. |
| 3. Does he have to go now?       | c. I am afraid so.      |

Является итоговым, проводится в компьютерном классе с использованием среды «SunRav». В базе более 150 вопросов и заданий, подобных показанным в тестах Т и Т1, из которых 60 методом случайного выбора предоставляются студенту во время компьютерного тестирования.

Критерии оценивания и шкала оценок по тесту Т.

Поскольку подавляющее число вопросов (заданий) в базе являются вопросами на простое воспроизведение знаний, то тест считается пройденным с положительным результатом, если число правильных ответов 50 или более. В зависимости от контингента обучающихся эта граница может сдвигаться как в нижнюю (45), так и в верхнюю сторону (55) Вопрос о сдвиге границы решает лектор после прохождения тестирования всеми студентами учебной группы.

#### **ПРИМЕР БИЛЕТА.**

«Утверждаю»

Зав. кафедрой

подпись (Ф.И.О)

**Министерство образования и науки РФ  
Российский химико-технологический университет  
имени Д.И. Менделеева**

**Новомосковский институт (филиал)  
Направление подготовки бакалавров**

**15.03.04 Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств  
Направленность «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств»**

**Кафедра \_\_\_\_\_**

**Билет № 1**

1. Письменный перевод текста по специальности со словарём.
2. Чтение и перевод текста по специальности без словаря.
3. Высказывание на одну из устных тем.

**Лектор, профессор \_\_\_\_\_ (Фамилия И.О)**

#### **Пример экзаменационного билета**

#### **БИЛЕТ № 1**

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Accountancy (British English) or accounting (American English) is the measurement, disclosure or provision of assurance about information that helps managers and other decision makers make resource allocation decisions. Financial accounting is one branch of accounting and historically has involved processes by which financial information about a business is recorded, classified, summarized, interpreted, and communicated. Auditing, a related but separate discipline, is the process whereby an independent auditor examines an organization's financial statements in order to express an opinion (with reasonable but not absolute assurance) as to the fairness and adherence to generally accepted accounting principles, in all material respects. Practitioners of accountancy are known as accountants. Officially licensed accountants are recognized by titles such as Chartered Accountant (UK) or Certified Public Accountant (US).

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with a proper word from the list:

**define, modern, payment, banks, deposit, money**

There are numerous myths about the origins of 1 \_\_\_\_\_. The concept of money is often confused with coinage. Coins are a relatively modern form of money. Their first appearance was probably in Asia in the 7th century BC. And whether these coins were used as money in the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ sense has also been questioned. To determine the earliest use of money, we need to 3 \_\_\_\_\_ what we mean by money. We will return to this issue shortly. But with any reasonable definition the first use of money is as old as human civilization. The early Persians deposited their grain in state or church granaries. The receipts of 4 \_\_\_\_\_ were then used as methods of 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in the economies. Thus, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ were invented before coins. Ancient Egypt had a similar system, but instead of receipts they used orders of withdrawal – thus making their system very close to that of modern checks. In fact, during Alexander the Great's period, the granaries were linked together, making checks in the 3rd century BC more convenient than British checks in the 1980s. However, money is older than written history.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Internet".

#### **Вопросы для устного опроса**

1. Семья. Биография.
2. Учеба. Институт.
3. В офисе. Рабочий день. Профессия.
4. Выходной день. Свободное время. Отдых. Каникулы.
5. Деловая поездка.
6. Путешествие. Гостиницы.
7. Покупки. Еда.
8. Здоровье.
9. Защита окружающей среды.
10. Выдающиеся личности англо-говорящих стран.
11. Д.И.Менделеев, русский учёный.
12. Россия.
13. Москва, столица Российской Федерации.
14. Мой город.
15. Великобритания.
16. Лондон, столица Великобритании.
17. США.
18. Вашингтон, столица США.
19. Канада.
20. Английский язык, как средство межнационального общения.

**Критерии оценивания и шкала оценок по заданиям билета**

Оценка «отлично» выставляется в случае, если студент отвечает на все задания билета, свободно оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, применяет их в ситуациях повышенной сложности.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется в случае, если студент оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, применяет их в стандартных ситуациях, но допускает незначительные ошибки, неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если студент допускает существенные ошибки, проявляет отсутствие знаний, умений, по отдельным темам (не более 33%), испытывает значительные затруднения при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется в случае, если студент демонстрирует полное отсутствие или явную недостаточность (менее 33%) знаний, умений в соответствии с планируемыми результатами обучения.

## **7. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ОСВОЕНИЮ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

Организация образовательного процесса регламентируется учебным планом и расписанием учебных занятий. Язык обучения (преподавания) — русский. Для всех видов аудиторных занятий «час» устанавливается продолжительностью 45 минут. Зачетная единица составляет 27 астрономических часов или 36 академических час. Через каждые 45 мин контактной работы делается перерыв продолжительностью 5 мин, а после двух час. контактной работы делается перерыв продолжительностью 10 мин.

Сетевая форма реализации программы дисциплины не используется.

Обучающийся имеет право на зачет результатов обучения по дисциплине, если она освоена им при получении среднего профессионального образования и (или) высшего образования, а также дополнительного образования (при наличии) (далее - зачет результатов обучения). Зачтенные результаты обучения учитываются в качестве результатов промежуточной аттестации. Зачет результатов обучения осуществляется в порядке и формах, установленных локальным актом НИ РХТУ.

### **7.1. Образовательные технологии**

Учебный процесс при преподавании дисциплины основывается на использовании традиционных, инновационных и информационных образовательных технологий. Традиционные образовательные технологии представлены лекциями и семинарскими (практическими) занятиями. Инновационные образовательные технологии используются в виде применения активных и интерактивных форм проведения занятий. Информационные образовательные технологии реализуются путем активизации самостоятельной работы студентов в информационной образовательной среде. При проведении учебных занятий обеспечивается развитие у обучающихся навыков командной работы, межличностной коммуникации, принятия решений, лидерских качеств (включая проведение интерактивных лекций, групповых дискуссий, ролевых игр, тренингов, анализ ситуаций и имитационных моделей, преподавание дисциплин (модулей) в форме курсов, составленных на основе результатов научных исследований, проводимых организацией, в том числе с учетом региональных особенностей профессиональной деятельности выпускников и потребностей работодателей).

### **7.2. Занятия семинарского типа**

Семинарские (практические) занятия представляют собой детализацию лекционного теоретического материала, направлены на отработку навыков, проводятся в целях закрепления курса и охватывают все основные разделы дисциплины.

Основной формой проведения семинаров и практических занятий является обсуждение наиболее проблемных и сложных вопросов по отдельным темам, а также решение задач и разбор примеров и ситуаций при контактной работе. В обязанности преподавателя входят: оказание методической помощи и консультирование студентов по соответствующим темам курса, ответы на вопросы, управление процессом решения задач.

Активность на практических занятиях оценивается по следующим критериям:

- ответы на вопросы, предлагаемые преподавателем;
- участие в дискуссиях;
- выполнение заданий (решение задач);

Доклады и оппонирование докладов проверяют степень владения теоретическим материалом, а также корректность и строгость рассуждений.

Оценивание практических заданий входит в оценку.

### **7.3. Самостоятельная работа студента**

Для успешного усвоения дисциплины необходимо не только посещать аудиторные занятия, но и вести активную самостоятельную работу. При самостоятельной проработке курса обучающиеся должны:

- повторить законспектированный на лекционном занятии материал и дополнить его с учетом рекомендованной по данной теме литературы;
- изучить рекомендованную основную и дополнительную литературу, составлять тезисы, аннотации и конспекты наиболее важных моментов;
- самостоятельно выполнить индивидуальные задания (раздел 5.8);
- использовать для самопроверки материала оценочные средства.

Индивидуальное задание оценивается по следующим критериям:

- правильность выполнения задания;
- аккуратность в оформлении работы;
- использование специальной литературы;
- своевременная сдача выполненного задания (указывается преподавателем).

### **7.4. Методические рекомендации для преподавателей**

#### **Основные принципы обучения**

1. Цель обучения – формирование способности к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.

2. Обучение должно органически сочетаться с воспитанием. Нужно развивать в студентах волевые качества и трудолюбие. Ненавязчиво, к месту прививать элементы культуры поведения. В частности, преподаватель должен личным примером воспитывать в студентах пунктуальность и уважение к чужому времени. Недопустимо преподавание односеместровой учебной дисциплины превращать в годичное.

3. Обучение должно быть не пассивным (сообщим студентам некоторый объем информации, расскажем, как решаются те или иные задачи), а активным. Нужно строить обучение так, чтобы в овладении материалом основную роль играла память логическая, а не формальная. Запоминание должно достигаться через глубокое понимание.

4. Одно из важнейших условий успешного обучения – умение организовать работу студентов.

5. Отношение преподавателя к студентам должно носить характер доброжелательной требовательности. Для стимулирования работы студентов нужно использовать поощрение, одобрение, похвалу, но не порицание (порицание может применяться лишь как исключение). Преподаватель должен быть для студентов доступным.

6. Необходим регулярный контроль работы студентов. Правильно поставленный, он помогает им организовать систематические занятия, а преподавателю достичь высоких результатов в обучении.

7. Важнейшей задачей преподавателей, ведущих занятия по дисциплине, является выработка у студентов осознания необходимости и полезности знания дисциплины как теоретической и практической основы для изучения профильных дисциплин.

8. С целью более эффективного усвоения студентами материала данной дисциплины рекомендуется при проведении лекционных, практических и лабораторных занятий использовать современные технические средства обучения, а именно презентации лекций, наглядные пособия в виде схем приборов, деталей и конструкций приборов, компьютерное тестирование.

9. Для более глубокого изучения предмета и подготовки ряда вопросов (тем) для самостоятельного изучения по разделам дисциплины преподаватель предоставляет студентам необходимую информацию о использовании учебно-методического обеспечения: учебниках, учебных пособиях, сборниках примеров и задач и описание лабораторных работ, наличии Интернет-ресурсов.

При текущем контроле рекомендуется использовать компьютерное или бланковое тестирование, контрольные коллоквиумы или контрольные работы.

Контрольное (итоговое) тестирование включает в себя задания по всем темам раздела рабочей программы дисциплины.

10. Цель лекции – формирование у студентов ориентировочной основы для последующего усвоения материала методом самостоятельной работы. Содержание лекции должно отвечать следующим дидактическим требованиям:

- изложение материала от простого к сложному, от известного к неизвестному;
- логичность, четкость и ясность в изложении материала;
- возможность проблемного изложения, дискуссии, диалога с целью активизации деятельности студентов;
- опора смысловой части лекции на подлинные факты, события, явления, статистические данные;
- тесная связь теоретических положений и выводов с практикой и будущей профессиональной деятельностью студентов.

Преподаватель, читающий лекционные курсы, должен знать существующие в педагогической практике варианты лекций, их дидактические и воспитывающие возможности, а также их место в структуре процесса обучения.

11. При проведении аттестации студентов важно всегда помнить, что систематичность, объективность, аргументированность – главные принципы, на которых основаны контроль и оценка знаний студентов. Знание критериев оценки знаний обязательно для преподавателя и студента.

#### **7.5. Методические указания для студентов**

##### **По подготовке к лекционным занятиям**

Изучение дисциплины требует систематического и последовательного накопления теоретических знаний, следовательно, пропуски отдельных тем не позволяют глубоко освоить предмет. Студентам необходимо:

1. перед каждой лекцией просматривать рабочую программу дисциплины;
2. перед следующей лекцией необходимо просмотреть по конспекту материал предыдущей.

При затруднениях в восприятии материала следует обратиться к основным литературным источникам. Если разобраться в материале не удалось, необходимо обратиться к лектору или к преподавателю на практических занятиях. Не оставляйте «белых пятен» в освоении материала!

##### **Учебно-методического обеспечения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине**

###### **Вопросы для самопроверки:**

###### **ЧТЕНИЕ**

Task 1. Read the text and decide whether the following statements (1-5) agree with the information given in the text. Mark them:

T (True) if the statement agrees with the text

F (False) if the statement does not agree with the text

NG (Not Given) if there is no information about this in the text

1. Women love shopping, while men hate it.
2. Addiction to shopping can have negative impact on one's life.
3. People tend to buy more when they are not content with their lives.
4. A lot of people use credit cards as this simplifies budget management.
5. Shopaholics are more difficult to cure than people with alcohol or drug addiction.

###### **WHEN SHOPPING IS A PROBLEM**

For a lot of people, shopping is a chore, something tedious, yet necessary – like housework. For others, shopping is fun, a release from the world of work. For a minority, however, shopping can be as dangerous as consuming too much alcohol or abusing drugs.

For these “shopaholics”, a trip to a department store can become a way of fueling an addiction.

How does this happen and why? Psychologists believe that the “shopaholic” views spending money as a form of escapism and a means of achieving happiness. The real problem starts, however, when the constant need to buy new things starts interfering with a person's life. People who become addicted to the excitement of shopping believe that buying something new will make their lives happier and more fulfilling.

People frequently become shopaholics because their lives are emotionally empty. It is often a sign of chronic depression. People fill their lives with “things” because they can't face their own unhappiness. Shopping then becomes a form of therapy. According to experts, women are particularly prone to this sort of behavior. This may be because so much advertising is targeted at women. Magazine and television advertising aimed at them as career women, wives and mothers, puts women under a lot of pressure to buy.

Buying your way out of an emotional crisis is not a healthy option, though. Spending can get out of control. People get caught in a situation in which the “high” of spending money is soon replaced by disappointment, and finally depression, as the debts pile up. New things quickly lose their attraction and then the desire to shop and spend starts all over again.

The widespread use of credit cards has led to a marked increase in the number of shopaholics. According to experts, the banks have made credit cards too easy to obtain, with the result that more and more people are using them. Using a credit card gives one the illusion that no money is being spent. People can go on for years, spending vast sums on credit without realizing it. As a result, they end up either with huge overdrafts or in court, filing for bankruptcy.

Unlike a dependency on alcohol or drugs, an addiction to shopping and spending money is less easy to detect but, as with other forms of addiction, the “shopaholic” is also in need of professional help. It seems, then, that the solution to the problem lies with the therapists who specialize in this disorder, and with the patients themselves. Getting to the root of the shopaholic's depression



and helping the shopaholic to face up to and cope with the real problems that trigger their shopping mania is the only practical approach. Buying yet another dress is not the answer.

Task 2. Read the text below and complete the sentences 6-10. Write no more than three words.

6. Scientists believe that there is a number of ways to think about time, which are distributed equally among the past, the present and the future: .....2..... time zones each.

7. People who keep family records and remember good times are called .....past positive thinkers.....

8. Present hedonists live for .....pleasure....., trying to seek sensation and avoid pain.

9. People who prefer work to play and don't give in to temptation make decisions on the ground of .....potential consequence.....

10. Future fatalists have a strong belief in life after death and importance of .....success..... in life.

According to social psychologists, there are six ways of thinking about time, which are called personal time zones. The first two are based in the past. Past positive thinkers spend most of their time in the state of nostalgia, finely remembering moments such as birthdays, marriages and important achievements in their life. These are the kind of people who keep family records, books and photo albums. People living in the past negative time zone are also absorbed by earlier times, but they focus on all the bad things: regrets, failures, poor decisions. They spend a lot of time thinking about how life could have been.

Then we have people who live in the present. Present hedonists are driven by pleasure and immediate sensation. Their life model is to have a good time and avoid pain. Present fatalists live in the moment too, but they think this moment is a product of circumstances entirely beyond their control. It's their fate; whether it's poverty, religion or society itself. Something stops these people from thinking they can play a role and changing their outcome in life. Life simply is and that's that.

Looking at the future time zone we can see that people who classify this future active are the planners and go-getters. They work rather than play and resist temptation. Decisions are made based on potential consequences, not on the experience itself. A second future-orientated perspective, future fatalistic, is driven by the certainty of life after death and some kind of a judgment day when they'll be assessed on how virtuously they've lived and what success they've had in their lives.

## ПИСЬМО

### Task 1

1. Write a paragraph comparing/contrasting life in a large city and in the countryside. Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph to describe your favorite pastime. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph to explain the reasons why social networking is so popular with young people nowadays. Write 120-150 words.

## ГОВОРЕНИЕ

Task 1. In 1 minute be ready to describe someone you know who is popular in your neighborhood.

You should say:

who this person is

when you first met this person

what sort of person he/she is

Task 2. Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. Do you think it's important to have good communication skills to do a job well? (Why? / Why not?)

2. Some people think it is best to plan their lives carefully; others prefer to make spontaneous decisions. What is your opinion? (Why? / Why not?)

3. Do you prefer to get the news from newspapers, television or the Internet? (Why?)

### Задания для самостоятельной работы:

1. Самостоятельное изучение основной и дополнительной литературы

#### По работе с литературой

В рабочей программе дисциплины представлен список основной и дополнительной литературы – это учебники, учебно-методические пособия или указания. Дополнительная литература – учебники, монографии, сборники научных трудов, журнальные и газетные статьи, различные справочники, энциклопедии, Интернет-ресурсы.

Любая форма самостоятельной работы студента (подготовка к семинарскому занятию, докладу и т.п.) начинается с изучения соответствующей литературы как в библиотеке / электронно-библиотечной системе, так и дома. Изучение указанных источников расширяет границы понимания предмета дисциплины.

При работе с литературой выделяются следующие виды записей. Конспект – краткая схематическая запись основного содержания научной работы. Целью является не переписывание произведения, а выявление его логики, системы доказательств, основных выводов. Хороший конспект должен сочетать полноту изложения с краткостью. Цитата – точное воспроизведение текста. Заключается в кавычки. Точно указывается страница источника. Тезисы – концентрированное изложение основных положений прочитанного материала. Аннотация – очень краткое изложение содержания прочитанной работы. Резюме – наиболее общие выводы и положения работы, ее концептуальные итоги.

#### 7.6. Методические рекомендации по обучению лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов

Профессорско-преподавательский состав знакомится с психолого-физиологическими особенностями обучающихся инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, индивидуальными программами реабилитации инвалидов (при наличии). При необходимости осуществляется дополнительная поддержка преподавания психологами, социальными работниками, прошедшими подготовку ассистентами.

Предполагается использовать социально-активные и рефлексивные методы обучения, технологии социокультурной реабилитации с целью оказания помощи в установлении полноценных межличностных отношений с другими студентами, создании комфортного психологического климата в студенческой группе. Подбор и разработка учебных материалов производится с учетом предоставления материала в различных формах: аудиальной, визуальной, с использованием специальных технических средств и информационных систем.

Освоение дисциплины лицами с ОВЗ осуществляется с использованием средств обучения общего и специального назначения (персонального и коллективного использования).

Для студентов с ОВЗ предусматривается доступная форма предоставления заданий оценочных средств, а именно:

- в печатной или электронной форме (для лиц с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата);
- в печатной форме или электронной форме с увеличенным шрифтом и контрастностью (для лиц с нарушениями слуха, речи, зрения);
- методом чтения ассистентом задания вслух (для лиц с нарушениями зрения).

Лабораторные работы выполняются методом вычислительного эксперимента.

Студентам с инвалидностью увеличивается время на подготовку ответов на контрольные вопросы. Для таких студентов предусматривается доступная форма предоставления ответов на задания, а именно:

- письменно на бумаге или набором ответов на компьютере (для лиц с нарушениями слуха, речи);
- выбором ответа из возможных вариантов при тестировании с использованием услуг ассистента (для лиц с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата);
- устно (для лиц с нарушениями зрения, опорно-двигательного аппарата).

При необходимости для обучающихся с инвалидностью процедура оценивания результатов обучения может проводиться в несколько этапов.

## **8. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

### **8.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины**

#### **а) основная литература**

Основная литература	Режим доступа	Обеспеченность
Горюнова Е.М., Авцынова Н.И. Методические указания для студентов факультета «Кибернетика», изд. 2-е, переработанное и дополненное/ГОУ ВПО «РХТУ им. Д.И. Менделеева», Новомосковский институт (филиал); Новомосковск, 2011 <a href="http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015">http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015</a>	Библиотека НИ РХТУ, moodle	Да
Полякова Т.Ю., Синявская Е.В., Тынкова О.И., Улановская Э.С. Английский язык для инженеров. М.: Высш. шк., 2000 - 2007. – 463 с.	Библиотека НИ РХТУ	

#### **б) дополнительная литература**

Дополнительная литература	Режим доступа	Обеспеченность
Авцынова Н.И., Молчанова Н.В., Шатрова Т.И. «Грамматика английского языка» Учебно-методическое пособие / ГОУ ВПО «РХТУ им. Д.И. Менделеева», Новомосковский институт (филиал); Новомосковск, 2010. – 40с. <a href="http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015">http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015</a>	Библиотека НИ РХТУ, moodle	Да
Алексеева Н.В., Горюнова Е.М., Шатрова Т.И. «Английский язык». Учебное пособие по практике устной речи. Часть 2 / ФГБОУ ВПО «РХТУ им. Д.И. Менделеева», Новомосковский институт (филиал); Новомосковск, 2013. – 80с. <a href="http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015">http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015</a>	Библиотека НИ РХТУ, moodle	Да
Алексеева Н.В., Горюнова Е.М., Шатрова Т.И. Учебное пособие по практике устной речи. 1 часть /ФГБОУ ВО «РХТУ им. Д.И. Менделеева», Новомосковский институт (филиал); Новомосковск, 2016. – 72с. <a href="http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015">http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015</a>	Библиотека НИ РХТУ, moodle	Да
Алексеева Н.В. Учебное пособие для самостоятельной работы студента. Часть 1. Чтение /ФГБОУ ВО «РХТУ им. Д.И. Менделеева», Новомосковский институт (филиал); Новомосковск, 2016. – 60с. <a href="http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015">http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/view.php?id=1015</a>	Библиотека НИ РХТУ, moodle	Да
Галкина А.А. Communication networks по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) для студентов технических специальностей [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие / А.А. Галкина. – Электрон.дан. – Санкт-Петербург: Лань, 2016. – 144 с.	<a href="https://e.lanbook.com/reader/book/87572">https://e.lanbook.com/reader/book/87572</a>	Да

### **8.2. Информационные и информационно-образовательные ресурсы**

При освоении дисциплины студенты должны использовать информационные и информационно-образовательные ресурсы следующих порталов и сайтов:

Страница кафедры «Русский и иностранные языки» - Режим доступа: <http://www.nirhtu.ru/faculties/preparatory/lang.html>

Учебные материалы кафедры «Русский и иностранные языки» на сайте ВУЗа - Режим доступа: <http://moodle.nirhtu.ru/course/index.php?categoryid=128>

Система поддержки учебных курсов НИ РХТУ. Кафедра Автоматизация производственных процессов / BMCC URL: <http://moodle.nirhtu.ru>

Библиотека Новомосковского института (филиала) Российского химико-технологического университета им. Д.И. Менделеева. URL: [http://irbis.nirhtu.ru/ISAPI/irbis64r\\_opak72/cgiirbis\\_64.dll?C21COM=F&I21DBN=IBIS&P21DBN=IBIS](http://irbis.nirhtu.ru/ISAPI/irbis64r_opak72/cgiirbis_64.dll?C21COM=F&I21DBN=IBIS&P21DBN=IBIS)

ЭБС «Издательство «Лань» (договор № 616/2016 от 26.09.2016г.) - <https://e.lanbook.com/>

База данных Scopus (сублицензированный договор № Scopus/130 от 08.08.2017г.) - <https://www.scopus.com>

База данных Web of Science компании Clarivate Analytics (Scientific) LLC (сублицензионный договор № WoS/1035 от 01.04.2017г.) - <https://clarivate.com/>

Википедия — общедоступная многоязычная универсальная интернет-энциклопедия со свободным контентом. - [ru.wikipedia.org](http://ru.wikipedia.org)

Служба, обеспечивающая с помощью веб-интерфейса, хранение, накопление, передачу и обработку материалов Пользователей, представленных в электронном виде в публичный доступ, с предоставлением в распоряжение последних уникальных аккаунтов, в которых хранятся материалы - <https://www.twirpx.com/>

## **9. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

Учебные аудитории для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, а также помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся,

оснащенные компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и обеспеченные доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду Института, помещения для хранения и профилактического обслуживания учебного оборудования

Наименование специальных помещений и помещений для самостоятельной работы	Оснащенность специальных помещений и помещений для самостоятельной работы	Приспособленность помещений для использования инвалидами и лицами с ограниченными возможностями здоровья
Аудитория для проведения занятий семинарского типа. 166 (корпус 5) ул. Дружбы, 8	Учебные столы, стулья, доска, мел	приспособлено (указать что именно)
Аудитория для проведения занятий семинарского типа. 172а (корпус 5) ул. Дружбы, 8	Учебные столы, стулья, доска, мел	приспособлено (указать что именно)
Аудитория для проведения занятий семинарского типа. 172 (корпус 5) ул. Дружбы, 8	Учебные столы, стулья, доска, мел	приспособлено (указать что именно)
Аудитория для проведения занятий семинарского типа. 183а (корпус 5) ул. Дружбы, 8	Учебные столы, стулья, доска, мел	приспособлено (указать что именно)
Аудитория для проведения занятий семинарского типа. 185 (корпус 5) ул. Дружбы, 8	Учебные столы, стулья, доска, мел	приспособлено (указать что именно)
Аудитория для групповых и индивидуальных консультаций обучающихся 185а (корпус 5) ул. Дружбы, 8	Учебные столы, стулья, доска, мел	приспособлено (указать что именно)
Аудитория для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации 185а (корпус 5) ул. Дружбы, 8	Учебные столы, стулья, доска, мел	
Аудитория для самостоятельной работы студентов 409 (корпус 4) ул. Дружбы, 8	Комплекты учебной мебели, персональные компьютеры с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и обеспеченные доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду Презентационная техника: экран - Lumien Master Picture 180*180 настенный; компьютеры - 11 шт. компьютерный комплекс в сборе Intel G1630 / H61M - K/2 Desktop /19.5 Philips +наушники Philips 2 шт.; проектор - Aser X 123DLP 3000 Lm + кронштейн - KROMAX PROJECTOR - 10.	

#### **Технические средства обучения, служащие для предоставления учебной информации большой аудитории**

Презентационная техника: экран - Lumien Master Picture 180\*180 настенный; компьютеры - 11 шт. компьютерный комплекс в сборе Intel G1630 / H61M - K/2 Desktop /19.5 Philips +наушники Philips 2 шт.; проектор - Aser X 123DLP 3000 Lm + кронштейн - KROMAX PROJECTOR - 10.

#### **Программное обеспечение**

Операционная система MS Windows XP бессрочные права и бессрочная

лицензия по подписке The Novomoskovsk university (the branch) - EMDEPT -

DreamSpark Premium <http://e5.onthehub.com/WebStore/Welcome.aspx?vsro=8&ws=9f5a10ad-c98b-e011-969d-0030487d8897>. Номер учетной записи e5: 100039214

Табличный процессор (LibreOffice Calc) распространяется под лицензией LGPLv3

LibreOffice Writer - текстовый редактор, распространяется под лицензией LGPLv3, <https://ru.libreoffice.org/>

Архиватор 7zip (распространяется под лицензией GNU LGPL license)

Prompt - бесплатный онлайн-переводчик и словарь, <https://www.translate.ru/>

Adobe Acrobat Reader - ПО Acrobat Reader DC и мобильное приложение Acrobat Reader являются бесплатными и доступны для корпоративного распространения (<https://acrobat.adobe.com/ru/ru/acrobat/pdf-reader/volume-distribution.html>).

Браузер Mozilla FireFox (распространяется под лицензией Mozilla Public License 2.0 (MPL))

#### **Печатные и Печатные и электронные образовательные и информационные ресурсы:**

Информационно-методические материалы: учебные пособия по дисциплине; раздаточный материал; альбомы и рекламные проспекты с основными видами и характеристиками.

Электронные образовательные ресурсы: электронные презентации к разделам лекционного курса; учебно-методические разработки в электронном виде; справочные материалы в печатном и электронном виде; кафедральная библиотека электронных изданий

**АННОТАЦИЯ**  
**рабочей программы дисциплины**  
**«Иностранный язык»**  
**Форма обучения заочная**

**1. Общая трудоемкость** (з.е./ час): 9 / 324. Контактная работа 32,3 часа. Самостоятельная работа студента 291 час. Форма промежуточного контроля: зачет и экзамен. Дисциплина изучается на 1 и 2 курсе в 1,2,3,4 семестрах.

**2. Место дисциплины в структуре образовательной программы**

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к базовой части блока 1 Дисциплины (модули). Является обязательной для освоения в 1-4 семестрах, на 1-2 курсах.

**3.Цель и задачи изучения дисциплины**

Целью освоения дисциплины является формирование способности к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.

Задачи преподавания дисциплины:

- комплексное формирование речевых умений в устной и письменной речи, языковых навыков и социокультурной осведомленности в диапазоне указанных уровней коммуникативной компетенции;
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений с использованием ресурсов на иностранном языке в ходе аудиторной и самостоятельной работы;
- комплексное формирование речевых умений в устной и письменной речи, навыков работы с разными видами текстов;
- расширение кругозора и повышение общей гуманитарной культуры и информационного запаса у студентов;
- развитие информационной культуры: поиск и систематизация необходимой информации, определение степени ее достоверности, реферирование и использование для создания собственных текстов различной направленности; работа с большими объемами информации на иностранном языке;
- формирование готовности к восприятию чужой культуры во всех её проявлениях, способности адекватно реагировать на проявления незнакомого и преодолевать коммуникативные барьеры, связанные с этим;
- воспитание толерантности и уважения к духовным ценностям разных стран и народов;
- формирование готовности представлять результаты исследований в устной и письменной форме с учетом принятых в стране изучаемого языка академических норм и требований к оформлению соответствующих текстов;
- развитие умений работать в команде, выполнять коллективные проекты;
- формирование понятийного и терминологического аппарата по выбранному направлению подготовки и пониманию специфики научных исследований в выбранной области знания.

**4.Содержание дисциплины**

№ раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Содержание раздела
1.	Личные связи и контакты.	О себе. Моя семья. Моя биография. Мои друзья.
	Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. Путешествие.	Городской транспорт. На таможне. Паспортный контроль. Путешествие разными видами транспорта.
	Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. В отеле.	Резервирование номера по телефону. Заселение в отель. Обстановка в отеле. Пользование услугами.
	Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. Еда. Магазины. Покупки.	Еда. Особенности питания в странах изучаемого языка. В кафе и ресторане. В супермаркете.
	Выдающиеся личности стран изучаемого языка.	Выдающиеся ученые, писатели, музыканты, деятели искусства, политики, их биографии и достижения.
	Контакты в ситуациях бытового общения. Здоровье.	Защита и укрепление здоровья. Вредные привычки. У врача.
	Межкультурная коммуникация. Проблемы современной молодежи.	Проблемы молодежи в современном мире. Свободное время. Увлечения. Интернет.
	Общение по телефону.	Общение с друзьями. Деловые переговоры по телефону.
	Контакты в профессиональной сфере.	В офисе. Деловые переговоры.
	Составление резюме.	Правила составления резюме.
	Устройство на работу.	Поиск работы. Собеседование.
	Деловая переписка.	Правила оформления деловых писем.
	Роль иностранного языка в будущей профессии.	Моя будущая профессия. Роль иностранного языка в будущей профессии.
	Социокультурный портрет страны изучаемого языка.	Великобритания. История страны и языка, географическое положение, государственное, политическое устройство, культурные ценности.
	Столица страны изучаемого языка.	Лондон. История города, достопримечательности, развитие индустрии, культура.
	Города страны изучаемого языка.	Наиболее известные города стран изучаемого языка, их развитие, достопримечательности.
	Страны изучаемого языка.	Англоговорящие страны. Основная информация.
	Обычаи и традиции страны изучаемого языка.	Обычаи, традиции, обряды, праздники, образ жизни.
	Развитие и современный уровень автоматизации в	История развития автоматизации, современный уровень развития автоматизации.

	странах изучаемого языка	
	Социокультурный портрет Российской Федерации.	История страны и языка, географическое положение, государственное, политическое устройство, культурные ценности.
	Москва – столица России.	История города, достопримечательности, развитие индустрии, культура.
	Мой родной город.	История родного города, достопримечательности, промышленность, культурные и образовательные учреждения.
	Образование в России.	История образования в России. Современная система образования. Д.И. Менделеев. Наш институт.
	Обычаи и традиции в России.	Обычаи, традиции, обряды, праздники, образ жизни.
	Развитие и современный уровень автоматизации в России.	История развития автоматизации, современный уровень развития автоматизации.

##### 5. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, обеспечивающие достижение планируемых результатов освоения образовательной программы

Изучение дисциплины направлено на формирование следующей общекультурной компетенции:

– способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и/или иностранных языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК - 3). Этап освоения: базовый.

В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен:

**Знать:**

- социокультурные стереотипы речевого и неречевого поведения на иностранном и родном языках, степень их совместимости / несовместимости;
- требования к речевому и языковому оформлению устных и письменных высказываний с учетом специфики иноязычной культуры;
- основные способы работы над языковым и речевым материалом;
- основные ресурсы, с помощью которых можно эффективно восполнить имеющиеся пробелы в языковом образовании (типы словарей, справочников, компьютерных программ, информационных сайтов);

**Уметь:**

**в области аудирования:** воспринимать на слух и понимать основное содержание аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических (медийных) и прагматических текстов, относящихся к различным типам речи (сообщение, рассказ), а также выделять в них значимую/запрашиваемую информацию;

**в области чтения:** понимать основное содержание аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических и прагматических текстов (информационных буклетов, брошюр/проспектов), научно-популярных текстов, блогов/веб-сайтов; выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию из прагматических текстов справочно-информационного и рекламного характера;

**в области говорения:** начинать, вести/поддерживать и заканчивать *диалог-расспрос* об увиденном, прочитанном, диалог-обмен мнениями и диалог-интервью/собеседование при приеме на работу, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, при необходимости используя стратегии преодоления затруднений в процессе коммуникации (переспрос, перефразирование и др.); расспрашивать собеседника, задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, высказывать свое мнение, просьбу, отвечать на предложение собеседника (принятие предложения или отказ); делать сообщения и выстраивать монолог-описание, монолог-повествование и монолог-рассуждение; участвовать в анализе или обсуждении проблемы;

**в области письма:** заполнять формуляры и бланки прагматического характера; вести запись основных мыслей и фактов (из аудиотекстов и текстов для чтения), а также запись тезисов устного выступления/письменного доклада по изучаемой проблематике; поддерживать контакты при помощи электронной почты (писать электронные письма личного характера) и форумов (анализировать и обсуждать письменные работы одногруппников); писать эссе на заданную тему; выполнять письменный перевод печатных текстов с иностранного языка на русский и с русского языка на иностранный в рамках профессиональной сферы общения;

**Владеть:**

- стратегиями восприятия, анализа, создания устных и письменных текстов разных типов и жанров;
- компенсаторными умениями, помогающими преодолеть затруднения в коммуникации, вызванные объективными и субъективными, социокультурными причинами.
- стратегиями проведения сопоставительного анализа факторов культуры различных стран;
- приемами самостоятельной работы с языковым материалом (лексикой, грамматикой, фонетикой) с использованием справочной и учебной литературы, компьютерных программ и информационных сайтов.

**Test 1****Make up interrogative and negative sentences using the verb to be:**

1. My son was a pupil last year. 2. I was in Kiev two weeks ago.

**Choose the right form:**

1. Our engineers (was, were) at the factory yesterday. 2. When (was, were) you a student?

**Translate into English:**

1. Вы были на уроке английского языка в понедельник? – Да. – Петров тоже был на этом уроке? – Нет. Он сейчас в Киеве. 2. Дочь Анны была хорошей ученицей. Сейчас она хорошая студентка.

**Test 2****Make up interrogative and negative sentences using the verb to have:**

1. He has a daughter. 2. They have a son.

**Open the brackets:**

1. He (to have) two questions to ask you. 2. What flat (to have) your friend?

**Translate into English:**

1. У моего друга есть сын. Он ходит в школу. 2. – У кого есть ручка? – У меня.

**Test 3****Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. He has ... wife and two children. 2. She is ... student already.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. My friend was born ... Novgorod ... 1995. 2. Now he lives ... Moscow and works ... Ministry.

**Translate into English:**

1. У нас двое детей. Мой старший сын учится в школе. 2. Брат моей жены студент. Он не женат.

**Test 4****Make up interrogative and negative sentences using the verb to be:**

1. His friends were at the factory yesterday. 2. My daughter was at the nursery-school last Tuesday.

**Choose the right form:**

1. Our children (was, were) not at school yesterday. It (was, were) Sunday. 2. Who (was, were) your English teacher at school? – Mr. Sedov (was, were).

**Translate into English:**

1. Я не был в министерстве вчера. Я был на заводе. 2. – Вы были в Минске на прошлой неделе? – Нет, я был в Волгограде.

**Test 5****Make up interrogative and negative sentences using the verb to have:**

1. His friends have children. 2. This student has a red pencil.

**Open the brackets:**

1. Their daughter (to have) not children. 2. Mike (to have) not a son. He (to have) a daughter.

**Translate into English:**

1. – Какие книги у вас есть? – У меня есть английские и русские книги. 2. У моих друзей большая хорошая квартира.

**Test 6****Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. She does well at ... institute. 2. He is still ... pupil.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. His parents do not live ... Moscow, they live ... the country. 2. He studies ... an institute ... Moscow.

**Translate into English:**

1. Не звоните мне утром, пожалуйста. Позвоните мне после 2. 2. Они живут за городом. У них там небольшой дом.

**Test 7****Make up interrogative and negative sentences using the verb to be:**

1. Wednesday was his day off last week. 2. Our engineers were in Volgograd.

**Choose the right form:**

1. My friends (was, were) in Kiev three years ago. 2. Where (was, were) Mr. Petrov at 9 o'clock yesterday?

**Translate into English:**

1. – Когда вы были на заводе? – Я был там, в прошлый вторник. Смирнов тоже там был. 2. – сын вашего друга был в детском саду на прошлой неделе? – Да.

**Test 8****Make up interrogative and negative sentences using the verb to have:**

1. These students have English books. 2. Kotov has a good Russian book.

**Open the brackets:**

1. (to have) you questions? No, we (to have) not. 2. Who (to have) a pen? I (to have).

**Translate into English:**

1. – У вас есть дети? – Нет. 2. – У вас есть красный карандаш? Нет. Возьмите синий.

**Test 9****Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. ... sisters learn English. 2. They have ... good English books.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. He usually comes ... Moscow ... 8 o'clock ... the morning. 2. My friend's brother does well ... the institute.

**Translate into English:**

1. Мать моей жены пожилая женщина. 2. Она работает и учится в институте.

**Test 10****Make up interrogative and negative sentences using the verb to be:**

1. We were happy to see them yesterday. 2. His friends were at the factory yesterday.

**Choose the right form:**

1. My friend (was, were) not at his office last week. He (was, were) not well. 2. Who (was, were) at the lesson yesterday? They (was, were).

**Translate into English:**

1. Джейн не была на уроке в прошлый четверг. Она плохо себя чувствовала. 2. – Ваша дочь была в Одессе в прошлом году? – Нет.

**Test 11**

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences using the verb to have:**

1. They have a son. 2. This student has a red pencil.

**Open the brackets:**

1. We (to have) a bathroom in our flat. 2. (to have) Jane's daughter a room or a flat in Kiev?

**Translate into English:**

1. Моя жена и я знаем английский язык. У нас есть английские книги. 2. – Что у вас в портфеле? – У меня в портфеле книги, ручка и карандаш.

#### Test 12

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. They read them, learn ... words, write ... exercises and sometimes speak English. 2. Their mother is ... teacher of English and she speaks to ... girls.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. – I'd like to speak to Mr. Green. – I'm sorry. He is ... now. 2. Will you come up ... Mr. Petrov and take the letters ... him, please.

**Translate into English:**

1. Каждый день я встаю в 7 часов. 2. Расскажите нам, пожалуйста, о семье вашего друга.

#### Test 13

**Make Plural:**

1. There is a brown desk in the room. 2. There is a fork and a knife on the table.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. There is a little girl in the room. 2. There was a telex on the table.

**Fill in the verb to be:**

1. There ... only a Russian book on the table but there ... no English book on it. 2. There ... 15 lessons in our English book.

**Fill in many, much, a lot, little, a lot of:**

1. There were ... large houses in old Moscow. 2. My mother-in-law is a teacher. She has ... pupils.

#### Test 14

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. I have ... friend. His name is Oleg Mitin. 2. He has ... wife, ... daughter and ... son.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. My sister Ann lives ... Minsk. 2. There are a lot ... modern buildings ... Minsk now.

**Translate into English:**

1. – У тебя много или мало английских журналов? – У меня мало журналов, но много газет. 2. – Кто играет на рояле в вашей семье? – Моя жена хорошо играет. – А вы играете на рояле? – Да. Я тоже очень люблю играть на рояле.

#### Test 15

**Make Plural:**

1. There is a blue sofa in his room. 2. There was a telex on Mr. Zotov's desk.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. There are students there. 2. There were forks on the table.

**Fill in the verb to be:**

1. There ... six hundred workers at this factory last year. 2. ... there a nursery-school in our house? Yes, there ...

**Fill in many, much, a lot, little, a lot of:**

1. ... people live in the country. 2. We have ... time. But there is still ... work to do.

#### Test 16

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. Oleg and his family live in ... new block of flats now. 2. Now they have ... three-room flat in ... modern house.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. My sister has a nice two-room flat ... a new district ... Minsk. 2. She lives there ... her husband and son.

**Translate into English:**

1. – У вас есть телевизор? – Да. Он стоит в правом углу гостиной. 2. – Что находится слева от окна в вашей комнате? – Гардероб. Около него стоят диван и торшер.

#### Test 17

**Make Plural:**

1. There is a good exercise in this lesson. 2. There was an English book on the shelf.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. There are telexes on the desk. 2. There were two women in the room.

**Fill in the verb to be:**

1. There ... forks, spoons and knives on the table but there ... no cups on it. 2. ... there cheese and ham on the table now? Yes, there ...

**Fill in many, much, a lot, little, a lot of:**

1. There was ... milk in his tea. 2. Our students write ... exercises at the lesson, but they write ... exercises at home.

#### Test 18

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. There is ... living-room, ... bedroom and ... children's room. 2. ... living room is large but there is not much furniture in this room.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. Her husband is an engineer ... a factory, their son is a pupil. 2. There is a living room and a bedroom ... my sister's flat.

**Translate into English:**

1. В детской комнате нет книжного шкафа. Там есть только две книжные полки. 2. В спальне Майка мало вещей: две кровати, туалетный столик и кресло.

#### Test 19

**Make Plural:**

1. There is a large kitchen in our flat. 2. There is a man and a woman in the room.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. There are fifty children at the nursery-school. 2. There were forks on the table.

**Fill in the verb to be:**

1. There ... a letter on this table. Where is it now? 2. ... there a bath-room in Ann's flat? Yes, there ...

**Fill in many, much, a lot, little, a lot of:**

1. My friend reads ... English books. 2. ... children go to nursery-school now. My son also goes to the nursery-school.



## Test 20

### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. To ... left of ... door you see ... sofa and ... TV-set. 2. Near ... window there is ... piano and four easy-chairs.

### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

1. Her living-room is light and comfortable ... two windows ... it. 2. There is a lot ... furniture ... her living-room.

### Translate into English:

1. Два года назад в этом районе не было новых зданий. 2. Г-н Кент, я хотел бы встретиться с Вами завтра утром и обсудить наш запрос на котлы.

## Test 21

### Read and translate the sentences:

1. They must study English. 2. He can play the piano very well.

### Fill in must, can, may, needn't:

1. Ann's brother ... read, but he ... speak German. 2. ... I speak to Mr. Sonin? I'm sorry he is out now. ... you telephone him at 12?

### Open the brackets using the verb in the right form:

My elder sister's name (to be) Nelly. She (to work) at school. She (to be) a teacher. Nelly (can) speak two foreign languages. She (to know) them well. Nelly (to like) her work very much. All her pupils (to do) well. Nelly usually (to go) to work in the morning. Her lessons (to begin) at half past eight. At three o'clock (to finish) her work at school, but she always (to have) a lot of work to do at home.

## Test 22

### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. All ... engineers of our Ministry must know ... foreign languages. 2. She has two brothers. One of them is ... student, ... other one is ... engineer.

### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

1. He works ... an office ... the fifth floor ... our Ministry. 2. His office does business ... a lot ... firms.

### Translate into English:

1. Я работаю в Машиноэкспорте. В нашей конторе работают 10 инженеров и экономистов. Мы продаем оборудование, машины и другие товары. Мы торгуем со многими странами мира. 2. Все мои друзья работают в нашем Министерстве. Они инженеры. Они знают иностранные языки, и хорошо говорят на них.

## Test 23

### Read and translate the sentences:

1. You may read this book. 2. Must we discuss these questions today?

### Fill in must, can, may, needn't:

1. ... I ask you a question? Yes, you ... 2. ... we learn thirty-five words? No, you ... You ... know only the first twenty words.

### Open the brackets using the verb in the right form:

My sister (to have) two children. One of them (to be) a boy and the other one (to be) a girl. Her son (to be) 11 years old and her daughter (to be born) five years ago. Her children also (to learn) English. They (can) already speak English to her mother.

## Test 24

### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. There are 12 people in ... office. Six of them know ... English language, ... other people know German and French. 2. I don't like this book. Please, give me ... other one to read.

### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

1. Every day he receives a lot ... mail ... foreign firm and sends answers ... them. 2. Mr. Petrov gets up ... 8 o'clock.

### Translate into English:

1. В понедельник мы обычно получаем много почты. В ней много писем и телеграмм от иностранных фирм. 2. Я живу близко от Министерства. Я прихожу в контору в половине 9, чтобы приготовиться к работе.

## Test 25

### Read and translate the sentences:

1. Can I speak to Mr. White? Yes, speaking. 2. Can your son speak English? Yes, he can.

### Fill in must, can, may, needn't:

1. My daughter is fourteen, but she ... already cool very well. 2. Pete ... go to school today. He is not well.

### Open the brackets using the verb in the right form:

Nelly's husband (to be) director of a large factory. The factory (to make) different equipment for export. In the morning his secretary (to bring) him the mail. He (to receive) a lot of mail every morning. He (to go) through it and (to answer) it. He often (to receive) engineers and workers from his factory and from other factories.

## Test 26

### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. Is ... director in now? I'm sorry, he is out. 2. I don't now ... telephone number. Give it to me, please.

### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

1. ... breakfast he goes ... office. 2. He comes ... his office ... a quarter ... 9 to get ready ... work.

### Translate into English:

1. – Какие товары покупает ваша контора? – Мы заключаем много контрактов, и покупаем различные товары у иностранных фирм. 2. К сожалению, я не могу позвонить вам в половине 11. Я должен принимать представителей иностранных фирм в это время. Позвоните мне без четверти 2.

## Test 27

### Read and translate the sentences:

1. Must your daughter go to school today? Yes, she must. 2. May I sit down? Yes, please.

### Fill in must, can, may, needn't:

1. ... we write these sentences now? No, you ... Just read them. 2. ... I open the window? No, you ... I am not well.

### Open the brackets using the verb in the right form:

My elder sister's name (to be) Nelly. She (to work) at school. She (to be) a teacher. Nelly (can) speak two foreign languages. She (to know) them well. Nelly (to like) her work very much. All her pupils (to do) well. Nelly usually (to go) to work in the morning. Her lessons (to begin) at half past eight. At three o'clock (to finish) her work at school, but she always (to have) a lot of work to do at home.

## Test 28

### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. Where are ... engineers of our office? 2. They are at ... meeting.

### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

1. ... ten minutes ... 9 Mr. Petrov comes ... his office goes ... the letters and cables ... foreign firms and answers them. 2. Must I speak ... our work ... the meeting? Yes, you must.

**Translate into English:**

1. — Где я могу получить ваши каталоги? Я хотел бы посмотреть их. — Позвоните, пожалуйста, нашему секретарю. У нее есть все каталоги и прейскуранты. 2. Мы посылаем запросы на товары различным фирмам.

**Test 29**

**Make up Past Simple:**

1. I get up at seven o'clock. 2. Those economists and engineers have their German lessons on Monday.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. They discussed the terms of delivery with them last week. 2. They received this flat five years ago.

**Open the brackets:**

It (to be) spring now. Yesterday (to be) my day off. I (to get up) at half past eight. There (to be) a lot of sunshine in the room. It usually (to get) light at 5 o'clock in spring. I (to come up) to the window and (to open) it. It (to be) warm outside. Then I (to go) to the bathroom to shave and to wash. At a quarter past nine I (to have) breakfast and at 10 o'clock my friend (to phone) me. We (to decide) to go to see my friend's parents. They (to live) in the country. On our way there we (to speak) about our friends and our English lessons. In an hour and a half we (to be) there. His parents (to be) happy to see us. We (to have) dinner. Then we (to go) for a walk. It (to be) wonderful outside. We (to come) back in two hours and (to watch) TV.

**Test 30**

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

My friend and I often go to ... theatre to see ... new performance. We like going to ... theatre on Saturday nights.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

Last Saturday "Little Dorrit" was ... the Art Theatre. ... his way home Peter Belov went ... the theatre box-office and bought two tickets ... the performance.

**Translate into English:**

1. В прошлое воскресенье было очень холодно, и мы решили не ездить за город. 2. Она попросила нас не курить в комнате.

**Test 31**

**Make up Past Simple:**

1. I see them at the Ministry every day. 2. Who brings you the mail?

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. She bought this television last Sunday. 2. His son went to the nursery school last year.

**Open the brackets:**

It (to be) spring now. Yesterday (to be) my day off. I (to get up) at half past eight. There (to be) a lot of sunshine in the room. It usually (to get) light at 5 o'clock in spring. I (to come up) to the window and (to open) it. It (to be) warm outside. Then I (to go) to the bathroom to shave and to wash. At a quarter past nine I (to have) breakfast and at 10 o'clock my friend (to phone) me. We (to decide) to go to see my friend's parents. They (to live) in the country. On our way there we (to speak) about our friends and our English lessons. In an hour and a half we (to be) there. His parents (to be) happy to see us. We (to have) dinner. Then we (to go) for a walk. It (to be) wonderful outside. We (to come) back in two hours and (to watch) TV.

**Test 32**

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

Last Saturday I finished ... work at 3 o'clock and went home. I had ... dinner and sat down in ... easy-chair to read ... newspaper.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

It was already four o'clock ... the afternoon. ... half an hour he came home.

**Translate into English:**

1. Мать велела детям не смотреть телевизор после ужина. 2. Зимой в Москве обычно бывает холодно. Светает зимой поздно. Дни короткие, а ночи длинные.

**Test 33**

**Make up Past Simple:**

1. Their office can sell boilers to that French firm. 2. Our English lesson begins at half past eight.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. The director of the factory was at our office yesterday. 2. He spoke at the meeting about it.

**Open the brackets:**

It (to be) spring now. Yesterday (to be) my day off. I (to get up) at half past eight. There (to be) a lot of sunshine in the room. It usually (to get) light at 5 o'clock in spring. I (to come up) to the window and (to open) it. It (to be) warm outside. Then I (to go) to the bathroom to shave and to wash. At a quarter past nine I (to have) breakfast and at 10 o'clock my friend (to phone) me. We (to decide) to go to see my friend's parents. They (to live) in the country. On our way there we (to speak) about our friends and our English lessons. In an hour and a half we (to be) there. His parents (to be) happy to see us. We (to have) dinner. Then we (to go) for a walk. It (to be) wonderful outside. We (to come) back in two hours and (to watch) TV.

**Test 34**

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

It was ... wonderful day. ... air was cold. There was ... a lot of snow in ... streets.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

... the theatre Peter and his wife met some ... friends and spoke ... them ... the performance. ... half ... ten the performance was over.

**Translate into English:**

1. Вчера у нас был выходной день. Мы встали в 7 часов утра. Было уже совсем светло. Мы позавтракали и поехали за город.

**Test 35**

**Make up Past Simple:**

1. We buy television-sets from that firm. 2. Mr. Volkov usually goes through the mail in the morning.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. They came home at a quarter to eleven. 2. I sent her a letter the other day.

**Open the brackets:**

It (to be) spring now. Yesterday (to be) my day off. I (to get up) at half past eight. There (to be) a lot of sunshine in the room. It usually (to get) light at 5 o'clock in spring. I (to come up) to the window and (to open) it. It (to be) warm outside. Then I (to go) to the bathroom to shave and to wash. At a quarter past nine I (to have) breakfast and at 10 o'clock my friend (to phone) me. We (to decide) to go to see my friend's parents. They (to live) in the country. On our way there we (to speak) about our friends and our English lessons. In an hour and a

half we (to be) there. His parents (to be) happy to see us. We (to have) dinner. Then we (to go) for a walk. It (to be) wonderful outside. We (to come) back in two hours and (to watch) TV.

#### Test 36

##### Fill in the articles where necessary:

We wanted to see ... new performance "The Sixth of July". It was on at ... Art Theatre. We met at 6 o'clock, took ... taxi and in ... quarter of ... hour we were at ... theatre.

##### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

... eleven o'clock they came home, it was late, but they decided to listen ... the news ... the radio and then went ... bed.

##### Translate into English:

1. – На вашей улице есть театр? – Нет, но в нашем районе есть 2 новых театра. Я очень люблю театр.

#### Test 37

##### Make Participle I:

To take, to be, to give, to smoke

##### Read and translate:

1. The director of our office is going through the morning mail now. 2. What language these businessmen speaking?

##### Make up interrogative and negative sentences:

1. Nick is watching TV now. 2. They are having dinner now.

##### Translate into English:

1. Господин Ломов сейчас принимает представителей английской фирмы. Они обсуждают условия платежа и поставки. 2. – Где Борис? – Он смотрит телевизор в гостиной.

##### Read and translate:

1. I was working at my office at 3 o'clock yesterday. 1. It was 7 o'clock in the evening when Mr. Frolov came home. His wife was cooking dinner and his daughter was playing the piano.

#### Test 38

##### Make up interrogative and negative sentences:

1. Mr. Maslov was answering an enquiry at 10 o'clock in the morning. 2. I was having breakfast at this time on Sunday.

##### Open the brackets:

1. Every year my friend (to spend) his holiday on the Black Sea. My friend (to spend) his holiday in the Caucasus now. 2. When I (to be) on the Black Sea last summer I (to swim) in the sea every day. When we (to come) to the beach our friends already (to swim) in the sea.

##### Translate into English:

1. С кем ты разговаривал, когда я встретил тебя на улице? 2. – Каких представителей вы принимали вчера в 11 часов? – Представителей одной французской фирмы. Мы обсуждали с ними условия платежа и поставки.

#### Test 39

##### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. I came to ... holiday-home on ... 5<sup>th</sup> of July. It was ... half past ten. It was ... wonderful morning. ... sun was shining and it was very warm. Some holiday-makers were having ... breakfast, and ... other holiday-makers were already on ... beach.

##### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

Last year I had a holiday ... winter. I spent a month ... the country, ... a holiday-home ... Moscow. I came there ... the 20<sup>th</sup> ... February. There were a lot of people ... the holiday-home. ... them I met my friend Peter Kotov, an engineer ... our Ministry.

##### Translate into English:

1. У меня был отпуск в мае, и я провел его на Черном море. 2. – Куда ты идешь? – Я иду в кино. – А у тебя есть билеты? – Да, я купил их вчера. 3. Сегодня очень жарко. Пусть дети пойдут на Волгу купаться. 4. – Сколько времени вы потратили на эту работу? – Две недели.

#### Test 40

##### Make Participle I:

To get, to put, to see, to buy

##### Read and translate:

1. It is nine o'clock. It is already getting dark. 2. Where is Pete? He is shaving in the bathroom.

##### Make up interrogative and negative sentences:

1. The students are answering their teacher's questions. 2. My daughter is playing the piano now.

##### Translate into English:

1. – Ты кому пишешь письмо? – Своим родителям. Они не живут сейчас со мной. 2. – Кто это играет на рояле? – Моя дочь.

##### Read and translate:

1. My sister was reading a book when I came in. 2. Who was listening to the radio when you came in?

#### Test 41

##### Make up interrogative and negative sentences:

1. He was going through the catalogs when I came into the room. 2. Nina was going to the institute when I met her.

##### Translate into English:

1. – Что ты делала вчера в 10 часов утра? – Я просматривал утреннюю почту. 2. Я не смотрел вчера телевизор в 9 часов. Моя жена смотрела ее, я писал письмо своему другу.

##### Open the brackets:

1. How often (to ski) you in winter? I (to ski) every Sunday. Where is Nick? He (to ski) in the park. 2. Yesterday when I (to listen) to the radio my brother (to phone) me. Yesterday I (to listen) to the 10 o'clock news and (to go) to bed.

#### Test 42

##### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. My friend was born in ... small town on ... Volga. 2. Yesterday we received five letters from ... foreign firms. But I see only two of them now. Where are ... other letters?

##### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

Last year I had a holiday ... winter. I spent a month ... the country, ... a holiday-home ... Moscow. I came there ... the 20<sup>th</sup> ... February. There were a lot of people ... the holiday-home. ... them I met my friend Peter Kotov, an engineer ... our Ministry.

##### Translate into English:

1. Первого сентября все дети идут в школу. 2. – Вы не очень загорели. – Видите ли, я не могу загорать, я обычно сижу под тентом, когда очень жарко. 3. Сейчас уже 10 часов, а ребенок еще смотрит телевизор. Не разрешайте ему смотреть телевизор после 9 часов. 4. Они катались на коньках, в то время как мы ходили на лыжах.

#### Test 43

**Make Participle I:**

To have, to sit, to write, to close

**Read and translate:**

1. Take this newspaper from Mark. He is not reading it. 2. I am reading "The Citadel" by Cronin now.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. They are discussing the terms of delivery. 2. It is getting dark now.

**Translate into English:**

1. Коля сейчас обедает. Позвони ему через четверть часа, пожалуйста. 2. – Что они сейчас обсуждают? – Они обсуждают запрос одной фирмы на горно-шахтное оборудование.

**Read and translate:**

1. We were not discussing any questions when you phoned us. We were going through some catalogs. 2. When I saw Pete he was speaking to his friend and smoking.

**Test 44****Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. My friend was writing his English exercises while his wife and son were watching TV. 2. We were discussing the prices when you phoned us.

**Translate into English:**

1. – Что они делали, когда вы пришли? – Обедали. 2. – Я видел их вчера в 6 часов вечера. Куда они шли? – Они шли в театр.

**Open the brackets:**

1. When I am on the beach I not (to sit) usually under the sunshade. I not (to see) our children Where are they? They (to sit) under a sunshade over there. 2. I (to go) to the office yesterday morning when I (to meet) Mr. S. Yesterday I (to come) to the office at a quarter to 9. The secretary (to bring) me the mail and I (to go through) it.

**Test 45****Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. Have you got ... ticket for this film? Yes, I have. 2. Let ... secretary telephone ... director of ... factory tomorrow morning. My wife spent ... fortnight in ... Crimea.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

One day ... breakfast we decided to have a walk ... the park. We liked our walk very much. We were back just ... time ... dinner. ... dinner Peter went to buy tickets ... the cinema. An interesting film was on.

**Translate into English:**

1. – Где дети? – Они играют вон там. – Пусть они иду домой. Обед готов. 2. Где вы собираетесь провести свой отпуск в этом году? – В Крыму. Я очень люблю Крым. Там много красивых мест. 3. Я собирался сказать ему о нашем собрании, но я его не видел вчера. 4. Вчера был хороший день. Было тепло и светило солнце.

**Test 46****Make Participle I:**

To cook, to study, to play, to receive

**Read and translate:**

1. Mr. Sedov cannot speak to you now. He is receiving some French businessmen. 2. What are you writing? I am writing a letter to a foreign firm.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. It is getting cold now. 2. They are having an English lesson now.

**Translate into English:**

1. Анна не пишет сейчас. Возьми ее ручку. 2. Послушай их. На каком языке они говорят?

**Read and translate:**

1. Two of our engineers were translating letters while the other engineers were discussing a new contract. 2. It was getting cold. The days were short already. There was not much sunshine outside. Autumn was coming.

**Test 47****Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. I was translating from Russian into English while Oleg was answering our teacher's questions. 2. They were having their English lesson at 9 o'clock yesterday.

**Translate into English:**

1. Уже темнело, когда мы пришли домой. 2. Вчера вечером моя жена читала английскую книгу, в то время как я просматривал вечерние газеты.

**Open the brackets:**

1. Whom (to look at) you now? I (to look at) Ann. She (to swim) in the river. She (to swim) every morning here. 2. At a quarter to 9 yesterday my son (to have breakfast).

**Test 48****Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. We don't like this standard lamp. Can you give me ... other standard lamp? 2. What's ...news? ...news is good. 3. Let's listen to ... seven o'clock news on ... radio. Listening ...

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

We went ... the cinema ... half ...seven. The film was good, and we liked it. We came ... the holiday-home ... 10 o'clock. While I was listening ... the news ... the radio, Peter was going ... some magazines and newspapers. ... an hour we went ... bed.

**Translate into English:**

1. – Сколько времени вы потратили на эту работу? – Две недели. 2. – Вы не очень загорели. – Видите ли, я не могу загорать, я обычно сижу под тентом, когда очень жарко. 3. Сейчас уже 10 часов, а ребенок еще смотрит телевизор. Не разрешайте ему смотреть телевизор после 9 часов. 4. Вчера был хороший день. Было тепло и светило солнце.

**Test 49****Write 3 Forms of the Verbs:**

To find, to take, to give, to be, to go, to get, to thank, to learn, to translate

**Translate these sentences:**

1. I have found your book. Here you are. 2. You may take the magazine. I have gone through it. 3. Has your son ever seen the sea?

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. We have done business with this firm. 2. She has been to the theatre this week.

**Put the adverbs in the appropriate place in the sentence:**

1. He's been to London. (never) 2. Have you bought this book? (yet)

#### Test 50

##### Translate into English:

1. С какими странами вы заключили контракты за последнее время? 2. Мы только что обсудили условия поставки.

##### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. We thank you for ... enquiry for ... power equipment of ... 10<sup>th</sup> of December. 2. ... prices are too high. I'm afraid we cannot accept ... offer. 3. I hope you 've had ... good time at ... holiday-home.

##### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

I work ... Machinoexport. A lot ... foreign firms are interested ... doing business ... us. We have made some contracts ... boilers... a new model lately. Our boilers are ... great demand now, and we sell them ... high prices.

##### Translate into English:

1. Мы получили ваше предложение на горно-шахтное оборудование, но, к сожалению, мы не можем купить это оборудование по таким ценам. 2. Мы заинтересованы в покупке некоторых ваших товаров. 3. – Где ваши инженеры? – Они в 112-й комнате. Они ведут переговоры с французской фирмой.

#### Test 51

##### Write 3 Forms of the Verbs:

To play, to sit, to put, to see, to send, to know, to do, to speak, to read

##### Translate these sentences:

1. I have just seen Mr. Sergeev. He is at his office. 2. Have you finished the letter yet? 3. We have sold a lot of power equipment this year.

##### Make up interrogative and negative sentences:

1. They have come back today. 2. She has phoned you this morning.

##### Put the adverbs in the appropriate place in the sentence:

1. They've gone for a walk. (just) 2. She has done well. (lately)

#### Test 52

##### Translate into English:

1. С этой фирмой мы никогда не вели торговли. 2. – Вы получили наши каталоги и прейскуранты? – Да. – Вы уже изучили наши каталоги? – Нет.

##### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. We came to Petersburg on Sunday. ... next day we went sightseeing. 2. What time have you made ... appointment with ... representative of Parker Co. for? 3. During ... talks we discussed all ... terms of ... contract.

##### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

I work ... Machinoexport. A lot ... foreign firms are interested ... doing business ... us. We have made some contracts ... boilers... a new model lately. Our boilers are ... great demand now, and we sell them ... high prices.

##### Translate into English:

1. –Вы уже назначили встречу с представителем этой фирмы? – Да. 2. С этой фирмой мы не вели никакой торговли с прошлого года. 6. Я полагаю, что вы уже осмотрели достопримечательности.

#### Test 53

##### Write 3 Forms of the Verbs:

To begin, to write, to make, to have, to meet, to come, to bring, to buy, to sell

##### Translate these sentences:

1. They haven't discussed the prices yet. 2. We have made a contract with a German firm lately. 3. I haven't been to the Crimea since 1963.

##### Make up interrogative and negative sentences:

1. They have had a good time. 2. The film has been on since last week.

##### Put the adverbs in the appropriate place in the sentence:

1. Have you swum in the sea? (ever) 2. The children have not got up. (yet)

#### Test 54

##### Translate into English:

1. – Ваша контора когда-либо продавала этой фирме горно-шахтное оборудование? – Да. Мы с ними вели торговлю два года тому назад. 2. – Этот фильм еще идет? – Да, но я его еще не видел.

##### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. We had ... talks with them ... other day. 2. ... air is necessary to ... people. 3. We must have ... first shipment of ... goods in September.

##### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

The other day Mr. Grey ... Roberts Co. came ... Moscow to have talks ... us. As soon as he came ... Moscow he phoned our secretary and made appointment ... us ... the next day.

##### Translate into English:

1. Эти материалы необходимы нам. Я надеюсь, что они готовы. 2. В последнее время он плохо себя чувствует. Вы должны навестить его. 3. Нам требуется это оборудование в апреле, но продавцы еще его не отгрузили.

#### Test 55

##### Write 3 Forms of the Verbs:

To decide, to work, to swim, to let, to spend, to give, to be, to go, to get

##### Translate these sentences:

1. He hasn't skied since 1966. 2. Since when have you worked at the Ministry? 3. How long have you known Mr. S.? I've known him for 10 years.

##### Make up interrogative and negative sentences:

1. I have known him for ten years. 2. They have lived in Moscow for a long time.

##### Put the adverbs in the appropriate place in the sentence:

1. Has it got light? (yet) 2. Who has telephoned you? (just)

#### Test 56

##### Translate into English:

1. – Секретарь уже принес почту? – Еще нет. 2. Ваш завод изготовлял когда-либо это оборудование?

##### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. We are interested in ... different goods. 2. I've never been to ... Tate Gallery in London. 3. ... books are in great demand in our country.

##### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

He came to us ... half ... nine. We discussed a lot ... different questions. Our terms ... payment and delivery are acceptable ... him. When the talks were over we asked Mr. Grey to have dinner ... us ... Saturday.

**Translate into English:**

1. Мы бы хотели предложить АВМ — это оборудование на условиях сиф. 2. Сообщите им, что их условия неприемлемы для нас. 3. Мы уже связались с фирмой, и они говорят, что смогут отгрузить товар в апреле.

**Test 57****Translate these sentences:**

1. I believe there'll be a lot of holiday-makers on the beach today. 2. Will you go to the cinema tonight?

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. The contract will be ready the day after tomorrow. 2. I shall phone you in half an hour.

**Translate into English:**

1. Я буду дома через полтора часа. 2. Я думаю, он не пойдет осматривать город сегодня: он не совсем хорошо себя чувствует. 3. Пусть они пойдут в кино сегодня вечером. Там будет интересный фильм.

**Open the brackets:**

*Bond:* Good morning Mr. Bunin.

*Bunin:* Oh, good morning Mr. Bond. It (to be) a surprise to see you here. When you (to come) to Moscow?

*Bond:* On Friday. I (to be) in Moscow for three days. I (to come) here to do some business with you, Mr. Bunin. We (to be going) to buy a lot of foodstuffs from you.

*Bunin:* Very glad to hear it. Let's make an appointment for Tuesday then. Can you come at 11 o'clock?

*Bond:* Certainly. I (to be) at your office just in time.

**Test 58****Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. ... Russia exports ... machines, ... raw materials, ... equipment to ... different countries of ... world. 2. France and England import ... raw materials from ... Russia. 3. Mister Serov is ... President of Machinexport.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. We are interested ... having business relations ... all the countries ... the world. 2. Russia exports different kinds ... goods ... very many countries ... the basis ... trade agreements ... them.

**Translate into English:**

1. Россия импортирует и экспортирует промышленные изделия, продовольственные и другие товары. 2. Наша контора намерена предложить фирме «Блэк и Ко.» различные товары.

**Test 59****Translate these sentences:**

1. We'll go sightseeing tomorrow. 2. My son will be seven this spring and in September he'll go to school.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. My friend will have a holiday next July. 2. They will make an appointment for Tuesday.

**Translate into English:**

1. У нас не будет уроков завтра. 2. Все материалы будут готовы через полтора часа. 3. На будущий год мой сын пойдет в школу.

**Open the brackets:**

*Bond:* Good morning Mr. Bunin.

*Bunin:* Oh, good morning Mr. Bond. It (to be) a surprise to see you here. When you (to come) to Moscow?

*Bond:* On Friday. I (to be) in Moscow for three days. I (to come) here to do some business with you, Mr. Bunin. We (to be going) to buy a lot of foodstuffs from you.

*Bunin:* Very glad to hear it. Let's make an appointment for Tuesday then. Can you come at 11 o'clock?

*Bond:* Certainly. I (to be) at your office just in time.

**Test 60****Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. ... President of Machinexport is out now, he'll be in half ... hour. 2. Are all ... necessary materials for ... talks ready? Yes, they are. I'll call for them in ... quarter of ... hour. 3. I think he has cleared up all ... points and we can sign ... contract tomorrow.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. Last year we bought some machines ... foreign firms ... acceptable prices. 2. Please, phone Mr. Gray and tell him that I'll going to call ... him ... his hotel ... a quarter ... an hour.

**Translate into English:**

1. Я полагаю, мы выясним все вопросы завтра. 2. Когда покупатели пришлют нам свой окончательный ответ?

**Test 61****Translate these sentences:**

1. I am afraid she won't listen to me. 2. Shall I let you know their answer? Do, please.

**Make up interrogative and negative sentences:**

1. The prices will be acceptable to us. 2. There will be a lot of people at the seaside.

**Translate into English:**

1. На днях мы отгрузим вам товары. 2. Сегодня холодно. Мы не пойдем на пляж. 3. — Когда закончится урок? — Через четверть часа.

**Open the brackets:**

*Bond:* Good morning Mr. Bunin.

*Bunin:* Oh, good morning Mr. Bond. It (to be) a surprise to see you here. When you (to come) to Moscow?

*Bond:* On Friday. I (to be) in Moscow for three days. I (to come) here to do some business with you, Mr. Bunin. We (to be going) to buy a lot of foodstuffs from you.

*Bunin:* Very glad to hear it. Let's make an appointment for Tuesday then. Can you come at 11 o'clock?

*Bond:* Certainly. I (to be) at your office just in time.

**Test 62****Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. Can you join me for ... dinner on Sunday? Yes, with pleasure. 2. Every year ... Russia concludes trade agreements with ... different countries. 3. When are you going to give them ... reply? I believe I can let them know ... reply ... day after tomorrow.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. I'd like to speak ... the director ... the office. Can you put me ...? Yes, please. 2. Do you know that Mr. Pavlov is leaving ... London one ... these day? He'll have talks ... one ... the firms and sign a contract.

**Translate into English:**

1. Собирается ли ваша контора подписать контракт с фирмой «Уайт и Ко»? 2. Вы можете нам получить весь необходимый для переговоров материал?

### Test 63

#### Translate these sentences:

1. Shall I read the text? No, you needn't. 2. There won't be any new words in this text.

#### Make up interrogative and negative sentences:

1. They will have an English lesson on Monday. 2. They will make an appointment for Tuesday.

#### Translate into English:

1. – Где вы будете проводить отпуск в этом году? – На Кавказе. 2. – Вам дать его номер телефона? – Да, пожалуйста. У меня его нет. 3. – Вам купить билет на фильм «Сестры»? – Нет, не нужно. Я его уже видел.

#### Open the brackets:

*Bond:* Good morning Mr. Bunin.

*Bunin:* Oh, good morning Mr. Bond. It (to be) a surprise to see you here. When you (to come) to Moscow?

*Bond:* On Friday. I (to be) in Moscow for three days. I (to come) here to do some business with you, Mr. Bunin. We (to be going) to buy a lot of foodstuffs from you.

*Bunin:* Very glad to hear it. Let's make an appointment for Tuesday then. Can you come at 11 o'clock?

*Bond:* Certainly. I (to be) at your office just in time.

### Test 64

#### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. I'm afraid ... price of ... foodstuffs are not acceptable to us. 2. You must buy ... tickets for ... performance in advance. 3. Do you know when they are leaving for ... Crimea? I believe they are leaving ... next week.

#### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

1. The secretary has just told me that the British businessmen are going to contact us. They'd like to clear up ... some points ... the contract. What time shall we make an appointment ... them ...? I think ... ten o'clock. Please, tell the secretary to let them know ... it today. 2. It is very convenient to buy tickets ... the theatre ... advance.

#### Translate into English:

1. Надеюсь, вы согласитесь пообедать с нами в воскресенье? 2. - Зайти за вами сегодня вечером? – Да.

### Test 65

#### Write 3 Forms of the Verbs:

to leave, to put through, to clear up, to export, to think, to let, to ship

#### Translate these sentences:

1. We had discussed all the questions when you phoned us. 2. The director of our office hadn't yet gone through all the cables and telexes when the secretary brought him some letters from the foreign firms.

#### Translate into English:

1. Какой язык вы изучали до того, как вы начали изучать английский? 2. Председатель просмотрел контракт, прежде чем подписал его.

### Test 66

#### Translate these sentences:

1. The secretary said that the British businessmen had come to meet the president. 2. She said that the president was going through the mail.

#### Translate into English:

1. Он сказал, что купит билеты на этот спектакль. 2. Он сказал, что купил билеты на этот спектакль. 3. Он сказал, что он часто покупает билеты в театр в театральной кассе министерства.

#### Open the brackets:

1. When I (to call for) Pete his mother told me that he (not to come back) from abroad yet. 2. We were afraid that the goods (not to arrive) yet.

### Test 67

#### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. When they made ... announcement about ... Flight 52, all ... passengers went to ... plane. 2. What airport are we going to land at? I believe we'll land at ... Domodedovo airport.

#### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:

A few days ago Mr. Semenov came ... abroad. He had gone ... business ... Great Britain. He had instructions to place an order ... chemical equipment.

#### Translate into English:

1. Господин Орлов сказал, что он скоро уезжает за границу. 2. – В какой аэропорт сейчас прибывают самолеты из Англии? – Я не знаю. В прошлом году они прибывали в аэропорт Шереметьево. 3. Господин Иванов сообщил нам, что они на днях заключили контракт на химическое оборудование с одной из немецких фирм.

### Test 68

#### Write 3 Forms of the Verbs:

to require, to go, to have, to get, to find, to swim

#### Translate these sentences:

1. Mr. Kotov had left Kiev before I came there. 2. After they had had dinner they went for a short walk.

#### Translate into English:

1. Спектакль закончился к 10 часам вечера. 2. Мы легли спать после того, как прослушали известия по радио.

### Test 69

#### Translate these sentences:

1. The director of the office let us know that we must be ready for the talks with British businessmen. 2. I didn't hear that you had made an appointment with the firm for 10 o'clock.

#### Translate into English:

1. Я боялся, что вы не зайдете за мной. 2. В письме она написала, что собирается провести отпуск в Крыму. 3. Секретарь сказал, что председатель еще ведет переговоры с покупателями.

#### Open the brackets:

1. When we (to arrive) at the airport the plane (to take off). 2. When I (to see) that man last night I (to think) that I (to see) him before.

### Test 70

#### Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. I think you must make her ... present on ... 8<sup>th</sup> of March. 2. I was afraid that they had not received ... cable and would not come to ... airport to meet me.

#### Fill in prepositions and adverbs:



Mr. Semenov came ... Moscow ... by TU-104. It took him three and a half hours to get home. He had got ... the plane ... London airport ... 8 o'clock ... the morning. The plane landed ... Vnukovo airport ... half ... eleven.

**Translate into English:**

1. Самолет еще не взлетел, когда мы уехали из аэропорта. 2. Пассажир сказал, что он уже прошел таможенный досмотр и ждет объявления о посадке на самолет. 3. Мы не знали, какие вещи подлежат обложению пошлиной, и решили спросить об этом работника таможни.

**Test 71**

**Write 3 Forms of the Verbs:**

to spend, to hear, to listen, to sell, to buy, to bring

**Translate these sentences:**

1. The firm had shipped the goods by the 20<sup>th</sup> of December. 2. I was in the Crimea last year. I had never been there before.

**Translate into English:**

1. Фильм уже начался, когда мы пришли в кино. 2. Николай ушел осматривать город, когда я зашел за ним.

**Test 72**

**Translate these sentences:**

1. I thought that they would clear up some points in the firm's offer during the talks. 2. In a letter to my friend I wrote that I was very sorry he couldn't come to Moscow for a holiday.

**Translate into English:**

1. Я не знал, что он хорошо умеет кататься на коньках. 2. Председатель спросил меня, когда будут готовы все необходимые материалы для контрактов. 3. Фирма вчера сообщила, что они не смогут снизить свои цены.

**Open the brackets:**

1. He told me that they (to wait for) us outside the Ministry at 5 o'clock. 2. Mr. S. said that they (to be going) to place an order with a French firm.

**Test 73**

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. He said that Mr. P. had gone on business to ... Caucasus. 2. Have you booked ... tickets for ... theatre? I'm sorry, I haven't. But I am going to ... booking-office tonight.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

It didn't take him long to go ... the Customs. He had no things liable ... duty. He filled ... a declaration and gave it ... a Customs Official. The Customs Official came ... Mr. Semenov and asked him to open his suit-case. ... 15 minutes all the formalities were ...

**Translate into English:**

1. Господин носов получил указания связаться с фирмой Паттерсон и узнать, когда они смогут отгрузить товар. 2. Хотя мы послали фирме свои каталоги и прейскуранты 2 недели тому назад, мы еще не получили от них ответа. 3. – У какой фирмы вы собираетесь поместить заказ на химическое оборудование? – У фирмы «Бейкер и сыновья». Они крупные поставщики химического оборудования.

**Test 74**

**Write 3 Forms of the Verbs:**

to come, to speak, to listen, to sell, to put through, to clear up

**Translate these sentences:**

1. Yesterday I met Mr. Petrov. I hadn't seen him since we left school. 2. We had discussed all the questions when you phoned us.

**Translate into English:**

1. Мы отправили вам оборудование до того, как получили ваше письмо. 2. Наша контора была заинтересована в покупке мебели. Мы связались с фирмой Бауэр. Мы никогда не торговали с этой фирмой ранее.

**Test 75**

**Translate these sentences:**

1. My sister let me know that she was going to leave for Petersburg soon. 2. She said that the president was going through the mail.

**Translate into English:**

1. Представитель фирмы сказал, что наши условия поставки неприемлемы для них. 2. Мы не знали, что на их товары широкого потребления большой спрос. 3. Он сказал, что он должен выяснить некоторые вопросы во время переговоров с фирмой.

**Open the brackets:**

1. The firm let us know last week that they (not to ship) the equipment yet. 2. The firm did not accept our offer. They already (to buy) the goods from other firm.

**Test 76**

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. What's ... time? It's 7.45. 2. ... time flies and ... children will soon go to ... school.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

A few days ago Mr. Semenov came ... abroad. He had gone ... business ... Great Britain. He had instructions to place an order ... chemical equipment.

**Translate into English:**

1. Сколько времени нам потребуется, чтобы добраться на машине до аэропорта? – Я полагаю, полчаса. 2. Вчера я заказал билеты в Художественный театр. Там идет новый спектакль. Я много слышал о нем и мне очень хочется посмотреть его. 3. Сколько рейсов ежедневно бывает на Петербург?

**Test 77**

**Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. Their letter was received yesterday. 2. The passengers were taken to the plane by the stewardess. 3. Their address must be found right away.

**Give the Passive Infinitive of these verbs and translate them into Russian:**

to collect, to declare, to inspect, to open

**Make Past Simple Passive and Future Simple Passive. Change the adverbs accordingly:**

1. He is often sent on business abroad. 2. These books are sold everywhere.

**Test 78**

**Give the Passive Infinitive of these verbs and translate them into Russian:**

to collect, to declare, to inspect, to open

**Turn these sentences into the Passive Voice:**

1. Can we reserve a single room with a private bath in your hotel? 2. The receptionist asked him to fill in a form in English.

**Translate into English:**

1. Россия стоит за развитие торговли со всеми странами мира. Торговля помогает установлению дружеских отношений между странами и способствует укреплению мира. 2. За последние годы Индия достигла больших успехов в различных отраслях национальной экономики.

**Test 79****Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. The offer will be discussed tomorrow. 2. The price problem was settled by them yesterday. 3. Are the goods to be shipped next week?

**Give the Passive Infinitive of these verbs and translate them into Russian:**

to pack, to receive, to do, to find

**Make Past Simple Passive and Future Simple Passive. Change the adverbs accordingly:**

1. Professor Brown is usually asked a lot of questions after his lectures. 2. What questions are discussed during business talks?

**Test 80****Give the Passive Infinitive of these verbs and translate them into Russian:**

to pack, to receive, to do, to find

**Turn these sentences into the Passive Voice:**

1. The secretary showed Mr. Black into the President's private room. 2. We must settle the problem in the shortest possible time.

**Translate into English:**

1. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы подробно рассказали мне об основных вопросах, которые обсуждались на конференции. 2. Несколько дней назад в Москве начались торговые переговоры между компанией «Союзэкспорт» и представителями фирмы «Домби и Ко».

**Test 81****Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. Where will children be taken on Sunday? 2. By whom is the letter signed? 3. Can the goods be delivered next week?

**Give the Passive Infinitive of these verbs and translate them into Russian:**

to meet, to show, to see, to take

**Make Past Simple Passive and Future Simple Passive. Change the adverbs accordingly:**

1. Passengers are taken to the plane a few minutes before it takes off. 2. Payment is made against shipping documents.

**Test 82****Give the Passive Infinitive of these verbs and translate them into Russian:**

to meet, to show, to see, to take

**Turn these sentences into the Passive Voice:**

1. They told me they would improve their model. 2. I could not find the book anywhere.

**Translate into English:**

1. Кремль всегда производит большое впечатление на иностранцев, не так ли? 2. Были ли выставлены ваши новые модели на Лейпцигской ярмарке этой весной?

**Test 83****Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. Was the book translated into Russian last year? 2. By whom is the letter signed? 3. The cable is to be sent today.

**Give the Passive Infinitive of these verbs and translate them into Russian:**

to book, to call, to catch, to give

**Make Past Simple Passive and Future Simple Passive. Change the adverbs accordingly:**

1. Are tickets for planes booked in advance? 2. He is often sent on business abroad.

**Test 84****Give the Passive Infinitive of these verbs and translate them into Russian:**

to book, to call, to catch, to give

**Turn these sentences into the Passive Voice:**

1. They serve breakfast from eight to eleven at this hotel. 2. The receptionist asked him to fill in a form in English.

**Translate into English:**

1. ЭКСПО-67 проходила с апреля по октябрь 1967 года, не так ли? 2. Иванов – один из наиболее энергичных и опытных инженеров объединения, поэтому он часто принимает участие в переговорах.

**Test 85****Read and translate these sentences:**

1. The machine has just been tested. 2. Good results have been achieved by our industry for the last few years.

**Turn these sentences into the Passive Voice:**

1. I have not yet paid the bill. 2. He has not filled in the declaration yet. 3. He was given a lot of interesting information.

**Test 86****Open the brackets using the verb in the correct tense and voice:**

1. Exhibitions and fairs (to hold) every year in many countries in the world. 2. Foreign representatives usually (to give) the necessary information on the goods they are interested in.

**Translate into English:**

1. Лондон является как политическим, так и промышленным центром Великобритании. 2. Не удивительно, что вы так устали. Вы же закончили работу в очень короткий срок. 3. Заказаны ли билеты на завтрашний концерт в Большой Театр? 4. Нам хотелось бы, чтобы вы рассказали, чем знаменит ваш город.

**Test 87****Read and translate these sentences:**

1. Haven't the delivery dates been discussed yet? 2. The secretary said that all the necessary information had been sent to the firm.

**Turn these sentences into the Passive Voice:**

1. Have they booked tickets to the theater? 2. They said they had sent for the doctor. 3. The accommodation was served by cable.

**Test 88****Open the brackets using the verb in the correct tense and voice:**

1. A British exhibition just (to hold) in Moscow. 2. Mr. Johnson (to give) all the necessary information on the model during his visit to our office?

**Translate into English:**

1. Я очень люблю гулять по петербургским улицам, они прямые и красивые. Архитектура многих зданий очень красива. 2. Я хочу, чтобы вы дали несколько примеров с этим словом. 3. Он не ожидал, что мы повернем направо, и продолжал идти вперед. 4. «вы

видели картины этого художника?» - «Нет еще». – «Посмотрите. Среди них много интересных полотен, которые привлекут ваше внимание».

#### Test 89

##### Read and translate these sentences:

1. Had the room been reserved before you came to London? 2. The contract had been signed by the 15<sup>th</sup> of October.

##### Turn these sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. We were established business relation with the firm by 1966. 2. The porter has not yet attended to the luggage. 3. Were all the points cleared up yesterday?

#### Test 90

##### Open the brackets using the verb in the correct tense and voice:

1. A large Russian exhibition (to hold) in London in the summer of 1999. 2. Mr. Johnson (not to give) all the necessary documents yet.

##### Translate into English:

1. Такие достопримечательности, как Останкинский дворец, Архангельское, Абрамцево и многие другие, привлекают большое количество посетителей во все времена года. 2. Давайте сначала посмотрим Университет на Моховой. 3. Я не хотел бы жить в центре города. Там очень большое движение. 4. «На этом автобусе вы доедете до Центрального Банка». – «Спасибо». – «Не стоит благодарности».

#### Test 91

##### Read and translate these sentences:

1. I would like the matter to be attended to right away. 2. Good results have been achieved by our industry for the last few years.

##### Turn these sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. Has their chemical equipment impressed you favorable? 2. The director told them he had gone through the contract. 3. The latest model was well advertised.

#### Test 92

##### Open the brackets using the verb in the correct tense and voice:

1. A large Russian exhibition (to hold) in the USA before the USA exhibition (to open) in Russia. 2. Mr. Johnson (to give) all the necessary information before we started talks.

##### Translate into English:

1. «Как ближе всего пройти к остановке пятого автобуса?»- «Идите прямо. У светофора перейдите улицу и поверните на право. Остановка за углом». 2. Я не ожидал, что он так быстро выучит английский язык. 3. Чарльз Диккенс не мог посещать школу, так как его родители были очень бедны. 4. «Желаю вам хорошо провести время». - «Спасибо».

#### Test 93

##### Read and translate these sentences:

1. We expected Ivanov to be given catalogues for chemical equipment. 2. We should like the work to be completed as soon as possible.

##### Open the brackets using the verb in the correct voice form:

I should like you (to settle) the matter today.

I should like the matter (to settle) today.

##### Translate these sentences into English:

Нам хотелось бы, чтобы осмотрели как выставку, так и достопримечательности города; чтобы картины этого молодого художника экспонировались на международной выставке; чтобы он рассказал нам историю Кремля; чтобы вы пригласили его на завод посмотреть машины в действии.

#### Test 94

##### Translate these letters:

Москва, 10 апреля 2013

Фирме Браун и Ко

Лондон

Уважаемые господа!

Благодарим Вас за Ваше письмо от 1 апреля 2013 года относительно закупки шерсти.

К письму прилагаем наши текущие прейскуранты и последние каталоги. Если Вас интересуют какие-либо подробности, мы с удовольствием сообщим их Вам. Образцы шерсти высылаются отдельной посылкой.

С уважением  
Союзимпорт

Приложение.

13<sup>th</sup> April, 2013

V/O Sojuzexport,  
32/34 Smolenskaya-Sennaya,  
Moscow G-200,  
Russia  
Dear Sirs,

We thank you for your letter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> April and the samples of your goods which you sent us by separate mail.

We have carefully examined them and are pleased to inform you that we are quite satisfied with the quality of your goods.

We shall be glad if you will send us your offer. Please, quote your price both c.i.f. London and f.o.b. Russian port.

We look forward to establishing business contacts with you.

Yours faithfully,  
Green and Co., Ltd.

#### Test 95

##### Read and translate these sentences:

1. You didn't expect the goods to be delivered so late, did you? 2. Does the representative of the firm want all the points to be cleared today?

##### Open the brackets using the verb in the correct voice form:

They expected the firm (to sell) the goods on c.i.f. terms.

They expected the goods (to sell) on c.i.f. terms.

##### Translate these sentences into English:

Мы не ожидали, что вопрос будет разрешен так скоро; что выставка его картин привлечет так много посетителей; что он добьется больших успехов; что они закажут нам номер.

#### Test 96

##### Translate these letters:

Лондон, 10 мая 2013

Москва  
Смоленская-Сенная, 32/34  
Союзэкспорт  
Уважаемые господа!

Мы узнали Ваш адрес от фирмы «Блэк и Ко», которые являются Вашими постоянными покупателями. Мы заинтересованы закупить у Вас 10000 тонн пшеницы (Wheat). Просим Вас прислать нам Ваши последние прейскуранты и каталоги, так как мы хотим узнать ваши цены. Поскольку это наша первая сделка, просим прислать нам образцы.

С нетерпением ждем Вашего ответа.

С уважением,

Moscow, April 20, 2013

Green and Co. Ltd.,  
101 Carter Street,  
London, E.C.1  
England  
Dear Sirs,

We thank you for your letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> April and in reply we wish to inform you that we are prepared to sell our goods at the price of ... per ton f.o.b. Murmansk and at the price of ... per ton c.i.f. London.

The goods can be delivered in July-August.

Payment is to be made against shipping documents by a Letter of Credit.

As regards other terms and conditions, you will find them in our General Conditions which we enclose with this Letter.

Encl.

Yours faithfully,  
Sojuzexport.

#### Test 97

##### Read and translate these sentences:

1. They expected us to be impressed by the exhibits. 2. He didn't want the matter to be discussed today, did he?

##### Open the brackets using the verb in the correct voice form:

The firm wanted us (to place) an order with them.

The firm wanted an order (to place) with them.

##### Translate these sentences into English:

Хотите ли вы, чтобы декларация была заполнена по-английски? чтобы документы были переданы ему сегодня? чтобы он рассказал об этой отрасли науки? чтобы обратный билет был заказан на семичасовой поезд?

#### Test 98

##### Translate these letters:

Москва, 10 апреля 2013

Фирме Браун и Ко  
Лондон  
Уважаемые господа!

Благодарим Вас за Ваше письмо от 1 апреля 2013 года относительно закупки шерсти.

К письму прилагаем наши текущие прейскуранты и последние каталоги. Если Вас интересуют какие-либо подробности, мы с удовольствием сообщим их Вам. Образцы шерсти высылаются отдельной посылкой.

С уважением  
Союзимпорт

Приложение.

30<sup>th</sup> April, 2013

V/O Sojuzexport,  
32/34 Smolenskaya-Sennaya,  
Moscow G-200,  
Russia  
Dear Sirs,

In reply to your letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> April we are sorry to say that we find your prices somewhat higher than the prices of your competitors.

As regards other terms and conditions, they are quite acceptable to us and if you can reduce your prices by 10 percent our Mr. Johnson will leave for Moscow to start talks concerning our future transactions with your firm.

Yours faithfully,  
Green and Co., Ltd.

#### Test 99

##### Read and translate these sentences:

1. Would you like the cable to be sent today? 2. We expected Ivanov to be given catalogues for chemical equipment.

##### Open the brackets using the verb in the correct voice form:

Do you want them (to book) accommodation in advance?

Do you want accommodation (to book) in advance?

##### Translate these sentences into English:

Нам хотелось бы, чтобы осмотрели как выставку, так и достопримечательности города;

чтобы картины этого молодого художника экспонировались на международной выставке; чтобы он рассказал нам историю Кремля;

чтобы вы пригласили его на завод посмотреть машины в действии.

#### Test 100

##### Translate these letters:

Лондон, 10 мая 2013

Москва  
Смоленская-Сенная, 32/34  
Союзэкспорт  
Уважаемые господа!

Мы узнали Ваш адрес от фирмы «Блэк и Ко», которые являются Вашими постоянными покупателями. Мы заинтересованы закупить у Вас 10000 тонн пшеницы (Wheat). Просим Вас прислать нам Ваши последние прейскуранты и каталоги, так как мы хотим узнать ваши цены. Поскольку это наша первая сделка, просим прислать нам образцы.

С нетерпением ждем Вашего ответа.

С уважением,

...  
Moscow, May 10, 2013

Green and Co. Ltd.,  
101 Carter Street,  
London, E.C.1  
England  
Dear Sirs,

We have received your letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> April and have to inform you that we cannot reduce our prices by 10 percent. Our prices are quite reasonable and our goods are in great demand on the world market. However, we could give you a 3 percent discount as we wish to establish business contacts with your firm. We are looking forward to meeting your Mr. Johnson in Moscow.

Yours faithfully,  
Sojuzexport.

#### Test 101

**Read and translate these sentences:**

1. I've often heard him talk about the town he was born in. 2. The father didn't notice his son put on his coat and go out of the room.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

Вы слышали, как она играла?  
как звонил телефон?  
как она играла?  
как он пригласил их к нам?  
как ваша жена позвала вас?

#### Test 102

**Use the absolute form of the possessives pronouns given in brackets:**

1. Our town is much older than (their). 2. Here is your translation and where is (my)?

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Я люблю сидеть на берегу реки и смотреть на воду. 2. Кого из российских дирижеров вы любите больше всего?

#### Test 103

**Read and translate these sentences:**

1. I myself saw your friend walking along the platform. 2. I've just heard him say that it won't take them long to complete the work.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

Я никогда не видел, как вы катаетесь на коньках.  
как они ходят на лыжах.  
как он плавает.  
как вы рисуете.

#### Test 104

**Use the absolute form of the possessives pronouns given in brackets:**

1. Our street is more crowded than (yours). 2. My son is two years younger than (her).

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. У вас была возможность посмотреть несколько зарубежных спектаклей на российской сцене, не правда ли? Как они поставлены?  
2. «Что-нибудь случилось? Я никогда не видел вас таким мрачным». – «Нет, я плохо себя чувствую сегодня».

#### Test 105

**Read and translate these sentences:**

1. Little children watched the old men playing chess. 2. She felt the stranger looking at her.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

Вы слышали, как она играла?  
как звонил телефон?  
как она играла?  
как он пригласил их к нам?  
как ваша жена позвала вас?

#### Test 106

**Use the absolute form of the possessives pronouns given in brackets:**

1. My daughter wants to be a doctor. What about (your)? 2. "Whose program is this?" – "Oh, it's (my). Thank you."

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Давайте сходим в буфет и выпьем по чашке кофе. 2. «Вы пишете новую комедию для нашего театра, не так ли?» - «Да. Я ее уже заканчиваю и хотел бы, чтобы вы ее прочитали».

#### Test 107

**Read and translate these sentences:**

1. I myself saw your friend walking along the platform. 2. The father didn't notice his son put on his coat and go out of the room.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

Я никогда не видел, как вы катаетесь на коньках.  
как они ходят на лыжах.  
как он плавает.  
как вы рисуете.

#### Test 108

**Use the absolute form of the possessives pronouns given in brackets:**

1. No wonder their seats much better, they bought their tickets in advance, while we got (our) too late. 2. Our street is more crowded than (yours).

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Концерты (concerts) ансамбля Моисеева (the State Dance Ensemble) в Великобритании пользовались большим успехом. 2. Зал был всегда полон, так как лондонцы (the Londoners) никогда не видели ничего подобного.

#### Test 109

**Translate these sentences:**

1. In your place I'd try and get in touch with them right away. 2. How would you spend the week-end?

**Translate into English:**

1. Я бы порекомендовал вам взять другую книгу для чтения. Эта будет для вас трудна. 2. На вашем месте я бы не разрешила бы сыну смотреть этот фильм. Он не для детей.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. ... your place I would explain everything ... him right away. 2. This summer I'm going to spend my holiday ... the mountains. 3. What medicine do you take ... your headache?

#### Test 110

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. She has been out of ... hospital for a week already and she feels well again. 2. My friend has three children. Nick and Ann go to ... school. The younger son, whose name is Pete, will go to ... school next year. 3. "When was he taken to ... hospital?" – "Yesterday." – "What hospital was he taken to?" – "The one round the corner. This is ... new hospital." 4. "Where are you going to spend your holiday?" – "I don't think I'll go anywhere. I'll stay in ... town this time." 5. "You should stay in ... bed for a few days," the doctor said. 6. They made friends when they went to ... college.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. ... your place I would explain everything ... him right away. 2. This summer I'm going to spend my holiday ... the mountains. 3. What medicine do you take ... your headache?

**Translate into English:**

1. Неудивительно, что она волнуется: у нее заболел ребенок, у него болит горло. 2. Когда Керри (Carrie) приехала в Нью-Йорк, она долго искала работу.

#### Test 111

**Translate these sentences:**

1. In his place I'd accept the job. It's interesting. 2. In your place I'd get your younger son to start playing tennis.

**Translate into English:**

1. Я бы изменила заглавие этой книги. Оно неудачное. 2. На его месте я бы пошел в библиотеку на Петровку. Он найдет там необходимый материал.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. "Will you pick ... the pen, please," the mother asked her son. 2. When he lived ... a farm he liked walking ... the fields. 3. I'm sure he can do the translations ... help ... a dictionary.

#### Test 112

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. A friend of his lives in ... little town in ... South. We can go for our holidays there. 2. My sister has been working at ... hospital for few years. 3. My friend is a schoolteacher. She works at ... school where her children study. 4. In October while it is still warm in ... South it is already ... autumn in the Moscow region. It often rains and it is rather cold. It is not pleasant to stay in ... country any longer and people come back to ... town. 5. After ... school I am going to ... hospital to see my mother. 6. The old man was making good progress and the doctor hoped he would not have to stay in ... bed long.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. "Will you pick ... the pen, please," the mother asked her son. 2. When he lived ... a farm he liked walking ... the fields. 3. I'm sure he can do the translations ... help ... a dictionary.

**Translate into English:**

1. В комнате стало холодно, закройте, пожалуйста, окно. 2. У моего сына плохой аппетит. Трудно заставить его есть.

#### Test 113

**Translate these sentences:**

1. I wouldn't advise him to send this material to the journal. 2. You could spend more time in the open air.

**Translate into English:**

1. Я бы рад помочь вам, но, к сожалению, я сегодня уезжаю. 2. Я бы этого не сказал.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. "What are you looking ... ?" – "You see, I have put my book somewhere and can't find it now" 2. ... your place I'd get ... town as soon as possible. 3. He's been working very hard lately and he feels run ...

#### Test 114

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. She has been out of ... hospital for a week already and she feels well again. 2. My friend has three children. Nick and Ann go to ... school. The younger son, whose name is Pete, will go to ... school next year. 3. "When was he taken to ... hospital?" – "Yesterday." – "What hospital was he taken to?" – "The one round the corner. This is ... new hospital." 4. "Where are you going to spend your holiday?" – "I don't think I'll go anywhere. I'll stay in ... town this time." 5. "You should stay in ... bed for a few days," the doctor said. 6. They made friends when they went to ... college.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. "What are you looking ... ?" – "You see, I have put my book somewhere and can't find it now" 2. ... your place I'd get ... town as soon as possible. 3. He's been working very hard lately and he feels run ...

**Translate into English:**

1. У меня очень болела голова вчера. Дома не было никакого лекарства от головной боли. Утром я зашел в аптеку, купил таблетки и принял их. Сейчас я чувствую себя немного лучше. 2. Эндрю Мэнсон (Andrew Manson), молодой врач, был очень взволнован, когда он шел на первый вызов.

#### Test 115

**Translate these sentences:**

1. In your place I wouldn't give the boy such a big sum of money. 2. How would you spend the week-end?

**Translate into English:**

1. Я бы немедленно связался с портом и выяснил, когда прибывает пароход. 2. Я бы пошел им на встречу и согласился снизить цену. Они собираются увеличить заказ.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. "Why are you reading a book? First ... all you should do your homework," the mother said ... her son. 2. "You are running a high temperature and should stay ... bed," said the doctor. 3. I tried to get ... touch ... Mr. Brown but I could not. So I left a message ... him.

#### Test 116

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. A friend of his lives in ... little town in ... South. We can go for our holidays there. 2. My sister has been working at ... hospital for few years. 3. My friend is a schoolteacher. She works at ... school where her children study. 4. In October while it is still warm in ... South it is already ... autumn in the Moscow region. It often rains and it is rather cold. It is not pleasant to stay in ... country any longer and people come back to ... town. 5. After ... school I am going to ... hospital to see my mother. 6. The old man was making good progress and the doctor hoped he would not have to stay in ... bed long.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. "Why are you reading a book? First ... all you should do your homework," the mother said ... her son. 2. "You are running a high temperature and should stay ... bed," said the doctor. 3. I tried to get ... touch ... Mr. Brown but I could not. So I left a message ... him.

**Translate into English:**

1. У молодой женщины была высокая температура и сильно болела голова. Мэнсон (Manson) сказал мужу, что его жена простужена, но сам он не был уверен, что у его пациентки действительно грипп. 2. Больницы в городе не было. Он не стал выписывать рецепт, а попросил мужа зайти за лекарством к нему домой.

#### Test 117

**Translate these sentences:**

1. I should put off the appointment if I were you. 2. He would do the job if he had time.

**Change conditional sentences of type I into sentences of type II:**

1. If you take this medicine it will do you good. 2. If she takes bus 27 she will get there in a quarter of an hour.

**Translate into English:**

1. На ее месте я бы завтра объяснил все преподавателю. 2. На вашем месте я бы осмотрел ярмарку сегодня. У вас достаточно времени.

**Insert verbs *must, be to, have to* in the required form. Add the verbs given in brackets:**

1. "You ... (take) pills three times a day before meals," said the doctor. 2. The passengers ... (wait) for a quarter of an hour before the plane took off.

#### Test 118

**Translate into English:**

1. Им не пришлось долго ждать трамвая. 2. Мне нужно что-нибудь принять, у меня очень болит зуб.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. "... what speed did your plane fly?" – "... a speed ... eight hundred kilometers per hour." 2. Ann's house is just ... mine.

**Translate into English:**

1. Мы увидели, как он побледнел. Известие о смерти друга потрясло его. 2. Это был тот самый ученый, о котором он так много слышал.

**Change conditional sentences of type I into sentences of type II:**

1. If you take this medicine it will do you good. 2. If she takes bus 27 she will get there in a quarter of an hour.

#### Test 119

**Translate these sentences:**

1. What would you do if your child had a high temperature? 2. They would not miss the train if they started for the station right away.

**Change conditional sentences of type I into sentences of type II:**

1. If you get to know them well you will grow fond of them. 2. If he goes out without his coat on he will catch a cold.

**Translate into English:**

1. Если бы он мог поехать отдохнуть в горы, он бы быстро поправился. 2. Если бы хорошая погода удержалась, мы бы поехали в горы на субботу и воскресенье.

**Insert verbs *must, be to, have to* in the required form. Add the verbs given in brackets:**

1. This is important, you ... (not forget) it. 2. He said he ... (finish) the exercise before he went to bed.

#### Test 120

**Translate into English:**

1. Фирма вынуждена была предоставить нам скидку, поскольку качество товара оказалось ниже качества образца. 2. Мне пришлось остаться дома, так как ко мне должен был зайти мой друг.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. I think Jack is connected ... the Browns. 2. Both of them have the right ... the invention.

**Translate into English:**

1. Если бы дети не спали, в их комнате не было бы так тихо. 2. Мне кажется, он недостаточно энергичен.

**Change conditional sentences of type I into sentences of type II:**

1. If you get to know them well you will grow fond of them. 2. If he goes out without his coat on he will catch a cold.

#### Test 121

**Translate these sentences:**

1. If we had time we could go sightseeing tomorrow morning. 2. If I were you I should grant their request.

**Change conditional sentences of type I into sentences of type II:**

1. If you get to know them well you will grow fond of them. 2. If he goes out without his coat on he will catch a cold.

**Translate into English:**

1. Если бы вы больше читали, вы бы лучше знали английский язык. 2. Если бы вы позвонили ему сейчас, вы смогли бы выяснить этот вопрос.

**Insert verbs *must, be to, have to* in the required form. Add the verbs given in brackets:**

1. They ... (agree) to our price as they needed the goods. 2. Who ... (sign) the letter?

#### Test 122

**Translate into English:**

1. Мне придется вернуться домой, так как я забыл учебник. 2. Ему пришлось попросить книгу у Петра, так как он не мог достать ее в библиотеке.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. The students warmly congratulated the young scientist ... the wonderful results ... his research. 2. ... the one hand it would be good to go down ... the country ... the weekend, ... the other hand I've got a lot of things to do.

**Translate into English:**



1. Вашего нового режиссера следует поздравить с успехом. 2. Как только проект будет составлен, мы обсудим его.

**Change conditional sentences of type I into sentences of type II:**

1. If you get to know them well you will grow fond of them. 2. If he goes out without his coat on he will catch a cold.

**Test 123**

**Translate these sentences:**

1. What would you do if your child had a high temperature? 2. He would do the job if he had time.

**Change conditional sentences of type I into sentences of type II:**

1. If it takes fine we shall stay in the country for a week. 2. If you take this medicine it will do you good.

**Translate into English:**

1. Если бы они закончили (составили) контракт сегодня, мы смогли бы подписать его завтра. 2. Если бы он мог поехать отдохнуть в горы, он бы быстро поправился.

**Insert verbs *must, be to, have to* in the required form. Add the verbs given in brackets:**

1. This is important, you ... (not forget) it. 2. The passengers ... (wait) for a quarter of an hour before the plane took off.

**Test 124**

**Translate into English:**

1. По контракту товар должен быть доставлен в порт на следующей неделе. 2. Мне нужно все подготовить сегодня, так как завтра начинаются переговоры.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. You should not be angry ... me. I didn't mean that. 2. "Who does the book belongs ...?" "I think it's ... library."

**Translate into English:**

1. Мне придется обратиться за советом к адвокату. 2. Знаете ли вы, что Ломоносов основал первую в России химическую лабораторию?

**Change conditional sentences of type I into sentences of type II:**

1. If it takes fine we shall stay in the country for a week. 2. If you take this medicine it will do you good.

**Test 125**

**Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. I should have called on him yesterday if I had known of his arrival. 2. If I had not been told his name I should never have recognized him.

**Turn conditional sentences of type II into sentences of type III:**

1. The theatre would be packed if the audience liked the performance. 2. He would get to the museum quicker if he went straight ahead.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Если бы он не устал так сильно в воскресенье, он бы присоединился к вам. 2. Если бы вы свернули направо, вы бы не заблудились.

**Test 126**

**Choose the right word:**

1. Plushkin never (to borrow, to lend) anyone money. 2. Tony Bicket had been unemployed for about three months and his wife was ill. He had nobody (to borrow, to lend) money from.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. We shall return ... the price problem after we have seen the equipment ... operation. 2. The music teacher was delighted ... her pupil. She was making good progress. 3. No wonder she is proud ... her boy, he is really talented.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. У братьев много общего, не так ли? 2. «Вы можете гордиться своей дочерью. Она хорошая ученица и внимательна к своим товарищам», - сказал учитель матери. 3. Если бы он сдержал слово, нам не пришлось бы возвращаться к этому вопросу.

**Test 127**

**Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. You would not have caught cold if you had had your coat on. 2. If you had taken the medicine yesterday the temperature would have gone down.

**Turn conditional sentences of type II into sentences of type III:**

1. He could draw up the contract if you asked him to. 2. If it stopped drizzling we could go out.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Если бы не отвратительная погода, дети смогли бы погулять утром. 2. Если бы у нее вчера не болела так сильно голова, она бы закончила перевод.

**Test 128**

**Choose the right word:**

1. The teacher (to attract the attention, to draw the attention) of the students to the fact that there was a difference in the meanings of the verb "realize" and "understand". 2. I am sure his new book will (to attract the attention, to draw the attention) of the readers. It describes the life of our young scientists.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. I think Ann has much ... common ... her elder sister. 2. I heard them speak ... the performance, they were delighted ... it. 3. Who have you borrowed this book ... ?

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Если бы вы могли одолжить мне эту книгу на пару дней, я был бы благодарен вам. 2. Лицо Пугачева показалось знакомым Савельичу. 3. Давайте сделаем перерыв и выпьем кофе.

**Test 129**

**Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. If he had not helped us yesterday the project would not have been completed. 2. The firm would not have reduced their prices if they had not been much higher than the world prices.

**Turn conditional sentences of type II into sentences of type III:**

1. I should go down to the country if it kept fine. 2. If she read a lot she would make good progress in her studies.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Если ты попросил его вчера вечером, он бы зашел на почту и купил конверты и марки. 2. Если бы он не устал так сильно в воскресенье, он бы присоединился к вам.

**Test 130**

**Choose the right word:**

1. I am sure the teacher will (to attract the attention, to draw the attention) of the pupils to the fact that the definite article is used before the names of ships. 2. "You needn't worry. He'll turn up at the right moment," she said (friendly, in a friendly way).

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. When are your friends starting ... the North? 2. I wonder if Peter will ever turn ... ? We have been waiting ... him ... an hour. 3. When the man turn ... I recognized an old friend of mine

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Если бы она не проконсультировалась у наших специалистов, она не закончила бы проект вовремя. 2. Когда он учился в институте, он обычно брал книги в библиотеке. 3. Вам следует остановиться у ее родителей. Они очень гостеприимные люди.

**Test 131****Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. I could have found out all particulars if you had asked me to. 2. If you had taken the medicine yesterday the temperature would have gone down.

**Turn conditional sentences of type II into sentences of type III:**

1. If you read his last book it would impress you favourably. 2. He could draw up the contract if you asked him to.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Если бы вы объяснили ему, он бы помог вам. 2. Если бы у нее вчера не болела так сильно голова, она бы закончила перевод.

**Test 132****Choose the right word:**

1. Do you think the relations between them are (friendly, in a friendly way)? 2. I am sure his new book will (to attract the attention, to draw the attention) of the readers. It describes the life of our young scientists.

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. When did the machine-tool break ... ? Have you found ... what the matter is? 2. What's the postage ... a parcel (an express telegram, ordinary telegram) ... London? 3. You should be more attentive ... your mother.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Если бы машина не сломалась, мы бы вернулись домой вчера. 2. Я не уверен, что эту книгу стоит прочитать. 3. Я не могла представить себе, какая трудная это работа.

**Test 133****Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. The doctor went on examining him. 2. Is this model worth producing?

**Combine these sentences using the gerund. Make all the necessary changes:**

1. An old friend of mine is coming to Moscow soon. I am looking forward to it. 2. I hope the weather will change for the better. Our trip depends on it.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Наша страна заинтересована в том, чтобы иметь дружественные отношения со всеми странами мира. 2. Сроки поставки будут зависеть от того, закончим ли мы испытания на этой неделе.

**Test 134****Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. If we agree ... the price we shall place an order ... the firm ... a large number ... machines ... prompt delivery. 2. The question ... the price is still ... consideration.

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. We need ... machines of ... high capacity. 2. ... capacity of ... new model is higher as compared with ... old one.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Данная машина обладает большой мощностью. Ею очень легко управлять, и отделка превосходна. Несомненно, станок будет пользоваться большим спросом, как в нашей стране, так и на мировом рынке. 2. Я сомневаюсь в том, что наши инструкции по уходу и эксплуатации были фирмой полностью соблюдены, иначе машина не сломалась бы.

**Test 135****Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. The young girl was fond of dancing. 2. Why do you object to his joining us?

**Combine these sentences using the gerund. Make all the necessary changes:**

1. They can join us. Nobody will object to it. 2. My son often plays chess with his father. He is fond of it.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. «Я с нетерпением ожидаю, встречи с вашим представителем, Господином Ивановым», - сказал Мистер Браун секретарю, разговаривая с ней по телефону. 2. Все будет зависеть от того, получат ли они телеграмму до отъезда Соколова в Лондон.

**Test 136****Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. The model of Smith and Co. is ... higher capacity, as compared ... models offered ... other firms. 2. We are interested ... buying goods similar ... those we received ... our previous contact.

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. We would like to draw your attention to ... number of defects discovered in ... machine-tools. 2. ... number of machines they are going to order is not big.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Поскольку предложение делалось без обязательств со стороны продавца, они имели право продать товар другому покупателю. 2. Боюсь, что нам трудно будет договориться с фирмой о цене. Они будут возражать против пересмотра цен, т.к. они считают свою цену вполне обоснованной.

**Test 137****Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. I prefer staying at home to going for a walk tonight. 2. Everything depends on Peter's getting in touch with them.

**Combine these sentences using the gerund. Make all the necessary changes:**

1. It was difficult to translate the article. I could not finish it in the time given to us. 2. An old friend of mine is coming to Moscow soon. I am looking forward to it.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Мы не возражаем против того, чтобы начать переговоры в середине июня. 2. Я не могу понять, почему поставщики прекратили отгружать турбины.

**Test 138****Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. The quantity ... the goods will depend ... the price you are going to quote us. 2. ... addition ... the above we object ... your making any changes ... the design.

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. We are not satisfied with ... finish of ... offered machines. 2. Can you offer us ... machines with ... better finish?

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Стоит ли упоминать о том, что наша гарантия не распространяется на быстро изнашивающиеся детали? Это, само собой разумеется. 2. Узнайте, сумеет ли фирма получить экспортную лицензию до 1 января.

**Test 139**

**Translate these sentences into Russian:**

1. The young girl was fond of dancing. 2. Why do you object to his joining us?

**Combine these sentences using the gerund. Make all the necessary changes:**

1. My son often plays chess with his father. He is fond of it. 2. I hope the weather will change for the better. Our trip depends on it.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Моему другу очень нравится игра Рихтера. 2. Я знаю, что он очень умный человек. К его совету стоит прислушаться.

**Test 140**

**Fill in prepositions and adverbs:**

1. This guarantee period doesn't apply ... the parts you mentioned. 2. The quantity ... the goods will depend ... the price you are going to quote us.

**Fill in the articles where necessary:**

1. We would like you to make us an offer for ... prompt delivery. 2. We shall be glad to send you ... further information should you require it.

**Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Цена понимается на условиях сиф Манчестер. 2. Большая часть товара уже доставлена в порт, и мы надеемся к 1 октября закончить поставку.

**Test 141**

**What part of speech are words with ending -s and what function it has.**

1. Foreign trade is an important part of Russia's economy. 2. All the engineers and economists of the office speak English well. 3. Machinoexport does business with different countries of the world.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the nouns as attribute.**

1. The problem is connected with the city water supply system. 2. The road surface was destroyed many years ago by heavy vehicles. 3. The rapid development of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The experts of our office discussed the contract for boilers yesterday. 2. A business transaction often starts with an inquiry. 3. The gross national product is growing faster than the population of Great Britain. 4. In few days we will send you our samples by separate mail. 5. Our raw materials are in great demand on the world market.

**Test 142**

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the nouns as attribute.**

1. The problem is connected with the city water supply system. 2. The road surface was destroyed many years ago by heavy vehicles. 3. The rapid development of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the pronouns.**

1. We'd like to discuss some of the terms of the contract today. 2. The director of the firm did not receive any businessmen last Friday. 3. The customers consider these prices unreasonable. **Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The Chief Manager has not studied the latest catalogues and price-lists yet. 2. The secretary said that the engineers had cleared up all the points during the talks. 3. There were some defects in the engine. 4. Model AC-30 does not meet the requirements of the customers. 5. Mr. Bunin had the preliminary talks with Goodman and Co. yesterday.

**Test 143**

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the pronouns.**

1. We'd like to discuss some of the terms of the contract today. 2. The director of the firm did not receive any businessmen last Friday. 3. The customers consider these prices unreasonable.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.**

1. The prices of this firm are somewhat higher than the prices of their competitors. 2. Would you mind sending us your latest catalogues? 3. A few more competitors have appeared on the world market.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The gross national product is growing faster than the population of Great Britain. 2. In few days we will send you our samples by separate mail. 3. Our raw materials are in great demand on the world market. 4. The Chief Manager has not studied the latest catalogues and price-lists yet. 5. The secretary said that the engineers had cleared up all the points during the talks.

**Test 144**

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.**

1. The prices of this firm are somewhat higher than the prices of their competitors. 2. Would you mind sending us your latest catalogues? 3. A few more competitors have appeared on the world market.

**What part of speech are words with ending -s and what function it has.**

1. Foreign trade is an important part of Russia's economy. 2. All the engineers and economists of the office speak English well. 3. Machinoexport does business with different countries of the world.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Accounting shows a financial picture of the firm. An accounting department records and measures the activity of a business. It reports on the effects of the transactions on the firm's financial condition. Accounting records give a very important data. It is used by management, stockholders, creditors, independent analysts, banks and government. Most businesses prepare regularly the two types of records. That is the income statement and balance sheet. These statements show how money was received and spent by the company.

**Test 145**

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.**

1. The prices of this firm are somewhat higher than the prices of their competitors. 2. Would you mind sending us your latest catalogues? 3. A few more competitors have appeared on the world market.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The Chief Manager has not studied the latest catalogues and price-lists yet. 2. The secretary said that the engineers had cleared up all the points during the talks. 3. There were some defects in the engine. 4. Model AC-30 does not meet the requirements of the customers. 5. Mr. Bunin had the preliminary talks with Goodman and Co. yesterday.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Individual proprietorship is the simplest way of starting a business. You are self-employed and fully responsible for all the aspects of the management of your business. In this form of organization, the owner is in sole charge of the business and is responsible for its success or failure. Any line of business is open to an owner. Although this form of small business has its advantages, it has certain drawbacks. In the first place the single owner is seldom able to invest as much capital as can be secured by a partnership or a corporation. If single owners are able to invest large amounts of capital, they run great risk of losing it all because they are personally liable for all the debts of their businesses. This is called unlimited liability.

#### Test 146

**What part of speech are words with ending –s and what function it has.**

1. The Sales Manager sometimes receives foreign businessmen from Great Britain. 2. Mr. Bunin's working hours begin at 9 o'clock. 3. Our engineers discuss prices and terms of delivery in the office.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the nouns as attribute.**

1. The Sellers will cut the commission by 2 per cent or cover all the publicity expenses. 2. The steam engine appeared in 1763. 3. A high speed electronic machines have introduced great changes in mathematical calculations.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. Russia exports and imports different kinds of goods, for example, raw materials and consumer goods. 2. A very efficient person was at the head of the Sales department that time. 3. The trade contracts of Russia are developing from year to year. 4. Techmachimport has done a lot of business with Goodman and Co. for the last few years. 5. There will be six hundred workers at this factory next year.

#### Test 147

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the nouns as attribute.**

1. The Sellers will cut the commission by 2 per cent or cover all the publicity expenses. 2. The steam engine appeared in 1763. 3. A high speed electronic machines have introduced great changes in mathematical calculations.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the pronouns.**

1. The other day we sent some enquiries for furniture. 2. Are these machine-tools for sale? 3. I hope the defects in insulation won't cause any delay in shipment.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. My sister Ann has a nice two-room flat in a new district. 2. The quality of the insulation is not up to standard. 3. The firm shipped the second lot of the goods ahead of schedule. 4. Our trade companies sign contracts for the sale and purchase of goods. 5. Goodman and Co. will place an order with a Russian firm in a month.

#### Test 148

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the pronouns.**

1. The other day we sent some enquiries for furniture. 2. Are these machine-tools for sale? 3. I hope the defects in insulation won't cause any delay in shipment.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.**

1. The delivery on c.i.f. terms is the most acceptable to us. 2. Automatic devices make labour safer and easier. 3. Russian compressors are the best on the world market.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The trade contracts of Russia are developing from year to year. 2. Techmachimport has done a lot of business with Goodman and Co. for the last few years. 3. There will be six hundred workers at this factory next year. 4. My sister Ann has a nice two-room flat in a new district. 5. The quality of the insulation is not up to standard.

#### Test 149

**What part of speech are words with ending –s and what function it has.**

1. The Sales Manager sometimes receives foreign businessmen from Great Britain. 2. Mr. Bunin's working hours begin at 9 o'clock. 3. Our engineers discuss prices and terms of delivery in the office.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.**

1. The delivery on c.i.f. terms is the most acceptable to us. 2. Automatic devices make labour safer and easier. 3. Russian compressors are the best on the world market.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Management is a function of planning, organizing, coordinating, directing and controlling. Management is revealed in a variety of specific activities. Marketing management refers to a broad concept covering organization of production and sales of products, which is based on consumer requirements research. All companies must look beyond their present situation and develop a long-term strategy to meet changing conditions in their industry.

#### Test 150

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.**

1. The delivery on c.i.f. terms is the most acceptable to us. 2. Automatic devices make labour safer and easier. 3. Russian compressors are the best on the world market.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. A very efficient person was at the head of the Sales department that time. 2. The trade contracts of Russia are developing from year to year. 3. Techmachimport has done a lot of business with Goodman and Co. for the last few years. 4. There will be six hundred workers at this factory next year. 5. My sister Ann has a nice two-room flat in a new district.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Marketing management, therefore, consists of evaluating market opportunities, selecting markets, developing market strategies, planning marketing tactics and controlling marketing results. Strategic planning includes defining the company's long-term as well as specific objectives, such as sales volume, market share, profitability and innovation, and deciding on the material and other resources necessary to achieve those objectives.

#### Test 151

**What part of speech are words with ending –s and what function it has.**

1. Mr. Bunin makes contracts for different equipment for the plant. 2. Nelly's husband is a director of a large factory. 3. The secretary brings telexes and cables to the director at 9 o'clock.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the nouns as attribute.**

1. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century reliable petrol engines became available. 2. An essential part of marketing is market research. 3. The first long-distance paved roads were made by the Romans.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. There was an exhibition of Russian power equipment in London last summer. 2. English firms receive a lot of enquiries for their goods every year. 3. The production of various consumer goods has been increased in our country. 4. The Chief engineer will not take part in the inspection of the goods. 5. The laboratory has all necessary facilities for experimental work.

#### Test 152

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the nouns as attribute.**

1. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century reliable petrol engines became available. 2. An essential part of marketing is market research. 3. The first long-distance paved roads were made by the Romans.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the pronouns.**

1. Does your firm buy any equipment from foreign firms? 2. We'll discuss all these points after they see the machine in operation. 3. Some new competitors have appeared on the world market lately.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The prices for compressors are acceptable for us. 2. The director of the firm knew that the Sellers had shipped the goods in time. 3. We are developing a free market economy in Russia. 4. Last year our companies concluded a lot of contracts for the sale and purchase of the goods. 5. The quality of the goods did not meet the buyers' requirements.

#### Test 153

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the pronouns.**

1. Does your firm buy any equipment from foreign firms? 2. We'll discuss all these points after they see the machine in operation. 3. Some new competitors have appeared on the world market lately.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.** 1. The highest proportion of employees is in the service sectors. 2. One of the most famous buildings in England is St. Paul's Cathedral. 3. Please, quote your lowest price and state the time of delivery.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The production of various consumer goods has been increased in our country. 2. The Chief engineer will not take part in the inspection of the goods. 3. The laboratory has all necessary facilities for experimental work. 4. The prices for compressors are acceptable for us. 5. The director of the firm knew that the Sellers had shipped the goods in time.

#### Test 154

**What part of speech are words with ending -s and what function it has.**

1. Mr. Bunin makes contracts for different equipment for the plant. 2. Nelly's husband is a director of a large factory. 3. The secretary brings telexes and cables to the director at 9 o'clock.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.**

1. The highest proportion of employees is in the service sectors. 2. One of the most famous buildings in England is St. Paul's Cathedral. 3. Please, quote your lowest price and state the time of delivery.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

A number of different terms are used for manager, including director, administrator and president. The term -manager is used more frequently in profit-making organizations, while the others are used more widely in government and non-profit organizations such as universities, hospitals and social worthy agencies. What, then, is a manager? When used collectively the term management refers to those people who are responsible for making and carrying out decisions within the system.

#### Test 155

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.**

1. The highest proportion of employees is in the service sectors. 2. One of the most famous buildings in England is St. Paul's Cathedral. 3. Please, quote your lowest price and state the time of delivery.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The laboratory has all necessary facilities for experimental work. 2. The prices for compressors are acceptable for us. 3. The director of the firm knew that the Sellers had shipped the goods in time. 4. We are developing a free market economy in Russia. 5. Last year our companies concluded a lot of contracts for the sale and purchase of the goods.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

What, then, is a manager? When used collectively the term management refers to those people who are responsible for making and carrying out decisions within the system. An individual manager is a person who directly supervises people in an organization. Some basic characteristics seem to apply to managers in all of organizations; they include hard work on a variety of activities, preference for active tasks, direct personal relationships. Almost everything manager does involves decisions.

#### Test 156

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the numerals.**

1. The United States is the world's second largest petroleum-producing nation. 2. The agricultural sector of the USA produces nearly one-half of the world's corn and more than one-tenth of its wheat.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. Deficits are offset by public borrowing. 2. The agency agreement will be signed within this week. 3. The offer was not accepted because the prices were too high. 4. The remaining goods have already been shipped. 5. The greatest economic work of Adam Smith is always much spoken about.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to Modal Verbs and their Equivalents.**

1. The changes in the design can involve difficulties in installation. 2. These documents should be treated as confidential. 3. Payment is to be made against shipping documents. 4. Could the Buyers reduce the price by 7 per cent? 5. The prices may be firm, fixed or sliding.

#### Test 157

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to grammatical functions and the translation of that, one, it.**

1. One never knows what may happen. 2. The problem of water supply in this town is as important as that of heating. 3. It is necessary to build good roads to promote the rapid development of this region.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The construction of the road was being completed when the commission arrived. 2. My salary is paid directly into my bank account. 3. When returning the goods, she was asked to produce a credit note. 4. International fairs and exhibitions are held in our country and abroad. 5. Had the necessary instructions been given to Mr. Brown before he left for the airport?

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Demand is a consumer's willingness and ability to buy a product or service at a particular time and place. The law of demand describes the relationship between prices and the quantity of goods and services that would be purchased at each price. It says that all else being equal, more items will be sold at a lower price than at a higher price. Demand behaves the way it does for some of the following reasons: More people can afford to buy an item at a lower price than at a higher price. For example, at a lower price some people will substitute ice-cream for other items such as candy bars or soft drinks, thereby increasing the demand. At the higher price some people will substitute other items for ice-cream.

#### Test 158

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the numerals.**

1. The United States is the world's second largest petroleum-producing nation. 2. The agricultural sector of the USA produces nearly one-half of the world's corn and more than one-tenth of its wheat.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to Modal Verbs and their Equivalents.**

1. Could the Buyers reduce the price by 7 per cent? 2. The prices may be firm, fixed or sliding. 3. Packing should be suitable for transshipment in transit and reasonable long storage of the equipment. 4. Media salesmen must be knowledgeable about business and skilled in salesmanship. 5. Careers in advertising may involve working for advertisers, media, advertising agencies or suppliers and special services.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

A business corporation is an institution established for the purpose of making profit. It is operated by individuals. Their shares of ownership are represented by stock certificates. A person who owns a stock certificate is called a stock-holder. There are several advantages of the corporate form of ownership. The first is the ability to attract financial resources. The next advantage is the corporation attracts a large amount of capital it can invest in plants, equipment and research. And the third advantage is that a corporation can offer higher salaries and thus attract talented managers and specialists.

#### Test 159

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to grammatical functions and the translation of that, one, it.**

1. One never knows what may happen. 2. The problem of water supply in this town is as important as that of heating. 3. It is necessary to build good roads to promote the rapid development of this region.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. Deficits are offset by public borrowing. 2. The agency agreement will be signed within this week. 3. The offer was not accepted because the prices were too high. 4. The remaining goods have already been shipped. 5. The greatest economic work of Adam Smith is always much spoken about.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the numerals.**

1. The United States is the world's second largest petroleum-producing nation. 2. The agricultural sector of the USA produces nearly one-half of the world's corn and more than one-tenth of its wheat.

#### Test 160

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The construction of the road was being completed when the commission arrived. 2. My salary is paid directly into my bank account. 3. When returning the goods, she was asked to produce a credit note. 4. International fairs and exhibitions are held in our country and abroad. 5. Had the necessary instructions been given to Mr. Brown before he left for the airport?

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to Modal Verbs and their Equivalents.**

1. Payment is to be made against shipping documents. 2. Could the Buyers reduce the price by 7 per cent? 3. The prices may be firm, fixed or sliding. 4. Packing should be suitable for transshipment in transit and reasonable long storage of the equipment. 5. Media salesmen must be knowledgeable about business and skilled in salesmanship.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

A partnership is an association of two or more persons to carry on a business for profit. When the owners of the partnership have unlimited liability they are called general partners. If partners have unlimited liability they are "limited partners". Any business may have the form of the partnership, for example, in such professional fields as medicine, law, accounting, insurance and stockbrokerage. Limited partnerships are a common form of ownership in real estate, oil prospecting, quarrying industries, etc.

#### Test 161

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the numerals.**

1. Nearly one-fifth of the world's beef, pork, mutton and lamb are produced in the USA. 2. Agriculture, forestry and fishing altogether produce less than three percent of the gross national product of the USA.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. Payment is usually made by the letter of credit. 2. The entries in the visitors' book show that the visitors were greatly impressed by the Moscow exhibition. 3. Macroeconomics examines questions such as how much overall output is being generated. 4. Business firms are limited by their profits, savings and borrowing power. 5. The methods for studying and explaining how individuals use their available economic resources have been developed since the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to Modal Verbs and their Equivalents.**

1. Unfortunately, the sellers cannot reduce the price by 5%. 2. I will have to get in touch with our suppliers before I give you my final reply. 3. The Sellers will be able to ship the compressors without delay. 4. The goods for export are to be properly packed. 5. Your instructions should have been issued for the same sum in dollars.

#### Test 162

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to grammatical functions and the translation of that, one, it.**

1. This apparatus is more powerful than the one installed in our laboratory. 2. That was the distance that they covered in one hour. 3. This narrow bridge has been used for many years; now it needs widening.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The documents were sent for everywhere. 2. The conference will be held in May. 3. Has any manufactured goods been imported for the last few years? 4. All the ordered raw materials had been delivered by the end of the year. 5. A new research is being carried out successfully.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Commercial paper is an unconditional written order or promise to pay money. The most common form of commercial paper is the personal cheque. It was developed hundreds of years ago to serve as a safe substitute for money. Instead of carrying their gold and silver with them, merchants left their money at the bankers. Then when merchants wanted to pay a seller for goods they were buying, they wrote an order addressed to their bank. The order directed the bank to deliver a specified amount to the person or the place of the seller's choice. The bank compared the merchant's signature on the order with the signature left at the bank. Consequently, if the merchant demanded return of the deposit, the bank had to give it back.

#### Test 163

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the numerals.**

1. Nearly one-fifth of the world's beef, pork, mutton and lamb are produced in the USA. 2. Agriculture, forestry and fishing altogether produce less than three percent of the gross national product of the USA.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to Modal Verbs and their Equivalents.**

1. We couldn't cancel the order because it had been already sent. 2. The equipment is to be shipped in export sea packing suitable for the type of equipment delivered. 3. Besides, your price must depend on the amount of the Contract. 4. A sales agent may conclude agreement on consignment basis which means that the goods remain the absolute property of the sellers until delivered. 5. In its appointments management must demonstrate that integrity is the absolute requirement of a manager.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

The export trade is subject to many risks. Ships may sink or collide; consignments may be lost or damaged. So, the goods are usually insured now for the full value. The idea of insurance is to obtain indemnity in case of damage or loss. Insurance is against risk. While the goods are in a warehouse, the insurance covers the risk of fire, burglary, etc. As soon as the goods are in transit they are insured against pilferage, damage by water, breakage or leakage. Other risks may also be covered. The goods may be covered against general and particular average.

#### Test 164

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to grammatical functions and the translation of that, one, it.**

1. This apparatus is more powerful than the one installed in our laboratory. 2. That was the distance that they covered in one hour. 3. This narrow bridge has been used for many years; now it needs widening.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The entries in the visitors' book show that the visitors were greatly impressed by the Moscow exhibition. 2. Macroeconomics examines questions such as how much overall output is being generated. 3. Business firms are limited by their profits, savings and borrowing power. 4. The methods for studying and explaining how individuals use their available economic resources have been developed since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. 5. The documents were sent for everywhere.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the numerals.**

1. Nearly one-fifth of the world's beef, pork, mutton and lamb are produced in the USA. 2. Agriculture, forestry and fishing altogether produce less than three percent of the gross national product of the USA.

#### Test 165

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. The methods for studying and explaining how individuals use their available economic resources have been developed since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. 2. The documents were sent for everywhere. 3. The conference will be held in May. 4. Has any manufactured goods been imported for the last few years? 5. All the ordered raw materials had been delivered by the end of the year.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to Modal Verbs and their Equivalents.**

1. I will have to get in touch with our suppliers before I give you my final reply. 2. The Sellers will be able to ship the compressors without delay. 3. The goods for export are to be properly packed. 4. Your instructions should have been issued for the same sum in dollars. 5. We couldn't cancel the order because it had been already sent.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Economists have two ways of looking at economics and the economy. One is the macro approach, and the other is the micro. Macroeconomics is the study of the economy as a whole; microeconomics is the study of individual consumers and the business firm. Macroeconomics examines questions such as how fast the economy is running; how much overall output is being generated; how much total income. It also seeks solutions to macro-economic problems such as how employment can be increased, and what can be done to increase the output of goods and services.

#### Test 166

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the numerals.**

1. Manufacturing accounts for about a fifth of the gross national product of the USA. 2. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century services have grown faster than any other sector of the U.S. economy.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. Our company is usually asked by the buyers to reduce the price. 2. Good results have been achieved by our industry for the last few years. 3. Sliding prices are quoted for machinery and equipment which require a long period of delivery. 4. The work of this economist was paid great attention to. 5. Automation is being increasingly used in all branches of industry.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to Modal Verbs and their Equivalents.**

1. The Buyers must have the first shipment of the goods in May. 2. You had to clear up all the points with the representative of the firm during the talks. 3. The change of the motor can cause a delay in delivery. 4. Payment in foreign trade may be made in cash and on credit. 5. The quality of the machines and equipment is to be in conformity with the technical specification of the contract.

#### Test 167

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to grammatical functions and the translation of that, one, it.**

1. What other methods will they use? The one they are using now is not very effective. 2. The trouble is that they haven't calculated the exact speed of the car. 3. It did not take much time to pave the road.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. This instrument is preferred to all others because of its great reliability. 2. The conference was devoted to the trends of modern engineering. 3. Mr. Smith, the Chief engineer of our company, will be sent on business one of these days. 4. Haven't the delivery dates been discussed yet? 5. Their price-list had been studied before they started talks.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

A mixed economy contains elements of both market and planned economies. At one extreme we have a command economy, which does not allow individuals to make economic decisions, at the other extreme we have a free market, where individuals exercise considerable economic freedom of choice without any government restrictions. Between these two extremes lies a mixed economy. In mixed economies some resources are controlled by the government whilst others are used in response to the demands of consumers. Technically, all the economies of the world are mixed. Some countries are nearer to command economies, while others are closer to free market economies. The aim of mixed economies is to avoid the disadvantages of both systems while enjoying the benefits that they both offer.

#### Test 168

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the numerals.**

1. Manufacturing accounts for about a fifth of the gross national product of the USA. 2. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century services have grown faster than any other sector of the U.S. economy.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to Modal Verbs and their Equivalents.**

1. The original Bill of Lading should not be sent to us by separate mail. 2. But in the circumstances could we discuss the matter of Test and Guarantee a little later? 3. Management should never appoint a man to a managerial position who considers intelligence more important than integrity. 4. The secretary should have checked all the points before the manager signed it. 5. The secretary will have to contact Mr. Gray to let him know that we shall be able to see him tomorrow.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Planned economies are sometimes called «command economies» because the state commands the use of resources (such as labour and factories) that are used to produce goods and services as it owns factories, land and natural resources. Planned economies are economies with a large amount of central planning and direction, when the government takes all the decisions, the government decides production and consumption. Planning of this kind is obviously very difficult, very complicated to do, and the result is that there is no society, which is completely a command economy. The actual system employed varies from state to state, but command or planned economies have a number of common features.

#### Test 169

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to grammatical functions and the translation of that, one, it.**

1. What other methods will they use? The one they are using now is not very effective. 2. The trouble is that they haven't calculated the exact speed of the car. 3. It did not take much time to pave the road.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. Sliding prices are quoted for machinery and equipment which require a long period of delivery. 2. The work of this economist was paid great attention to. 3. Automation is being increasingly used in all branches of industry. 4. This instrument is preferred to all others because of its great reliability. 5. The conference was devoted to the trends of modern engineering.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the numerals.**

1. Manufacturing accounts for about a fifth of the gross national product of the USA. 2. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century services have grown faster than any other sector of the U.S. economy.

#### **Test 170**

**Translate the following sentences, mind Tense and Mood of the Verb and its Infinitive.**

1. Automation is being increasingly used in all branches of industry. 2. This instrument is preferred to all others because of its great reliability. 3. The conference was devoted to the trends of modern engineering. 4. Mr. Smith, the Chief engineer of our company, will be sent on business one of these days. 5. Haven't the delivery dates been discussed yet?

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to Modal Verbs and their Equivalents.**

1. The change of the motor can cause a delay in delivery. 2. Payment in foreign trade may be made in cash and on credit. 3. The quality of the machines and equipment is to be in conformity with the technical specification of the contract. 4. The original Bill of Lading should not be sent to us by separate mail. 5. But in the circumstances could we discuss the matter of Test and Guarantee a little later?

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

International trade is the exchange of goods and services between different countries. Depending on what a country produces and needs, it can export (sell goods to another country) and import (buy goods from another country). Governments can control international trade. The most common measures are tariffs (or duties) and quotas. A tariff is a tax on imported goods, and a quota is the maximum quantity of a product allowed into a country during a certain period of time. These measures are protectionist as they raise the price of imported goods to "protect" domestically produced goods. International organizations such as the WTO (World Trade Organization) and EFTA (European Free Trade Association) regulate tariffs and reduce trade restrictions between member countries.

#### **Test 171**

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the conjunction.**

1. There is neither oil nor coal in this region. 2. As to this device it is capable to convert sunlight to another form of energy. 3. The engine didn't operate well because of bad fuel.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Participles, their Form and Functions.**

1. The director was responsible for the work being finished in time. 2. An economic model is any simplified statement or formula used to understand economic events. 3. A contract is an agreement between the parties involved that creates binding obligations. 4. We thank you for your enquiry of 8<sup>th</sup> September concerning the boiler Model BH-4. 5. Having looked through all the documents and letters received that day he called his secretary.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. The US government doesn't influence private economic activity in farming. 2. We prefer being informed by e-mail. 3. I remember your having objected to this schedule. 4. What was the reason for their delaying the goods? 5. It is worth going through their catalogues.

#### **Test 172**

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. The region we must explore possesses great natural wealth. 2. We know electricity produces heat. 3. The secretary wondered if the delegation had arrived by plane. 4. Tell the Vice-President that we have already placed an order for this equipment with an English firm.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. The participants of the exhibition were interested in introducing their goods to new markets. 2. Instead of sending a cable we decided to phone the firm. 3. We could not effect payment due to no signature being affixed thereto. 4. I cannot give them a final reply without discussing the matter with our president. 5. Sellers compete by trying to produce the goods and services at the lowest possible price.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Most of the income comes from work. In return for working, people receive a wage or a salary. The term «wage» typically refers to the earnings of workers paid by the hour or unit of production. «Salary» refers to earnings paid on a weekly or monthly basis. How much you earn will depend on the kind of job, the abilities, the performance, and a number of other factors. Wealth can be expressed as the value of the things you own. Adding the value of all your possessions, bank accounts, savings and the like will give you the total amount of your wealth.

#### **Test 173**

**Translate the following sentences, mind Participles, their Form and Functions.**

1. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table. 2. The article having been translated, he could read some book for pleasure. 3. If mailed, a bank transfer is known as a mail transfer. 4. Unless treated this material must not be used in space technology. 5. We will contact the firm advertising the latest model of boilers.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the conjunction.**

1. There is neither oil nor coal in this region. 2. As to this device it is capable to convert sunlight to another form of energy. 3. The engine didn't operate well because of bad fuel.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Wealth can be expressed as the value of the things you own. Adding the value of all your possessions, bank accounts, savings and the like will give you the total amount of your wealth. Used in certain ways, wealth can earn income. If you owned a house, you might be able to let others use it for a fee. In that instance economists would say that you used your wealth to earn «rent». Wealth, in the form of money that is loaned to others or deposited in a savings account, will earn interest. Interest and rent are the two forms of income that can be earned by wealth. Other types of income are dividends and capital gains that can be generated from the wealth.

#### **Test 174**

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. The region we must explore possesses great natural wealth. 2. We know electricity produces heat. 3. The secretary wondered if the delegation had arrived by plane. 4. Tell the Vice-President that we have already placed an order for this equipment with an English firm.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. We prefer being informed by e-mail. 2. I remember your having objected to this schedule. 3. What was the reason for their delaying the goods? 4. It is worth going through their catalogues. 5. The participants of the exhibition were interested in introducing their goods to new markets.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**



Neither individuals nor societies can have all the things they would like to have. There simply is not enough of everything. Economists note that there is no limit to the amount or kinds of things that people want. There is, however, a limit to the resources, things used to produce goods and services, available to satisfy those wants. Once that limit is reached, nothing else can be produced. In other words, when nation's resources (all its workers, factories, farms, etc.) are fully employed, the only way it will be able to increase the production of one thing will be by reducing the production of something else. To summarize: human wants are unlimited. But the resources necessary to satisfy those wants are limited.

#### Test 175

**Translate the following sentences, mind Participles, their Form and Functions.**

1. A contract is an agreement between the parties involved that creates binding obligations. 2. We thank you for your enquiry of 8<sup>th</sup> September concerning the boiler Model BH-4. 3. Having looked through all the documents and letters received that day he called his secretary. 4. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table. 5. The article having been translated, he could read some book for pleasure.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. It is worth going through their catalogues. 2. The participants of the exhibition were interested in introducing their goods to new markets. 3. Instead of sending a cable we decided to phone the firm. 4. We could not effect payment due to no signature being affixed thereto. 5. I cannot give them a final reply without discussing the matter with our president.

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. The region we must explore possesses great natural wealth. 2. We know electricity produces heat. 3. The secretary wondered if the delegation had arrived by plane. 4. Tell the Vice-President that we have already placed an order for this equipment with an English firm.

#### Test 176

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the conjunction.**

1. Due to the establishment of new trolley-bus routes the passenger service in the city was improved. 2. Both the bridge and the dam will be completed before the navigation season. 3. Very often they spare neither trouble nor expense on running the business.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Participles, their Form and Functions.**

1. A contract defines rights and obligations of the parties involved. 2. A quotation is a statement by the sellers usually in written form expressing their wish to sell the goods. 3. Natural resources are the things provided by nature that go into the creation of goods and services. 4. The Sellers offer us 10 machines at the price of 500\$ including packing. 5. Having examined the new work carried by our engineers we could say that various lines of technological process were characterized by a steady improvement.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. We insist on being sent the documents. 2. The guarantee period is 12 months from the date of putting the machines in operation. 3. I remember having been given these instructions. 4. Please keep sending us transfers at this address. 5. On receiving a letter we shall immediately take action.

#### Test 177

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. The instruments our plant produces help to automate production processes. 2. The methods we have just described are very effective. 3. Will you find out if we have ever done business with this firm? 4. Tell me, please, what the firm has written about our enquiry.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. Every year the most important political debates concern questions about spending taxpayers' money. 2. The way of covering is indicated in the instructions. 3. We are interested in improving our trade contracts with a number of firms. 4. What is the purpose of his going there? 5. We believe the firm will find a way of revising their price.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Consumer credit provides cash, goods or services while spreading repayment into the future. In this way credit enables you to enjoy your purchase even before you have paid for it. But there are two important things in every credit purchase: credit costs something, and the principal, the original amount borrowed, must be paid back. If you are thinking of borrowing money or buying something on credit, you will want to know how much that credit will cost you and whether or not you can afford it. Then you can look for the best terms. Credit costs vary from one lender to another, so think before you sign anything. The finance charge is the total amount you pay to use credit. It includes interest costs and any other fees (such as service charges and insurance) that the seller or lender may be entitled to add to the loan. The annual percentage rate, or APR, is the cost of credit calculated as a percent on an annual basis.

#### Test 178

**Translate the following sentences, mind Participles, their Form and Functions.**

1. Being built in a new way modern houses have better facilities. 2. When burnt, coal produces heat. 3. The sun having risen, they continued their way. 4. Radioisotopes being produced in atomic reactors, the engineers began to apply them for physical measurements and in radiography. 5. The stand-attendant speaking to Mr. Brown is an old friend of mine.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the conjunction.**

1. Due to the establishment of new trolley-bus routes the passenger service in the city was improved. 2. Both the bridge and the dam will be completed before the navigation season. 3. Very often they spare neither trouble nor expense on running the business.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

An offer (a quotation) is a statement by the Sellers usually in written form expressing their wish to sell the goods. But it is not a legal document. An offer is only the first step in a contract. Offers will as a rule include the following information:

- the description of the goods offered (their quality, quantity);
- details of prices, discounts and terms of payment;
- the date or the time and place of delivery.

There are two kinds of offers. A free offer is made when Seller offers goods to regular customers without waiting for an enquiry and sends quotation to those who may be interested in the goods. A firm offer is a promise to supply goods on the terms stated. The Sellers making a firm offer have the right to withdraw it at any time before it has been accepted.

#### Test 179

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. The instruments our plant produces help to automate production processes. 2. The methods we have just described are very effective. 3. Will you find out if we have ever done business with this firm? 4. Tell me, please, what the firm has written about our enquiry.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. The guarantee period is 12 months from the date of putting the machines in operation. 2. I remember having been given these instructions. 3. Please keep sending us transfers at this address. 4. On receiving a letter we shall immediately take action. 5. Every year the most important political debates concern questions about spending taxpayers' money.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Home mortgages. Home mortgages are long-term loans (repayable in 10 to 30 years) used to finance the purchase of, a home or apartment.

Banks, savings and loans and other thrift institutions are the most likely sources of mortgage money. Home mortgages are repaid with interest, in equal monthly installments, over the life of the loan. Auto and other consumer loans. Loans for financing the purchase of specific items like automobiles, or other goods and services, are available from a variety of thrift institutions and lending agencies. Auto and other consumer loans are usually repaid in equal monthly installments over the life of the loan.

#### Test 180

**Translate the following sentences, mind Participles, their Form and Functions.**

1. I remember having been given these instructions. 2. Please keep sending us transfers at this address. 3. On receiving a letter we shall immediately take action. 4. Every year the most important political debates concern questions about spending taxpayers' money. 5. The way of covering is indicated in the instructions.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. On receiving a letter we shall immediately take action. 2. Every year the most important political debates concern questions about spending taxpayers' money. 3. The way of covering is indicated in the instructions. 4. We are interested in improving our trade contracts with a number of firms. 5. What is the purpose of his going there?

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. The instruments our plant produces help to automate production processes. 2. The methods we have just described are very effective. 3. Will you find out if we have ever done business with this firm? 4. Tell me, please, what the firm has written about our enquiry.

#### Test 181

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the conjunction.**

1. The participants of the exhibition showed both the progress and the achievements in industry and science. 2. Since the experiment was finished the students left the lab. 3. The engineers prefer electronic devices because of their reliability.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Participles, their Form and Functions.**

1. The US government plays only a small direct part in economic activity being restricted to few agencies. 2. The price paid for the use of land is called rent. 3. The gross national product is the total value of all goods and services produced by the country's economy in a single year. 4. Having replaced some of the details of the new device they could get better results which were of great importance for the research involved. 5. Driving a car at night he met with an accident.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. We are interested in reading these instructions. 2. We regretted having done it. 3. Farming in the USA is a field in which the government strongly regulates private economic activity. 4. The documents need being checked. 5. After considering the offer we decided to accept it.

#### Test 182

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. Every substance a man comes in contact with consists of molecules. 2. We know radio and radar systems play a very important role in any airport. 3. The President asked whether our guarantee period was acceptable to them. 4. The secretary said that they were ready to dispatch the goods.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. We believe they could improve their offer by reducing the price or changing their terms of payment. 2. We have to insist on your replying promptly. 3. We inform you of the bank's crediting your account with the sum of \$100. 4. What's the reason for his not dispatching the documents in time? 5. On coming to the office he got down to work.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Prices perform two important economic functions. They ration scarce resources and they motivate production. In a market system goods and services are allocated or distributed based on their prices. Price increases and decreases also send messages to suppliers and potential suppliers of goods and services. As prices rise, the increase serves to attract additional producers. Similarly, price decreases drive producers out of the market.

In this way prices encourage producers to increase or decrease their level of output. Economists refer to this as the production motivating functions of prices. What causes prices to rise and fall in a market economy? The answer is demand.

#### Test 183

**Translate the following sentences, mind Participles, their Form and Functions.**

1. The terms insisted on in this statement are to be discussed again. 2. When reconstructed, the theatre looked more beautiful than before. 3. The goods having been loaded, the workers left the port. 4. While writing a cable we try to use as few words as possible. 5. Knowledge being the most valuable wealth of our times, the information theory became of great importance for the national economy.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the conjunction.**

1. The participants of the exhibition showed both the progress and the achievements in industry and science. 2. Since the experiment was finished the students left the lab. 3. The engineers prefer electronic devices because of their reliability.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Credit for consumers falls into two categories: loan credit and sales credit.

Loan credit enables you to borrow money which can then be used to finance a purchase. Sales credit enables you to buy goods and services now and pay for them later. Here are some examples of each. Charge accounts. Charge accounts enable consumers to make purchases up to a specified limit, without paying cash. There is usually no charge for the use of a charge account if the balance is paid in full at the end of the month. However, interest is likely to be charged on balances that are not paid at the end of one month.

#### Test 184

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. Every substance a man comes in contact with consists of molecules. 2. We know radio and radar systems play a very important role in any airport. 3. The President asked whether our guarantee period was acceptable to them. 4. The secretary said that they were ready to dispatch the goods.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. We regretted having done it. 2. Farming in the USA is a field in which the government strongly regulates private economic activity. 3. The documents need being checked. 4. After considering the offer we decided to accept it. 5. We believe they could improve their offer by reducing the price or changing their terms of payment.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Credit for consumers falls into two categories: loan credit and sales credit.

Loan credit enables you to borrow money which can then be used to finance a purchase. Sales credit enables you to buy goods and services now and pay for them later. Here are some examples of each. Credit cards. A credit card is, a kind of charge account that entitles its holders to shop at many different places. Master Card, Visa, American Express and Diner's Club are four of the most widely used credit cards. Credit card purchases are billed monthly. Like charge accounts, there is usually no charge for credit card purchases that are paid in full when billed.

#### Test 185

**Translate the following sentences, mind Participles, their Form and Functions.**

1. Having replaced some of the details of the new device they could get better results which were of great importance for the research involved. 2. Driving a car at night he met with an accident. 3. The terms insisted on in this statement are to be discussed again. 4. When reconstructed, the theatre looked more beautiful than before. 5. The goods having been loaded, the workers left the port.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Gerunds, their Form and Functions.**

1. After considering the offer we decided to accept it. 2. We believe they could improve their offer by reducing the price or changing their terms of payment. 3. We have to insist on your replying promptly. 4. We inform you of the bank's crediting your account with the sum of \$100. 5. What's the reason for his not dispatching the documents in time?

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. Every substance a man comes in contact with consists of molecules. 2. We know radio and radar systems play a very important role in any airport. 3. The President asked whether our guarantee period was acceptable to them. 4. The secretary said that they were ready to dispatch the goods.

#### Test 186

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitives, their Form and Functions.**

1. It is necessary for an economist to know foreign language. 2. Russian scientists were the first to construct and launch the space rocket. 3. Our idea was to design a new device for automatic control. 4. To increase the productivity of labour one must use the methods we have just described. 5. The problem to be solved is of great importance for our research.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Verbs to be, to have, to do.**

1. Scientists had to create new materials for industry. 2. The exam was to start in the morning. 3. Russian spaceships have acquired good reputation abroad.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to conditional sentences.**

1. It would be impossible to carry on a careful study of the process without the new device. 2. If the service life of the instrument had been prolonged, the economic effect would have been increased many times. 3. The supplier insures the goods and pays for the whole delivery if consignment is to be delivered according to c.i.f. terms. 4. If I were you, I would put off the appointment.

#### Test 187

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitive Construction.**

1. We expect our representative to conclude a big transaction this month. 2. The plan proved to be a great success. 3. The owner of the motor car wanted the old engine to be replaced. 4. I would like you to enclose all our latest leaflets with the letter.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to conditional sentences.**

1. The supplier insures the goods and pays for the whole delivery if consignment is to be delivered according to c.i.f. terms. 2. If I were you, I would put off the appointment. 3. If that invention were very profitable some firms would buy the patent. 4. The firm would have started loading the lorries on Monday if they had received the documents in time. 5. Had the engineer been informed of the results before, he would have allowed you to repeat the test.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Banks make their profits by lending the money which customers deposit with them to others who need it for personal or business reasons. Most people need more money than they have currently available at some time in their lives. To be a borrower you must be a customer of the bank because the money will be lent to you through a bank account. There are two ways in which you may borrow. The first, and easy, is to spend more money than you have in your current account - to overdraw. The second, and the normal way of borrowing larger amounts or for a long period of time is the loan. If a manager permits an overdraft on current account he is likely to set a limit to the size of the overdraft and may stipulate a date by which the account is back in credit.

#### Test 188

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitives, their Form and Functions.**

1. Income, savings, profit and taxes enable people to purchase goods and services. 2. The desire to achieve the greatest profit of the efforts is the principal economic incentive in the market economy. 3. The currency to be used for payment is a matter for arrangement between the counterparts. 4. This method is not good enough to be used everywhere. 5. To extend the main street they had to destroy some old buildings.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Verbs to be, to have, to do.**

1. Scientists had to create new materials for industry. 2. The exam was to start in the morning. 3. Russian spaceships have acquired good reputation abroad.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

Technically, all the economies of the world are mixed. Some countries are nearer to command economies, while others are closer to free market economies. The aim of mixed economies is to avoid the disadvantages of both systems while enjoying the benefits that they both offer. SO, in a mixed economy the government and the private sector interact in solving economic problems. The state controls the share of the output through taxation and transfer payments and intervenes to supply essential items such as health, education and defence, while private firms produce cars, furniture, electrical items and similar, less essential products.

#### Test 189

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitive Construction.**

1. We expect our representative to conclude a big transaction this month. 2. The plan proved to be a great success. 3. The owner of the motor car wanted the old engine to be replaced. 4. I would like you to enclose all our latest leaflets with the letter.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to conditional sentences.**

1. The supplier insures the goods and pays for the whole delivery if consignment is to be delivered according to c.i.f. terms. 2. If I were you, I would put off the appointment. 3. If that invention were very profitable some firms would buy the patent. 4. The firm would have started loading the lorries on Monday if they had received the documents in time.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

**Accountancy** (British English) or **accounting** (American English) is the **measurement, disclosure** or provision of **assurance** about information that helps managers and other decision makers make **resource allocation** decisions. **Financial accounting** is one branch of accounting and historically has involved processes by which financial information about a business is recorded, classified, summarized, interpreted, and communicated. **Auditing**, a related but separate discipline, is the process whereby an independent auditor examines an organization's **financial statements** in order to express an opinion (with reasonable but not absolute assurance) as to the fairness and **adherence** to generally accepted accounting principles, in all material respects.

#### Test 190

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitives, their Form and Functions.**

1. Our idea was to design a new device for automatic control. 2. To increase the productivity of labour one must use the methods we have just described. 3. The problem to be solved is of great importance for our research. 4. Income, savings, profit and taxes enable people to purchase goods and services. 5. The desire to achieve the greatest profit of the efforts is the principal economic incentive in the market economy.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Verbs to be, to have, to do.**

1. Scientists had to create new materials for industry. 2. The exam was to start in the morning. 3. Russian spaceships have acquired good reputation abroad.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitive Construction.**

1. We expect our representative to conclude a big transaction this month. 2. The plan proved to be a great success. 3. The owner of the motor car wanted the old engine to be replaced. 4. I would like you to enclose all our latest leaflets with the letter.

#### Test 191

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitives, their Form and Functions.**

1. To translate a sentence is to discover its meaning. 2. The purpose of this book is to describe certain properties of metals. 3. The sellers promised to supply us with the necessary equipment. 4. The experiment to be carried out is of great importance for our research. 5. Russian science was the first to make great contribution to the development of space technology.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Verbs to be, to have, to do.**

1. Specialists do not use solar cells in industry as they are too expensive. 2. At present most of the industrial enterprises have their own electric power stations. 3. Our plant is to increase the output of consumer goods.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to conditional sentences.**

1. It would be impossible to ensure the full supply of energy without atomic power stations. 2. If the quality of the equipment were higher, the results of the experiment would be more accurate. 3. If consignment is to be delivered according to cost and freight, the supplier pays for the whole delivery and the customer – for insurance. 4. We should not agree to their prices if they did not extend the guarantee period.

#### Test 192

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitive Construction.**

1. The vice-president would like you to examine the goods before packing. 2. They reported the capacity of the new engine to have been increased. 3. These two scientists happened to work on the same problem. 4. We expect our representative to conclude a big transaction this month.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to conditional sentences.**

1. If they change some details, they will be able to improve the design. 2. If consignment is to be delivered to f.o.b., then the supplier will pay for transportation to port, ship or air shipment and dispatch. 3. If I were you I should grant their request. 4. He would have paid customs duties if he had had anything to declare.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

There are two general reasons for using a bank account. The first most common is the convenience and safety provided by a current account at a bank. The second is that small and perhaps regular surpluses are available to be saved, and for this purpose a bank provides deposit accounts. A deposit account will not offer a high rate of interest and would not be the best way to save large sums of money for any long period of time, but it is designed to make saving simple, convenient and safe. It is especially appropriate for those who may save small amounts from time to time without any planned regularity or for those who wish to save for a particular purpose in the immediate future, for example for annual holidays or for the purchase of a major item such as a car. Most customers of a bank who have opened a deposit account will also have a current account.

#### Test 193

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitives, their Form and Functions.**

1. The desire to earn profit is one of the ingredients in a market economy. 2. The price system encourages sellers to produce goods in such a way as to minimize costs. 3. It was not easy to eliminate the defects in the machines. 4. The workers will use powerful machinery to assemble these huge units. 5. In this area there are no monuments to speak of.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Verbs to be, to have, to do.**

1. Specialists do not use solar cells in industry as they are too expensive. 2. At present most of the industrial enterprises have their own electric power stations. 3. Our plant is to increase the output of consumer goods.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

**Practitioners** of accountancy are known as accountants. Officially licensed accountants are recognized by titles such as **Chartered Accountant** (UK) or **Certified Public Accountant** (US). Accountancy attempts to create accurate financial reports that are useful to managers, regulators, and other stakeholders such as shareholders, creditors, or owners. The day-to-day **record-keeping** involved in this process is known as **book-keeping**. At the heart of modern financial accounting is the **double-entry book-keeping system**. This system involves making at least two **entries** for every **transaction**: a **debit** in one **account**, and a corresponding **credit** in another account. The sum of all debits should always **equal** the sum of all credits. This **provides** an easy way to check for errors. This system was first used in medieval Europe, although some believe that the system dates back to Ancient Greece.

#### Test 194

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitive Construction.**

1. The vice-president would like you to examine the goods before packing. 2. They reported the capacity of the new engine to have been increased. 3. These two scientists happened to work on the same problem. 4. We expect our representative to conclude a big transaction this month.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to conditional sentences.**

1. We should not agree to their prices if they did not extend the guarantee period. 2. If they are prepared to start negotiations we will send our representative right away. 3. If they had changed some details, they would have improved the design. 4. Had the oil supply stopped even for a moment, serious damage might have resulted.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

A balance sheet is commonly divided into two sections. One section shows the value of the assets and the other section shows the value of the liabilities and the equity. Each section will be broken down into more or less detail depending on the **intended use** of the balance sheet. Because the accounting equation is always true the totals of each of the two sections of the balance sheet should always be the same i.e. the balance sheet should always be in balance. The financial measurements we have looked at so far are used to describe the financial position of a business at a particular point in time. For this reason, the balance sheet is also known as the statement of financial position.

#### Test 195

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitives, their Form and Functions.**

1. The sellers promised to supply us with the necessary equipment. 2. The experiment to be carried out is of great importance for our research. 3. Russian science was the first to make great contribution to the development of space technology. 4. The desire to earn profit is one of the ingredients in a market economy. 5. The price system encourages sellers to produce goods in such a way as to minimize costs.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Verbs to be, to have, to do.**

1. Specialists do not use solar cells in industry as they are too expensive. 2. At present most of the industrial enterprises have their own electric power stations. 3. Our plant is to increase the output of consumer goods.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitive Construction.**

1. The vice-president would like you to examine the goods before packing. 2. They reported the capacity of the new engine to have been increased. 3. These two scientists happened to work on the same problem. 4. We expect our representative to conclude a big transaction this month.

#### Test 196

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitives, their Form and Functions.**

1. Our plant was the first to install the automatic equipment. 2. To design new buildings is the work of an architect. 3. Architects have built houses to be heated by solar radiation. 4. The main purpose of the computers is to solve complex problems quickly. 5. Scientific discoveries to be practically applied in industry and agriculture are paid special attention to.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Verbs to be, to have, to do.**

1. The contract is to be signed next week. 2. Soon our industry will have new and cheap sources of energy. 3. Man had to learn to obtain electric power directly from the Sun.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to conditional sentences.**

1. If you traveled by plane, you would come in time for the conference. 2. If they change some details, they will be able to improve the design. 3. If consignment is to be delivered to f.o.b., then the supplier will pay for transportation to port, ship or air shipment and dispatch. 4. If I were you I should grant their request.

#### Test 197

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitive Construction.**

1. We want the firm to send us their samples as soon as possible. 2. The delegation is expected to discuss the creation of a shipping line to operate between two countries. 3. Rubber is known to have been brought from America. 4. The firm expects us to quote the prices f.o.b. London port.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to conditional sentences.**

1. If I were you I should grant their request. 2. He would have paid customs duties if he had had anything to declare. 3. The design would have been ready by the end of the year if they had supplied us with all necessary equipment. 4. Had the goods been shipped in April, they would have arrived before the expedition started.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

The essence of a bank's activities is the collection of deposits through current accounts and deposit accounts and the use of these funds to provide loans or funds for investment. The current account is the one commonly held and is drawn upon by cheques and standing orders. The deposit account is more in the nature of a savings account. The pattern of investments which a bank decides upon is crucial because, on the one hand, the bank must use the funds wisely to make a profit and, on the other, funds must be available for depositors to withdraw when they wish to do so. At the end of each business year the Directors recommend and the Annual General Meeting decides how much of the profit should be distributed to the shareholders as dividend, and how much should be retained in the business. In preparation for the Annual General Meeting, a bank publishes its Report and Accounts. These must be sent to every shareholder.

#### Test 198

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitives, their Form and Functions.**

1. A firm offer is a promise to supply goods on the terms stated. 2. The central problem of economics is to determine the most efficient ways to allocate the factors of production. 3. A bill to be paid at a later date is called a term draft. 4. This question is too complicated to be answered at once. 5. To explain the problem the students were interested in, the engineer demonstrated the diagram.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Verbs to be, to have, to do.**

1. The contract is to be signed next week. 2. Soon our industry will have new and cheap sources of energy. 3. Man had to learn to obtain electric power directly from the Sun.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

The **income** of a business is the sum of those things that increase the value of the assets without any corresponding increase in the liabilities or any new investment by the owners of the business. Examples include revenue from the sale of goods, equipment or services supplied, rent or interest received and capital gains.

#### Test 199

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitive Construction.**

1. We want the firm to send us their samples as soon as possible. 2. The delegation is expected to discuss the creation of a shipping line to operate between two countries. 3. Rubber is known to have been brought from America. 4. The firm expects us to quote the prices f.o.b. London port.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to conditional sentences.**

1. If they change some details, they will be able to improve the design. 2. If consignment is to be delivered to f.o.b., then the supplier will pay for transportation to port, ship or air shipment and dispatch. 3. If I were you I should grant their request. 4. He would have paid customs duties if he had had anything to declare.

**Translate the following text into Russian.**

The **expenses** of a business are those things that reduce the value of the assets without any corresponding reduction in the liabilities or any capital **drawings** by the owners. Examples include the cost of stock and raw materials, rent or interest paid, electricity bills, telephone, wages, taxes, dividends, **depreciation** and donations to charity.

#### Test 200

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitives, their Form and Functions.**

1. Architects have built houses to be heated by solar radiation. 2. The main purpose of the computers is to solve complex problems quickly. 3. Scientific discoveries to be practically applied in industry and agriculture are paid special attention to. 4. A firm offer is a promise to supply goods on the terms stated. 5. The central problem of economics is to determine the most efficient ways to allocate the factors of production.

**Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Verbs to be, to have, to do.**

1. The contract is to be signed next week. 2. Soon our industry will have new and cheap sources of energy. 3. Man had to learn to obtain electric power directly from the Sun.

**Translate the following sentences, mind Infinitive Construction.**

1. We want the firm to send us their samples as soon as possible. 2. The delegation is expected to discuss the creation of a shipping line to operate between two countries. 3. Rubber is known to have been brought from America. 4. The firm expects us to quote the prices f.o.b. London port.

## Задания текущей аттестации - зачет

## Чтение

**1. Reading** Look at the article about health care in Saudi Arabia. Match paragraphs A-E with the topics 1-5. There is *one* topic that you *do not* need.

Difficulties for the health care system. \_\_\_\_\_

Why the nation's health is important. \_\_\_\_\_

The philosophy of the Saudi system. \_\_\_\_\_

The organization of the Saudi system. \_\_\_\_\_

The history of the health care system. \_\_\_\_\_

## HEALTH CARE IN SAUDI ARABIA

The health of a country's population is an important responsibility of a government. Illness, early deaths and serious disease weaken a country in both economic and social ways. As well as this, a nation needs to care for those people who can't care for themselves – the young and elderly.

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the national health care system has two main sections which provide health care for the population. Firstly, there is a nationwide network of health clinics. These clinics provide basic health services and emergency care. There are also some mobile clinics that regularly visit remote villages. Secondly, there is a network of 350 advanced hospitals and specialist clinics that are in urban areas across the country.

There are three basic principles or ideas that define the kingdom's health service. First of all, everyone can receive care, including visitors to the country. Secondly, this care is free for everyone. When people are ill, they do not pay for their treatment. Finally, the money for the health service comes from the sale of the kingdom's oil.

The health care system continues to grow and develop, but it faces one particular problem. A growing health system needs more and more doctors and nurses. Unfortunately, there are few medical colleges in Saudi Arabia, which means there are not many new Saudi doctors and nurses. The majority of the health workers in Saudi Arabia come from other countries. In order to solve this problem, the government is now building new medical training facilities.

**2. Read the text and decide whether the following statements (11-15) agree with the information given in the text. Mark them:**

*T (True) if the statement agrees with the text*

*F (False) if the statement does not agree with the text*

*NG (Not Given) if there is no information about this in the text*

Women love shopping, while men hate it.

Addiction to shopping can have negative impact on one's life.

People tend to buy more when they are not content with their lives.

A lot of people use credit cards as this simplifies budget management.

Shopaholics are more difficult to cure than people with alcohol or drug addiction.

## WHEN SHOPPING IS A PROBLEM

For a lot of people, shopping is a chore, something tedious, yet necessary – like housework. For others, shopping is fun, a release from the world of work. For a minority, however, shopping can be as dangerous as consuming too much alcohol or abusing drugs. For these "shopaholics", a trip to a department store can become a way of fueling an addiction.

How does this happen and why? Psychologists believe that the "shopaholic" views spending money as a form of escapism and a means of achieving happiness. The real problem starts, however, when the constant need to buy new things starts interfering with a person's life. People who become addicted to the excitement of shopping believe that buying something new will make their lives happier and more fulfilling.

People frequently become shopaholics because their lives are emotionally empty. It is often a sign of chronic depression. People fill their lives with "things" because they can't face their own unhappiness. Shopping then becomes a form of therapy. According to experts, women are particularly prone to this sort of behavior. This may be because so much advertising is targeted at women. Magazine and television advertising aimed at them as career women, wives and mothers, puts women under a lot of pressure to buy.

Buying your way out of an emotional crisis is not a healthy option, though. Spending can get out of control. People get caught in a situation in which the "high" of spending money is soon replaced by disappointment, and finally depression, as the debts pile up. New things quickly lose their attraction and then the desire to shop and spend starts all over again.

The widespread use of credit cards has led to a marked increase in the number of shopaholics. According to experts, the banks have made credit cards too easy to obtain, with the result that more and more people are using them. Using a credit card gives one the illusion that no money is being spent. People can go on for years, spending vast sums on credit without realizing it. As a result, they end up either with huge overdrafts or in court, filing for bankruptcy.

Unlike a dependency on alcohol or drugs, an addiction to shopping and spending money is less easy to detect but, as with other forms of addiction, the "shopaholic" is also in need of professional help. It seems, then, that the solution to the problem lies with the therapists who specialize in this disorder, and with the patients themselves. Getting to the root of the shopaholic's depression and helping the shopaholic to face up to and cope with the real problems that trigger their shopping mania is the only practical approach. Buying yet another dress is not the answer.

**3. Read the text below and complete the sentences 6-10. Write no more than three words.**

Scientists believe that there is a number of ways to think about time, which are distributed equally among the past, the present and the future: ..... time zones each.

People who keep family records and remember good times are called .....

Present hedonists live for ....., trying to seek sensation and avoid pain.

People who prefer work to play and don't give in to temptation make decisions on the ground of .....

Future fatalists have a strong belief in life after death and importance of ..... in life.

According to social psychologists, there are six ways of thinking about time, which are called personal time zones. The first two are based in the past. Past positive thinkers spend most of their time in the state of nostalgia, finely remembering moments such as birthdays, marriages and important achievements in their life. These are the kind of people who keep family records, books and photo albums. People living in the past negative time zone are also absorbed by earlier times, but they focus on all the bad things: regrets, failures, poor decisions. They spend a lot of time thinking about how life could have been.

Then we have people who live in the present. Present hedonists are driven by pleasure and immediate sensation. Their life model is to have a good time and avoid pain. Present fatalists live in the moment too, but they think this moment is a product of circumstances entirely beyond their control. It's their fate; whether it's poverty, religion or society itself. Something stops these people from thinking they can play a role and changing their outcome in life. Life simply is and that's that.

Looking at the future time zone we can see that people who classify this future active are the planners and go-getters. They work rather than play and resist temptation. Decisions are made based on potential consequences, not on the experience itself. A second future-orientated perspective, future fatalistic, is driven by the certainty of life after death and some kind of a judgment day when they'll be assessed on how virtuously they've lived and what success they've had in their lives.

**4. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.**

#### LONDON ZOO

London Zoo is one of the most important zoos in the world. There are over 12,000 animals at London Zoo and A \_\_\_\_\_. Its main concern is to breed threatened animals in captivity. This means we might be able to restock the wild, should disaster ever befall the wild population.

Partula Snail, Red Crowned Crane, Arabian Oryx, Golden Lion Tamarin, Persian Leopard, Asiatic Lion and Sumatran Tiger are just some of the species London Zoo is helping to save.

That is why it is so important that we fight to preserve the habitats that these animals live in, as well as eliminate other dangers B \_\_\_\_\_. But we aim to make your day at London Zoo a fun and memorable time, C \_\_\_\_\_.

In the Ambika Paul Children's Zoo, for instance, youngsters can learn a new love and appreciation for animals D \_\_\_\_\_. They can also learn how to care for favorite pets in the Pet Care Centre.

Then there are numerous special Highlight events E \_\_\_\_\_ unforgettable pony rides to feeding times and spectacular animal displays. You will get to meet keepers and ask them what you are interested in about the animals they care for, F \_\_\_\_\_.

Whatever you decide, you will have a great day. We have left no stone unturned to make sure you do!

1. because they see and touch them close up
2. such as hunting exotic animals and selling furs
3. as well as the ins and outs of being a keeper at London Zoo
4. that is not counting every ant in the colony
5. which demand much time and effort
6. which take place every day, from
7. despite the serious side to our work

**5. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.**

#### MOBILE PHONES

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

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

Hardly anyone believed there would come a day when mobile phones were so popular C \_\_\_\_\_. But in 1999 one mobile phone was sold in the UK every four seconds, and by 2004 there were more mobile phones in the UK than people. The boom was a result of increased competition which pushed prices lower and created innovations in the way that mobiles were sold.

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

The way that handsets themselves were marketed was also changing and it was Finland's Nokia who made E \_\_\_\_\_. In the late 1990s Nokia realized that the mobile phone was a fashion item: so it offered interchangeable covers which allowed you to customize and personalize your handset.

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

1. that there would be more phones in the UK than there are people
2. the leap from phones as technology to phones as fashion items
3. and his son was making the first-ever mobile phone call in the UK
4. the move to digital technology, connecting machines to wireless networks
5. trying to persuade people to do more with their phones than just call and text
6. that mobile phones would have over the next quarter century
7. and relying instead on actual call charges

**6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.**

#### NENETS CULTURE AFFECTED BY GLOBAL WARMING

For 1,000 years the indigenous Nents people have migrated along the 450-mile-long Yamal peninsula in northern Russia. In summer they wander northwards, taking their reindeer with them. In winter they return southwards.

But this remote region of north-west Siberia is now being affected by global warming. Traditionally the Nents travel across the frozen River Ob in November A \_\_\_\_\_ around Nadym. These days, though, this annual winter migration is delayed. Last year the Nents, together with many thousands of reindeer, had to wait until late December B \_\_\_\_\_.

"Our reindeer were hungry. There wasn't enough food," Jakov Japtik, a Nents reindeer herder, said. "The snow is melting sooner, quicker and faster than before. In spring it's difficult for the reindeer to pull the sledges. They get tired," Japtik said.

Herders say that the peninsula's weather is increasingly unpredictable – with unseasonal snowstorms C \_\_\_\_\_, and milder longer autumns. In winter, temperatures used to go down to -50°C. Now they are normally around -30°C, according to Japtik. "Obviously we prefer -30°C. But the changes aren't good for the reindeer D \_\_\_\_\_," he said, setting off on his sledge to round up his reindeer herd.

Here, in one of the most remote parts of the planet, there are clear signs E \_\_\_\_\_. Last year the Nents arrived at a regular summer camping spot and discovered that half of their lake had disappeared. The water had drained away after a landslide. The Nents report other curious changes – there are fewer mosquitoes and a strange increase in flies. Scientists say there is unmistakable evidence F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. when the reindeer give birth in May

2. that Yamal's ancient permafrost is melting
3. that the impact on Russia would be disastrous
4. when the ice was finally thick enough to cross
5. the environment is under pressure
6. and set up their camps in the southern forests
7. and in the end what is good for the reindeer is good for us

**7. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.**

#### DURATION OF LIFE AND ITS SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The world's population is about to reach a landmark of huge social and economic importance, when the proportion of the global population over 65 outnumbers children under 5 for the first time. A new report by the US census bureau shows A \_\_\_\_\_, with enormous consequences for both rich and poor nations.

The rate of growth will shoot up in the next couple of years. B \_\_\_\_\_ a combination of the high birth rates after the Second World War and more recent improvements in health that are bringing down death rates at older ages. Separate UN forecasts predict that the global population will be more than nine billion by 2050.

The US census bureau was the first to sound C \_\_\_\_\_. Its latest forecasts warn governments and international bodies that this change in population structure will bring widespread challenges at every level of human organization, starting with the structure of the family, which will be transformed as people live longer. This will in turn place new burdens on careers and social services providers, D \_\_\_\_\_ for health services and pensions systems.

"People are living longer and, in some parts of the world, healthier lives," the authors conclude. "This represents one of the greatest achievements of the last century but also a significant challenge E \_\_\_\_\_ population."

Ageing will put pressure on societies at all levels. One way of measuring that is to look at the older dependency ratio, F \_\_\_\_\_ that must be supported by them. The ODR is the number of people aged 65 and over for every 100 people aged 20 to 64. It varies widely, from just six in Kenya to 33 in Italy and Japan. The UK has an ODR of 26, and the US has 21.

1. the change is due to
2. a huge shift towards an ageing population
3. as proportions of older people increase in most countries
4. while patterns of work and retirement will have huge implications
5. which recently replaced Italy as the world's oldest major country
6. the alarm about these changes
7. which shows the balance between working-age people and the older

**8. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.**

#### NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art was created in Washington D.C. for the people of the United States in 1937. It started with the gift of the financier and art collector A \_\_\_\_\_. His gift also included a building to house the new museum, to be constructed on the National Mall. Opened to the public in 1941, this grand building, B \_\_\_\_\_, was at the time the largest marble structure in the world.

The newly created National Gallery soon attracted similar gifts from hundreds of other collectors. This tradition of generosity continues to this day with gifts from private donors and artists C \_\_\_\_\_.

The gallery's East building contains the collection of modern and contemporary painting, sculpture, D \_\_\_\_\_. The East and West buildings are connected by an underground tunnel with a moving walkway.

The National Gallery enjoys federal support, E \_\_\_\_\_, to fulfill its mission to exhibit and interpret great works of European and American art in the nation's collection. Since its founding, federal funds have fostered the protection and care of the art collection and have supported the gallery's work, ensuring F \_\_\_\_\_. Private funding helped to create a renowned collection of works of art and to construct the two landmark buildings. Private support makes possible to arrange a changing programmed of special exhibitions.

1. which is now called the West building
2. that the gallery brings daily profit to the country
3. who are willing to share their possessions with the public
4. who presented old master paintings and sculptures to the country
5. as well as partnership with private organizations
6. that the gallery is open daily and free of charge
7. as well as an advanced research centre and an art library

**9. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.**

#### ORIENT EXPRESS

In the early 1860s, trains were the preferred way to travel. They weren't particularly comfortable, however, until American engineer George Mortimer Pullman decided to make trains more luxurious.

By the late 1860s, trains furnished not only sleeping cars, but kitchen and dining facilities, where A \_\_\_\_\_. This was innovative for the time, and was aimed to encourage people B \_\_\_\_\_. The first of these Pullman trains in England ran from London to Brighton and used electricity for illumination.

In 1881, another railway entrepreneur, George Nagelmacker, introduced the use of a restaurant car onboard, and the first Orient Express train service was begun. Running from Paris to Romania the route included Strasbourg, Vienna, Budapest and Bucharest.

Thanks to the 12 mile Simplon Tunnel, C \_\_\_\_\_, the Orient Express expanded, including a route to Istanbul, and the legendary romance of the Orient Express was in full swing.

Everyone in the social register, including royalty, chose to travel on the wheels of that luxury hotel D \_\_\_\_\_ in wealthy surroundings. Legends, stories, and intrigue surrounded those trips to exotic places, and those famous people E \_\_\_\_\_.

Unfortunately, during World War II this luxury travel was closed for the most part, and later, after the war, F \_\_\_\_\_ to start it again. Within the next few years airplane travel became popular, and train passenger service declined.



1. which connected Switzerland and Italy
2. there was no money
3. that served dishes and wines
4. elegant meals were served to passengers
5. who rode the train
6. to use trains for long distance travel and vacations
7. who wrote about it

**10. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями А-Г (вставив буквы А-Н). Одна из частей в списке А-Г -лишняя.**

A substance produced by disease-transmitting insects could 1 . Mosquitoes and black flies transmit malaria and river blindness respectively, both of which 2 . However, scientists have discovered, in some of these insects, a substance called a peptide which can 3 .

Recently introduced techniques have allowed researchers to study these minute insects in order to 4 . Professor John Wells said that his team had discovered that the peptides 5 . He pointed out that if they could identify the genes responsible for producing the substance, they could introduce into the world genetically altered mosquitoes which 6 . In the wake of these exciting developments, it is hoped that science will be able to eradicate some major tropical diseases sooner rather than later.

- A. were incapable of spreading the disease.
- B. kill the viruses and parasites they carry.
- C. provide the key to fighting these same diseases.
- D. cause a large number of deaths every year.
- E. find out more about the peptides.
- F. were active against parasites.
- G. were able to spread the disease.

**11. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями А-Г (вставив буквы А-Н). Одна из частей в списке А-Г -лишняя.**

Before the Hubble Space Telescope was launched, scientists thought they knew the universe. They were wrong. The Hubble Space Telescope has changed many scientists' view of the universe. The telescope is named for American astronomer Edwin Hubble, 1 . He established that many galaxies exist and developed the first system for their classifications. In many ways, Hubble is like any other telescope. It simply gathers light. It is roughly the size of a large school bus. What makes Hubble special is not what it is, 2 .

Hubble was launched in 1990 from the "Discovery" space shuttle and it is about 350 miles above our planet, 3 . It is far from the glare of city lights, it doesn't have to look through the air, 4 . And what a view it is! Hubble is so powerful it could spot a fly on the moon. Yet in an average orbit, it uses the same amount of energy as 28 100-watt light bulbs. Hubble pictures require no film. The telescope takes digital images 5 . Hubble has snapped photos of storms on Saturn and exploding stars. Hubble doesn't just focus on our solar system. It also peers into our galaxy and beyond. Many Hubble photos show the stars that make up the Milky Way galaxy. A galaxy is a city of stars. Hubble cannot take pictures of the sun or other very bright objects, because doing so could "fry" the telescope's instruments, but it can detect infrared and ultra violet light 6 . Some of the sights of our solar system that Hubble has glimpsed may even change the number of planets in it.

- A. which is above Earth's atmosphere.
- B. which are transmitted to scientists on Earth.
- C. which is invisible to the human eye.
- D. who calculated the speed at which galaxies move
- E. so it has a clear view of space.
- F. because many stars are in clouds of gas.
- G. but where it is.

**12. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями А-Г (вставив буквы А-Н). Одна из частей в списке А-Г -лишняя.**

The science of sound, or acoustics, as it is often called, has been made over radically within a comparatively short space of time. Not so long ago the lectures on sound in colleges and high schools dealt chiefly with the vibrations of such things as the air columns in organ pipes. Nowadays, however, thanks chiefly to a number of electronic instruments engineers can study sounds as effectively 1 . The result has been a new approach to research in sound. Scientists have been able to make far-reaching discoveries in many fields of acoustics 2 .

Foremost among the instruments that have revolutionized the study of acoustics are electronic sound-level meters also known as sound meters and sound-intensity meters. These are effective devices that first convert sound waves into weak electric signals, then amplify the signals through electronic means 3 . The intensity of a sound is measured in units called decibels. "Zero" sound is the faintest sound 4 . The decibel measures the ratio of the intensity of a given sound to the standard "zero" sound. The decibel scale ranges from 0 to 130. An intensity of 130 decibels is perceived not only as a sound, but also 5 . The normal range of painlessly audible sounds for the average human ear is about 120 decibels. For forms of life other than ourselves, the range can be quite different. The ordinary sound meter measures the intensity of a given sound, rather than its actual loudness. Under most conditions, however, it is a

quite good indicator of loudness. Probably the loudest known noise ever heard by human ears was that of the explosive eruption in August, 1883, of the volcano of Krakatau in the East Indies. No electronic sound meters, of course, were in existence then, but physicists estimate

that the sound at its source must have had an intensity of 190 decibels, 6 .

- A. and finally measure them.
- B. since it was heard 3,000 miles away.
- C. and they have been able to put many of these discoveries to practical use.
- D. that loud sound is of high intensity.
- E. as they study mechanical forces.
- F. as a painful sensation in the ear.
- G. that the unaided human ear can detect.

**13. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями А-Г (вставив буквы А-Н). Одна из частей в списке А-Г -лишняя.**

Before the invention of the internal combustion engine, the only successful human flights were in balloons filled with hot air or a gas like hydrogen which is "lighter than air". But balloons cannot be properly controlled in flight 1 . Not until man had invented a powered, "heavier than air" machine could he claim to have conquered the skies. Steam-engines were often tried in the nineteenth century, but they

were much too heavy in relation to the power they produced. It was the lighter, more compact petrol engine 2 . Wilbur and Orville Wright were bicycle-makers from Dayton in the USA. In 1903, after carefully studying the problems of flight, they fitted a wooden glider with a twelve horse-power petrol engine and two propellers driven by bicycle chains. On a cold morning in December at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, they became the first men to fly a "heavier than air" machine.

The British were slow to respond to the new invention. Five years went by 3 . In 1909, when the "Daily Mail" offered £1000 for the first man to fly the Channel, it was won by a Frenchman, Louis, Bleriot's. However, when the First World War broke out, five years later, the vast majority of the population had not yet seen an aero plane. The military possibilities of aircraft were

quickly realized, 4 .

For the first time planes were mass produced from standard parts.

The extent of the progress made during the war was shown in 1919, when two Royal Air Force officers, John Adcock and Arthur Whitten-Brown, made the first flight across the Atlantic. They covered the 1890 miles from Newfoundland to Ireland at an average speed of 118 m.p.h., battling all the way against fog, ice and storms. At one point, Brown had to climb on the wings to hack away ice with a knife. In

August of the same year, the world's first daily air service began, 5 . By 1923 Croydon Airport, in Surrey, was handling up to thirty

cross-channel flights a day. A high standard of safety and reliability was achieved, 6 .

- A. carrying goods and passengers between London and Paris.
- B. so the war led to a rapid development of aviation.
- C. that lasted only fifty-nine seconds.
- D. that held the key to success.
- E. although the journey was slow and bumpy.
- F. before the first powered flight was made in England.
- G. because they are at the mercy of the wind and air-currents.

**14. Read the information about a Swiss watch manufacturer and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.**

employs, French, designs, retire, daily, comes out, companies, manufacturer, produce, profits, costs

Nicolas Hayek is the founder and President of SMH. SMH is a Swiss watch 1) \_\_\_\_\_ with its head office in Zurich, Switzerland, and a large, modern factory in Granges, France. It 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 14,000 people. There are twelve 3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the group, including Tissot, Omega, and Swatch.

The company's most famous product is the Swatch watch. The Swatch has a quartz mechanism but only fifty one parts. A new collection 4) \_\_\_\_\_ twice a year with forty new 5) \_\_\_\_\_. SMH sells ten million Swatch watches a year.

The factory in Granges is open twenty-four hours a day, with a 6) \_\_\_\_\_ production of 35,000 watches. Created in 1983, the company makes large 7) \_\_\_\_\_ every year, but a Swatch watch still only 8) \_\_\_\_\_ £ 25, the same price as in 1983.

Nicolas Hayek is now sixty-five, but he has no plans to 9) \_\_\_\_\_. One day he hopes to 10) \_\_\_\_\_ the Swatch car, a revolutionary automobile for the century.

But it's not 'all work to play' for Mr Hayek. In his free time he plays a lot of tennis, sometimes with his friend Jean-Paul Belmond, the 11) \_\_\_\_\_ actor.

**15. Insert the missing words given below.**

Consumption, take account of, manager, state, environment, include, capital, macroeconomics, economy

In a simplistic .... in which individuals or families produce primarily for their own ..., economy-wide phenomena are of little importance. On the other hand, the complex financial ... and production process that characterizes an advanced economy in the 1980s requires individual decision makers .... both the current economic environment and forecasts of the economic environment. Decisions that require an understanding of the overall functioning of the economy ... business decisions such as whether firm should sell bonds or stock to raise new .... and individual decisions such as whether to change jobs or purchase a new home. Whether a person «wears the hat» of an entrepreneur, a business ..., or a head of a household, it is important to be aware of the .... of the economy as a whole. Specific factors that determine the advisability of these and other decisions are studied as part of ....

**16. Read the text and be ready to define: 1. what a business entity is and 2. three main types and forms of business organizations.**

**TYPES AND FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION**

A business organization is frequently referred to as a business entity. A business entity is any business organization that exists as an economic unit. Business entities can be grouped according to the type of business activity they perform. 1. Service companies perform services for a fee. This group includes companies such as accounting firms, law firms, repair shops, and many others. 2. Merchandising companies purchase goods that are ready for sale and sell them to customers. They include such companies as auto dealerships, clothing stores, and supermarkets. 3. Manufacturing companies buy materials, convert them into products, and then sell the products to the companies or to the final customer. Examples are steel mills, auto manufacturers, and so on. The business entity concept applies to all forms of businesses – single proprietorship, a partnership, and a corporation. A single (sole) proprietorship is business owned by an individual and often managed by that same individual. Single proprietors include physicians, lawyers, electricians, and other people who are 'in business for themselves'. In a single proprietorship, the owner is responsible for all debts of the business. Operating as a 31 proprietorship is the easiest way to get started in a business activity. Other than the possibility of needing a local license, there are not any prerequisites to beginning

operations. A partnership is a business owned by two or more persons associated as partners. Partnerships are created by an agreement. Included in the agreement are such terms as the initial investment of each partner, the duties of each partner, the means of dividing profits or losses between the partners each year, and the settlement to be made upon the death or withdrawal of a partner. Accountants, attorneys, and other professionals frequently operate their firms as partnerships. A corporation is a business owned by a few persons or by thousands of persons. The owners of the corporation are called shareholders or stockholders. They buy shares of stock. If the corporation fails, the owners lose only the amount they paid for their stock. The personal assets of the owner are protected from the creditors of the corporation. The stockholders do not directly manage the corporation; they elect a board of directors to represent their interests. The board of directors select the president and vice president, who manage the corporation for the stockholders.

**17. Read and listen to the second part of the interview and fill in the words. constants forecasting patterns variables similarities**

I: What kind of "models" are we talking about here? A: Well, that's a good question, because of course the basic idea of chaos theory is that there aren't any models as such – there aren't guaranteed forms, but rather 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of change and development. I: Doesn't that mean that 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is impossible? A: No, but it certainly makes it more of a challenge. Mandelbrot, who did the experiment with stock exchange prices, for example, noted that although the outcomes were variable, there were in fact certain 3 \_\_\_\_\_. What we have to do is make sure we know what these are and take into account all the possible 4 \_\_\_\_\_. I: But do economics and finance work in the same way as weather conditions or the movement of plants? A: Well, no, of course not – but there are certain underlying 5 \_\_\_\_\_. In the past, people thought of these things as "linear systems", now we know they're not.

**18. Choose the correct variant.**

The incorporation of broken-down **scrap** tires into asphalt to produce a blend suitable for the construction of road surfaces is becoming widespread. The resulting material, asphalt-rubber, has several advantages over **customary** road-building materials. It can be applied in a reduced thickness, and this means that less material has to be mined and transported to the road site. Furthermore, roads constructed with this material require less maintenance than more conventional roads. **Another benefit is the abatement of traffic noise**, a serious issue in urban areas. Perhaps most important, the reduction and possible eventual **elimination** of waste tires with all their attendant environmental problems may one day become a reality.

1. The word "**scarp**" is closest in meaning to

- ☐ waste
- ☐ outdated
- ☐ rough
- ☐ broken

2. The word "**customary**" is closest in meaning to

- ☐ special
- ☐ unusual
- ☐ regular
- ☐ suitable

3. In stating "**Another benefit is the abatement of traffic noise**," the author means that the traffic noise has

- ☐ subsided
- ☐ become beneficial
- ☐ become a serious issue
- ☐ benefited from the construction

4. The word "**elimination**" is closest in meaning to

- ☐ revision
- ☐ fulfillment
- ☐ reduction
- ☐ eradication

**19. Choose the correct variant.**

Every year about two million people visit Mount Rushmore, where the faces of four U.S. presidents were carved in granite by the sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son. The creation of the Mount Rushmore monument took 14 years - from 1927 to 1941 - and nearly a million dollars. These were times when money was difficult to come by, and many people were jobless. To help him with this sculpture, Borglum hired laid-off workers from the closed-down mines in the Black Hills area of South Dakota. He taught these men to dynamite, drill, carve, and finish the granite as they were hanging in midair in his specially devised chairs, which had many safety features. Borglum used dynamite to remove 90 percent of the 450,000 tons of rock from the mountain quickly and relatively inexpensively. His workmen became so skilled that without causing damage, they could blast to within four inches of the finished surface and grade the contours of the facial features. Borglum was proud of the fact that no workers were killed or seriously injured during the years of blasting and carving the granite. Considering the workers regularly used dynamite and heavy equipment, this was a remarkable feat. During the carving, many changes in the original design had to be made to keep the carved heads free of large fissures that were uncovered. **However, not all the cracks could be avoided, so Borglum concocted a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil** **to** \_\_\_\_\_ **fill** \_\_\_\_\_ **them**.

Every winter, water from melting snow gets into the fissures and expands as it freezes, making the fissures bigger. Consequently, every autumn maintenance work is done to refill the cracks. To preserve this national monument for future generations, the repairers swing out in space over a 500-foot drop and fix the monument with the same mixture that Borglum used.

1. The author of the passage indicates that the men Borglum hired were

- ☐ trained sculptors
- ☐ laid-off stone carvers

- ☐ Black Hills volunteers
  - ☐ unemployed miners
2. According to the passage, what achievement did Borglum pride himself on?
- ☐ The four presidential faces in granite that he had sculpted
  - ☐ The removal of 90 percent of the 450,000 tons of rock quickly and at a relatively low cost
  - ☐ His safety record of no deaths or serious injuries during the years of work with heavy equipment and dynamite
  - ☐ His skillful training of the labor force that enabled blasts of dynamite to be within inches of the contour lines of the faces

3. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- ☐ Since cracks could not be avoided, Borglum tried various materials to cover them.
- ☐ In order to fill the unavoidable cracks, Borglum invented a mixture for filling them.
- ☐ A mixture was uncovered by Borglum during the changes in design needed to avoid cracks.
- ☐ Because cracks could not be avoided, Borglum bought a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil.

4. According to the passage, today Mount Rushmore needs to be

- ☐ protected from air pollution
- ☐ polished for tourists
- ☐ restored during the winter
- ☐ repaired periodically

5. The passage discusses all of the following aspects of the creation of the Mount Rushmore carvings EXCEPT

- ☐ where the people who worked on Mount Rushmore came from
- ☐ why Borglum carved the heads of four U.S. presidents
- ☐ how Borglum dealt with fissures that could not be avoided
- ☐ when repairs to this national monument are made

## 20. Choose the correct variant.

In the eleventh century, people noticed that if a small hole were put in one wall of a darkened room, then light coming through the aperture would make a picture of the scene outside on the opposite wall of the room. A room like this was called a camera obscura. Artists later used a box to create a camera obscura, with a lens in its opening to make the picture clearer. But it was not possible to preserve the image that was produced in the box. In 1727, Johann Heinrich Schulze mixed chalk, silver, and nitric acid in a bottle. He found that when the mixture was subjected to light, it became darker. In 1826, Joseph Nicéphore Niepce put some paper dipped in a light-sensitive chemical into his camera obscura, which he left exposed in a window. The result was probably the first permanent photographic image. The image Niepce made was a negative, a picture in which all the white parts are black and all the black parts are white. Later, Louis Daguerre found a way to reverse the black and white parts to make positive prints. But when he looked at the pictures in the light, the chemicals continued to react and the pictures went dark. In 1837, he found a way to fix the image. These images are known as daguerreotypes.

Many developments of photographic equipment were made in the nineteenth century. Glass plates coated with light-sensitive chemicals were used to produce clear, sharp, positive prints on paper. In the 1870s, George Eastman proposed using rolls of paper film, coated with chemicals, to replace glass plates. Then, in 1888, Eastman began manufacturing the Kodak® camera, the first "modern" lightweight camera that people could carry and use. During the twentieth century, many technological improvements were made. One of the most important was color film. **Color film is made from layers of chemicals that are sensitive to red, green, and blue light, from which all other colors can be made.** Despite the fact that the space age has witnessed the creation of an array of technological marvels, until recently even the ability to take photographs of distant galaxies from above the Earth's atmosphere via orbiting satellites was grounded in the basic principles of photography that Niepce used when he took his first fuzzy negative pictures.

1. The first camera obscura can be described as nothing more than
- ☐ a darkened room in which an image was projected onto a wall
  - ☐ a preserved image of a darkened room projected in a box
  - ☐ a box with a lens, which projected an image onto a wall in a dark room
  - ☐ a hole in a wall into which a lens could be inserted to project an image
2. According to the passage, what problem did Daguerre encounter?
- ☐ His pictures were all negative images.
  - ☐ He could not find a way to make positive images.
  - ☐ His positive images would darken.
  - ☐ He could not reverse the fixed image.
3. According to the passage, George Eastman built a camera that
- ☐ used chemically coated glass plates
  - ☐ produced light-sensitive prints

- ☐ used chemicals to produce clear, sharp, and positive prints
- ☐ was portable

4. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- ☐ The layers of chemicals that make up color film are sensitive to all colors that can be made.
- ☐ Color film uses chemicals that are sensitive to red, green, and blue light.
- ☐ Red, green, and blue light are the essential colors from which all colors can be chemically made.
- ☐ The layers of chemicals on color film are sensitive to red, green, and blue light that, combined, can make all colors.

5. All of the following people are mentioned as working with photographic images EXCEPT

- ☐ Johann Heinrich Schulze
- ☐ Joseph Nicéphore Niepce
- ☐ Louis Daguerre
- ☐ George Eastman

**21. Choose the correct variant.**

Generations of American schoolchildren have been taught the story of how the Great Fire of Chicago in October 1871 was started by Daisy, a cow belonging to one Mrs. O'Leary. The cow, stabled in a barn behind Mrs. O'Leary's house, supposedly kicked over a kerosene lamp, which set fire to hay and other combustible materials stored there. The blaze quickly spread, and fanned by a strong southwest wind and aided by intensely dry conditions, the conflagration engulfed and entirely destroyed more than three square miles of built-up area. Almost 100,000 people were left homeless, and about 300 lost their lives. Property damage was estimated at 200 million dollars, an immense sum in those days.

Soon after the fire, the O'Leary-cow story became an almost unchallenged truth and, over the years, took on the status of a modern-day myth - a staple ingredient in the fabric of American folklore. However, there are good reasons to believe that neither Mrs. O'Leary nor Daisy was culpable. First, a police reporter later claimed to have invented the whole story. Of course, this is not a conclusive refutation, but his reasoning was valid and his alternative suggestions credible. Furthermore, the testimony of one of the main witnesses, a neighbor called "Peg Leg" Sullivan, is now thought to be questionable. Some claim he invented the story to avoid censure, since he himself was not above suspicion and there were inconsistencies in his account. Other accusers have focused the blame on a variety of targets - some local boys smoking in the barn, a different neighbor, an unnamed terrorist organization, spontaneous combustion, and, most recently, an asteroid. **The asteroid theory gains credence from the fact that on the same night as the Chicago fire, neighboring states suffered more than a dozen major fires.** One fire destroyed the entire town of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, with the loss of more than 1,200 lives. Whatever the real origin of the fire, the truth is that it was inevitable, given the near-drought conditions of the time and the fact that much of the city consisted of densely packed wooden shacks served by an undermanned fire department. It seems that Mrs. O'Leary and her cow were perhaps no more than convenient and vulnerable scapegoats on which a devastated populace could center its frustrations.

1. What myth has been told to generations of American schoolchildren?

- ☐ That many people lost their lives and many were left homeless
- ☐ That the Great Fire of Chicago was started by a cow kicking over a lamp
- ☐ How much the property damage caused by the Great Fire of Chicago cost
- ☐ How fast the Great Fire of Chicago spread and how much of the Chicago area was destroyed

2. What did "Peg Leg" Sullivan do?

- ☐ He set the barn on fire while smoking.
- ☐ He accused some local boys.
- ☐ He gave a suspicious account.
- ☐ He came up with some believable alternatives.

3. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- ☐ The number of fires in the surrounding states on the same night as the Chicago fire supports the asteroid theory.
- ☐ There were a number of fires throughout the city of Chicago, and this supports the asteroid theory.
- ☐ The numerous fires on the same night as the Chicago fire means that asteroids were to blame.
- ☐ Asteroids may have caused the unusually high number of fires in Chicago on the same night.

4. All of the following are mentioned as possible reasons that the fire was so devastating EXCEPT

- ☐ the lack of rain
- ☐ fire-prone building materials
- ☐ too few firefighters
- ☐ a riotous populace

5. According to the passage, Mrs. O'Leary's cow

- ☐ is a myth
- ☐ is folklore

- ☐ was a scapegoat
- ☐ did not exist

22. Choose the correct variant.

In the twentieth century, architects in large cities designed structures in a way that reduced noise and yet made living as comfortable as possible. [A] They used such techniques as making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that absorb noise. Thick carpets and heavy curtains were used to cover floors and windows. Air conditioners and furnaces were designed to filter air through soundproofing materials. [B] However, after much time and effort had been spent in making buildings less noisy, it was discovered that people also reacted adversely to the lack of sound. [C] Now architects are designing structures that reduce undesirable noise but retain the kind of noise that people seem to need. [D]

1. The word "They" in the passage refers to

- ☐ cities
- ☐ structures
- ☐ architects
- ☐ techniques

2. According to the passage, making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that absorb noise results in

- ☐ filtered air
- ☐ a lack of sound
- ☐ an adverse reaction to noise
- ☐ a reduction in undesirable noise

3. The following sentence can be added to the passage:

**A silent home can cause feelings of anxiety and isolation.**

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the sentence could be added. Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the letter of the square [■] that shows where the sentence should be added.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C
- ☐ D

23. Choose the correct variant.

The gambrel roof design has an enduring appeal to many builders and homeowners. Originally a feature of Dutch colonial architectural style, the gambrel is a straight double-sloped roof joined at a central ridge. [A] The main distinguishing feature is that each roof side is broken into two planes, with the lower slope inclined at a steeper pitch than the upper. Sometimes the angle of the gambrel roof becomes shallower again at the eaves and projects over the wall of the house, giving a bell-shaped appearance in cross section. [B] The main advantage of the gambrel roof is that it creates a spacious interior on the upper floor of the house. [C] This makes it a perfect choice for a growing family. [D]

1. The phrase "a feature" in the passage refers to

- ☐ the gambrel roof design
- ☐ the straight sloping roof
- ☐ the roof design in Holland
- ☐ the roof joined at a central ridge

2. The gambrel roof design of the Dutch colonial architectural style is appealing to homeowners because

- ☐ it has a bell-shaped appearance
- ☐ it creates a spacious upper floor
- ☐ the shape is traditional
- ☐ the angle becomes shallower at the eaves

3. The following sentence can be added to the passage:

**This spaciousness also makes the gambrel roof highly suitable for barn construction, since the upper floor can be used as a hayloft.**

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the sentence could be added. Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the letter of the square [■] that shows where the sentence should be added.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C
- ☐ D

24. Choose the correct variant.

Diamond value is based on four characteristics: carat, color, clarity, and cut. The size of a diamond is measured by carat weight. There are 100 points in a carat and 142 carats in an ounce. Each point above 1 carat is more valuable than each one below 1 carat. In other words, a stone that weighs more than 1 carat is more valuable per point than a stone that is smaller than 1 carat. The scale used for rating color begins with D, which means the gem is absolutely colorless and, therefore, the most valuable. E and F are almost colorless. All three are good for investment purposes. A stone rated between G and J is good for jewelry. Beyond J the stones take on a slightly yellowish color, which gets deeper as the grade declines.

The clarity of a stone is determined by its lack of carbon spots, inner flaws, and surface blemishes. While most of these are invisible to the unaided eye, they do affect the diamond's brilliance. For jewelry, a diamond rated VVS1 (very, very slight imperfections) is as close to flawless as one will find. After that the scale goes to VVS2, VS1, VS2, SI1, SI2, I1, I2, and so on. -> The final characteristic is cut. **[A]** When shaped - whether round, oval, emerald, marquise, pear, or heart - the diamond should be faceted so that light is directed into the depths of the prism and then reflected outward again. **[B]** A well-cut diamond will separate the light into different colors when the light is reflected. **[C]** Only stones of similar shape should have their reflective qualities compared, as some shapes are more reflective than others. The round shape is the most reflective. **[D]**

1. The word "one" in the passage refers to

- ☐ a diamond
- ☐ an ounce
- ☐ each point
- ☐ 1 carat

2. Even though they affect a diamond's brilliance, slight carbon spots, inner flaws, and surface blemishes

- ☐ lack imperfections
- ☐ are rated VVS1
- ☐ cannot be seen with the naked eye
- ☐ can make a diamond more valuable

3. The following sentence can be added to paragraph 4:

**In contrast, a nearly flawless diamond that is not professionally cut will not acquire its full reflective potential, and thus, its value may be diminished.**

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow ->. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the sentence could be added. Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the letter of the square [■] that shows where the sentence should be added.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C
- ☐ D

**25. Choose the correct variant.**

An unusual job!

Have you seen a football match recently? If you have, I'm sure that you heard lots of comments about the referee as well as about the players! Referees have a very difficult job. They have to make quick and important decisions in the middle of a fast-moving game. And, of course, there are thousands of people shouting at them too. The crowd is never happy when the ref sends off their favorite player. Also, in football today there still isn't the same technology as there is in other sports, like tennis. The job can get even more difficult when you're a woman who is refereeing a men's match!

There is no reason why there should not be the same number of male and female referees in the sport today. However, the number of female refs is still very low – particularly at the highest levels of professional football. This is something that one woman, Pat Dunn, who died in 1999, would have been very sad about.

Pat was the first woman in the UK to referee a men's football match but she wasn't allowed to do this for a long time. Pat was a strong supporter of women's rights in sport and became President of the Ladies' Football Association in 1969. Then she decided to train to be a referee. For a long time the Football Association refused to give her a certificate although she had passed the exams. But Pat continued fighting and she finally got permission in 1976. The next month she became famous when she refereed her first official FA game. Pat became a very good and successful referee and even saved a footballer's life. She helped him when he was injured during a match!

Today there are some famous female referees, like Bibiana Steinhaus from Germany who has just refereed the final of the Women's Football World Cup. Bibiana decided to become a referee at the age of 16 and later was the first female referee in the German men's professional league. But there are only a few like her.

Football is still mainly a men's game – both for players and referees. But for how long? Will we see more women referees in the future? We'd like to know what YOU think. So, please go online and leave a comment on our website. We'll print the most interesting ones in the magazine next week.

Эти предложения правдивые или нет?

The article is from a magazine.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

The writer says that women are better referees than men.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pat Dunn is still alive today.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pat didn't get her referee certificate immediately.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Bibiana Steinhaus played in a football final.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

**26. Complete the dialogue.**

A: Can you swim?

B: Yes, ... .

A: At times? This sounds strange. When?

B: Yes, at times - when I'm ... .

- 1) [+]at times/in the water
- 2) [-]I can/going to swim
- 3) [-]I can/sent to bathe
- 4) [-]I could/twelve years old
- 5) [-]he will/sorry of him

**27. Choose the best answer.**

Rita asked if I could give Paul a ride home. Who needed a ride?

- 1) [+]Paul did
- 2) [-]I did
- 3) [-]Rita did
- 4) [-]Paul and Rita did
- 5) [-]Paul and I did

**28. Choose the best answer.**

What he says is clear and is obviously well-prepared, and this, among other things, has earned him the high regard of his colleagues. How do his colleagues feel about him?

- 1) [-]They are jealous of him
- 2) [-]They don't understand him
- 3) [-]They ignore him
- 4) [+]They respect him
- 5) [-]His colleagues feel ashamed

**29. Choose the best answer.**

Whereas Golden's books became increasingly grim and gloomy as he grew older, Turin had never written a serious book or had the least desire to do so. Did Turin ever write a serious book?

- 1) [-]Yes, many of them
- 2) [+]No, and he never wanted to
- 3) [-]Yes, but only once
- 4) [-]No, but he always wanted to
- 5) [-]He was the master of gloomy books

**30. Choose the best answer.**

Anybody, who has the natural ability and education that Dave has, doesn't have to worry about getting a job. Is Dave likely to get a job?

- 1) [+]Yes, without a doubt
- 2) [-]No, because he worries too much
- 3) [-]No, because he lacks ability
- 4) [-]Yes, if he goes to college
- 5) [-]Yes, if he had ability and education

**31. Choose the best answer.**

This grant will enable the University to employ another assistant professor of Jewish history, rounding out its program of Jewish studies sufficiently to provide for a major specialist in the field. Before the grant, there was no ...

- 1) [-]professor of Jewish studies
- 2) [+]possibility to major in Jewish studies
- 3) [-]demand for courses in Jewish studies
- 4) [-]course in Jewish history
- 5) [-]program of Jewish studies

**32. Choose the best answer.**

Whether the horse had been bitten by a snake, or eaten bad food, or been attacked by a sudden disorder, it was hard to say; but at all events, his sickness was ill-timed and unfortunate. What caused the horse's illness?

- 1) [+]it is uncertain
- 2) [-]a disease
- 3) [-]an injury
- 4) [-]poison
- 5) [-]bad food

**33. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

An Englishman arrived at a hotel in France. Above the hotel door he saw words " All the languages are spoken in here". He addressed the administrator in German, Spanish, English and etc. No answer was given. He spoke to clerks in Italian, French and German. Nobody answered. He became nervous and shouted: " Who on earth speaks those languages?"

- 1) [-]An Englishman Gets a Reply.
- 2) [-]A Clever Waiter.
- 3) [-]Polyglot Boys at the University.
- 4) [-]The Hotel Door Open to All.
- 5) [+]Spoken Language in the Hotel.

**34. Choose the appropriate periphrasis of the sentence.**

He led Mr. Pickwick to a large room where Mr. Perker was sitting.

- 1) [+]Mr. Pickwick was led to a large room where Mr. Perker was sitting.
- 2) [-]Mr. Perker was sitting and he was led by Mr. Pickwick.
- 3) [-]To a large room was led Mr. Pickwick by Mr. Perker where he was sitting.
- 4) [-]Mr. Perker led him to a large room where Mr. Pickwick was sitting.
- 5) [-]He was led by Mr. Pickwick to a large room where Mr. Perker was sitting.

**35. Choose the right order according to the passage.**

US zoologist completed a list of living beings according to their ability to cross the street safely. They claim that the goose is the first on this safety list. It is very seldom that he gets run over. The pig and the cat placed the second and third respectively, then follow the hen and dog. Believe it or not, man is the last on this curious list.

- 1) [-]1.man, 2.dog, 3.hen, 4.cat, 5.pig, ... last.
- 2) [-]1.goose, 2.dog, 3.man, 4.pig, 5.cat, ... last. man
- 3) [-]1.goose, 2.cat, 3.pig, 4.hen, 5.dog, ... last. man
- 4) [+]1.goose,2.pig, 3.cat,4.hen, 5.dog, ... last. man



5) [-]1.pig, 2.hen, 3.man, 4.cat, 5.dog, ... last.man

**36. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

US zoologist completed a list of living beings according to their ability to cross the street safely. They claim that the goose is the first on this safety list. It is very seldom that he gets run over. The pig and the cat placed the second and third respectively, then follow the hen and dog. Believe it or not, man is the last on this curious list. ... is the least cautious one to cross the street safely.

- 1) [-]The hen.
- 2) [+]The man.
- 3) [-]The goose.
- 4) [-]The dog and pig.
- 5) [-]The cat.

**37. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

US zoologists completed a list of living beings according to their ability to cross the street safely. They claim that the goose is the first on this safety list. It is very seldom that he gets run over. The pig and the cat placed the second and third respectively, then follow the hen and dog. Believe it or not, man is the last on this curious list. ... were the first to observe living beings cross the street safely.

- 1) [-]US tax-inspectors
- 2) [-]US policemen
- 3) [-]UK Prime Minister
- 4) [+]US zoologists
- 5) [-]Other zoologists

**38. Choose the appropriate periphrasis of the sentence.**

It's all settled: he'll do it for us.

This sentence means:

- 1) [+]He has just agreed to do it.
- 2) [-]It is necessary for him to do it.
- 3) [-]It is his habit to do so.
- 4) [-]He'll settle it.
- 5) [-]He is very kind.

**39. Choose the best answer.**

The Wilsons had three children, ... .

- 1) [+]all of whom became musicians
- 2) [-]and both of them are musicians
- 3) [-]all who became musicians
- 4) [-]two musicians and one is a salesman
- 5) [-]all of them was a salesman

**40. Choose the best answer.**

The children, ..., were not injured in the crash.

- 1) [-]all of them frightened
- 2) [-]seriously hurt in the crash
- 3) [-]both of them were frightened
- 4) [+]all of whom were frightened
- 5) [-]all of whom were hurt

**41. Choose the best answer.**

It wasn't as good as ... .

- 1) [-]I would see something like that
- 2) [+]I'd expected actually
- 3) [-]every minute of it
- 4) [-]particularly well
- 5) [-]see it again

**42. Choose the statement that has the same meaning as the given one.**

The teacher made the pupil bring a couple of English magazines.

- 1) [-]The pupil got a couple of magazines thanks to the teacher.
- 2) [-]The teacher looked through the English magazines brought by the pupil.
- 3) [-]The English magazines were brought by the pupil.
- 4) [+]The teacher got the pupil to bring some English magazines.
- 5) [-]The teacher was forced to give the pupil a few English magazines.

**43. Choose the statement that has the same meaning as the given one.**

Before the ship had been sailing for 10 minutes I realized that Miss Brown was a remarkably uninteresting person.

- 1) [+]That Miss Brown was a bore I realized before the boat had been under way for 10 minutes.
- 2) [-]Ten minutes had passed when I realized that Miss Brown was a bore.
- 3) [-]Miss Brown had been sailing for 10 minutes when I understood that she was shrewd.
- 4) [-]During the voyage Miss Brown looked pretty well and happy.
- 5) [-]After the ship had sailed ten minutes passed and I noticed that Miss Brown was exclusively dull.

**44. Choose the statement that has the same meaning as the given one.**

Fainting is caused by a sudden drop in the normal blood supply to the brain.

- 1) [-]The brain faints when the normal blood supply drops.
- 2) [+]Fainting occurs when the brain suddenly loses its normal blood supply.
- 3) [-]Fainting happens when the brain gains its normal blood supply.
- 4) [-]The blood reacts to a drop in the brain regularly.
- 5) [-]The blood reacts to a drop in the normal blood supply to the heart.

**45. Choose the statement that has the same meaning as the given one.**

Although Bob seemed to be telling his friend the truth, Jack had a strange feeling that he was being deceived.

- 1) [-]Bob told Jack the truth and the latter believed him.
- 2) [+]Though Bob seemed to be frank with Jack, the latter realized that he was telling a lie.
- 3) [-]In spite of Jack's honesty, Bob guessed that his friend was frank with him.
- 4) [-]Both friends were always honest and never deceived each other.

5) [-] Though Bob regretted that he had been deceived by his best friend, he forgave him.

**46. Choose the statement that has the same meaning as the given one.**

The manager told the secretary to write or phone the representative of the Ministry.

- 1) [+] The manager got the secretary to get in touch with the representative of the Ministry.
- 2) [-] The secretary was forced to contact the manager and give him a letter.
- 3) [-] The secretary called the manager and let the representative in.
- 4) [-] The manager forced the secretary to put off the appointment with the representative.
- 5) [-] The representative of the Ministry was warmly met by the manager.

**47. Choose the statement that has the same meaning as the given one.**

On Saturdays John would watch people get money at the bank in exchange for documents.

- 1) [-] When free, John would rather walk to the bank to watch people.
- 2) [+] On his days off John used to keep an eye on quick exchange of bills at the bank.
- 3) [-] The people in the bank watched John get money.
- 4) [-] On weekdays John would go to the bank and meet with people.
- 5) [-] John would rather stay at home than go to the bank.

**48. Choose the word which refers to the underlined word.**

Amnesty International consist of over 900 groups of individuals who work for release of political prisoners jailed for their beliefs.

- 1) [-] amnesty
- 2) [-] groups
- 3) [+] prisoners
- 4) [-] beliefs
- 5) [-] individuals

**49. Choose the word which refers to the underlined word.**

Seward's Folly is what people called Alaska when U.S. Secretary of State William Seward arranged to purchase it from Russia in 1867.

- 1) [+] Alaska
- 2) [-] state
- 3) [-] secretary
- 4) [-] Russia
- 5) [-] Seward

**50. Choose the word which refers to the underlined word.**

The Greeks built temples to the gods and honored them with festivals.

- 1) [-] the Greeks
- 2) [-] temples
- 3) [+] gods
- 4) [-] festivals
- 5) [-] rulers

**51. Choose the best answer.**

The Pueblo Indians are those who lived in pueblos, a name derived from the Spanish word "village". The pueblo is usually built against the face of a cliff and as a rule consists of connected houses rising in a series of receding terraces. The roof of one house is the yard or patio of the next house. The Kiva, where Pueblo Indians hold their secret ceremonies, is entered by an opening in the roof.

The Kiva is ...

- 1) [-] terrace
- 2) [-] patio
- 3) [+] ceremonial room
- 4) [-] Pueblo village
- 5) [-] cliff

**52. Choose the best answer.**

The Pueblo Indians are those who lived in pueblos, a name derived from the Spanish word "village". The pueblo is usually built against the face of a cliff and as a rule consists of connected houses rising in a series of receding terraces. The roof of one house is the yard or patio of the next house. The Kiva, where Pueblo Indians hold their secret ceremonies, is entered by an opening in the roof.

The word "recede" is closest in meaning to ...

- 1) [-] rise
- 2) [+] descend
- 3) [-] climb
- 4) [-] grow
- 5) [-] increase

**53. Choose the best answer.**

The Pueblo Indians are those who lived in pueblos, a name derived from the Spanish word "village". The pueblo is usually built against the face of a cliff and as a rule consists of connected houses rising in a series of receding terraces. The roof of one house is the yard or patio of the next house. The Kiva, where Pueblo Indians hold their secret ceremonies, is entered by an opening in the roof.

What is the main topic of the passage?

- 1) [-] The life of the Pueblo Indians.
- 2) [-] The ceremonies held in the village.
- 3) [-] The origination of the word "Pueblo".
- 4) [+] The structure of pueblo's construction.
- 5) [-] The destination of the Kiva.

**54. Choose the best answer.**

The Pueblo Indians are those who lived in pueblos, a name derived from the Spanish word "village". The pueblo is usually built against the face of a cliff and as a rule consists of connected houses rising in a series of receding terraces. The roof of one house is the yard or patio of the next house. The Kiva, where Pueblo Indians hold their secret ceremonies, is entered by an opening in the roof.

Which of the following is true?

- 1) [-]The Pueblo Indians don't dwell in villages.
- 2) [-]The village is built on the top of a cliff.
- 3) [-]The religious ceremonies are held in church.
- 4) [+]The hole in the roof makes it possible to get into Kiva.
- 5) [-]The yard of the house is on its roof.

**55. Choose the best answer.**

The phenomenon of a mirage, which is an atmospheric optical illusion in which an observer sees a nonexistent body of water, can be explained by two facts. First, light rays are bent in passing between media of differing densities. Second, the boundary between two such media acts as a mirror for rays of light coming in at certain angles. The passage mainly discusses ...

- 1) [-]different densities
- 2) [+]an optical illusion
- 3) [-]media
- 4) [-]rays
- 5) [-]atmosphere

**56. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

One day a man was crossing a river in a small boat. He asked the boatman if he knew anything about geography. "Oh, no, - said the boatman, - I don't know anything about it". "I'm sorry for you, - said the man, - a quarter of your life is lost". A few minutes later the man asked the boatman again. "Do you know anything about mathematics?". "Oh, nothing", - said the boatman. "I'm sorry for you, a quarter of your life is lost", - said the man. At that minute the boat ran on a stone. The boatman jumped up and said: "Can you swim?". "Oh, no, - said the philosopher, - I can't swim". "I'm very sorry for you", - said the boatman, - your whole life is lost. The boat is going down".

- 1) [-]Running on a Boat.
- 2) [-]A Dentist in the Boat.
- 3) [-]A Silly Boatman.
- 4) [+]Two men in the Boat.
- 5) [-]An Interesting Walk.

**57. Complete the dialogue.**

Mother: - You are five today. Happy birthday to you, Tommy.

Tommy: - Thank you, mummy.

Mother: - Do you like a cake with five candles on it for your birthday party?

Tommy: - ...

- 1) [-]I do the same thing every morning.
- 2) [-]I'll go to the shop and buy another one.
- 3) [+]I'll better have five cakes and one candle.
- 4) [-]I like only candles and no cakes.
- 5) [-]I prefer to have a cake and 10 candles.

**58. Complete the sentence.**

When Nick joined the scouts he promised ...

- 1) [-]to help only grown ups.
- 2) [+]to obey the scout laws.
- 3) [-]to study well.
- 4) [-]to struggle for living.
- 5) [-]to go in for sports.

**59. Complete the dialogue.**

- Let's go to the Zoo at weekend.

- 1) [+]That's a good idea!
- 2) [-]Help yourself.
- 3) [-]Have a good journey!
- 4) [-]A happy end.
- 5) [-]Thanks.

**60. Choose the sentence which is not true according to the text.**

Al Xorezmiy was a great Uzbek scientist who was born in 783 in Khorezm. His full name was Abu Abdulloh Muhammad bin Muso. He did his researches in mathematics, astronomy and geography. He enriched the world's science with his scientific achievements. He wrote more than 20 works and some of them were translated into many languages of the world. The widely used term "algorithm" is the changed version of Al Xorezmiy name and the word "algebra" is the changed version of his famous book on mathematics "Aljabr".

- 1) [-]The great Uzbek scientist was born in Khorezm.
- 2) [-]Al Xorezmiy was a great scientist in his time.
- 3) [+]The great poet wrote more than 20 works.
- 4) [-]Al Xorezmiy is famous all over the world.
- 5) [-]He wrote "Aljabr" - a well-known book on mathematics.

**61. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither of them spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well, I must be going". Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given them fame and wealth. Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bridge scarcely spoke to each other because ...

- 1) [-]they hated each other
- 2) [-]they didn't think it was necessary
- 3) [-]there was nothing to say
- 4) [+]each wanted the other to start
- 5) [-]they didn't want to work together

**62. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither of them spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well, I must be going". Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given them fame and wealth. When Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bridge met, they ...

- 1) [-]were anxious to talk about their wealth
- 2) [-]hoped to solve their financial problems
- 3) [+]were both sure that they could have been successful partners in business
- 4) [-]found they had nothing to say
- 5) [-]disliked each other immediately

**63. Choose the best answer.**

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither of them spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well, I must be going". Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given them fame and wealth. The word "regret" in the text means ...

- 1) [-]confidence
- 2) [-]glad
- 3) [-]pride
- 4) [-]joy
- 5) [+]a feeling of sadness

**64. Choose the best answer.**

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither of them spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well, I must be going". Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given them fame and wealth. The word "deeply convinced" in the text means ...

- 1) [-]to assure
- 2) [+]completely sure
- 3) [-]self-assured
- 4) [-]to doubt
- 5) [-]completely hesitate

**65. Choose the best answer.**

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither of them spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well, I must be going". Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given them fame and wealth. The word "indeed" is used for ... in the text.

- 1) [-]agreeing with
- 2) [-]showing interest
- 3) [+]emphasizing
- 4) [-]difficult to believe
- 5) [-]real things

**66. Choose the best answer.**

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither of them spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well, I must be going". Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given them fame and wealth. Choose the best antonym of "to nod" according to the text.

- 1) [-]to bend
- 2) [-]to turn
- 3) [-]to lean
- 4) [+]to shake
- 5) [-]to bend down

**67. Choose the best answer.**

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither of them spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well, I must be going". Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given them fame and wealth. Choose the best antonym of "to separate" according to the text.

- 1) [+]to gather
- 2) [-]to mix
- 3) [-]to join
- 4) [-]to be apart
- 5) [-]to divide

**68. Choose the best answer.**

The phenomenon of a mirage, which is an atmospheric optical illusion in which an observer sees a nonexistent body of water, can be explained by two facts. First, light rays are bent in passing between media of differing densities. Second, the boundary between two such media acts as a mirror for rays of light coming in at certain angles. Which of the following is true?

- 1) [-]Light rays are united in one bunch.
- 2) [-]This phenomenon can't be explained yet.
- 3) [+]The line between two media works as a reflector.

- 4) [-]Mirage can be seen only in deserts.
- 5) [-]The weather influences the appearance of mirage.

**69. Choose the best answer.**

The phenomenon of a mirage, which is an atmospheric optical illusion in which an observer sees a nonexistent body of water, can be explained by two facts. First, light rays are bent in passing between media of differing densities. Second, the boundary between two such media acts as a mirror for rays of light coming in at certain angles.

The word "bent" is closest in the meaning to ... .

- 1) [+]curved
- 2) [-]straightened
- 3) [-]united
- 4) [-]splashed
- 5) [-]conducted

**70. Choose the best answer.**

Since the first dolphin was trained by the United States Navy in 1965 to help divers in their underwater home, Sea lab II, many other dolphins have been drafted into the Navy. Originally dolphins were used as messengers or to answer calls for help. Today dolphins do much dangerous and necessary work as locating explosives hidden in the sea and helping ships navigate safely in war zones.

The main topic of the passage is ... .

- 1) [-]The risky life of dolphins in the sea.
- 2) [-]Dolphins used as carriers and helpers.
- 3) [-]The search for mines in war zones.
- 4) [+]Useful employment of trained dolphins for diverse navigational purposes.
- 5) [-]The training of dolphins for entertainment and pleasure.

**71. Choose the best answer.**

Since the first dolphin was trained by the United States Navy in 1965 to help divers in their underwater home, Sea lab II, many other dolphins have been drafted into the Navy. Originally dolphins were used as messengers or to answer calls for help. Today dolphins do much dangerous and necessary work as locating explosives hidden in the sea and helping ships navigate safely in war zones.

Navigation can be safe thanks to dolphins ... .

- 1) [+]finding mines
- 2) [-]catching sharks
- 3) [-]diving signals
- 4) [-]diving
- 5) [-]carrying ships

**72. Choose the best answer.**

Since the first dolphin was trained by the United States Navy in 1965 to help divers in their underwater home, Sea lab II, many other dolphins have been drafted into the Navy. Originally dolphins were used as messengers or to answer calls for help. Today dolphins do much dangerous and necessary work as locating explosives hidden in the sea and helping ships navigate safely in war zones.

The word "draft" is closest in the meaning to ... .

- 1) [+]plan
- 2) [-]reject
- 3) [-]doubt
- 4) [-]condemn
- 5) [-]drain

**73. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

The Great Wall was built to keep out invaders from ... .

- 1) [-]space
- 2) [-]China
- 3) [+]the north
- 4) [-]animals
- 5) [-]the south

**74. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

Chinese were defeated by ... .

- 1) [-]The Great Wall
- 2) [+]people from Mongolia
- 3) [-]a small army
- 4) [-]invaders from space
- 5) [-]the southern neighbors

**75. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

It probably required ... and thousands of workers to build the Great Wall.

- 1) [-]towers
- 2) [-]bricks
- 3) [+]many years
- 4) [-]13 centuries
- 5) [-]2400 km

**76. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

The Great Wall can be seen ... .

- 1) [-]for eight meters
- 2) [+]from space
- 3) [-]by soldiers
- 4) [-]from towers
- 5) [-]from Pittsburg

**77. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

Soldiers were kept at the wall to ... China.

- 1) [-]regard
- 2) [-]prevent
- 3) [-]control
- 4) [-]fight
- 5) [+]protect

**78. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

The Mongolian ... of China occurred in the 13th century.

- 1) [-]attack
- 2) [-]revolution
- 3) [+]conquest
- 4) [-]invader
- 5) [-]defense

**79. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

The Great Wall worked as the ... border of China.

- 1) [-]modern
- 2) [-]ancient
- 3) [+]northern
- 4) [-]southern
- 5) [-]mongolian

**80. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

The Great Wall was built ... .

- 1) [-]in prehistoric times
- 2) [-]3000 years ago
- 3) [+]more than 2000 years ago
- 4) [-]by the neighbors of China
- 5) [-]in 2000

**81. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

People were able to use the top of the wall ... .

- 1) [-]for invasions
- 2) [+]as a road
- 3) [-]easily
- 4) [-]by climbing
- 5) [-]as a tower

**82. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space.

Choose the synonym to the word "to protect" according to the text.

- 1) [-]to overcome
- 2) [+]to guard
- 3) [-]to fight for

- 4) [-]to speak for
- 5) [-]to deal with

**83. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space. Choose the antonym to the word "top" according to the text.

- 1) [+]bottom
- 2) [-]foot
- 3) [-]low
- 4) [-]below
- 5) [-]beneath

**84. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space. Choose the antonym to the word "soldier" according to the text.

- 1) [-]fighter
- 2) [-]servant
- 3) [+]civilian
- 4) [-]guardian
- 5) [-]a member of army

**85. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space. Choose the antonym to the word "to protect" according to the text.

- 1) [-]to hurt
- 2) [+]to attack
- 3) [-]to speak against
- 4) [-]to fight for
- 5) [-]to damage

**86. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space. The word "humans" in the text means ... .

- 1) [-]machines
- 2) [-]soldiers
- 3) [-]chinese
- 4) [+]people
- 5) [-]animals

**87. Choose the best answer.**

The Great Wall of China was built more than 2300 years ago to protect China from invaders and it runs along what was once the northern border of the country. The wall is more than 2400km long and 8m high. It was wide enough for the top to be used as a road. Towers were built into the wall and soldiers were kept there to guard the country. In the 13th century, however, invaders from Mongolia crossed the wall and conquered most of China. Today the Great Wall of China is the only thing built by humans that can be seen from satellites in space. The word "conquered" according to the text means ... .

- 1) [-]ruined
- 2) [-]damaged
- 3) [-]won the game
- 4) [-]lost the game
- 5) [+]defeated

**88. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Conversations with the word "OK" can be heard all over the world. This word is used in the USA at least seven times per day. It has replaced the expression all right or alright, which is still used, although far less frequently than it was hundred years ago. The most significant research into the history of "OK" has been done at Columbia University. OK was first seen in print in the Boston Morning Post of March 23, 1839. When the editor, Charles Gordon Greene was interviewed, he said it stood for all correct, spelled all korrekt. What is the main topic of the passage?

- 1) [-]Research made by Gordon Greene.
- 2) [-]"OK" all over the world.
- 3) [+]The origin of the word "OK".
- 4) [-]The Boston Morning Post was the first to print the word "OK".
- 5) [-]C.G.Greene's mistake.

**89. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Conversations with the word "OK" can be heard all over the world. This word is used in the USA at least seven times per day. It has replaced the expression "all right" or "alright", which is still used, although far less frequently than it was hundred years ago. The most significant research into the history of "OK" has been done at Columbia University. "OK" was first seen in print in the Boston Morning Post of March 23, 1839. When the editor, Charles Gordon Greene, was interviewed, he said it stood for "all correct", spelled "all korrekt". Which of the following is not true?

- 1) [-]The word "OK" is very popular all over the world.

- 2) [-]Expression "all right" was more frequently used hundred years ago than it is used now.
- 3) [-]Columbia University did research into the history of "OK".
- 4) [+]C.G.Green interviewed the public on the word "OK".
- 5) [-]The Boston Morning Post was the first to print "OK".

**90. Complete the passage.**

Pete saw the ball not far off. He ran up to it and kicked it. But the grass was wet and he couldn't kick it properly. .... Everyone in the other team was happy, but his own team was very sad.

- 1) [-]Obviously it was the first match of the season.
- 2) [-]Yet he was very pleased with himself.
- 3) [-]In fact, the ball was very muddy.
- 4) [+]So the ball went straight into his own goal.
- 5) [-]Then the referee blew his whistle.

**91. Choose the best summary of the text.**

Arthur left school when he was 17 and went to work at a bank. At first it was all rather strange and difficult but soon he began to like his job. He worked hard and learned fast. After six months he was sent to Manchester to attend a special course.

- 1) [-]Arthur had a difficult time in Manchester.
- 2) [-]Arthur finds working at a bank rather boring.
- 3) [+]Arthur is doing well at his first job at a bank.
- 4) [-]Arthur puts most of the money he has into the bank.
- 5) [-]Arthur earns a lot of money at the bank.

**92. Choose the sentence which best gives the meaning of the given one.**

I wish he would stop telling me what to do.

- 1) [-]He has stopped telling me what to do and I am glad.
- 2) [-]Do please stop telling me what to do.
- 3) [-]I hope he has stopped telling me what to do.
- 4) [-]I do like him because he keeps telling me what to do.
- 5) [+]He keeps telling me what to do and I don't like it.

**93. Choose the sentence which best gives the meaning of the given one.**

If he had not run he would have missed the bus.

- 1) [-]He'd catch the bus if he ran for it.
- 2) [-]He could have caught the bus by running for it.
- 3) [-]He'd have caught the bus even if he hadn't run for it.
- 4) [+]He was only able to catch the bus by running after it.
- 5) [-]He didn't need to run to catch the bus.

**94. Choose the sentence which best gives the meaning of the given one.**

You can't come on Monday, can you?

- 1) [-]If you can come on Monday, I can too.
- 2) [-]I know you are coming on Monday.
- 3) [-]I suppose you'll come on Monday.
- 4) [-]I expect you to come on Monday.
- 5) [+]I don't think you can come on Monday.

**95. Choose the sentence which best gives the meaning of the given one.**

I can't help feeling sorry for her.

- 1) [+]I find it impossible not to feel sorry for her.
- 2) [-]I wish I could feel sorry for her.
- 3) [-]It doesn't help to feel sorry for her.
- 4) [-]That's a pity she feels like that.
- 5) [-]I'm afraid I can not help her.

**96. Choose the sentence opposite in the meaning to the given one.**

Despite the noise the children were making, she kept on reading.

- 1) [-]Even though the children made a lot of noise, it didn't stop her from reading.
- 2) [-]The children were noisy but this didn't prevent her from reading.
- 3) [+]She was so upset by the noise of the children that she couldn't go on reading any longer.
- 4) [-]She wasn't upset by the noise of the children and continued reading.
- 5) [-]She didn't seem to hear the noise and went on reading.

**97. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

There was silence. Neither Mr. Mayne nor Mr. Bridge spoke. Mr. Mayne looked across at Mr. Bridge and waited. Both wanted the other to speak. Neither of them spoke. It was as if each felt that whoever spoke first would lose. Presently they rose together and together said: "Well, I must be going". Then they nodded slightly to each other and did indeed go. So they agreed to separate, but on both sides there was regret, for each was deeply convinced that they could have formed a business partnership that would have given them fame and wealth.

When Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bridge separated, .....

- 1) [-]each was confident that the partnership would flourish.
- 2) [-]they both seemed relieved.
- 3) [-]they agreed to meet soon.
- 4) [+]both were feeling disappointed.
- 5) [-]they were equally pleased with themselves.

**98. Choose the sentence expressing the main idea of the text.**

A little girl saw her mother kiss and pet another child. She sulked for some time and then said: "Mummy, please, let that child go. I don't want you to kiss and hug him." "Oh, don't you?" - replied the mother. "Does it make you feel jealous?" "No, mummy, but it makes me feel uncomfortable".

- 1) [-]Mother kissed and hugged another child.
- 2) [-]The girl asked her mother not to do so.
- 3) [+]The girl felt jealous and asked her mother to leave the child alone.
- 4) [-]Mother liked another child more than her daughter.
- 5) [-]The girl liked the child, kissed and pet him.



**99. Complete the dialogue.**

John: Do you think I must take my umbrella?

Jim: ...

John: If it begins to rain I'll certainly need it.

Jim: ...

- 1) [-]No, I don't/No, you won't
- 2) [-]I think so/I don't think so
- 3) [+]As you like/No doubt, you will need it
- 4) [-]I don't know/No, I don't think so
- 5) [-]Sure/You won't need it

**100. Complete the dialogue.**

John: I really must be going now.

Kate:...

John: That's very kind of you, but I mustn't be too late.

Kate: ...

John: Thanks very much for the party.

- 1) [-]You should stay/Good-bye!
- 2) [-]I'm so sorry/See you later.
- 3) [-]So soon?/What a shame.
- 4) [-]When really?/Remember me to your family.
- 5) [+]Oh, wouldn't you like to stay for a snack?/What a pity!

**101. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

A wealthy man who is very fond of joking asks his family physician to give him some medicine that will cure him of sleeping with his mouth open. "Your disease is incurable", - says the doctor, quick to see a joke. "Your skin is too short; when you shut your eyes, you can't help opening your mouth."

- 1) [-]A Doctor.
- 2) [-]A Wealthy Man.
- 3) [-]A Rich Man's Illness.
- 4) [+]An Incurable Disease.
- 5) [-]The Physician's Practice.

**102. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

Father: You know that mother is very angry when you get bad marks at school.

Son: Well, it's not me who is to blame, for it's the teacher who gives me bad marks.

- 1) [-]Father and Son
- 2) [+]Not Guilty
- 3) [-]Bad Marks
- 4) [-]The Boy's Teacher
- 5) [-]Mother

**103. Choose the sentence expressing the main idea of the text.**

On a fine day in June two students are sitting in a city park. They have come to read for their examinations and to have some rest. At the moment they are just gazing at the scenery about them. "What a beautiful place to study in", - says one of them. "Come, come", says the other, "it's rather a place to forget that there is any necessity to study".

- 1) [-]The students are having a rest admiring the beauty in the park.
- 2) [-]The students are reading for exams and they are not admiring the beauty of the park.
- 3) [-]Two students are spending a fine day in the park sitting and watching a beautiful scenery in the park.
- 4) [+]Two students came to the park to get ready for exams. They are talking and their opinions differ.
- 5) [-]Two students are very tired getting ready for the examination sitting in the park.

**104. Choose the sentence expressing the main idea of the text.**

Tom: Daddy, do you find it right to punish a boy for something he hasn't done?

Father: Certainly not.

Tom: That's what I say. And here is mummy who wants to punish me for the lesson I haven't done.

- 1) [-]Father punishes his son for not doing his lesson.
- 2) [+]Tom doesn't want to be punished for not having done his lesson.
- 3) [-]Father thinks Tom's Mum is right.
- 4) [-]Mother doesn't punish Tom as he always does his lessons in time.
- 5) [-]Fathers never punish children as they don't always do their lessons.

**105. Choose the sentence expressing the main idea of the text.**

The classroom is uncomfortable. It is very warm, and there are no windows for ventilation. In addition, the class meets at 8 a.m. This hour is too early for most college students. Most important of all, students seldom attend this class because of the teacher. He is an unpleasant humorless man, and his lectures are boring.

- 1) [-]The poor attendance in Professor's class is high.
- 2) [-]There are several reasons that the classroom is uncomfortable.
- 3) [-]Students do not attend Professor's class.
- 4) [-]The class meets at an convenient hour.
- 5) [+]The poor attendance in Professor's class has several reasons.

**105. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

A young author has just managed to publish his first short story. He is so full of his success that he can't help boasting of it to everybody around. For more than half an hour he has been talking about it to the head of the publishing-house. At last he thinks it fit to apologize. "Sir", he says to the old man. "I hope I haven't been intruding upon your time and attention?". "Not at all, not at all, I assure you", replies the old man absent-mindedly, "I've been thinking of something else".

- 1) [-]The Head of the Company.
- 2) [-]A Young Author's Novel.
- 3) [-]An Experienced Doctor.
- 4) [-]A Successful Old Man.
- 5) [+]An Absent-minded Old Man.

**107. Choose the sentence expressing the main idea of the text.**

In 1920, a Detroit policeman named William L. Potts worked out an electric light system that allowed him to control three street intersections from one tower. He picked the colours red, yellow and green because railroads used them.

- 1) [-]The origin of the railroad lights
- 2) [-]W.L. Potts's promotion in his work
- 3) [+]The first street traffic lights
- 4) [-]Policemen's life in Detroit
- 5) [-]The choice of colours for railroad lights

**108. Complete the sentence.**

Nearly three quarters of the earth is covered with water. Water heats up more slowly than land, but once it is warm it takes longer to cool down. On the moon where there is no water, the temperature at night falls quickly and night is much colder than day. ...

- 1) [-]The same can be seen in tropics
- 2) [-]That's why we had to take warm clothes
- 3) [-]And the travelers preferred to stay in the ship
- 4) [-]When the sun shines water boils
- 5) [+]This also happens in inland deserts, hundreds of miles from any sea

**109. Complete the dialogue.**

– I wonder what the weather is going to be like.

– ...

- 1) [-]It's snowing hard.
- 2) [-]It was raining heavily.
- 3) [-]It's nasty weather.
- 4) [-]Lovely weather for ducks.
- 5) [+]I think it will turn wet.

**110. Complete the dialogue.**

– Can I talk to you for a moment, please?

– ...

- 1) [-]No, I'm busy.
- 2) [-]Sure. Here you are.
- 3) [+]Certainly. What is it?
- 4) [-]Can I help you?
- 5) [-]Not at all.

**111. Choose the sentence expressing the main idea of the text.**

A dinosaurs' graveyard found in a remote region of northern China is being hailed as the richest source of fossils in the world. Remains of primitive birds, mammals, insects, plants and dinosaurs have been discovered, apparently frozen at a moment about 135 million years ago when a sudden catastrophe, perhaps a volcanic eruption, wiped them out. Among the most exciting fossils are more than 200 of a primitive bird and several specimens of a chicken-sized dinosaur, one with an egg still in its body waiting to be laid. Chinese paleontologists suggest that it may be the first true bird.

- 1) [-]The first true bird.
- 2) [-]The result of a sudden catastrophe.
- 3) [+]The richest source of fossils in the world.
- 4) [-]Frozen specimens of a chicken-sized dinosaur.
- 5) [-]Volcanic eruption.

**112. Choose the sentence which is not true according to the text.**

A dinosaurs' graveyard found in a remote region of northern China is being hailed as the richest source of fossils in the world. Remains of primitive birds, mammals, insects, plants and dinosaurs have been discovered, apparently frozen at a moment about 135 million years ago when a sudden catastrophe, perhaps a volcanic eruption, wiped them out. Among the most exciting fossils are more than 200 of a primitive bird and several specimens of a chicken-sized dinosaur, one with an egg still in its body waiting to be laid. Chinese paleontologists suggest that it may be the first true bird.

- 1) [-]The fossils were found in the North of China.
- 2) [-]There was a sudden catastrophe in China.
- 3) [-]The fossils found in China are 135 million years old.
- 4) [+]The animals were frozen as a result of the change of climate.
- 5) [-]The fossils of the true bird were found in China.

**113. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

The creatures of the sea spend much time eating or trying to stay alive and not to be eaten by other sea creatures. It is not easy to stay alive and not to be eaten in such a place as the sea-bed. Almost all sea creatures are meat eaters, except the smallest animals. Now you can well understand that sea creatures have «invented» and developed many interesting ways of defending themselves from their enemies. First of all, the size of the animal plays a role in its struggle to stay alive. Some fish have developed great speed of swimming. Many of the bottom creatures have hard shells which they «shut» when danger is coming. Colour helps sea creatures in their struggle against their enemies at every level of sea life.

- 1) [-]Animal Life on the Reefs
- 2) [-]The Seas Today
- 3) [-]The Beginning of life
- 4) [+]To Live or Not to Live
- 5) [-]The Sea and You

**114. Choose the best question.**

The creatures of the sea spend much time eating or trying to stay alive and not to be eaten by other sea creatures. It is not easy to stay alive and not to be eaten in such a place as the sea-bed. Almost all sea creatures are meat eaters, except the smallest animals. Now you can well understand that sea creatures have «invented» and developed many interesting ways of defending themselves from their enemies. First of all, the size of the animal plays a role in its struggle to stay alive. Some fish have developed great speed of swimming. Many of the bottom creatures have hard shells which they «shut» when danger is coming. Colour helps sea creatures in their struggle against their enemies at every level of sea life.

- 1) [+]How do sea creatures defend themselves from their enemies?
- 2) [-]What is more important to stay alive: the size of a fish or the speed in swimming?

- 3) [-]How does colour help sea creatures in their struggle against their enemies?
- 4) [-]How do some sea creatures get their food?
- 5) [-]Is it dangerous to live in the sea?

**115. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Nature is full of colour and beauty. Plants, animals, birds and insects have many beautiful colours. Colour, however, for animals, birds and insects is not only for beauty. It means life to them because it helps them hide from their enemies. Some moths, for example, use colour to make birds fear them. The colour on the moth's body is a sign to birds. Seeing them, birds won't eat the moth. One kind of fish can change its colour to match the surrounding sea plants or rocks.

The fish's enemy can't see it.

Which is true to the text

- 1) [-]The colour of some moths is beautiful to birds.
- 2) [-]Nature's colours are used only as warnings.
- 3) [-]Some fish can change the shape of their bodies.
- 4) [-]Nature's colours are only for beauty.
- 5) [+]Birds are afraid of some moths.

**116. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

In some parts of the world, air pollution is a big problem. Pollution is caused by burning fuel in vehicles and buildings. The smoke from burning fuel has poisonous gases and dust that make the air dirty. Why else is pollution bad? The dirty air hurts people, causing more colds, coughs and diseases of the heart and lungs. It also harms plants and animals and makes clothing and buildings dirty.

Which is true to the text?

- 1) [-]Air pollution is not much of a problem.
- 2) [+]Smoke carries poisonous gases.
- 3) [-]Air pollution helps people stay healthy.
- 4) [-]Burning fuel comes from dust.
- 5) [-]Dirty buildings cause pollution.

**117. Choose the impolite answer.**

- Danny, where is the magazine?

- ...

- 1) [+]It is on the table, can't you see?
- 2) [-]I am sorry, I don't remember.
- 3) [-]Sorry, but I don't know.
- 4) [-]I think it is on the shelf.
- 5) [-]Excuse me, but I haven't seen it.

**118. Complete the dialogue.**

- What do you do?

- I work as a nurse at a hospital. Do you want to be a nurse, too?

- ...

- No, not easy, but helping other people is very rewarding.

- 1) [-]I do not want to be a nurse.
- 2) [-]I want to be a nurse.
- 3) [-]It is a noble job.
- 4) [+]It is not an easy job.
- 5) [-]It is not difficult to choose a good job.

**119. Complete the dialogue.**

- Can you tell me about radio programmers in your country?

- ...

- 1) [-]I was interested
- 2) [+]I'd be delighted to
- 3) [-]It will suit us both
- 4) [-]I'm grateful to you
- 5) [-]What's on today

**120. Complete the sentence.**

The harder you work ...

- 1) [+]the more you will earn
- 2) [-]you will earn the more
- 3) [-]that much more you earn
- 4) [-]you will earn the most
- 5) [-]the most you earn

**121. Choose the sentence which has the same meaning.**

The dean has just signed the papers.

- 1) [-]The papers have just been signing.
- 2) [-]The papers were signed.
- 3) [-]The papers are being signed.
- 4) [-]The papers have just signed.
- 5) [+]The papers have just been signed.

**122. Choose the sentence which has the same meaning.**

The doctor was examining the child.

- 1) [+]The child was being examined by the doctor.
- 2) [-]The child was examining the doctor.
- 3) [-]The doctor was being examined.
- 4) [-]The child had been examined by the doctor.
- 5) [-]The child was examined by the doctor.

**123. Choose the sentence which has the same meaning.**

You must explain this rule to the children.

- 1) [-]This rule must explain to the children.
- 2) [-]This rule must have explained to the children.
- 3) [-]The children must be explaining this rule.
- 4) [-]The children must explain this rule.
- 5) [+]This rule must be explained to the children.

**124. Choose the sentence which has the same meaning.**

Bob's classmates always laugh at him.

- 1) [-]She is always laughed at by her classmates
- 2) [-]Bob always laughed at his classmates
- 3) [-]Bob always laughs at his classmates
- 4) [+]Bob is always laughed at by his classmates
- 5) [-]Bob has been laughed at by his classmates

**125. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

American family traditions differ from those in other countries of the world. American children are taught independence at an early age, so it isn't uncommon for American teenagers to get hired at their first jobs when they are 16 years old. This strong independence can also be seen when young people reach the age of 18. At this age they usually move out of the parents' house if they get accepted at a university or are offered a job. At a later age, it is not uncommon for families to be separated by long distances although this doesn't necessarily mean that a close

relationship is not maintained.

By which of the following the phrase «get hired» could best be replaced?

- 1) [+]be employed
- 2) [-]be tired
- 3) [-]be discharged
- 4) [-]be removed
- 5) [-]be pleased

**126. Complete the dialogue.**

- Are you going to watch TV tonight?

- I'm sorry, I can't. ...

- What are you going to do?

- ...

- 1) [-]I have not the time/Yes, you may.
- 2) [+]I have no time/I have some typing to do.
- 3) [-]Can't you stay/No, he can't.
- 4) [-]I'm afraid not/Why not.
- 5) [-]Yes, certainly/Of course, you can.

**127. Complete the dialogue.**

- ...

- Normally, about nine o'clock.

- Do you stay in town all day?

- ...

- 1) [-]Sometimes you go there, don't you?/No, I'm just walking.
- 2) [-]When do you go to bed?/Yes, I do.
- 3) [-]What time do you get up?/Why so early?
- 4) [-]Do you like dancing?/Not very often.
- 5) [+]When do you get to the office?/Sometimes I do, sometimes I don't.

**128. Complete the dialogue.**

Bob: I say, Helen, are you going out tomorrow night?

Helen: ...

Bob: I suggest our going to the theatre.

Helen: ...

Bob: «Lady Windermere's Fan» by Oscar Wild. It's the first night.

- 1) [-]Oh, yes./ Very nice
- 2) [-]Oh, no. / What film is on?
- 3) [+]No, not really. Why? / I'd love to. What are we doing to see?
- 4) [-]I'd love to / What's on?
- 5) [-]No, I am very busy / I'm sorry. I'm to look after my little sister.

**129. Complete the dialogue.**

- How are you, Mr. Brown?

- ...

- What's the matter?

- ...

- 1) [-]Very well, thank you. / I've hurt my leg.
- 2) [+]Not very well I'm afraid. / I think I've got a cold.
- 3) [-]Pretty well, thanks. / I'm afraid of dogs.
- 4) [-]Not bad. / I feel fine.
- 5) [-]Fine, thank you. / I've caught a cold.

**130. Complete the passage.**

When I met Alice at the entrance to the theatre, she looked excited and her eyes sparkled. ... . They were not expensive but we could see the stage rather well.

- 1) [-]There were a lot of people there.
- 2) [-]She greeted me gaily.
- 3) [-]I had booked two tickets.
- 4) [+]Our seats were in the pit stalls.
- 5) [-]Suddenly I saw two of my group mates.

**131. Choose the sentence expressing the main idea of the text.**

I was waiting on the platform for the Bristol train when a lady asked me if I knew the time of the next train to Oxford. I often have to go to Oxford myself, so I knew. A few minutes later a man wanted to know whether the train for Bristol had already left. I knew that it hadn't, so of course I told him. The man inquired why the train from Birmingham was late. I didn't know but I told him it might be because of the line repairs. I couldn't understand why all these people were asking me questions. Then I noticed that I was standing next to a big sign that said: «Information».

- 1) [-]I was leaving for Bristol.
- 2) [-]People asked me the time.
- 3) [-]The train was usually late because of the line repairs.
- 4) [-]I saw a big sign that said: «Information».
- 5) [+]People took me for the clerk of the information Bureau.

**132. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

The Browns were there to meet their daughter Judy, who was coming home from school for the holidays. It was a warm summer day and the station was crowded with people on their way to the seaside. Trains were whistling, taxis hooting, porters rushing about shouting at one another, and altogether there was so much noise that Mr. Brown, who saw the bear first, had to tell his wife several times before she understood.

- 1) [-]The Browns.
- 2) [+]At the Station.
- 3) [-]The Daughter.
- 4) [-]The Bear.
- 5) [-]At the Airport.

**133. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Persian cats probably originated in Asia Minor; they were introduced to Europe in the 1700s, where they were called French cats or Angolans. They became popular in Britain during Queen Victoria's reign. She and other members of the royal family kept blue Persians. They have been exhibited in cat shows as a recognized breed for more than a hundred years, and people always admire them. The first cat show in Britain, in 1871, included black, and white Persians. The Persians has changed significantly since then. Early Persians had much longer bodies, larger ears, smaller eyes, and longer faces than today's short-faced, round-eyed Persians. What is the main topic of the text?

- 1) [-]Cat shows in Britain.
- 2) [-]Queen Victoria's love for cats.
- 3) [+]Origin and evolution of Persians.
- 4) [-]Persians' breeding.
- 5) [-]Persians' appearance.

**134. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Persian cats probably originated in Asia Minor; they were introduced to Europe in the 1700s, where they were called French cats or Angolans. They became popular in Britain during Queen Victoria's reign; she and other members of the royal family kept blue Persians. They have been exhibited in cat shows as a recognized breed for more than a hundred years, and people always admire them. The first cat show in Britain, in 1871, included black, and white Persians. The Persians has changed significantly since then; early Persians had much longer bodies, larger ears, smaller eyes, and longer faces than today's short-faced, round-eyed Persians. By which of the following could the word «breed» best be replaced?

- 1) [+]species
- 2) [-]celebrity
- 3) [-]animal
- 4) [-]Persian
- 5) [-]family

**135. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Persian cats probably originated in Asia Minor; they were introduced to Europe in the 1700s, where they were called French cats or Angolans. They became popular in Britain during Queen Victoria's reign; she and other members of the royal family kept blue Persians. They have been exhibited in cat shows as a recognized breed for more than a hundred years, and people always admire them. The first cat show in Britain, in 1871, included black, and white Persians. The Persians has changed significantly since then; early Persians had much longer bodies, larger ears, smaller eyes, and longer faces than today's short-faced, round-eyed Persians. What is the opposite meaning of the word «significantly»?

- 1) [-]greatly
- 2) [+]slightly
- 3) [-]considerably
- 4) [-]happily
- 5) [-]sadly

**136. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Persian cats probably originated in Asia Minor; they were introduced to Europe in the 1700s, where they were called French cats or Angolans. They became popular in Britain during Queen Victoria's reign; she and other members of the royal family kept blue Persians. They have been exhibited in cat shows as a recognized breed for more than a hundred years, and people always admire them. The first cat show in Britain, in 1871, included black, and white Persians. The Persians has changed significantly since then; early Persians had much longer bodies, larger ears, smaller eyes, and longer faces than today's short-faced, round-eyed Persians. Which of the following is not true?

- 1) [-]The members of the royal family had blue Persians.
- 2) [+]Persians originated in Britain.
- 3) [-]Today's Persians differ from their ancestors.
- 4) [-]Almost 130 years have passed from the first cat shows in Britain till the beginning of the third millennium.
- 5) [-]Persians are of different colors nowadays.

**137. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Persian cats probably originated in Asia Minor; they were introduced to Europe in the 1700s, where they were called French cats or Angolans. They became popular in Britain during Queen Victoria's reign; she and other members of the royal family kept blue Persians. They have been exhibited in cat shows as a recognized breed for more than a hundred years, and people always admire them. The first cat show in Britain, in 1871, included black, and white Persians. The Persians has changed significantly since then; early Persians had much longer bodies, larger ears, smaller eyes, and longer faces than today's short-faced, round-eyed Persians. Which of the following is mentioned in the text?

- 1) [-]Persian are aristocratic with long plush coats and heavy bones.
- 2) [-]Persians were brought to Europe from Iran.
- 3) [-]White Persians are the most popular in Britain.
- 4) [-]Today Persians are in great demand.
- 5) [+]The exhibition of Persians in Britain began in 1871.

**138. Complete the passage.**

The seas are in danger. They are being filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and sewage. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead, the North sea is following. ...

- 1) [-]Every hour, 2 or 3 kinds of animals, plants or insects die out for ever.
- 2) [-]If more people give more money, something of our great forests will be saved.
- 3) [+]If nothing is done about it, one day soon nothing will be able to live in the seas.
- 4) [-]Last year, we went to the Mediterranean.
- 5) [-]Seventy years ago there were 100,000 tigers in the world.

**139. Complete the dialogue.**

A: Have you got change for 5 pounds?

B: ...

- 1) [-]Sorry, I don't understand.
- 2) [-]Of course, it's in the oven.
- 3) [+]I'm afraid I haven't any.
- 4) [-]That's very kind of you.
- 5) [-]Sorry, I am using it.

**140. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Vitamins are complex compounds that the body requires to function normally. The word vitamin was coined in the 20th century, but the therapeutic value of certain foods in combating disease was recognized as early as 3000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. They knew that night blindness could be treated by eating liver, a source of vitamin A. The food we eat must contain all vitamins as the lack of these or those can cause different diseases. You should keep it in mind!

What is the main idea of this passage?

- 1) [+]The body can't function normally without all vitamins.
- 2) [-]The word vitamin was coined by the ancient Egyptians.
- 3) [-]Blindness can be cured by all vitamins.
- 4) [-]Good vitamins can be bought everywhere.
- 5) [-]Vitamin deficiencies first developed in the 20-th century.

**141. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Vitamins are complex compounds that the body requires to function normally. The word vitamin was coined in the 20th century, but the therapeutic value of certain foods in combating disease was recognized as early as 3000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. They knew that night blindness could be treated by eating liver, a source of vitamin A. The food we eat must contain all vitamins as the lack of these or those can cause different diseases. You should keep it in mind!

Which of the following is true?

- 1) [-]Vitamins are simple compounds.
- 2) [+]Certain diseases can be caused by vitamin deficiencies.
- 3) [-]The body doesn't need all vitamins.
- 4) [-]Liver contains a great amount of vitamin C.
- 5) [-]The value of certain foods was discovered in this century.

**142. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Vitamins are complex compounds that the body requires to function normally. The word vitamin was coined in the 20th century, but the therapeutic value of certain foods in combating disease was recognized as early as 3000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. They knew that night blindness could be treated by eating liver, a source of vitamin A. The food we eat must contain all vitamins as the lack of these or those can cause different diseases. You should keep it in mind!

Which of the following can best replace the word «lack»?

- 1) [-]definition
- 2) [+]shortage
- 3) [-]demand
- 4) [-]support
- 5) [-]claim

**143. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Vitamins are complex compounds that the body requires to function normally. The word vitamin was coined in the 20th century, but the therapeutic value of certain foods in combating disease was recognized as early as 3000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. They knew that night blindness could be treated by eating liver, a source of vitamin A. The food we eat must contain all vitamins as the lack of these or those can cause different diseases. You should keep it in mind!

What is the opposite meaning of the word «ancient»?

- 1) [-]great
- 2) [-]old
- 3) [+]modern
- 4) [-]clever
- 5) [-]historical

**144. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Vitamins are complex compounds that the body requires to function normally. The word vitamin was coined in the 20th century, but the therapeutic value of certain foods in combating disease was recognized as early as 3000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. They knew that night blindness could be treated by eating liver, a source of vitamin A. The food we eat must contain all vitamins as the lack of these or those can cause different diseases. You should keep it in mind!

By which of the following could the word «treat» best be replaced?

- 1) [-]pollute
- 2) [+]cure
- 3) [-]contaminate
- 4) [-]help

5) [-]discover

**145. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Vitamins are complex compounds that the body requires to function normally. The word vitamin was coined in the 20th century, but the therapeutic value of certain foods in combating disease was recognized as early as 3000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. They knew that night blindness could be treated by eating liver, a source of vitamin A. The food we eat must contain all vitamins as the lack of these or those can cause different diseases. You should keep it in mind!

Which of the following can treat the night blindness according to the passage?

- 1) [-]injections
- 2) [-]eating onion
- 3) [-]vitamin B
- 4) [+]vitamin A
- 5) [-]good mood

**146. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Vitamins are complex compounds that the body requires to function normally. The word vitamin was coined in the 20th century, but the therapeutic value of certain foods in combating disease was recognized as early as 3000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians. They knew that night blindness could be treated by eating liver, a source of vitamin A. The food we eat must contain all vitamins as the lack of these or those can cause different diseases. You should keep it in mind!

Which of the following is the closest in the meaning to the word «require»?

- 1) [-]send
- 2) [+]need
- 3) [-]give
- 4) [-]request
- 5) [-]sell

**147. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

Dinosaurs lived on the earth for 135 million years. They appeared 200 million years ago, and they disappeared 65 million years ago. They were the largest animals ever to live on earth, and they ruled the earth for a very long period of time. Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Africa, and in Europe. During that time, the land in North America was under a large, shallow sea. Why did dinosaurs die out? Nobody knows for sure. Probably a change in the climate made serious problems for them. About 70 million years ago, the Rocky Mountains formed in North America. The plant life and the weather changed. Perhaps the dinosaurs couldn't change fast enough. People who like dinosaurs can see fossils in Dinosaurs National Park. This park is in Utah and Colorado. Fossils are bones which have become stones. Fossils have taught us a lot about these great animals of the past.

- 1) [-]135 million years ago.
- 2) [+]Dinosaurs.
- 3) [-]The Birth Place.
- 4) [-]Earth Rulers.
- 5) [-]Dinosaurs Lovers.

**148. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Dinosaurs lived on the earth for 135 million years. They appeared 200 million years ago, and they disappeared 65 million years ago. They were the largest animals ever to live on earth, and they ruled the earth for a very long period of time. Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Africa, and in Europe. During that time, the land in North America was under a large, shallow sea. Why did dinosaurs die out? Nobody knows for sure. Probably a change in the climate made serious problems for them. About 70 million years ago, the Rocky Mountains formed in North America. The plant life and the weather changed. Perhaps the dinosaurs couldn't change fast enough. People who like dinosaurs can see fossils in Dinosaurs National Park. This park is in Utah and Colorado. Fossils are bones which have become stones. Fossils have taught us a lot about these great animals of the past.

Which sentence is not true to the text?

- 1) [-]Dinosaurs were the largest animals to live on earth.
- 2) [-]They disappeared 65 million years ago.
- 3) [+]Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Asia and in Europe.
- 4) [-]Nobody knows why dinosaurs died out.
- 5) [-]The plant life and the weather changed 70 million years ago.

**149. Complete the sentence.**

Dinosaurs lived on the earth for 135 million years. They appeared 200 million years ago, and they disappeared 65 million years ago. They were the largest animals ever to live on earth, and they ruled the earth for a very long period of time. Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Africa, and in Europe. During that time, the land in North America was under a large, shallow sea. Why did dinosaurs die out? Nobody knows for sure. Probably a change in the climate made serious problems for them. About 70 million years ago, the Rocky Mountains formed in North America. The plant life and the weather changed. Perhaps the dinosaurs couldn't change fast enough. People who like dinosaurs can see fossils in Dinosaurs National Park. This park is in Utah and Colorado. Fossils are bones which have become stones. Fossils have taught us a lot about these great animals of the past.

What are fossils?

They are ...

- 1) [-]plant life
- 2) [-]national Parks in Utah
- 3) [-]plant eaters
- 4) [-]large shallow seas
- 5) [+]stones which were once bones

**150. Choose the proper question to the sentence or text.**

Dinosaurs lived on the earth for 135 million years. They appeared 200 million years ago, and they disappeared 65 million years ago. They were the largest animals ever to live on earth, and they ruled the earth for a very long period of time. Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Africa, and in Europe. During that time, the land in North America was under a large, shallow sea. Why did dinosaurs die out? Nobody knows for sure. Probably a change in the climate made serious problems for them. About 70 million years ago, the Rocky Mountains formed in North America. The plant life and the weather changed. Perhaps the dinosaurs couldn't change fast enough. People who like dinosaurs can see fossils in Dinosaurs National Park. This park is in Utah and Colorado. Fossils are bones which have become stones. Fossils have taught us a lot about these great animals of the past.

- 1) [-]Why do you like to read books about stones?
- 2) [-]Where is North America?
- 3) [-]The Earth had many animals many years ago, didn't it?
- 4) [+]What have fossils in Dinosaurs National park taught us a lot about?
- 5) [-]Water helps us not to forget Dinosaurs, doesn't it?

**151. Complete the sentence.**

Dinosaurs lived on the earth for 135 million years. They appeared 200 million years ago, and they disappeared 65 million years ago. They were the largest animals ever to live on earth, and they ruled the earth for a very long period of time. Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Africa, and in Europe. During that time, the land in North America was under a large, shallow sea. Why did dinosaurs die out? Nobody knows for sure. Probably a change in the climate made serious problems for them. About 70 million years ago, the Rocky Mountains formed in North America. The plant life and the weather changed. Perhaps the dinosaurs couldn't change fast enough. People who like dinosaurs can see fossils in Dinosaurs National Park. This park is in Utah and Colorado. Fossils are bones which have become stones. Fossils have taught us a lot about these great animals of the past.

They were the largest animals ... to live on earth.

- 1) [+]ever
- 2) [-]never
- 3) [-]before
- 4) [-]already
- 5) [-]yet

**152. Complete the sentence.**

Dinosaurs lived on the earth for 135 million years. They appeared 200 million years ago, and they disappeared 65 million years ago. They were the largest animals ever to live on earth, and they ruled the earth for a very long period of time. Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Africa, and in Europe. During that time, the land in North America was under a large, shallow sea. Why did dinosaurs die out? Nobody knows for sure. Probably a change in the climate made serious problems for them. About 70 million years ago, the Rocky Mountains formed in North America. The plant life and the weather changed. Perhaps the dinosaurs couldn't change fast enough. People who like dinosaurs can see fossils in Dinosaurs National Park. This park is in Utah and Colorado. Fossils are bones which have become stones. Fossils have taught us a lot about these great animals of the past.

Probably the ... climate made serious problems for them.

- 1) [-]decision
- 2) [-]appointment
- 3) [-]forecast
- 4) [+]changing
- 5) [-]control

**153. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

Dinosaurs lived on the earth for 135 million years. They appeared 200 million years ago, and they disappeared 65 million years ago. They were the largest animals ever to live on earth, and they ruled the earth for a very long period of time. Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Africa, and in Europe. During that time, the land in North America was under a large, shallow sea. Why did dinosaurs die out? Nobody knows for sure. Probably a change in the climate made serious problems for them. About 70 million years ago, the Rocky Mountains formed in North America. The plant life and the weather changed. Perhaps the dinosaurs couldn't change fast enough. People who like dinosaurs can see fossils in Dinosaurs National Park. This park is in Utah and Colorado. Fossils are bones which have become stones. Fossils have taught us a lot about these great animals of the past.

People who like dinosaurs can see fossils ... .

- 1) [-]in the nearest park
- 2) [+]in Dinosaurs National Park
- 3) [-]at a drugstore
- 4) [-]at the disco
- 5) [-]in the water

**154. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

Dinosaurs lived on the earth for 135 million years. They appeared 200 million years ago, and they disappeared 65 million years ago. They were the largest animals ever to live on earth, and they ruled the earth for a very long period of time. Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Africa, and in Europe. During that time, the land in North America was under a large, shallow sea. Why did dinosaurs die out? Nobody knows for sure. Probably a change in the climate made serious problems for them. About 70 million years ago, the Rocky Mountains formed in North America. The plant life and the weather changed. Perhaps the dinosaurs couldn't change fast enough. People who like dinosaurs can see fossils in Dinosaurs National Park. This park is in Utah and Colorado. Fossils are bones which have become stones. Fossils have taught us a lot about these great animals of the past.

Dinosaurs died out probably because of ... .

- 1) [-]lack of food
- 2) [-]their size
- 3) [-]their nature
- 4) [-]people's love
- 5) [+]the changing climate

**155. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

The origin of men's coats buttoning left over right and a woman's right over left, goes back to the days when swords were commonly worn. A gentleman offered his left arm to a lady thus leaving his right arm free to defend her in case of attack. She put her right arm through his left arm, and each placed the free arm in to the openings of their coats for warmth. This, also, is the explanation of why a bridegroom leaves the church after his wedding with his bride on his left arm - again to defend her from attack by possible jealous rivals.

- 1) [-]The way of buttoning.
- 2) [-]Coat buttons.
- 3) [-]Bridegrooms.
- 4) [-]A Gentleman and His Lady.
- 5) [+]Why we button the way we do.



**156. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The origin of men's coats buttoning left over right and a woman's right over left, goes back to the days when swords were commonly worn. A gentleman offered his left arm to a lady thus leaving his right arm free to defend her in case of attack. She put her right arm through his left arm, and each placed the free arm in to the openings of their coats for warmth. This, also, is the explanation of why a bridegroom leaves the church after his wedding with his bride on his left arm - again to defend her from attack by possible jealous rivals.

Which sentence is not true to the text?

- 1) [-]Long, long ago to wear swords was a common thing.
- 2) [-]A lady was offered the left arm by the gentleman she was walking with.
- 3) [+]A bridegroom has his bride on his right arm when leaving the church after his wedding.
- 4) [-]Nowadays men's coats are buttoned left over right.
- 5) [-]A gentleman left his right arm free to defend his lady in case of attack.

**157. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

The origin of men's coats buttoning left over right and a woman's right over left, goes back to the days when swords were commonly worn. A gentleman offered his left arm to a lady thus leaving his right arm free to defend her in case of attack. She put her right arm through his left arm, and each placed the free arm in to the openings of their coats for warmth. This, also, is the explanation of why a bridegroom leaves the church after his wedding with his bride on his left arm - again to defend her from attack by possible jealous rivals.

In the text word «button» means ...

- 1) [-]a pretty chain or ring you wear on your arm
- 2) [-]a small bead for necklace
- 3) [-]a small knob on the radio
- 4) [+]a round fastening on clothes
- 5) [-]the outer garment with sleeves

**158. Complete the sentence.**

We use both words and gestures to express our feelings, but the problem is that words and gestures can be interpreted in different ways. A smile means the same thing in any language. So does laughter or crying. Animals show the same feeling too. For example, dogs, tigers and humans show their teeth when they are angry. Fear is another emotion shown in the same way all over the world. In Chinese and in English a phrase like «he went pale» suggests that the man is greatly afraid. However a phrase «he opened his eyes wide» suggests anger in Chinese whereas in English surprise. In Chinese surprise is described in a phrase like «they stretched out their tongues», which in its turn is very insulting in English. Disgust, contempt and suffering are the most different emotions for people everywhere either to recognize or to express.

In English the phrase «he opened his eyes wide» means ...

- 1) [-]unhappiness
- 2) [+]surprise
- 3) [-]anger
- 4) [-]fear
- 5) [-]disgust

**159. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

We use both words and gestures to express our feelings, but the problem is that words and gestures can be interpreted in different ways. A smile means the same thing in any language. So does laughter or crying. Animals show the same feeling too. For example, dogs, tigers and humans show their teeth when they are angry. Fear is another emotion shown in the same way all over the world. In Chinese and in English a phrase like «he went pale» suggests that the man is greatly afraid. However a phrase «he opened his eyes wide» suggests anger in Chinese whereas in English surprise. In Chinese surprise is described in a phrase like «they stretched out their tongues», which in its turn is very insulting in English. Disgust, contempt and suffering are the most different emotions for people everywhere either to recognise or to express.

In Chinese the phrase «they stretched out their tongues» means ...

- 1) [-]anger
- 2) [-]fear
- 3) [+]surprise
- 4) [-]contempt
- 5) [-]happiness

**160. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

We use both words and gestures to express our feelings, but the problem is that words and gestures can be interpreted in different ways. A smile means the same thing in any language. So does laughter or crying. Animals show the same feeling too. For example, dogs, tigers and humans show their teeth when they are angry. Fear is another emotion shown in the same way all over the world. In Chinese and in English a phrase like «he went pale» suggests that the man is greatly afraid. However a phrase «he opened his eyes wide» suggests anger in Chinese whereas in English surprise. In Chinese surprise is described in a phrase like «they stretched out their tongues», which in its turn is very insulting in English. Disgust, contempt and suffering are the most different emotions for people everywhere either to recognize or to express.

According to the passage when animals are angry, they ...

- 1) [-]attack people
- 2) [+]show their teeth
- 3) [-]attack each other
- 4) [-]beg people to feed them
- 5) [-]run uncontrollably

**161. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

We use both words and gestures to express our feelings, but the problem is that words and gestures can be interpreted in different ways. A smile means the same thing in any language. So does laughter or crying. Animals show the same feeling too. For example, dogs, tigers and humans show their teeth when they are angry. Fear is another emotion shown in the same way all over the world. In Chinese and in English a phrase like «he went pale» suggests that the man is greatly afraid. However a phrase «he opened his eyes wide» suggests anger in Chinese whereas in English surprise. In Chinese surprise is described in a phrase like «they stretched out their tongues», which in its turn is very insulting in English. Disgust, contempt and suffering are the most different emotions for people everywhere either to recognize or to express.

The word "contempt" most nearly means ...

- 1) [-]gratitude
- 2) [+]scorn
- 3) [-]kindness
- 4) [-]decency
- 5) [-]joy

**162. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

We use both words and gestures to express our feelings, but the problem is that words and gestures can be interpreted in different ways. A smile means the same thing in any language. So does laughter or crying. Animals show the same feeling too. For example, dogs, tigers and humans show their teeth when they are angry. Fear is another emotion shown in the same way all over the world. In Chinese and in English a phrase like «he went pale» suggests that the man is greatly afraid. However a phrase «he opened his eyes wide» suggests anger in Chinese whereas in English surprise. In Chinese surprise is described in a phrase like «they stretched out their tongues», which in its turn is very insulting in English. Disgust, contempt and suffering are the most different emotions for people everywhere either to recognize or to express. Which is the opposite meaning of the word «pale» according to the text.

- 1) [-]dark
- 2) [-]white
- 3) [-]red
- 4) [+]colorful
- 5) [-]angry

**163. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The Mayas is a lost civilization which had a highly developed system of government and agriculture. They were also wonderful engineers capable of moving huge blocks of stone for long distances, cutting them into precise shapes and sizes, building temples and pyramids. Although the Mayas knew about the wheel, they never used it. What is more surprising is that they suddenly abandoned many of their cities and built new ones in the jungle. Some time around AD 900 Mayan civilization collapsed. By the year 1200, their capital turned into a desert. There were different hypotheses for their sudden disappearance. All we really know is that when the first Europeans appeared on their coast in 1517, this mysterious culture was only a memory. By which of the following can the word «hypothesis» best be replaced?

- 1) [-]event
- 2) [+]theory
- 3) [-]discussion
- 4) [-]myth
- 5) [-]reason

**164. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The Mayas is a lost civilization which had a highly developed system of government and agriculture. They were also wonderful engineers capable of moving huge blocks of stone for long distances, cutting them into precise shapes and sizes, building temples and pyramids. Although the Mayas knew about the wheel, they never used it. What is more surprising is that they suddenly abandoned many of their cities and built new ones in the jungle. Some time around AD 900 Mayan civilization collapsed. By the year 1200, their capital turned into a desert. There were different hypotheses for their sudden disappearance. All we really know is that when the first Europeans appeared on their coast in 1517, this mysterious culture was only a memory. According to the passage why did the Mayas suddenly abandon their cities?

- 1) [-]They saw invaders approaching.
- 2) [-]They were frightened by wild animals.
- 3) [+]It's still a mystery for mankind.
- 4) [-]They preferred to live in the jungle rather than in cities.
- 5) [-]They decided to sail to Europe.

**165. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The Mayas is a lost civilization which had a highly developed system of government and agriculture. They were also wonderful engineers capable of moving huge blocks of stone for long distances, cutting them into precise shapes and sizes, building temples and pyramids. Although the Mayas knew about the wheel, they never used it. What is more surprising is that they suddenly abandoned many of their cities and built new ones in the jungle. Some time around AD 900 Mayan civilization collapsed. By the year 1200, their capital turned into a desert. There were different hypotheses for their sudden disappearance. All we really know is that when the first Europeans appeared on their coast in 1517, this mysterious culture was only a memory. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

- 1) [-]The Mayas had contracts with visitors from space.
- 2) [-]The Mayas came from another planet.
- 3) [-]The Mayas developed an accurate system of measuring time.
- 4) [-]The Mayas never developed a proper resistance to diseases.
- 5) [+]The Mayas were able to construct beautiful buildings.

**166. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The Mayas is a lost civilization which had a highly developed system of government and agriculture. They were also wonderful engineers capable of moving huge blocks of stone for long distances, cutting them into precise shapes and sizes, building temples and pyramids. Although the Mayas knew about the wheel, they never used it. What is more surprising is that they suddenly abandoned many of their cities and built new ones in the jungle. Some time around AD 900 Mayan civilization collapsed. By the year 1200, their capital turned into a desert. There were different hypotheses for their sudden disappearance. All we really know is that when the first Europeans appeared on their coast in 1517, this mysterious culture was only a memory. Which of the following is not true?

- 1) [+]The Mayas were the first to use the wheel.
- 2) [-]This civilization disappeared in the 10th century.
- 3) [-]Their capital was turned into a desert.
- 4) [-]The first oversea settlers learned about the Mayas 3 centuries late.
- 5) [-]There were probably serious reasons for the Mayas to flee.

**167. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The Mayas is a lost civilization which had a highly developed system of government and agriculture. They were also wonderful engineers capable of moving huge blocks of stone for long distances, cutting them into precise shapes and sizes, building temples and pyramids. Although the Mayas knew about the wheel, they never used it. What is more surprising is that they suddenly abandoned many of their cities and built new ones in the jungle. Some time around AD 900 Mayan civilization collapsed. By the year 1200, their capital turned into a desert. There were different hypotheses for their sudden disappearance. All we really know is that when the first Europeans appeared on their coast in 1517, this mysterious culture was only a memory. How did the Mayas manage to build gigantic constructions?

- 1) [-]The Europeans helped them.
- 2) [-]They had highly developed imagination.

- 3) [-]They had a powerful protector.
- 4) [+]They possessed advanced knowledge in engineering.
- 5) [-]They were under the patronage of their gods.

**168. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The Mayas is a lost civilization which had a highly developed system of government and agriculture. They were also wonderful engineers capable of moving huge blocks of stone for long distances, cutting them into precise shapes and sizes, building temples and pyramids. Although the Mayas knew about the wheel, they never used it. What is more surprising is that they suddenly abandoned many of their cities and built new ones in the jungle. Some time around AD 900 Mayan civilization collapsed. By the year 1200, their capital turned into a desert. There were different hypotheses for their sudden disappearance. All we really know is that when the first Europeans appeared on their coast in 1517, this mysterious culture was only a memory.

What is the most astonishing thing about the Mayas?

- 1) [-]They had never heard about the wheel.
- 2) [-]They were bad farmers but excellent builders.
- 3) [-]They captured other cities.
- 4) [-]They rebuilt their cities after an earthquake.
- 5) [+]They suddenly abandoned their cities.

**169. Complete the dialogue.**

A: Excuse me, Barbara! I'm sorry to trouble you, but I'm afraid I have a problem.

B: ..., Ann?

A: The thing is, I need to go to the doctor's and my car won't start. I wonder if I could borrow yours.

B: ...

A: Thank you very much.

- 1) [+]What's the matter/Of course, you can
- 2) [-]Shall we leave/All right
- 3) [-]Do you know/No, it's impossible
- 4) [-]Would you like it/Sure
- 5) [-]What happened/I need it myself

**170. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Who is the text about?

The British monarchy is hereditary: it passes from the monarch to the eldest son. If the monarch has no living son, the throne passes to the eldest daughter. The wife of king becomes a queen, but the husband of a queen doesn't take the title of king. The monarch – the King or Queen – is Head of State in Britain. As head of the government, the Queen invites the leader of the winning party in a General Election to form a government and pass laws in her name; she opens Parliament, and she dissolves Parliament before the next election. However, she cannot be a member of any political party, nor can she vote in an election. The monarch must sign all Acts of Parliament. The monarch is the Supreme Governor of the Church and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In fact she has great power in theory, but not in practice.

- 1) [-]The King.
- 2) [-]The Queen.
- 3) [-]The Prince.
- 4) [+]The monarch
- 5) [-]The Prime Minister

**171. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Which sentence is not true?

In Britain compulsory education begins at 5, and children attend primary school until they are 11. Normally the primary school is divided into Infants (5-7) and Juniors (7-11). During this time each class of children is taught by one teacher a whole year and this teacher takes them for all subjects. At the age of 11 most children go to a comprehensive school, where they stay until they are 16. Nobody is allowed to leave school until they are 16. Some parents, who do not want their children to go a comprehensive, pay to send their children to independent schools. Independent schools for pupils aged 11 to 19 are known as «public» schools – but they are private and receive no state funding.

- 1) [-]In Britain children go to school at 5.
- 2) [-]They may not leave school until they are 16.
- 3) [-]In primary schools one teacher takes each class of children for all subjects.
- 4) [+]Parents pay to send their children to a comprehensive school.
- 5) [-]A comprehensive school and a «public» school are different kinds of secondary schools.

**172. Choose the sentence which best gives the meaning of the given one.**

She would eat nothing but chocolate.

- 1) [-]She eats chocolate but doesn't like it.
- 2) [-]She ate chocolate and didn't like it.
- 3) [+]She ate only chocolate.
- 4) [-]She ate everything but chocolate.
- 5) [-]She didn't eat anything, not even the chocolate.

**173. Choose the sentence which best gives the meaning of the given one.**

Mother is afraid she has lost her keys.

- 1) [-]Mother always loses her keys.
- 2) [+]Mother thinks that her keys have been lost.
- 3) [-]Mother is worried in case she loses her keys.
- 4) [-]Mother lost her keys and she's afraid to tell anyone.
- 5) [-]When mother is afraid she always loses her keys.

**174. Choose the best answer.**

Brian has never visited France, has he?

- 1) [-]Yes, he hasn't. But he hopes.
- 2) [-]Yes, he has. But he hopes to.
- 3) [-]No, he has. But he doesn't hope to.
- 4) [+]No, he hasn't. But he hopes to.
- 5) [-]Yes, he hasn't. And doesn't hope.

**175. Choose the best answer.**

Could you lend me your book for some days?

- 1) [-]Certainly. I need it myself.
- 2) [+]I'm afraid not. I need it myself.
- 3) [-]Why, you could lend it to me too.
- 4) [-]I'd love to. I took it from Jane.
- 5) [-]You are welcome. It's a library book.

**176. Complete the dialogue.**

- Hello, Dolly, how are you?
- ..., thank you, and you?
- ... indeed. I've got a cold. I feel more dead than alive.
- 1) [-]Not bad/Fine
  - 2) [-]Fine/Not bad
  - 3) [-]So-so/Excellent
  - 4) [+]Fine/Very bad
  - 5) [-]Very bad/Fine

**177. Complete the dialogue.**

- I say, what do you think of modern films?
- In general, they are not bad. But I don't like horror films.
- ... . You can't sleep after seeing them.
- ... . That's why I never see them in the evening.
- 1) [-]I too/Nonsense
  - 2) [-]So do I/Right
  - 3) [+]Neither do I/You are right
  - 4) [-]Neither do you/Yes
  - 5) [-]I don't like them either/You don't say so

**178. Choose the sentence expressing the main idea of the text.**

A dying man was asked to forgive his neighbor. The man said: «Let it be, if I die, I'll forgive him, but if I don't, I'll show him what's what».

- 1) [-]The man forgave his neighbor.
- 2) [-]His neighbor was forgiven.
- 3) [+]The man couldn't forgive his neighbor unless he died.
- 4) [-]The man showed his neighbor what was what.
- 5) [-]The man didn't want to die.

**179. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

A painter drawing the portrait of a lady noticed that when he was working on her face she was trying to make her mouth smaller by pursing it. «Do not put yourself to so much trouble, dear madam!» exclaimed the painter, «Don't purse your pretty lips. To please you I can draw your face without any mouth at all».

- 1) [-]A Rich Lady.
- 2) [-]A Lady's Portrait.
- 3) [-]A Painter at Work.
- 4) [-]The Lady's Small Mouth.
- 5) [+]The Painter's Humorous Promise.

**180. Choose the sentence expressing the main idea of the text.**

During the performance a man in the pit was much annoyed by a young couple next to him who kept on whispering. «Excuse me, sir» - he said, «but I can't hear a word that is being said». «I like that!» exclaimed the talkative young man. «It is no business of yours, sir, what I am telling my wife».

- 1) [-]The man didn't like play.
- 2) [-]The young man was very talkative.
- 3) [-]The young man got angry.
- 4) [-]The performance was not interesting.
- 5) [+]The young man didn't understand what the man meant.

**181. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

The captain of the ship calls out: «Who is below?». A ship's boy answers: «It's me, it's Billy, sir» «What are you doing there, Billy?» «I am doing ... nothing, sir». «Is Tom there?» «Yes, sir, here I am». «What on earth are you doing there?» «I am helping Billy, sir».

- 1) [-]The captain
- 2) [-]A Voyage
- 3) [-]Billy
- 4) [+]Two busy boys
- 5) [-]Tom

**182. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

A.B. Nobel, a Swedish inventor, gave most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to the individuals and organizations who had achieved the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year, in the field of chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and international peace. In 1969 a prize for economics was added by Central Bank of Sweden. All candidates for the prizes are selected by the Royal Swedish Academy, and by the Norwegian Nobel Committee. The prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10 with the king of Sweden officiating a tribute to Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each prize includes a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award of about one million dollars.

What is this text about?

- 1) [-]A.B. Nobel
- 2) [+]The Nobel prizes
- 3) [-]Contributions
- 4) [-]Nobel's family
- 5) [-]Literature

**183. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

A.B. Nobel, a Swedish inventor, gave most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to the individuals and organizations who had achieved the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year, in the field of chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and international peace. In 1969 a prize for economics was added by Central Bank of Sweden. All candidates for the prizes are selected by the Royal Swedish Academy, and by the Norwegian Nobel Committee. The prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on

December 10 with the king of Sweden officiating a tribute to Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each prize includes a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award of about one million dollars.

How often are the Nobel prizes awarded?

- 1) [-]five times a year
- 2) [+]once a year
- 3) [-]twice a year
- 4) [-]once every two years
- 5) [-]once a month

**184. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

A.B. Nobel, a Swedish inventor, gave most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to the individuals and organizations who had achieved the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year, in the field of chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and international peace. In 1969 a prize for economics was added by Central Bank of Sweden. All candidates for the prizes are selected by the Royal Swedish Academy, and by the Norwegian Nobel Committee. The prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10 with the king of Sweden officiating a tribute to Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each prize includes a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award of about one million dollars.

Why are the prizes awarded on December 10?

- 1) [-]It is a tribute to the king of Sweden.
- 2) [-]It is selected by the academy.
- 3) [-]This date was established in his will.
- 4) [-]The central bank of Sweden was organized on that day.
- 5) [+]A. Nobel died on that day.

**185. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

A.B. Nobel, a Swedish inventor, gave most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to the individuals and organizations who had achieved the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year, in the field of chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and international peace. In 1969 a prize for economics was added by Central Bank of Sweden. All candidates for the prizes are selected by the Royal Swedish Academy, and by the Norwegian Nobel Committee. The prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10 with the king of Sweden officiating a tribute to Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each prize includes a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award of about one million dollars.

A. Nobel prize would not be given to ...

- 1) [-]an author who wrote a novel
- 2) [-]a doctor who discovered a vaccine
- 3) [+]a composer who wrote a symphony
- 4) [-]a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement
- 5) [-]a person who ended a war

**186. Complete the dialogue.**

- We had a lovely holiday.

- ...

- 1) [-]Were you?
- 2) [-]Has you?
- 3) [+]Did you?
- 4) [-]Have you?
- 5) [-]Do you?

**187. Complete the dialogue.**

- Do you mind if we stop by the post office? I have to mail these letters and I don't have any stamps.

- ...

- 1) [-]We have to find a mail-box to mail the letter.
- 2) [-]Give my stamps to her as she wants to stick them.
- 3) [-]Here it is. It is very delicious.
- 4) [+]Oh, I have some, we don't need to go all the way to the post-office.
- 5) [-]Oh, you can take them in the theatre.

**188. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

It is a problem. The University is closed, you don't have a computer at home and you need to finish some research. What can you do? The answer may be a cybercafé, a new kind of cafe opening up all over the UK. They offer the usual selection of food and drink but are also equipped with computers for their customers to use. As well as continuing your research project until late in the evening you can book a computer and browse on the internet exploring all the information and services available. For a small charge, international students can also get an e-mail address and use the cafe as a post office.

What is this text about?

- 1) [-]computers
- 2) [-]e-mail
- 3) [-]internet
- 4) [+]cybercafé
- 5) [-]address

**189. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

It is a problem. The University is closed, you don't have a computer at home and you need to finish some research. What can you do? The answer may be a cybercafé, a new kind of cafe opening up all over the UK. They offer the usual selection of food and drink but are also equipped with computers for their customers to use. As well as continuing your research project until late in the evening you can book a computer and blows on the internet exploring all the information and services available. For a small charge, international students can also get an e-mail address and use the cafe as a post office.

Messages sent electronically via computers are ...

- 1) [-]air-mails
- 2) [+]e-mail
- 3) [-]surface-mails
- 4) [-]internet

- 5) [-]cables

**190. Complete the sentence.**

Their mother wanted to know ... .

- 1) [-]what is yours
- 2) [-]what could he do
- 3) [+]if that was Peter
- 4) [-]where had it come from
- 5) [-]if could he come

**191. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

This sport is very beautiful. It gives the sportsmen strength, rhythm and grace. The sportsmen do some exercises or dance to the music. They have skates and beautiful costumes on. What kind of sport is it?

- 1) [-]skating
- 2) [-]ice hockey
- 3) [-]skiing
- 4) [-]roller skating
- 5) [+]figure skating

**192. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

We live on the Earth. It is very, very big. There is a lot of water on the Earth. It is in rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. There are a lot of forests and fields and hills, mountains on the Earth. It is full of wonders.

- 1) [+]The Earth.
- 2) [-]The World.
- 3) [-]The Field.
- 4) [-]The Wonders.
- 5) [-]Hills.

**193. Complete the dialogue.**

John: What's for dinner, Mum? I'm so hungry.

Mother: ... .

- 1) [-]It doesn't matter.
- 2) [-]I don't like it.
- 3) [+]Fish soup.
- 4) [-]I'm thirsty.
- 5) [-]A pair of shoes.

**194. Complete the dialogue.**

- Have you been to Canada?

- ... .

- 1) [-]It's fine, if you go there.
- 2) [+]No, I haven't yet.
- 3) [-]Yes, please.
- 4) [-]I like to travel.
- 5) [-]Thank you.

**195. Choose the sentence which best gives the meaning of the given one.**

It is necessary to have a doctor's prescription in order to buy most medicine in the United States.

- 1) [-]In the United States, medicine must be bought with prescriptions instead of money.
- 2) [-]In most of the states, doctors give prescriptions for medicine.
- 3) [+]Most medicine cannot be bought without a prescription in the United States.
- 4) [-]In the United States, most doctors give prescriptions for medicine.
- 5) [-]In the United States, most doctors buy medicine with prescriptions.

**196. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

Although dinosaurs have long captured man's imagination, no human ever saw one. For over one hundred million years dinosaurs roamed the earth, but for some unknown reason, they perished seventy millions years ago, years before man appeared. There are several theories as to why the giants disappeared. Some scientists believe that the earth became too cold; others believe that it became too dry; still others argue that smaller mammals ate the dinosaur eggs before they had an opportunity to hatch. Whatever the reason, their great bodies sank into the mud where slowly the bones, teeth, and even the skin became fossilized. Today huge stone footprints and enormous skeletal structures are the only record we have of their mysterious existence.

- 1) [-]Kinds of Dinosaurs
- 2) [-]Scientists are Worried
- 3) [-]The Origin of Dinosaurs
- 4) [+]The Disappearance of Dinosaur
- 5) [-]The Life of Dinosaurs

**197. Complete the dialogue.**

- Why don't you travel by air?

- ... .

- 1) [-]Oh, I always get angry.
- 2) [-]Oh, I've never seen.
- 3) [+]Oh, I always get sick.
- 4) [-]Oh, I've heard a lot about it.
- 5) [-]Oh, I can imagine it.

**198. Complete the dialogue.**

- ... .

- Wait, Harry. You'll have it soon. But first, look at those traffic lights. Do you know their meaning?

- ... .

- 1) [-]Perhaps you'll give me a seat. / Sure. They are beside a church.
- 2) [-]I am going to plant seeds under the tree of course. / They're out of order.
- 3) [-]Bill, I want to go by a taxi. / No doubt. I'm a telegraph office.
- 4) [-]I've given you some money this month. / Oh, yes. They are wonderful.
- 5) [+]Oh, Mum. A lot of my friends have bicycles and they ride to school on them. / I do. Red is «Stop», green is «Go», yellow is «Go very quickly».

**199. Read the passage and choose the appropriate title.**

In the Himalayas people cut down forests simply because there are a lot of people who need firewood to keep warm. And so they cut down huge hillsides. This leaves fertile Himalayan hills naked, unprotected from the heavy rains. The trees were umbrellas, and now the rain washes out the good soil, which ends up as mud a thousand miles away in the channels of the river Ganges.

- 1) [-]Fertile Himalayan Hills
- 2) [+]Human Beings Inflict the Nature
- 3) [-]A Huge Flood
- 4) [-]The Changing Weather
- 5) [-]Beautiful Trees

**200. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

What greeting did the passengers on the ship Mayflower receive when they landed on the coast of America in 1620? Being passed the vast ocean they had no friends to welcome them nor inns to entertain or refresh their weather-beaten bodies; nor houses or much less towns to repair to ...

- 1) [+]warm
- 2) [-]amazing
- 3) [-]cordial
- 4) [-]sincere
- 5) [-]hostile

**201. Choose the best answer.**

Tom and Jack were on their way to a lake in the mountains. They had to cross a small river. The river had become deeper after the rain. Tom went first. As the stones were wet, Tom fell into the water. As the water was very fast, he asked Jack for help.

What do you think Jack did?

- 1) [+]He jumped into the water after Tom.
- 2) [-]He pushed Tom into the water.
- 3) [-]He reached the mountain and helped him.
- 4) [-]He jumped from the chair to help him.
- 5) [-]He told Tom to pick up a stone.

**202. Read the passage and complete the sentence.**

Kate and little Ann are in their room. A terrible storm is blowing outside. Kate is looking through the window. She can see a big tree on the ground. She says: « ... »

- 1) [+]What a strong wind!
- 2) [-]How brightly the sun is shining.
- 3) [-]It is a nice day, isn't it?
- 4) [-]What a terrible rain!
- 5) [-]We all like stormy weather.

**203. Complete the sentence.**

It's wrong for a pupil ...

- 1) [-]their not homework to do
- 2) [+]not to do their homework
- 3) [-]for not doing their homework
- 4) [-]be not doing their homework
- 5) [-]them to be done their homework

**204. Complete the sentence.**

If you see ... call the police, please.

- 1) [-]anybody to force the door
- 2) [-]the door forcing anyone
- 3) [+]anybody forcing the door
- 4) [-]anybody's door by forcing
- 5) [-]the door forced anyone

**205. Complete the dialogue.**

A. ... anything special this weekend?

B. No, not really.

A. Well, I am going to Wales on Friday. Would you like to come?

B. Yes, I'd love to. Wait a minute. Let me look at my diary. I'm afraid I won't be able to come. I ... John at six.

- 1) [-]Do you do/will meet
- 2) [+]Are you doing/am meeting
- 3) [-]Did you do/would meet
- 4) [-]Have you done/meet
- 5) [-]Are you doing/met

**206. Complete the dialogue.**

A poor man knocked at the door of a house, asking for some bread or some money.

- Madam, can you give me anything?

- My good man, I have no money at all but if there is anything to sew or mend, I can do it for you.
- Madam, if you can't give me anything, and if you are kind enough to do something for me, here's a button. Please ... .
  - 1) [-]bake a loaf of bread.
  - 2) [-]give me some change.
  - 3) [-]treat me with dinner.
  - 4) [+]sew a pair of trousers on it.
  - 5) [-]install it on the bell.

**207. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Paris was founded as a small settlement on the left bank of the River Seine. It was declared a capital city in 987. Paris has remained the capital city throughout the long history of France. The crowning of Philip II, who was in power from 1180 to 1223, was the beginning of the best periods in the history of Paris. The construction of the Louvre started, the University was founded in 1215 and the Cathedral of Paris was under construction. There are many historical monuments, buildings and bridges crossing the River Seine. One is the Alexander III bridge, built in 1900, named after Alexander III whose son, Nicholas II, opened the bridge.

What is the main topic of the passage?

- 1) [-]The crowning of Philip II.
- 2) [-]The construction of the Louvre.
- 3) [-]Sights of Paris.
- 4) [-]Paris's bridges.
- 5) [+]The history of Paris.

**208. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Paris was founded as a small settlement on the left bank of the River Seine. It was declared a capital city in 987. Paris has remained the capital city throughout the long history of France. The crowning of Philip II, who was in power from 1180 to 1223, was the beginning of the best periods in the history of Paris. The construction of the Louvre started, the University was founded in 1215 and the Cathedral of Paris was under construction. There are many historical monuments, buildings and bridges crossing the River Seine. One is the Alexander III bridge, built in 1900, named after Alexander III whose son, Nicholas II, opened the bridge.

Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

- 1) [-]Paris waged wars against many countries.
- 2) [-]The Seine is the main artery of the city.
- 3) [-]Philip II was crowned in the Cathedral.
- 4) [-]Many tourists admire the sights of Paris.
- 5) [+]Philip II ruled the country for 43 years.

**209. Choose the best answer.**

Al Xorezmiy was a great Uzbek scientist who was born in 783 in Khorezm. His full name was Abu Abdulloh Muhammad bin Muso. He did his researches in mathematics, astronomy and geography. He enriched the world's science with his scientific achievements. He wrote more than 20 works and some of them were translated into many languages of the world. The widely used term "algorithm" is the changed version of Al Xorezmiy name and the word "algebra" is the changed version of his famous book on mathematics "Aljabr".

Al Xorezmiy's contribution into the world's science is ... .

- 1) [-]his famous book "Aljabr" on astronomy.
- 2) [-]his famous books on geography.
- 3) [-]his translations into many languages of the world.
- 4) [+]his scientific achievements in mathematics, astronomy, geography.
- 5) [-]the terms connected with his name and his book "Aljabr".

**210. Complete the dialogue.**

- Good morning.
- Good morning. How are you today?
- Just fine, thanks. How are you?
- Wonderful. ... .
  - 1) [-]So
  - 2) [+]Things couldn't be better.
  - 3) [-]What's the matter?
  - 4) [-]How did you guess?
  - 5) [-]We'll see who is the best.

**211. Choose the best answer.**

- Do you like David?
- ... .
  - 1) [-]No, I can't get through to him
  - 2) [-]He is the black sheep of the family
  - 3) [-]Yes, he likes music
  - 4) [+]No, I don't get on with him
  - 5) [-]I take after him

**212. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

A child who gets ill or has an accident can miss weeks or months of school. Which may mean having to repeat the whole year. Now there is a special telephone system to help children keep up with their studies, while they recover from their setbacks. The system is called Tele-Class. And it's working in lots of places. In Oakland, California, for example, all the child needs is a telephone, a headset, the right textbook,



and a specially trained teacher like Mrs. Molly Steele. Mrs. Steele used to teach regular elementary school. But now she has a class of ten children.

Some ill at home, some in the hospital.

Every day she inserts a card into a special telephone and dials her students. Once they are all on the line, class begins. Not only can Mrs. Steele talk to the children, but they can talk among themselves. So they get a classroom atmosphere complete with discussions and question-and-answer sessions. They get 20 hours a week of education they would have missed before. Tele-class system permits ...

- 1) [-]to miss school when a pupil wants to.
- 2) [-]speak on the telephone to sick children.
- 3) [+]sick children to keep up with their studies.
- 4) [-]to have a telephone, a headset and a good teacher.
- 5) [-]to train teachers like Mrs. Molly Steele.

**213. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

A child who gets ill or has an accident can miss weeks or months of school.

Which may mean having to repeat the whole year.

Now there is a special telephone system to help children keep up with their studies, while they recover from their setbacks. The system is called Tele-Class. And it's working in lots of places. In Oakland, California, for example, all the child needs is a telephone, a headset, the right textbook, and a specially trained teacher like Mrs. Molly Steele. Mrs. Steele used to teach regular elementary school. But now she has a class of ten children. Some ill at home, some in the hospital. Every day she inserts a card into a special telephone and dials her students. Once they are all on the line, class begins. Not only can Mrs. Steele talk to the children, but they can talk among themselves. So they get a classroom atmosphere complete with discussions and question-and-answer sessions. They get 20 hours a week of education they would have missed before. To begin a lesson in the Tele-Class the teacher needs ...

- 1) [+]to gather all the pupils on the line.
- 2) [-]to visit each pupil at home.
- 3) [-]to send a message to the pupils.
- 4) [-]to put on a headset.
- 5) [-]to find the right textbooks.

**214. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

A child who gets ill or has an accident can miss weeks or months of school. Which may mean having to repeat the whole year.

Now there is a special telephone system to help children keep up with their studies, while they recover from their setbacks. The system is called Tele-Class. And it's working in lots of places. In Oakland, California, for example, all the child needs is a telephone, a headset, the right textbook, and a specially trained teacher like Mrs. Molly Steele. Mrs. Steele used to teach regular elementary school. But now she has a class of ten children. Some ill at home, some in the hospital. Every day she inserts a card into a special telephone and dials her students. Once they are all on the line, class begins. Not only can Mrs. Steele talk to the children, but they can talk among themselves. So they get a classroom atmosphere complete with discussions and question-and-answer sessions. They get 20 hours a week of education they would have missed before. The text is about ...

- 1) [+]Tele-class as a modern type of school.
- 2) [-]school comes to sick children.
- 3) [-]the system of education in the USA.
- 4) [-]learning is fun.
- 5) [-]discussions on the telephone.

**215. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The original inhabitants of Scotland were called Picts, a fierce Celtic people who were never conquered by the Romans. The Roman Emperor Hadrian built a wall – Hadrian's Wall - across the north of England in an attempt to keep Picts in Scotland. In the sixth century, the country was settled by the Scotia, a tribe from Ireland and later by Britons from Wales. Scotland and England remained separate and hostile countries until 1603, when James Stuart, the king of Scotland, became James I of England. Although both countries had the same monarch, they were still politically separate countries until 1707, when Scotland accepted rule by the British Parliament in Westminster.

The text is about ...

- 1) [+]the early history of Scotland
- 2) [-]the Roman Emperor Hadrian
- 3) [-]the Scottish kings' reign
- 4) [-]the political system of Scotland
- 5) [-]the British Parliament

**216. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The original inhabitants of Scotland were called Picts, a fierce Celtic people who were never conquered by the Romans. The Roman Emperor Hadrian built a wall – Hadrian's Wall - across the north of England in an attempt to keep Picts in Scotland. In the sixth century, the country was settled by the Scotia, a tribe from Ireland and later by Britons from Wales. Scotland and England remained separate and hostile countries until 1603, when James Stuart, the king of Scotland, became James I of England. Although both countries had the same monarch, they were still politically separate countries until 1707, when Scotland accepted rule by the British Parliament in Westminster. Hadrian's wall was built ...

- 1) [-]from the North to the South of England.
- 2) [-]by the Picts to keep the Romans from Scotland.
- 3) [-]in the sixth century by the Scotia.
- 4) [+]to protect England from the Picts.
- 5) [-]to separate Ireland from Scotland.

**217. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The original inhabitants of Scotland were called Picts, a fierce Celtic people who were never conquered by the Romans. The Roman Emperor Hadrian built a wall – Hadrian's Wall - across the north of England in an attempt to keep Picts in Scotland. In the sixth century, the country was settled by the Scoti, a tribe from Ireland and later by Britons from Wales. Scotland and England remained separate and hostile countries until 1603, when James Stuart, the king of Scotland, became James I of England. Although both countries had the same monarch, they were still politically separate countries until 1707, when Scotland accepted rule by the British Parliament in Westminster.

Scotland was first settled by ...

- 1) [-]the Scoti
- 2) [-]the Britons
- 3) [-]the Romans
- 4) [+]the Picts
- 5) [-]the Normans

**218. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

The original inhabitants of Scotland were called Picts, a fierce Celtic people who were never conquered by the Romans. The Roman Emperor Hadrian built a wall – Hadrian's Wall - across the north of England in an attempt to keep Picts in Scotland. In the sixth century, the country was settled by the Scoti, a tribe from Ireland and later by Britons from Wales. Scotland and England remained separate and hostile countries until 1603, when James Stuart, the king of Scotland, became James I of England. Although both countries had the same monarch, they were still politically separate countries until 1707, when Scotland accepted rule by the British Parliament in Westminster.

Scotland and England became politically united ...

- 1) [-]during the rule of James Stuart.
- 2) [-]in 1603, under the rule of James I.
- 3) [-]when they had the same monarch.
- 4) [-]when the Britons came from Wales.
- 5) [+]under the rule of the British Parliament.

**219. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821 and emigrated to New York City when she was 10. One day she found that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the 19th century. After writing many letters she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. She taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition. In 1849 after graduation from medical school she decided to continue her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to give up the idea. Upon returning to the US she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician in the US and founding her own hospital, she also, established the first medical school for women.

Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell become a surgeon?

- 1) [-]She wasn't admitted to medical school.
- 2) [-]She decided to continue her education in Paris.
- 3) [-]It was difficult for her to start a practice in the US.
- 4) [+]A serious eye infection made her abandon her dream of becoming a surgeon.
- 5) [-]She abandoned her dream of becoming a surgeon because of the high tuition.

**220. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821 and emigrated to New York City when she was 10. One day she found that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the 19th century. After writing many letters she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. She taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition. In 1849 after graduation from medical school she decided to continue her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to give up the idea. Upon returning to the US she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician in the US and founding her own hospital, she also, established the first medical school for women.

What fact nearly destroyed Elizabeth's chances of becoming a doctor?

- 1) [+]She was a woman.
- 2) [-]She wrote too many letters.
- 3) [-]She couldn't graduate from medical school.
- 4) [-]She couldn't establish her hospital.
- 5) [-]She became a surgeon.

**221. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821 and emigrated to New York City when she was 10. One day she found that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the 19th century. After writing many letters she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. She taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition. In 1849 after graduation from medical school she decided to continue her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to give up the idea. Upon returning to the US she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician in the US and founding her own hospital, she also, established the first medical school for

women.

This text is about Elizabeth's difficulties in ...

- 1) [-]emigrating to New York City.
- 2) [-]becoming a surgeon.
- 3) [-]founding a new hospital for women.
- 4) [-]establishing the first medical school for women.
- 5) [+]starting her own practice as she was a woman.

**222. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821 and emigrated to New York City when she was 10. One day she found that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the 19th century. After writing many letters she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. She taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition. In 1849 after graduation from medical school she decided to continue her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to give up the idea. Upon returning to the US she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician in the US and founding her own hospital, she also, established the first medical school for women.

How old was Elizabeth Blackwell when she opened the first hospital for women and children?

- 1) [-]38
- 2) [+]36
- 3) [-]24
- 4) [-]32
- 5) [-]28

**223. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336 in the village of Hojailgor near Shahrissyabs. His father was a rich man whose name was Amir Tara gay. His mother Teguna was a noble woman. Amir Temur was well educated in his family. He was strong and handsome. At his early age he was interested in State Affairs and military activities. He spent much time on military training and getting an education. His knowledge in geography, medicine, history and astronomy often astonished scientists.

In his youth he took part in the wars between various landowners and in one of the battles his hand and leg were wounded. His hand recovered but his leg remained lame. Still he took an active part in the fight of the Central Asian people for their freedom. He put an end to the battles between Khans and Beaks and established a powerful centralized state. He became a famous statesman and great leader of the Uzbek people. He was well-known all over the world as Great Tamerlane.

What made it possible for Amir Temur to establish a centralized state?

- 1) [-]his being from a rich family
- 2) [-]his getting a good education
- 3) [-]his taking part in the fight of the Uzbek people
- 4) [+]his ending the battles between Khans and Beaks
- 5) [-]his being well - known all over the world

**224. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336 in the village of Hojailgor near Shahrissyabs. His father was a rich man whose name was Amir Tara gay. His mother Teguna was a noble woman. Amir Temur was well educated in his family. He was strong and handsome. At his early age he was interested in State Affairs and military activities. He spent much time on military training and getting an education. His knowledge in geography, medicine, history and astronomy often astonished scientists.

In his youth he took part in the wars between various landowners and in one of the battles his hand and leg were wounded. His hand recovered but his leg remained lame. Still he took an active part in the fight of the Central Asian people for their freedom. He put an end to the battles between Khans and Beaks and established a powerful centralized state. He became a famous statesman and great leader of the Uzbek people. He was well-known all over the world as Great Tamerlane.

The text is about ...

- 1) [-]Amir Temur's childhood.
- 2) [+]Amir Temur and his activities.
- 3) [-]the Central Asian people.
- 4) [-]Amir Temur's establishing a powerful state.
- 5) [-]the wars between Khans and Beaks.

**225. Read the text and choose the appropriate answer.**

Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336 in the village of Hojailgor near Shahrissyabs. His father was a rich man whose name was Amir Tara gay. His mother Teguna was a noble woman. Amir Temur was well educated in his family. He was strong and handsome. At his early age he was interested in State Affairs and military activities. He spent much time on military training and getting an education. His knowledge in geography, medicine, history and astronomy often astonished scientists.

In his youth he took part in the wars between various landowners and in one of the battles his hand and leg were wounded. His hand recovered but his leg remained lame. Still he took an active part in the fight of the Central Asian people for their freedom. He put an end to the battles between Khans and Beaks and established a powerful centralized state. He became a famous statesman and great leader of the Uzbek people. He was well-known all over the world as Great Temurlane.

All of the following are true to the text except ...

- 1) [-]Amir Temur's parents were rich people.
- 2) [+]Amir Temur lived in the XIII century.
- 3) [-]He took a great interest in State affairs.
- 4) [-]His knowledge in history astonished scientists.
- 5) [-]He was a famous statesman and great leader.

1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *A teacher should always be strict.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph to describe your best friend. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph to explain the reasons why English is so popular language nowadays. Write 120-150 words.

**227. Task 1**

1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Organized travel is not as interesting as independent travel.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph to describe your family. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about what are the main reasons for choosing your future profession. Write 120-150 words.

**228. Task 1**

1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *It's important for high school students to study compulsory subjects, even if they don't see any need for them in the near future.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your hobbies. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about why must people know a foreign language.

**229. Task 1**

1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The most important thing in life is love.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your future profession. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about why has the problem of pollution become so important.

**230.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *University friends make the best friends.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your holidays. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about what must people do to end the pollution.

**231.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The most important thing in life is work.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your working day. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about why do we study a foreign language.

**232.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Travelling abroad helps to understand your own country.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your travelling. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about why positive atmosphere is important at work.

**233.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The most important thing in life is health.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your University. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about the career you would like to follow.

**234.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Having a computer at home will help You to get a better education.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about yourself. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph why it is important to know English.

**235.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *University friendship can't last forever.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your native town. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about how hobbies can sometimes change one's life.

**236.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The best things in life are free.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your days off. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about what hobbies do You have.

**237.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Technical progress is always harmful for the environment.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your working day. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about how does the Internet help to search for the useful information.

**238.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Playing sports helps to reduce stress.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about the role of the Internet. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about how can people reduce the pollution.

**239.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Only people who earn a lot of money are successful.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about Moscow. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about how hobbies can sometimes change one's life.

**240.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Travel broadens the mind.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about Russia. Write 120-150 words.

3. Write a paragraph about the career you would like to follow.

- 241.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Fast food is very popular among students. However, many experts consider fast food harmful to our health.* Write 120-150 words.  
 2. Write a paragraph about London. Write 120-150 words.  
 3. Write a paragraph about why must people know a foreign language.
- 242.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Exams are a fair way of testing students.* Write 120-150 words.  
 2. Write a paragraph about your future profession. Write 120-150 words.  
 3. Write a paragraph about why positive atmosphere is important at work.
- 243.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The Internet has become one of the most popular ways of communication. However, is it really as good as it seems to be?* Write 120-150 words.  
 2. Write a paragraph about your holidays. Write 120-150 words.  
 3. Write a paragraph about what hobbies do You have.
- 244.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *You are what You eat.* Write 120-150 words.  
 2. Write a paragraph about shopping. Write 120-150 words.  
 3. Write a paragraph about what makes a profession respected.
- 245.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Money makes a person happy.* Write 120-150 words.  
 2. Write a paragraph about health. Write 120-150 words.  
 3. Write a paragraph about what makes the best teacher.

### Говорение

#### Speaking

- 1. Take one minute to prepare a talk on the following subject.**  
**Take notes if you like and remember to include reasons and examples.**  
**You should then speak for between one and two minutes.**

Describe a beautiful place to visit in your country.

You should say:

where it is  
 how to get there  
 what there is to do when you are there  
 and explain why you recommend this place.

- 2. In 1 minute be ready to describe someone you know who is popular in your neighborhood.**

**You should say:**

- who this person is
- when you first met this person
- what sort of person he/she is

and explain why you think the person is popular.

- 3. Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.**

1. Do you think it's important to have good communication skills to do a job well? (Why? / Whynot?)
2. Some people think it is best to plan their lives carefully; others prefer to make spontaneous decisions. What is your opinion? (Why? / Whynot?)
3. Do you prefer to get the news from newspapers, television or the Internet? (Why?)

- 4. Give a talk on shopping.**

Remember to say:

- if it is fun for you to go shopping, why/why not
- if you prefer shopping on your own or with someone else, why
- if you prefer shopping in small shops or big supermarkets and department stores, why
- if you plan what things to buy before going shopping or just buy the things you see and like while shopping, why

You will have to talk for 2-2.5 minutes. The examiner will listen until you have finished.

Then she/he will ask you some questions.

- 5. You and your friend are discussing possibilities of arranging a farewell party for some exchange students who are going back home soon.**

Choose	one	of	the	following	options	that	both	of	you	like	most:
-					karaoke						bar
-				pleasure			boat				trip
-					institute						canteen
-	countryside										

- 6. Give a talk on shopping.**

Remember to say:

- why people can't do without shopping
- if shopping is more popular with boys or with girls, why
- who and where does most of the shopping in your family, why
- if shopping by the Internet will become the main way of buying things in the future, why/why not

You will have to talk for 2-2.5 minutes. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then she/he will ask you some questions.

**7. You and your English friend who is an exchange student at your school would like to do some sport together. You are discussing what sports club to join. You can choose from the following clubs:**

- swimming
- tennis
- chess
- basketball

Discuss all these possibilities and choose one of them you both like best.

**8. Give a talk on mobile phones.**

Remember to say:

- why many people choose to use mobile phones
- why some people are against mobile phones
- if it is a good idea to bring mobile phones to school, why/why not
- what other means of communication are popular nowadays, why

You will have to talk for 2-2.5 minutes. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then she/he will ask you some questions.

**9. It's summer. You and your English friend who has come to visit you are planning to go on a trip together.**

Discuss with her/him which of the following options you would be interested in and choose one you both like best:

- bus tour of 5 ancient Russian towns in 7 days
- seaside resort
- mountain resort
- sea voyage

You begin the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your English friend.

**10. Give a talk on famous people.**

Remember to say:

- what makes people famous (writers, singers, politicians, etc.)
- what famous people/person you like, and why
- where you prefer to get information about famous people from, and why
- if the life of a famous person is easy, and why/why not

You will have to talk for 2-2.5 minutes. The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then she/he will ask you some questions.

**11. Your school authorities are planning to introduce the following changes. Discuss their strong and weak points with your friend and choose the one both of you think should be introduced first.**

- a new school uniform
- one hour lunch break
- one day off school to study on your own
- one more PE (Physical Education) class

You begin the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your friend.

**12. Describe a restaurant that you enjoyed going to.**

You should say:

- where the restaurant was
- why you chose this restaurant
- what type of food you ate in this restaurant and explain why you enjoyed eating in this restaurant.

**13. Speak on the topic restaurant**

Why do you think people go to restaurants when they want to celebrate something?

Which are more popular in your country: fast food restaurants or traditional restaurants?

Why do you think that is?

Some people say that food in an expensive restaurant is always better than food in a cheap restaurant - would you agree?

**14. Describe a traditional meal in your country.**

You should say:

- what the meal is
- how it is prepared
- when it is usually eaten
- what, if any, is the significance of the meal and explain whether you enjoy the traditional food of your country.

**15. Describe something healthy you enjoy doing.**

You should say:

- what you do
- where you do it
- who you do it with and explain why you think doing this is healthy.

**16. Keeping fit and healthy**

What do most people do to keep fit in your country?

How important is it for people to do some regular physical exercise?

**Health and modern lifestyles**

Why do some people think that modern lifestyles are not healthy?

Why do some people choose to lead unhealthy lives?

Should individuals or governments be responsible for making people's lifestyle healthy?

What could be done to encourage people to live in a healthy way?

**17. Describe a competition (e.g. TV, college, work or sports competition) that you took part in.**

You should say:

- what kind of competition it was and how you found out about it
- what you had to do
- what the prizes were and explain why you chose to take part in this competition.

**18. Sporting competitions**

What are the advantages and disadvantages of intensive training for young sportspeople?

Some people think that competition leads to a better performance from sports stars. Others think it just makes players feel insecure.

What is your opinion?

Do you think that it is possible to become too competitive in sport? In what way?

**19. Describe a game or sport you enjoy playing.**

You should say:

- what kind of game or sport it is
- who you play it with
- where you play it and explain why you enjoy playing it.

**20. Children's games**

How have games changed from the time when you were a child?

Do you think this has been a positive change? Why?

Why do you think children like playing games?

How important do you think this is for children to play games?

**21. Describe a sports match which you saw and which you found enjoyable.**

You should say:

- what the sport was
- who was playing in this game
- where you watched it

and explain why you enjoyed watching the match so much.

**Sports on TV**

What kinds of sport do people in your country most often watch on TV? Why?

What do you think are the disadvantages of having a lot of coverage of sports on TV?

How do you think the broadcasting of sports on TV will change in the next 20 years?

**International sports competitions**

Why do you think international sports competitions (like the Football World Cup) are so popular?

What are the advantages and disadvantages to a country when it hosts a major international sports competition?

What should governments invest more in: helping their top sports people to win international competitions, or promoting sport for everyone? Why?

**22. Family similarities**

In what ways can people in a family be similar to each other?

Do you think that daughters are always more similar to mothers than to male relatives? What about sons and fathers?

In terms of personality, are people more influenced by their family or by their friends? In what ways?

**23. Describe a party that you enjoyed.**

You should say:

- whose party it was and what it was celebrating
- where the party was held and who went to it
- what people did during the party

and explain what you enjoyed about this party.

**Family parties**

What are the main reasons why people organize family parties in your country?

In some places people spend a lot of money on parties that celebrate special family events. Is this ever true in your country? Do you think this is a good trend or a bad trend?

Are there many differences between family parties and parties given by friends? Why do you think this is?

**Formal and informal parties**

What kind of formal parties are there?

In what ways do formal parties differ from informal ones?

How important is it for employers to organize parties for their employees during the working year?

Is this money well spent or is this a waste of company resources?

**24. Family celebrations**

What type of occasions are usually celebrated in your country?

How important is it for families to celebrate occasions together? Why?

Are family occasions as important today as they were for previous generations?

**Recent social changes**

How has the role of elderly people changed in recent times?

Who has more power and influence in the family today, young people or grandparents?

In the future, what kind of units or groups will people live in, do you think?

What are the advantages and disadvantages for grandparents of living in the same house as their children and grandchildren?

In what ways might the lives of elderly people be different in the future?

**25. Special occasions**

What type of occasions are usually celebrated in your country?

How important is it for people to celebrate occasions? Why?

Are family occasions as important today as they were for previous generations?

**National celebrations**

What kinds of national celebration do you have in your country?

Who tends to enjoy national celebrations more: young people or old people? Why?

Why do you think some people think that national celebrations are a waste of government money? Would you agree or disagree with this view? Why?

**26. Describe a festival that is important in your country.**

You should say

- when the festival occurs
- what people do during it
- whether you like it or not and explain why this festival is important.

**27. Purpose of festivals and celebrations**

Why do you think festivals are important events in the working year?

Would you agree that the original significance of festivals is often lost today? Is it good or bad, do you think?

Do you think that new festivals will be introduced in the future? What kind?

**Festivals and the media**

What role do the media play in festivals, do you think?

Do you think it's good or bad to watch festivals on TV? Why?

How may globalization affect different festivals around the world?

**28. Describe a present that someone gave you which you liked a lot.**

You should say:

- what the present was
- who gave it to you
- why the person gave you the present and explain why you liked that present a lot.

**29. Describe a special gift or present you gave someone.**

You should say:

- who you gave the gift to
- what the gift was
- where you got it from and explain why this gift was special.

Describe a present that someone gave you which you liked a lot.

You should say:

- what the present was
- who gave it to you
- why the person gave you the present and explain why you liked that present a lot.

**30. Giving gifts in families**

On what occasions do family members give gifts to each other?

Is giving gifts important in families?

How important is it to wrap presents in an attractive way?

Do people who receive a present open it straight away, or do they open it later? Why?

**Gift-giving in society**

On what occasions do people in your country usually give presents?

What situations in business are there when people might give gifts?

How important is gift-giving for a country's economy?

Do you feel the commercialization of gift-giving, e.g. Christmas in certain countries, has gone too far?

**31. First impressions**

How important are first impressions?

Some people believe that it only takes two minutes to form an impression. Would you agree?

What factors influence our impression of someone we have just met?

**Judging by appearance**

Is it true that people are judged by appearance?

What are the drawbacks of doing so?

Are there any benefits?

How important is attractive appearance for success?

**32. Keeping in contact**

In what different ways can people keep in touch with each other?

How important do you think it is to keep in touch with friends? Why (not)?

Which way of keeping in touch is the most popular with young people?

**How people change**

What are the reasons why people change as they grow older?

Why do you think some people change more than others?

At about what age do you think people change the most? Why?

**33. Friendship**

What do you think makes someone a good friend to a whole family?

Do you think we meet different kinds of friend at different stages of our lives? In what ways are these types of friend different?

How easy is it to make friends with people from a different age group?

**Influence of friends**

Do you think it is possible to be friends with someone if you never meet them in person? Is this real friendship?

What kind of influence can friends have on our lives?

How important would you say it is to have friends from different cultures?

**34. Kinds of communication**

How do people prefer to get in touch with each other in your country?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of face-to-face interaction compared to other types of communication?

**Communication technologies**

How have communication technologies, such as mobile phones, email, Skype and others, changed the way we communicate with each other?

Have these changes been positive or negative?

How do communication technologies affect relationships between people?

**The Internet and communication**

What effect has the Internet had on the way people generally communicate with each other?

Why do you think the Internet is being used more and more for communication?

**35. Going to meetings**

What are the different types of meeting that people often go to?

Some people say that no-one likes to go to meetings - what do you think?

Why can it sometimes be important to go to meetings?

**International meetings**

Why do you think world leaders often have meetings together?

What possible difficulties might be involved in organizing meetings between world leaders?

Do you think that meetings between international leaders will become more frequent in the future? Or will there be less need for world leaders to meet?

**36. Communication technologies**

What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of text messages compared to phone calls?

How have modern communication technologies changed the way we communicate with each other?



Have these changes been positive or negative?

How do you think people will communicate in the future?

### **Intercultural communication**

What can be done to promote intercultural communication and understanding?

How important is it for travelers to find out more about the country they are going to visit?

### **37. How values can change**

What kind of possessions show status in your country?

Do you think it was different for your grandparents?

#### **The consumer society**

Modern society is often called 'materialistic'. Why do you think this is?

Do you think consumerism is a positive or a negative development?

#### **The consumer market**

What is the role of advertising?

How do you think the Internet will affect buying patterns in the future?

### **38. Shopping at markets**

Do people in your country enjoy going to open-air markets that sell things like food or clothes or old objects? Which type of market is more popular? Why?

Do you think markets are more suitable places for selling certain types of things? Which ones? Why do you think this is?

Do you think young people feel the same about shopping at markets as older people? Why is that?

#### **Shopping in general**

What do you think are the advantages of buying things from shops rather than markets?

How does advertising influence what people choose to buy? Is this true for everyone?

Do you think that any recent changes in the way people live have affected general shopping habits? Why is this?

### **39. The internet and shopping**

Why do you think some people use the Internet for shopping? Why doesn't everyone use it in this way?

What kinds of things are easy to buy and sell online?

Do you think shopping on the internet will be more or less popular in the future? Why?

### **40. Kinds of products people buy in your country**

Are there more goods available in shops now than in the past? Why (not)?

Do people generally prefer to buy products from their own or from other countries?

What kinds of products are most affected by fashions from other countries?

#### **Protecting consumers**

What kind of techniques do advertisers use to persuade people to buy more?

Who should be responsible for the quality of products: producers, shops or customers?

How could governments protect consumers' rights?

### **41. Describe a useful website you have visited.**

You should say:

- what the website was
- how you found the address for this website
- what the website contained and explain why it was useful for you.

#### **The Internet**

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet?

How reliable is information available on the Internet?

Some people believe that the Internet needs to be censored. How far do you agree or disagree?

What can be done to protect children from inappropriate web content?

#### **The internet and shopping**

Why do you think some people use the Internet for shopping? Why doesn't everyone use it in this way?

What kinds of things are easy to buy and sell online?

Do you think shopping on the internet will be more or less popular in the future? Why?

### **42. Describe a piece of electronic equipment that you find useful.**

You should say:

- what it is
- how you learned to use it
- how long you have had it and explain why you find this piece of electronic equipment useful.

### **43. Technology and housework**

What kinds of machine are used for housework in modern homes in your country?

How have these machines benefited people? Are there any negative effects of using them?

Do you think all new homes will be equipped with household machines in the future? Why?

#### **Technology in the workplace**

What kinds of equipment do most workers need to use in offices today?

How have developments in technology affected employment in your country?

Some people think that technology has brought more stress than benefits to employed people nowadays. Would you agree or disagree? Why?

### **44. Describe a typical day at school, work or college**

You should say:

- what you do
- when you do it
- how long you've had this routine and explain what you would like to change in your work or study routine.

### **45. Being a teenager**

What are some of the difficulties associated with teenage years? What are some of the benefits?

Do teenagers have more independence in your country than they used to?

Who are the role models for teenagers in your country? Do you think they are good ones?

#### **Family relationships**

What causes the most arguments between parents and teenagers?

In what way is the relationship between parents and teenagers different from the relationship between parents and younger children?

Should teenagers be treated like adults?

**46. Describe a job or career that you have, or hope to have**

You should say

- what the job is
- what it involves
- why you chose it and explain whether it is rewarding.

**47. Work**

What do most people consider as important when deciding on a job or career?

A lot of people work too hard these days. What are the effects of this?

How could the problems of overworking be avoided?

**Retirement**

At what age do you think people should retire from work?

Do you think this should be the same for all jobs?

**Technologies in the workplace**

What kinds of equipment do most workers need to use in offices today?

How have developments in technology affected employment in your country?

Some people think that technology has brought more stress than benefits to employed people nowadays. Would you agree or disagree? Why?

What further changes in the way people work do you think we will see in the future?

**48. Young people working**

What are the advantages and disadvantages for young people of being involved in some kind of work?

What jobs and types of employment are more suitable for young people? Why is this?

Should young people be free to choose a career for themselves, or should parents do this?

**Choosing a career**

When do you think is the right time to choose a career?

What factors influence one's choice of a career or job?

In the past, people used to have one career. Nowadays, however, they tend to change jobs and even careers several times during their life. Do you think this is a positive change?

**Staff motivation**

What methods of staff motivation do employers use? Are they effective?

**49. Describe something you did that was new or exciting.**

You should say:

- what you did
- where and when you did this
- who you shared the activity with and explain why this activity was new or exciting for you.

**50. Doing new things**

Why do you think some people like doing new things?

What problems can people have when they try new activities for the first time?

Do you think it's best to do new things on your own or with other people? Why?

**Learning new things**

What kinds of things do children learn to do when they are very young? How important are these things?

Do you think children and adults learn to do new things in the same way? How is their learning style different?

Some people say that it is more important to be able to learn new things now than it was in the past. Do you agree or disagree with that? Why?

**51. Describe an interest or hobby that you enjoy.**

You should say:

- how you became interested in it
- how long you have been doing it
- why you enjoy it and explain what benefits you get from this hobby or interest.

**52. Ideas and education**

Some people think that education should be about memorizing the important ideas of the past. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Should education encourage students to have their own new ideas? Why?

How do you think teachers could help students to develop and share their own ideas?

**Ideas in the workplace**

Should employers encourage their workers to have new ideas about improving the company? Why?

Do you think people sometimes dislike ideas just because they are new? Why?

What is more difficult: having new ideas or putting them into practice? Which is more important for a successful company?

**53. Developments in education**

How has education changed in your country in the last 10 years?

What changes do you foresee in the next 50 years?

How do the expectations of today's school leavers compare with those of the previous generation?

What role do you think extracurricular activities play in education?

**Different styles/methods of teaching and learning**

What method of learning works best for you?

How beneficial do you think it is to group students according to their level of ability?

**54. Describe a transport problem in your town or city.**

You should say:

- what the problem is
- what the causes are
- how it affects you and explain how you think it might be solved.

**55. Private cars.**

Do you think everyone has the right to have their own private transport?

What do you think the effects would be if everybody had their own car?

What measures, if any, should the government take to restrict the use of private cars?

**Transport systems**

How have transport systems changed in the last 50 years?  
Have these been positive or negative developments?  
What kind of transport systems do you think might be developed in the future?

**56. Describe an interesting place that you have visited as a tourist.**

You should say  
• where this place is  
• why you went there  
• what you did there and explain why you thought this place was so interesting.

**57. Places that tourists visit**

What areas of a town or city do tourists often like to visit?  
How important is it for local governments to look after popular tourist attractions?  
Should people pay to visit attractions such as museums and galleries? Why (not)?

**Being a tourist**

How should tourists behave when they are in a different country?  
What can local people do to help tourists enjoy their visit?  
What can tourists learn from visiting new places?

**58. Describe a journey [e.g. by car, plane, boat] that you remember well.**

You should say:  
• where you went  
• how you travelled  
• why you went on the journey and explain why you remember this journey well.

**59. The effects of tourism**

How can tourism benefit local people and places?  
Are there any drawbacks of tourism?  
Does tourism help to promote international understanding? How?

**Reasons for daily travel**

Why do people need to travel every day?  
What problems can people have when they are on their daily journey, for example to work or school? Why is this?  
Some people say that daily journeys like these will not be so common in the future. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

**Benefits of international travel**

What do you think people can learn from travelling to other countries? Why?  
Can travel make a positive difference to the economy of a country? How?  
Do you think a society can benefit if its members have experience of travelling to other countries? In what ways?

**60. Describe a part of the world you would like to visit.**

You should say:  
• where it is  
• how and what you know about it  
• what you would like to do there and explain why you would like to visit this part of the world.

**61. International tourism.**

Why do you think people want to visit other countries?  
What makes some places attractive to tourists?  
Some people say it's important to find out some information about another country before visiting it. Do you agree?  
How useful is it for people to understand the language of the country they visit?  
Do people travel abroad more or less than in the past? Why (not)?  
Will international tourism increase or decrease in the future?

**62. Describe a film or a TV program which has made a strong impression on you.**

You should say:  
• what kind of film or a TV program it was  
• when you saw the film or TV program  
• what the film or TV program was about and explain why this film or TV program made such an impression on you.

**63. Music and young people.**

What kinds of music are popular with young people in your culture?  
What do you think influences a young person's taste in music?

**Music and society**

How important is it for a culture to have musical traditions?  
Why do you think countries have national anthems or songs?

**Music and technology**

How has technology affected the way we make, play and listen to music?  
Do you think these are positive developments?

**64. Describe a book that has influenced you.**

You should say:  
• what the book was about  
• why you read it  
• how the writer made it interesting and explain why this book influenced you.

**65. Reading.**

What kind of books are popular in your country?  
Why do people read?  
How important is reading?

**Libraries**

What is the role of libraries?  
How should they be funded, by the government, private companies or citizens?  
What can be done to make libraries more popular?

**Books and technologies**

How have modern technologies influenced people's reading habits?  
Some people believe that with the growing popularity of the Internet, books will soon become unnecessary. Would you agree?

What can be done to encourage people to read more?

**66. TV and radio in your country.**

In your country, which do people prefer: watching TV or listening to radio? Why?

What kind of programs are most popular?

Do men and women tend to like the same kind of programs? Why (not)?

**The effects of TV**

Some people think that watching TV can be a negative influence. Would you agree?

What benefits can TV bring people?

What priorities do you think TV stations should have?

**Developments in interactive TV**

What kind of interactive programs are there in your country?

Are these a good or a bad development? Why?

What kind of programs will there be in the future, do you think?

**67. The role of museums.**

What role do museums and art galleries play in our society?

How could this role change in the future?

What functions do they serve?

What can be done to make museums more interesting to the public?

**Other forms of art and technologies**

What other forms of art, besides traditional museum art, are appreciated today?

Would you say graffiti is a form of art or an act of vandalism?

How are modern technologies changing traditional museums?

**68. Protecting historic buildings.**

How do people in your country feel about protecting important historic buildings?

What can be done to protect them?

Who should be responsible for protecting historic buildings? Should it be governments, citizens, charities or businesses? Why?

**City living**

How have cities changed in the last 100 years?

What are the advantages of living in a city compared to the countryside?

What are some of the most serious urban problems where you live?

What can be done to make living in cities more enjoyable?

**69. Describe a well-known person you like or admire.**

You should say:

- who this person is
- what this person has done
- why this person is well known and explain why you admire this person.

**70. Famous people in your country.**

What kind of people become famous people these days?

Is this different from the kind of achievement that made people famous in the past? In what way?

How do you think people will become famous in the future?

**Being in the public eye**

What are the good things about being famous? Are there any disadvantages?

How does the media in your country treat famous people?

Why do you think ordinary people are interested in the lives of famous people?

**71. Describe someone you know, or somebody famous, who has achieved great success.**

You should say:

- who they are and what they do
- where they come from: their background
- how they became successful and explain why you admire this person.

**72. Describe a room in your house/apartment which you like best.**

You should say:

- where the room is
- what it is used for
- what it looks like and explain why you like this room best.

**73. Describe a room in your house/apartment which you like best.**

You should say:

- where the room is
- what it is used for
- what it looks like

and explain why you like this room best.

**Rooms in general**

Which room do families usually spend most time in? Why?

What types of thing do people put on the walls of their rooms?

Is it more important for a room to look nice, or to be comfortable? Why?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a house compared to living in a flat?

**Interior design**

How can different room colors affect the way people feel?

What is modern furniture like compared to older styles of furniture?

Do you think women are more interested than men in the way rooms are decorated?

**Technology and housework**

What kinds of machine are used for housework in modern homes in your country?

How have these machines benefited people? Are there any negative effects of using them?

Do you think all new homes will be equipped with household machines in the future? Why?

**74. Growing cities.**

In what ways do the new megacities of Asia, Africa and South America differ from older ones such as London or New York?

Should there be a limit on the size of cities?

**75. Visiting other countries.**

How important is it for tourists to find out more about the country they are going to visit?

What problems might there be if tourists do not know the rules of the host community?

What can people in the host community do to make tourists feel welcome?

**76. Describe a place you know that has a beautiful natural environment.**

You should say:

- where it is located
- what it looks like
- when you first went there and explain why you find this place especially beautiful.

**77. Nature.**

What kind of natural environment makes a place attractive for visitors?

Why do people enjoy spending time outside?

What are the benefits of being out in nature?

**Environmental issues**

What do you think is the main environmental problem in your country?

What could be done to deal with this problem?

Do you think this problem will get better or worse in the future?

**78. The economic importance of rivers, lakes and seas.**

How does water transport, like boats and ships, compare with other kinds? Are there any advantages of water transport?

How important is it for a town or city to be located near a river or the sea? Why?

Have there been any changes in the number of jobs available in fishing and water transport industries? Why do you think this is?

**79. Task 1. In 1 minute be ready to tell about yourself.**

You should answer the questions:

What is your name?

How old are You?

At what course are You?

**Task 2. Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.**

1. Why do every young man or woman decide about profession as the main line of their lifetime?
2. Is it simple to choose one job which you might be better suited?
3. What are the main reasons for choosing your future profession?

**80. Task 1. In 1 minute be ready to tell about your summer holidays.**

You should answer the questions:

Where are You going to spend this summer?

Who are You going to spend in with?

What do you like doing in summer?

**Task 2. Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.**

1. How can we travel?
2. How do You like to travel? Why?
3. Do You prefer to go to the Black Sea or go abroad? Why?

**81. Task 1. In 1 minute be ready to tell about your family.**

You should answer the questions:

How many members are there in the family?

Do You have a brother or a sister?

In what way do You help your parents?

**Task 2. Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.**

1. Why has the problem of pollution become so important?
2. What must people do to end the pollution?
3. Can we find the way to reduce the pollution?

**82. Task 1. In 1 minute be ready to tell about your holidays.**

You should answer the questions:

How often do You take active holidays?

Who do You think is the best company for You?

What extreme sports would You like to try, if any, and why?

**Task 2. Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.**

1. Why must we know a foreign language?
2. Why must we know English?
3. How may English language help in your future profession?

**83. Task 1. In 1 minute be ready to tell about your future profession.**

You should answer the questions:

When was the Institute organized?

How many departments are there at the Institute?

Where is the Institute housed?

**Task 2. Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.**

1. Why do every young man or woman decide about profession as the main line of their lifetime?
2. Do all young people go to the Institute?
3. Is it simple to choose one job which you might be better suited?

**84. Task 1. In 1 minute be ready to tell about your days off.**

You should answer the questions:

When do you have a rest?

Do you do anything special on weekends?

Do you like weekends?

**Task 2. Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.**

1. Why is it not surprising that businessmen have travelled as much as they do today?
2. Why is choosing a comfortable hotel is so important?

3. What facilities does every good hotel include?

**85. Task 1.** In 1 minute be ready to tell about shopping.

You should answer the questions:

What do we do when we want to buy something?

What kinds of shops are there in every town?

Where do you like to do your shopping?

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. Why has the problem of pollution become so important?

2. What problems does the pollution cause?

3. Can we find the way to reduce the pollution?

**86. Task 1.** In 1 minute be ready to tell about health.

You should answer the questions:

Why do we go to the doctor?

Where do you buy medicines?

How must we take tablets?

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. What is the main goal of the Internet?

2. Why do people feel freedom on the Internet?

3. What does freedom of the Internet include?

**87. Task 1.** In 1 minute be ready to tell about D.I. Mendeleev.

You should answer the questions:

When was D.I. Mendeleev born?

What was Mendeleev's greatest discovery?

What problems was Mendeleev interested in?

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. Why must we know a foreign language?

2. Why must we know English?

3. Is it easy to learn English?

**88. Task 1.** In 1 minute be ready to tell about the Russian Federation.

You should answer the questions:

What territory does Russia occupy?

What countries does Russia border on?

What can you say about the climate?

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. Do you have the freedom of choice on the Internet?

2. How does the Internet help to search for the useful information?

3. Do you think the Internet will help to develop our education level due to its democracy and freedom?

**89. Task 1.** In 1 minute be ready to tell about Moscow.

You should answer the questions:

Where is Moscow situated?

What is the heart of Moscow?

Why is Moscow a scientific and cultural center?

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. Why do every young man or woman decide about profession as the main line of their lifetime?

2. Do all young people go to the Institute?

3. Is it simple to choose one job which you might be better suited?

**90. Task 1.** In 1 minute be ready to tell about your native town.

You should answer the questions:

Where is our town situated?

What is it famous for?

Where do our people like to rest?

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. How can we travel?

2. How do You like to travel? Why?

3. Do You prefer to go to the Black Sea or go abroad? Why?

**91. Task 1.** In 1 minute be ready to tell about Great Britain.

You should answer the questions:

What is the capital of the country?

What political system is in Great Britain?

What is the longest river of Great Britain?

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. What do young people after study at University?

2. Do all people follow their own choice?

3. Is it simple to choose one job which you might be better suited?

**92. Task 1.** In 1 minute be ready to tell about London.

You should answer the questions:

What population has London?

Where Londoners like to rest?

Where do many people live?

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. Why must we know a foreign language?

2. Why must we know English?

3. How may English language help in your future profession?

**93. Task 1.** In 1 minute be ready to tell about the United States of America.

You should answer the questions:

Where is the USA situated?  
What is the climate of the USA?  
How many states has the USA?

**Task 2.** Answer the following questions. Express and justify your opinion.

1. Why do every young man or woman decide about profession as the main line of their lifetime?
2. Is it simple to choose one job which you might be better suited?
3. What are the main reasons for choosing your future profession?

#### Чтение

##### 1. You have 20 min to do this task.

**You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Rebecca, who writes:**

...My parents often get annoyed with me because I spend a lot of time on the phone talking to my friends. Do you talk to your friends a lot on the phone too? Do your parents get annoyed with you? What do you do about it? If you've got any ideas about what I should do about it, let me know!

Write soon,  
Love,  
Rebecca

Write a letter to Rebecca. In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the vacation

Write **100 – 140 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

##### 2. You have 20 min to do this task.

**You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Jack, who writes:**

...Have you thought about what career you'd like to do in the future? I haven't, but my parents said I need to start thinking about it. Have you decided what you want to do? How did you decide? Have you asked anyone for advice? How can I find out more about jobs?

Let me know what you think.  
Love,  
Jack

Write a letter to Jack. In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the dance

Write **100 – 140 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

##### 3. You have 20 min to do this task.

**You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Martin, who writes:**

...Do you have to help with the housework at home? What kind of things do you have to do? Every day, my mum makes me do loads of things around the house. Some of my friends never have to do any housework in their homes! I don't think it's fair! What do you think? And what do you think I should do about it?

Hope to hear from you soon!  
Love,  
Martin

Write a letter to Martin. In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the trip

Write **100 – 140 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

##### 4. You have 20 min to do this task.

**You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Alison, who writes:**

...Help! I'm going to summer camp next month and I'll have to make new friends. The problem is I'm really shy! Are you good at making new friends? How do you do it? Have you ever been in a similar situation? Any suggestions would be useful.

Oh, and one more thing. I've decided to enter a local tennis competition!

Write soon.  
Love,  
Alison

Write a letter to Alison. In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about tennis

Write **100 – 140 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

##### 5. You have 20 min to do this task.

**You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Christine, who writes:**

...I've had an argument with my best friend, Linda, and we're not talking to each other. I'm really upset about it. Do you ever argue with your best friend? What kind of things do you argue about? What do you think I should do to become friends with Linda again? Have you ever been in a similar situation? What did you do?

Write soon,  
Love,  
Christine

Write a letter to Christine. In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the trip

Write **100 – 140 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

##### 6. You have 20 min to do this task.

**You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Jenny, who writes:**

...Have your friends ever forgotten to invite you to a party? I think that's what's happened to me. A girl from our class is having a birthday party and everyone's going - except me! I haven't been invited. Should I say something to her? Should I just ignore it and not invite her to my next party? Do you think I should go the party anyway? Help!

Write a letter to Jenny. In your letter:

- answer his questions

- ask **3 questions** about the trip

Write **100 – 140 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**7. Read the webpage. Write the name of the exhibition (or exhibitions) which:**

- ... is very big. \_\_\_\_\_
- ... is on in May. \_\_\_\_\_
- ... helped Yuki learn about where she's living. \_\_\_\_\_
- ... is about a successful person. \_\_\_\_\_
- ... is really good and you should go and see it. \_\_\_\_\_

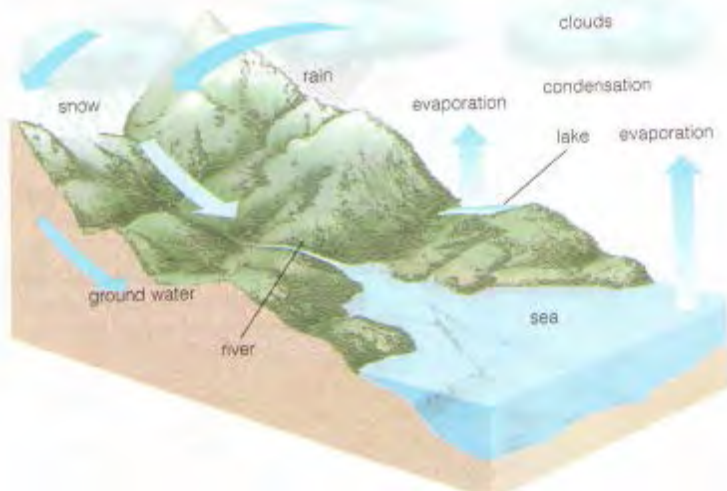
About me

Hello! Welcome to my website. My name is Yuki and I'm Japanese. I'm a student of Art and Design in London. I'm really enjoying this city - it's expensive but it's never boring. I go everywhere by bike. In my free time, I like playing squash. I also like watching comedies on TV and writing material for my website - so I can practice my English! Please read my articles about some cultural events in London at the moment.

**Hogarth**

**Tate Britain, London SW1, until 29 April**

William Hogarth was a very successful English painter of the eighteenth century. He spent his life in London. All his famous paintings are in this enormous exhibition and there's a lot of variety. The paintings are full of life and some are very funny, but sometimes the amount of detail is confusing. Actually, I liked his prints more than the paintings. Anyway, this exhibition is definitely worth seeing. I now feel I understand a lot more about this city!



**Kylie: The Exhibition**

**V&A, London SW7, until 10 June**

Some people thought that a museum wasn't the right place for an exhibition about a modern celebrity's clothes. But some of the clothes we see are 20 years old, and *are* part of history. There's the white cotton dress Kylie wore for the video of *I Should Be So Lucky*. Then, there are the clothes she wore when she first appeared in the Australian soap opera *Neighbors*. Each dress, shoe or boot tells a story, and we learn about the designers, the videos, and the tours. The exhibition doesn't explain how she became so special but it's a lot of fun. I really recommend it!

**8. Writing**

**YOU CAN CHOOSE Part A (Describing Process) OR Part B (Describing Charts)**

**BUT! Part C (Writing a Paragraph) is a COMPULSORY/OBLIGATORY TASK!**

**Part A**

Look at the diagram of the global water cycle below.

Which of the sentences

a), b), c) would serve as the best *introduction* to a description of the cycle?

- a) There is water in the clouds and in the sea.
- b) Water moves in a continuous cycle.
- c) Snow falls from the clouds to the mountain tops.

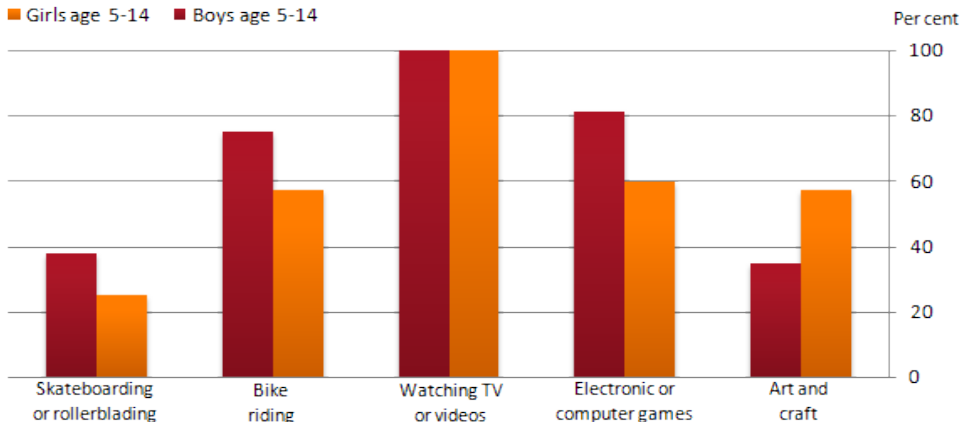
**9. Look at the chart below. Which of the sentences a), b), c) would serve as the best introduction to the chart description?**

- a) The pie chart gives information about preferred leisure activities of Austrian children.
- b) The graph gives information about the preferred leisure activities of Australian children.
- c) The table gives information about preferred leisure activities of Austrian teenagers.

### What those kids are doing

Participation in selected leisure activities

■ Girls age 5-14 ■ Boys age 5-14



www.ielts-exam.net

**10. Study the chart and complete the gapped description with the numbers.**

The graph shows the preferred leisure activities of Australian children aged 5- \_\_\_\_\_. As can be seen from the data, inactive pursuits are far \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ popular \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ active \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

All the boys and girls that were interviewed stated that they enjoyed watching TV or videos in their spare time. In addition, the second most popular activity, attracting \_\_\_\_\_ % of boys and \_\_\_\_\_ % of girls, was playing electronic or computer games. While girls rated activities such as art and craft highly – just under \_\_\_\_\_ % stated that they enjoyed these in their spare time – only \_\_\_\_\_ % of boys opted for creative pastimes. Bike riding, on the other hand, was almost as popular as electronic games amongst boys and, perhaps surprisingly,



almost \_\_\_\_\_ % of girls said that they enjoyed this too. Skateboarding was relatively less popular amongst both boys and girls, although it still attracted \_\_\_\_\_ % of boys and \_\_\_\_\_ % of girls.

**11. Write a paragraph (100 words at least) describing:**

- a holiday
- a city / cities
- a TV programme / a website

**12. Write a paragraph comparing/contrasting life in a large city and in the countryside. Write 120-150 words.**

Write a paragraph to describe your favorite pastime. Write 120-150 words.

Write a paragraph to explain the reasons why social networking is so popular with young people nowadays. Write 120-150 words.

**13. Write the description of the pie chart/table/diagram/line graph/bar chart below. Report the key features in 120-150 words.**

**14. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Colin who writes:**

...We are doing a project on Christmas celebrations in different countries, so I'd like to ask you some questions about this holiday. Do you usually have a Christmas tree at home and how do you decorate it? What presents are the most popular with teenagers? Do children write letters to Santa Claus? Where are Christmas presents put?

By the way, I am going on a tour to Russia with our school orchestra during the summer holidays...

Write a letter to Colin.

In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about his orchestra tour

Write **100 - 140** words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**15. Comment on the following statement.**

*Computers play an important role in our life. However, some people worry about their negative influence on the younger generation.*

What can you say for and against using computers?

Write **200-250** words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- give arguments FOR
- give arguments AGAINST
- draw a conclusion

**16. You have received a letter from your English pen friend Dan who writes:**

...I know that the climate is not the same in different parts of your big country. As we have agreed I'll be visiting you at the end of May. What is the weather like in May in the place you live? I'd like to know what clothes to bring with me.

By the way, what season do you like best and why ?...

Write a letter to Dan and answer his questions.

Write about 100-140 words.

**17. Comment on the following statement.**

*Many people enjoy soap operas because they find them enjoyable and realistic.*

Do you share this opinion?

Write 200-250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

**18. You have received a letter from your English pen friend Jane who writes:**

...So you see that I enjoy films based on true historic facts. What kinds of films do you like watching? Do you prefer watching films in the cinema or at home? Why? Do you agree that it is better to read a book before watching the film based on it? Why or why not?

Write a letter to Jane and answer her questions.

Write about 100-140 words.

**19. Comment on the following statement.**

*Nowadays fast food restaurants have become very popular. However, many people prefer cooking meals at home.*

What can you say for and against cooking meals at home?

Write 200-250 words.

Use the following plan:

- give a general statement of the problem
- outline the points FOR
- outline the points AGAINST
- draw a conclusion weighing up the points outlined

**20. You have received letter your English pen friend Alan who writes:**

...Our school orchestra gave a concert to parents last week and was a success. I took part in it too as I play the drum, you know. Do you play any musical instruments? What kind of music do you like and why? What is your favorite group or singer? Why do you like them?..

Write a letter to Alan and answer his questions.

Write 100-140 words.

**21. Comment on the following statement.**

*In the hectic world of today, people are searching for more ways of keeping fit and healthy. Some people prefer to go on exotic diets. However, some experts are against this.*

What can you say for and against going on a diet?

Write 200-250 words.

Use the following plan:

- give a general statement of the problem
- outline the points FOR

- outline the points AGAINST
- draw a conclusion weighing up the points outlined

## 22. WRITING

D. You recently travelled from London to Glasgow by train. Unfortunately the train was delayed and you had problems with the staff as they refused to tell you what had caused the delay or how long it would be. Moreover, the buffet car was closed most of the journey. Write a letter of complaint to the manager of the train company, explaining the reasons for your complaints and saying what you expect the company to do. (120-180 words) Use the prompts.

23.

Dear Andrew,

*I really need your advice. The problem is my relationship with the classmates. You know I don't smoke and they say I'm still a baby. That's not true! I don't want to smoke. It's my personal style, I think smoking is dangerous for my health.*

*What do you think on the problem? How can I persuade them?*

Yours,

Sasha

Write a letter to Sasha. In your letter express your opinion and advise him what to do.

Write 100—150 words.

## 24. Comment on the following statement.

*"If you want happiness for an hour — take a nap. If you want happiness for a day — go fishing. If you want happiness for a month — get married. If you want happiness for a year — inherit a fortune. If you want happiness for a lifetime — help someone else."* (Chinese proverb)

What is your opinion?

Write 200—250 words.

Use the following plan:

make an introduction (state the problem);

express your personal opinion and reasons for it;

give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree;

draw a conclusion.

## 25. You have received a letter from your friend who needs your advice. He writes:

*...And now I have a rather big sum of money. I don't want to waste it on useless things. So, I need your advice.*

*I've been dreaming of two things for a long time: a good computer, maybe a notebook, or a trip to a foreign country. The problem is I like both ideas and I cannot make up my mind.*

*What would you do if you were me?*

Compare your friend's two choices and explain which one you think he should make. Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.

Write 100—150 words.

## 26. Comment on the following statement.

*"It is important to have someone who's supportive, a person you can go to with your problem, but someone discreet, who doesn't go around telling everyone your secrets. I think it's also important if your friend shares some of your interests and hobbies, has a similar sense of humour, so that you can understand each other better."*

What is your opinion?

Write 200—250 words.

Use the following plan:

make an introduction (state the problem);

express your personal opinion and reasons for it;

give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree;

draw a conclusion.

## 27. You have received a letter from your pen friend Jenny who writes:

*...There are a lot of problems in our life nowadays. Certainly, this ruins our health. So we must be careful to our health. It is important to eat healthy food and do it regularly. From food we get all vitamins and microelements necessary for our body to feel well. It is also very important to go in for sport. Sport and physical exercises make us strong and help us to keep fit.*

*What do you do to be healthy? What food do you eat? How much exercising do you do? What activities help you to be fit?*

Write a letter to Jenny. In your letter express your opinion on the problem of staying healthy and answer the questions.

Write 100—150 words.

## 28. Comment on the following statement.

*"Learning is a treasure that will follow its owner everywhere."* (Chinese proverb)

What is your opinion?

Write 200—250 words.

Use the following plan:

make an introduction (state the problem);

express your personal opinion and reasons for it;

give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree;

draw a conclusion.

## 29. You have received a letter from your friend who writes:

*... As a result I understood one thing: I have serious problems with my English. I learn the words easily. And I try to learn grammar rules. But unfortunately I cannot use these rules at all. That's why I make lots of mistakes when I speak or write. And it's also very difficult for me to speak. I start stammering and forget everything I know.*

*Are there any useful tips in learning English? What should I do to avoid grammar mistakes? Do you think I have a chance to speak a foreign language fluently? What would you recommend me to do?*

Write a letter to your friend. Express your opinion and advise him what to do. Write 100—150 words.

## 30. You have received a letter from your friend who writes:

... Last week I had a task to write an essay "An Ideal School as I See It". It was a very interesting task. I thought it over thoroughly and stated my ideas. My essay was the best. Surely the place where I study is one of the best in the city, but there are some things I want to be changed. For example, I think it would be nice for the students to choose the subjects they want to study. As for me I would choose Mathematics, Chemistry and History.

What is your opinion? What is an "ideal school" for you? How should the classrooms be equipped? Do you think it is necessary to have the school rules? Why?

Write an answer to this letter. In your letter express your opinion and answer the questions.  
Write 100—150 words.

**31. Task 1**

1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *A teacher should always be strict.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph to describe your best friend. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph to explain the reasons why English is so popular language nowadays. Write 120-150 words.

**32. Task 1**

1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Organized travel is not as interesting as independent travel.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph to describe your family. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about what are the main reasons for choosing your future profession. Write 120-150 words.

**33. Task 1**

1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *It's important for high school students to study compulsory subjects, even if they don't see any need for them in the near future.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about your hobbies. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about why must people know a foreign language.

**34. Task 1**

1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The most important thing in life is love.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about your future profession. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about why has the problem of pollution become so important.

- 35.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *University friends make the best friends.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about your holidays. Write 120-150 words.
  3. Write a paragraph about what must people do to end the pollution.

- 36.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The most important thing in life is work.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about your working day. Write 120-150 words.
  3. Write a paragraph about why do we study a foreign language.

- 37.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Travelling abroad helps to understand your own country.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about your travelling. Write 120-150 words.
  3. Write a paragraph about why positive atmosphere is important at work.

- 38.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The most important thing in life is health.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about your University. Write 120-150 words.
  3. Write a paragraph about the career you would like to follow.

- 39.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Having a computer at home will help You to get a better education.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about yourself. Write 120-150 words.
  3. Write a paragraph why it is important to know English.

- 40.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *University friendship can't last forever.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about your native town. Write 120-150 words.
  3. Write a paragraph about how hobbies can sometimes change one's life.

- 41.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The best things in life are free.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about your days off. Write 120-150 words.
  3. Write a paragraph about what hobbies do You have.

- 42.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Technical progress is always harmful for the environment.* Write 120-150 words.
2. Write a paragraph about your working day. Write 120-150 words.
  3. Write a paragraph about how does the Internet help to search for the useful information.

- 43.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Playing sports helps to reduce stress.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about the role of the Internet. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about how can people reduce the pollution.

**44.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Only people who earn a lot of money are successful.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about Moscow. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about how hobbies can sometimes change one's life.

**45.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Travel broadens the mind.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about Russia. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about the career you would like to follow.

**46.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Fast food is very popular among students. However, many experts consider fast food harmful to our health.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about London. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about why must people know a foreign language.

**47.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Exams are a fair way of testing students.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your future profession. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about why positive atmosphere is important at work.

**48.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *The Internet has become one of the most popular ways of communication. However, is it really as good as it seems to be?* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about your holidays. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about what hobbies do You have.

**49.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *You are what You eat.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about shopping. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about what makes a profession respected.

**50.** 1. Write a comparing/contrasting paragraph and comment on the following statement: *Money makes a person happy.* Write 120-150 words.

2. Write a paragraph about health. Write 120-150 words.
3. Write a paragraph about what makes the best teacher.

## Задания текущей аттестации - экзамен

## БИЛЕТ № 1

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

**Accountancy** (British English) or **accounting** (American English) is the **measurement, disclosure** or provision of **assurance** about information that helps managers and other decision makers make **resource allocation** decisions. **Financial accounting** is one branch of accounting and historically has involved processes by which financial information about a business is recorded, classified, summarized, interpreted, and communicated. **Auditing**, a related but separate discipline, is the process whereby an independent auditor examines an organization's **financial statements** in order to express an opinion (with reasonable but not absolute assurance) as to the fairness and **adherence** to generally accepted accounting principles, in all material respects. **Practitioners** of accountancy are known as accountants. Officially licensed accountants are recognized by titles such as **Chartered Accountant** (UK) or **Certified Public Accountant** (US).

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**define, modern, payment, banks, deposit, money**

There are numerous myths about the **origins** of 1 \_\_\_\_\_. The concept of money is often **confused** with **coinage**. Coins are a relatively modern form of money. Their first appearance was probably in Asia in the 7th century BC. And whether these coins were used as money in the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ sense has also been questioned. To determine the earliest use of money, we need to 3 \_\_\_\_\_ what we mean by money. We will return to this **issue** shortly. But with any reasonable definition the first use of money is as old as human civilization. The early Persians **deposited** their grain in state or church **granaries**. The **receipts** of 4 \_\_\_\_\_ were then used as methods of 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in the economies. Thus, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ were invented before coins. Ancient Egypt had a similar system, but instead of receipts they used **orders of withdrawal** – thus making their system very close to that of modern checks. In fact, during Alexander the Great's period, the granaries were linked together, making checks in the 3rd century BC more convenient than British checks in the 1980s. However, money is older than written history.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Internet".

## БИЛЕТ № 2

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

The basic concepts of accounting as we understand them today were first published in Italy in 1494 by **Luca Pacioli** (1445 - 1517). He described them in a section of his book on **applied mathematics**. Pacioli was a Franciscan monk whose life and work was dedicated to the glory of God. Accounting is the process of measuring and recording the financial **value** of the **assets** and **liabilities** of a business and monitoring these values as they change with the **passage** of time. When we **refer** to a business we could be referring to an individual, a company or any other **entity** for which **accounting records** are to be kept (for example a church, club or other **non-profit organization**). The assets of a business are those things that belong to the business that have a positive financial value i.e. items that could be sold by the business in exchange for money. Examples of assets include land, buildings, vehicles, **stock**, equipment, rare gold coins, bank accounts with positive **balances** and money **owed** to the business by its debtors.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**production, capital, state, mixed, system, free, feudalism**

In common usage capitalism refers to an economic 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in which the **means of 2 \_\_\_\_\_** are **privately owned** and operated in order **to generate 3 \_\_\_\_\_**, and where investment and the production, distribution and prices of commodities (goods and services) are determined mainly in a 4 \_\_\_\_\_ **market**, rather than by the state. The means of production are usually operated in **pursuit of profits**. Capitalism is contrasted with 5 \_\_\_\_\_, where land is owned by the feudal lords, who collect rent from private operators; **socialism**, where the means of production is owned and used by the 6 \_\_\_\_\_; and **communism**, where the means of production is owned and used by the community collectively. An economy with a large amount of **intervention** - which may include state ownership of some of the means of production - in combination with some free market characteristics is sometimes referred to as a 7 \_\_\_\_\_ **economy**, rather than a capitalist one.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Family".

## БИЛЕТ № 3

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

A balance sheet is commonly divided into two sections. One section shows the value of the assets and the other section shows the value of the liabilities and the equity. Each section will be broken down into more or less detail depending on the **intended use** of the balance sheet. Because the accounting equation is always true the totals of each of the two sections of the balance sheet should always be the same i.e. the balance sheet should always be in balance. The financial measurements we have looked at so far are used to describe the financial position of a business at a particular point in time. For this reason the balance sheet is also known as the statement of financial position. It presents a summary of the business' financial position at a particular point in time. However in order to gain a complete financial picture of a business we need to recognize that the financial position of the business is undergoing constant change.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**owned, property, governmental, revolution, capitalism, economic**

Most theories of what has come to be called 1 \_\_\_\_\_ developed in the 18th century, 19th century and 20th century, for instance in the context of the **industrial 2 \_\_\_\_\_** and European imperialism (e.g. Chydenius, Smith, Ricardo, Marx), **The Great Depression** (e.g. Keynes) and **the Cold war** (e.g. Hayek, Friedman). These theorists characterize capitalism as an 3 \_\_\_\_\_ system in which capital is 4 \_\_\_\_\_ by the capitalist class and economic decisions are determined in a market – that is, by trades that occur as a result of agreement between buyers and sellers; where a market **mentality** and **entrepreneurial spirit** exists; and where specific, legally **enforceable, notions** of 5 \_\_\_\_\_ and contract **are instituted**. Such theories typically try to explain why capitalist economies are **likely to generate** more economic growth than those **subject** to a greater degree of 6 \_\_\_\_\_ intervention.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Study". "My Institute".

## БИЛЕТ № 4

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

The income statement is commonly divided into two sections **in a similar fashion** to the balance sheet. One section shows the total income and the other section shows the total expenses. Like the balance sheet each section will be broken down into more or less detail depending on its intended use. However unlike the balance sheet the **totals** of each of the two sections are unlikely to be the same. The difference will usually be shown as a separate item at the bottom of the income statement and if the total income **exceeds** the total expenses it

will be given a title such as **retained earnings**, **net profit** or excess of income over **expenditure**. If the total expenses exceed the total income it will instead be called something like **retained loss**, **net loss** or excess of expenditure over income. Income and expenses are financial measurements that relate to the **performance** of a business during a specified period of time. For this reason the income statement is also known as the **statement of financial performance**. It describes the performance of a business during a specified period.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**origin, capital, heads, Engels, "capitalist", production, owner**

The **etymology** of the word capital has roots in the trade and ownership of animals. The Latin root of the word 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is *capitalis*, from the proto-Indo-European *kaput*, which means "head", this being how wealth was measured. The more 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of **cattle**, the better. The terms *chattel* (meaning goods, animals, or slaves) and even cattle itself also **derive** from this same 3 \_\_\_\_\_. The first use of the word "*Kapitalist*", "capitalist" was in the Communist Manifesto in 1848 by Marx and 4 \_\_\_\_\_, however, "*kapitalismus*," the German word for "capitalism" was not used. The first use of the word "capitalism" is by **novelist** Thackeray in 1854, by which he meant ownership of a large amount of capital. In 1867 Proudhon used the term 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to owners of capital, and Marx and Engels refer to the "capitalist form of 6 \_\_\_\_\_" ("*kapitalistische Produktionsform*") and in *Das Kapital* to "*Kapitalist*", "capitalist" (meaning a private 7 \_\_\_\_\_ of capital).

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Environmental Protection".

#### БИЛЕТ № 5

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

"In God we trust, all others we audit". This **quote sums up** a basic viewpoint of some professionals towards auditing. Auditing has existed in one form or another since ancient times. **Records** show that auditing **activity** was part of early life in Babylonia, China, Greece, and Rome. One ancient meaning for the word "auditor" was a "hearer or listener". In Rome, auditors heard **transactions** as they took place. They observed the events as they happened and were able to **recount** the responsibilities and **obligations** to which each party **was bound**. Modern auditing, as defined by the **American Accounting Association**, is a systematic process of **objectively obtaining** and **evaluating evidence regarding assertions** about economic actions and events **to ascertain** the degree of correspondence between those assertions and **established criteria** and **communicating** the results to interested users. An examination of the definition of auditing **reveals** that there are three key aspects of the definition.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**village, greatest, apple, gravitation, woman, university, discoveries, perpendicularly**

Newton, one of the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ scientists of all times was born in 1642 in the little 2 \_\_\_\_\_ in Lincolnshire, England. His father was a farmer and died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever 3 \_\_\_\_\_ whom he always loved.

After the school, Newton studied mathematics at Cambridge 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and received his degree in 1665. Then the university was closed because of the danger of plague and Newton went home for eighteen months. It was most important period in his life when he made his three great discoveries — the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of the differential calculus, of the nature of white light, and of the law of 6 \_\_\_\_\_. It is interesting how he discovered the law gravitation. Once, as he sat at the garden, his attention was drawn by the fall of an 7 \_\_\_\_\_. Many people saw such an usual thing before. But it was Newton who asked himself a question: "Why does that apple fall 8 \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground? Why doesn't it go side wards or upwards?" The answer to this question was the theory of gravitation, discovered by Newton.

Newton died at the age of 84, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument stands today.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Working Day".  
"My Future Profession".

#### БИЛЕТ № 6

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

A **financial audit** is the examination of financial records and reports of a company or organisation, in order to verify that the figures in the financial reports are relevant, accurate, and complete. The general focus is to ensure the reported financial statements fairly represent a company's stated condition for the firm's **stakeholders**. These stakeholders will be interested parties, such as stockholders, employees, **regulators**, and the like. Doing a financial audit is called the "**attest**" **function**. The general purpose is for an independent party (the **CPA firm**) to provide written **assurance** (the **audit report**) that financial reports are "**fairly presented in conformity with** generally accepted **accounting principles**". Because of major accounting scandals (failure by CPA firms to detect widespread **fraud**), **assessing internal control** procedures has increased in **magnitude** as a part of financial audits. Financial audits are typically done by **external auditors** (accountancy firms).

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**fundamental, productivity, invention, areas, division, makes**

Adam Smith begins "The Wealth of Nations" with a simple discussion of the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of labor within a pin factory. From that point forward, his focus never really deviates; in some ways, "The Wealth of Nations" is a tribute to the nearly endless applications of this 2 \_\_\_\_\_ economic concept.

The division of labor increases 3 \_\_\_\_\_ for three reasons: it saves time and reduces setup costs, repetition and specialized education lead to increased dexterity and productivity, and it encourages the 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of machines or automation in the specialize 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Smith didn't discover these truths, but he did bring them together.

Smith also 6 \_\_\_\_\_ frequent reference to the stock of an economy, meaning savings and accumulated capital. Without pre-existing capital, businesses and entrepreneurs can't hire workers, build factories or begin production. Smith understood that an economy requires savings to grow, for savings fuel investment and credit.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Well-known People of English speaking Countries".

#### БИЛЕТ № 7

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Interim review is the first approach to the company. It usually covers the first half of the financial year. For instance, if a company closes its accounts yearly on December 31, the interim review will cover January to June. The purpose is to understand the business of the company, the environment in which it operates (this includes aspects such as competition, legal requirements, economy, etc), what its main issues are to figure out what audit risks are from an audit point of view. This means, auditors will have to find what kind of mistake (on purpose or not) could be done in this company. For instance, if the income of **sales representatives** is directly linked to the sales they generate (it's of course never the case), they could try to **overstate** their figures, leading to an abnormally high income. to **assess** the internal

control procedures (checks on the firms internal processes, such as **inventory**) actually in place. This is an important step as it will allow later to determine if one should carry out basic or advanced investigations.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**pay, kind, proprietor, limited, business, controls**

Businesses are structured in different ways to meet different needs. The simplest form of 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is called an individual or sole proprietorship. The 2 \_\_\_\_\_ owns all of the property of the business and is responsible for everything. For legal purposes, with this 3 \_\_\_\_\_ of business, the owner and the company are the same. This means the proprietor gets to keep all of the profits of the business, but must also 4 \_\_\_\_\_ any debts. Another kind of business is the partnership. Two or more people go into business together. An agreement is usually needed to decide how much of the partnership each person 5 \_\_\_\_\_. One kind of partnership is called a 6 \_\_\_\_\_ liability partnership. These have full partners and limited partners. Limited partners may not share as much in the profits, but they also have less responsibility for the business. Doctors, lawyers and accountants often form partnerships to share their risks and profits. A husband and wife can form a business partnership together. Partnerships exist only for as long as the owners remain alive.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Days Off".

#### БИЈЕТ№ 8

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Political authority has been used to raise capital throughout history. In many pre-monetary societies, such as the Incan empire, taxes were owed in labor. Taxation in labor was the basis of the **Feudal** system in **medieval** Europe. In more **sophisticated** economies such as the Roman Empire, tax farming developed, as the central powers could not practically **enforce** their tax policy across a wide **realm**. The **tax farmers** were **obligated** to raise large sums for the government, but were allowed to keep whatever else they **raised**. Many Christians have understood the New Testament to support the payment of taxes, through Jesus's words "**Render** unto **Caesar** the things that are Caesar's". There were certain times in the Middle Ages where the governments did not **explicitly** tax, since they were **self-supporting**, owning their own land and creating their own products. The appearance of **doing without** taxes was however **illusory**, since the government's (usually the Crown's) independent income sources depended on labor enforced under the feudal system, which is a tax **exact**ed in kind.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**the supplier, production, price, planning, output, credit**

Without a system of distribution economy simply could not exist. A major part of this distribution system is credit. Economy flourishes on 1 \_\_\_\_\_ or extended methods of payment. Such a system literally affects every link in the distribution chain from 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of raw materials to the ultimate consumer. Without this vital financing function being performed, the economy would doubtless be forced to a lower order of 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

Economic goals for a nation include 4 \_\_\_\_\_ stability, full employment, economic growth, and equitable distribution of income. Price stability contributes to the efficient allocation of resources and facilitates long-term 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Full employment means that jobs are available for those seeking work. Higher standards of living require increased 6 \_\_\_\_\_ per person (economic growth per capita). An equitable distribution of income means that the fruits of the economy are divided in a way that seems fair to the majority of the people.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Health".

#### БИЈЕТ№ 9

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Taxes are sometimes referred to as **direct** or **indirect**. The meaning of these terms can vary in different contexts, which can sometimes lead to **confusion**. In economics, direct taxes refer to those taxes that are collected from the people or organizations on whom they are imposed. For example, **income taxes** are collected from the person who earns the income. By contrast, indirect taxes are collected from someone other than the person responsible for paying the taxes. From whom a tax is collected is a matter of law. However, who pays the tax is determined by the **market place** and is found by comparing the price of the good (including tax) after the tax is imposed to the price of the good before the tax was imposed. For example, suppose the price of gas in the U.S., without taxes, were \$2.00 per gallon. Suppose the U.S. government imposes a tax of \$0.50 per gallon on the gas. Forces of demand and supply will determine how that \$0.50 tax burden is **distributed** among the buyers and sellers.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**distance, student, natural, languages, scientist, longing**

The great Russian 1 \_\_\_\_\_, outstanding poet and enlightener, Lomonosov, was born in the village of Denisovka (now Lomonosovo), far off in the North, on November 19, 1711. He was very young when he easily mastered reading and writing. The boy longed for knowledge, he longed to master science. That 2 \_\_\_\_\_ was so great that at the age of 19 he left his father's home and started on foot for Moscow in spite of the long 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and the cold winter.

He experienced great want and countless hardships during his 4 \_\_\_\_\_ years both in Moscow and later on in Germany where he had been sent to complete his education. Studying at the academy, he got only 3 copecks a day, that scholarship being his only means of living.

He mastered 5 \_\_\_\_\_ sciences as well as history, philosophy and engineering. In addition to the Russian language, he had a good knowledge of foreign 6 \_\_\_\_\_, namely German, French, Greek and, last but not least, Latin which was the international language of science at that time.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Travelling".

#### БИЈЕТ№ 10

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

A value added tax (sometimes called a goods and services tax, as in Australia and Canada) applies the equivalent of a sales tax to every operation that creates value. To give an example, **sheet steel** is imported by a machine **manufacturer**. That manufacturer will pay the VAT on the **purchase price**, that amount to the government. The manufacturer will then transform the steel into a machine, selling the machine for a higher price to a **wholesale distributor**. The manufacturer will collect the VAT on the higher price, but will remit to the government only the excess related to the "value added" (the price over the cost of the sheet steel). The wholesale distributor will then continue the process, charging the **retail distributor** the VAT on the entire price to the retailer, but remitting only the amount related to the distribution **markup** to the government. The last VAT amount is paid by the **eventual** retail customer who cannot **recover** any of the previously paid VAT.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**body, to find out, the landing, the Moon, engineers, the Earth**

No scientist is in a position to list all the benefits to mankind from landing on other planets. One thing is clear, however — penetration into space will improve the life of all people on 1 \_\_\_\_\_.



The Moon, the nearest celestial 2 \_\_\_\_\_ to us, was the first one visited by man. Today astronomers have the task of making an all-round study of, it 3 \_\_\_\_\_ what physical conditions prevail there.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ of automatic stations on the Moon was a difficult but very important stage in the study of the Moon and of its neighbourhood. We still have much to learn about 5 \_\_\_\_\_, additional information about this interesting celestial body, being very essential for mankind.

Scientists and 6 \_\_\_\_\_ had great achievements in the conquest of the Moon with the first ever soft landing on its surface by *Luna-9* followed by the putting into orbit around the Moon of *Luna-10*.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "A Business Trip".

#### БИЛЕТ № 11

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

An essential characteristic of capitalism is the institution of **rule of law** in establishing and protecting private property, including, most notably, private **ownership** of the means of production. Private property was **embraced** in some earlier systems **legal systems** such as in ancient Rome, but protection of these rights was sometimes difficult, especially since Rome had no police. Such and other earlier system often forced the weak to accept the leadership of a strong **patron** or lord and pay him for protection. It has been argued that a strong formal property and legal system made possible a) greater independence; b) clear and **provable** protected ownership; c) the standardization and integration of property rules and property information in the country as a whole; d) increased trust arising from a greater certainty of punishment for cheating in economic transactions; e) more formal and complex **written statements** of ownership that permitted the easier **assumption** of shared risk and ownership in companies, and the **insurance** of risk.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**water, automation, the goods, wealth, prospects, task**

The rapid technological progress of our time offers mankind wonderful 1 \_\_\_\_\_ for a richer life for the benefit of the whole people. Progress in the past has been limited by the amount of energy at our disposal — first only our muscles, then step by step the power of animals, of wind and 2 \_\_\_\_\_, coal and oil, and now—the prospect of virtually unlimited progress.

Within the last twenty years, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ has been capable of performing almost any productive 4 \_\_\_\_\_. It does for example such kind of jobs like making parts for motor cars or refrigerators. But it also sets the type for newspapers, drives trains automatically to schedule and digs our coal. It has even started to plough our fields and reap our crops. The day is not far off when all 5 \_\_\_\_\_ we require will be made in automatic factories without any help even from machine operators. Automation is sure to offer opportunities for immensely increasing the material 6 \_\_\_\_\_ of mankind.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "D. I. Mendeleev – Russian Scientist".

#### БИЛЕТ № 12

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

The notion of a "free market" where all economic decisions regarding **transfers** of money, goods, and services take place on a **voluntary** basis, free of coercive **influence**, is commonly considered to be an essential characteristic of capitalism. Some individuals **contend**, that in systems where individuals are **prevented from** owning the means of production (including the profits), or **coerced** to share them, not all economic decisions are free of coercive influence, and, **hence**, are not free markets. In an ideal free market system none of these economic decisions involve **coercion**. Instead, they are determined in a decentralized manner by individuals trading, **bargaining**, cooperating, and **competing** with each other. In a free market, government may act in a **defensive mode** to forbid coercion among market participants but does not **engage in** **proactive** interventionist coercion. Nevertheless, some authorities claim that capitalism is perfectly **compatible** with interventionist authoritarian governments, and/or that a free market can exist without capitalism.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**light, corner, books, a piano, living-room, magazines**

There are a lot of modern buildings in new districts of Moscow now. But many years ago there were only small villages there.

Mr. Bunin lives in a new block of flats. He has a three-room flat. His 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is large and comfortable. There is a big window in it. To the right of the window there is a sofa and a standard lamp. To the left of the window you see 2 \_\_\_\_\_. Mr. Bunin likes music very much. He plays the piano well. The book-case is near the door. Mr. Bunin has a lot of Russian and English 3 \_\_\_\_\_. The television-set is in the right-hand 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of the room. Near it there are two easy-chairs and a little table with newspapers and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ on it.

Mr. Bunin's bed-room is not very large. There are few things in it: two beds, a dressing-table and a wardrobe.

His children's room is very 6 \_\_\_\_\_. There is a lot of sunshine in it. There is not much furniture there. You see two small beds, a desk and two chairs. The children's books are on the shelves.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "The Russian Federation".

#### БИЛЕТ № 13

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Not everyone believes that a free or even a relatively-free market is a good thing. One reason **proffered** by many to justify economic intervention by government into what would otherwise be a free market is **market failure**. A market failure is a case in which a market fails to efficiently provide or allocate goods and services (for example, a failure to allocate goods in ways some see as socially or morally preferable). Some believe that the lack of "**perfect information**" or "**perfect competition**" in a free market is grounds for government intervention. Other situations or activities often perceived as problems with a free market may appear, such **monopolies**, **monopsonies**, information inequalities (e.g. **insider trading**), or price **gouging**. Wages determined by a free market mechanism are also commonly seen as a problem by those who would claim that some wages are **unjustifiably** low or unjustifiably high. Another **critique** is that free markets usually fail to deal with the problem of **externalities**, where an action by an **agent** positively or negatively affects another agent without any compensation taking place. The most widely known externality is **pollution**.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**a telephone, business, the mail, receives, goods, languages**

Mr. Bunin is an engineer at Machinexport. Machinexport does business with different countries of the world. They sell mining equipment, power equipment and other 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

Mr. Bunin's office is on the second floor. There are six desks in it. You can see a lot of telexes, letters and cables on them. There is 2 \_\_\_\_\_ on every desk.

All the engineers and economists at his office can speak one or two foreign 3 \_\_\_\_\_. The engineers of our Ministry must know foreign languages to do 4 \_\_\_\_\_ with foreign firms.

Mr. Bunin's working hours begin at 9 o'clock, but he usually comes to the office at a quarter to nine to get ready for work. At 9 o'clock the secretary brings him 5 \_\_\_\_\_. He goes through the letters, cables and telexes and sends answers to foreign firms or telephones them. He sometimes 6 \_\_\_\_\_ foreign businessmen from Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries. They usually discuss prices, terms of payment and delivery.



At half past one Mr. Bunin has dinner. After dinner he sometimes meets directors or engineers of our factories. He finishes work at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Moscow".*

#### БИЛЕТ № 14

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

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

**Task 2.** *Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:*

**for a walk, box-office, was on, the performance, took, gets light**

It was Sunday yesterday. It was our day off. We got up at half past eight but it was still dark. In winter it 1 \_\_\_\_\_ very late. At 10 o'clock we had breakfast. We had some coffee, ham, cheese and eggs for breakfast.

Then we went 2 \_\_\_\_\_. It was so wonderful outside. There was a lot of snow in the streets. The air was frosty but it was not very cold. We had a good walk that morning.

On our way back my wife went to buy some bread and sugar. I went to the theatre 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and bought two rickets for "The Three Sisters" It 4 \_\_\_\_\_ at the Art Theatre that night.

We came back just in time for dinner. After dinner my wife and children watched T.V. and I went through some magazines and newspapers.

At half past five my wife and I went to the theatre. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ was wonderful and we liked it very much. It was over at a quarter past ten. We 6 \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi, and in half an hour we were at home. It was already late. We had supper, listened to the news on the radio and went to bed.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Native Town".*

#### БИЛЕТ № 15

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

The price at which ownership of productive capacity sells is generally the maximum of either the **net present value** of the expected future stream of profits or the value of the assets, net of any obligations. There is therefore a financial **incentive** for owners to exercise their authority in ways that increase the productive capacity of what they own. Various owners are motivated to various degrees by this incentive – some give away a proportion of what they own, others seem very driven to increase their holdings. Nevertheless the incentive is always there, and it is credited by many as being a key aspect behind the remarkably **consistent** growth **exhibited** by capitalist economies. **Meanwhile**, some critics of capitalism claim that the incentive for the owners is **exaggerated** and that it results in the owners receiving money that rightfully belongs to the workers, while others point to the fact that the incentive only motivates owners to make a profit – something which may not necessarily result in a positive **impact** on society.

**Task 2.** *Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:*

**billions, models, cash, business, economics, supply**

While economics offers the pithy explanation that the fair price of an item is the intersection of 1 \_\_\_\_\_, demand, marginal cost and marginal utility, that is not always very useful in actual practice. People want a number, and many 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of dollars are at stake in the proper pricing of loans, deposits, annuities, insurance policies and so forth. That is where finance comes into play – in establishing the theoretical understandings and actual 3 \_\_\_\_\_ that allow for the pricing of risk and valuation of future 4 \_\_\_\_\_ flows.

Finance also informs 5 \_\_\_\_\_ managers and investors on how to evaluate business proposals and most efficiently allocate capital. Basically, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ posits that capital should always be invested in a way that will produce the best risk-adjusted return; finance actually figures that process out.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Great Britain".*

#### БИЛЕТ № 16

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

One of the primary **objectives** in a social system in which **commerce** and property have a central role is to **promote** the growth of capital. The standard measures of growth are **Gross Domestic Product** or **GDP**, **capacity utilization**, and '**standard of living**'. The ability of capitalist economies to increase and improve their **stock of capital** was central to the argument which Adam Smith advanced for a free market setting production, price and resource allocation. It has been argued that GDP per capita was essentially **flat** until the industrial revolution and the **emergence** of the capitalist economy, and that it has since increased rapidly in capitalist countries. It has also been argued that a higher GDP per capita promotes a higher standard of living, including the **adequate** or improved availability of food, housing, clothing, health care, reduced working hours and freedom from work for children and the elderly.

**Task 2.** *Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:*

**to book a seat, took off, a declaration, got on, landed, went on business**

Techmachimport got instructions to buy chemical equipment abroad. With this in view Mr. Kozlov, President of Techmachimport 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to Great Britain to place an order with a British firm. He phoned the Intourist booking-office 2 \_\_\_\_\_ for a plane to London. He found out that there were flights daily and that it would take him three and a half hours to get to London.

Mr. Kozlov booked a seat for the TU-104 jet-liner. The next morning he had arrived at Sheremetievo airport by seven o'clock, an hour before the plane 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

After the clerk had registered his ticket and passport Kozlov filled in 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and went to the waiting-room. There were a few passengers there.

They were all waiting for the announcement to get on the plane. In ten minutes they heard the announcement, "Attention, please. Will passengers for London join Flight 31? When Mr. Kozlov 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the plane, the stewardess showed him his seat.

At eight o'clock the plane took off. Although it flew at a high speed, the passengers felt well. At 11.30 a.m. the plane 6 \_\_\_\_\_ at London airport.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "London".*

#### БИЛЕТ № 17

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

It is **reasonable** to expect that some **disparity** in wealth and income among individuals would exist in a capitalist system as this is determined through **market forces** rather than by centralized **governmental authorities**. Some view a significant disparity and concentration of wealth to be problem and that such is **endemic** to capitalism, while others do not have such **egalitarian** concerns. Some

opponents of capitalism assert that there should be no inequality in wealth and earnings among individuals **commensurate** to their **inheritance**, skills, abilities or **efforts**. Defenders of capitalism respond that since free market capitalism distributes wealth and earnings among individuals commensurate to their inheritance, skills, abilities and efforts, it provides **inherent** incentives for human beings to **hone** their skills, improve their abilities, and make strong efforts to **meet the needs** of each other, incentives that are missing or significantly less present in any other type of economic/political system

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**had reserved, took off, order, meals, signed**

The next day at 12 o'clock Mr. Kozlov and Zotov came to Mr. Lipman's office where they 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the contract. After that they all went to the Savoy Restaurant which was not far from Mr. Lipman's office.

When they came into the restaurant they 2 \_\_\_\_\_ their hats and coats and left them in the cloakroom. Then they went upstairs.

The head-waiter showed them the table that Mr. Lipman 3 \_\_\_\_\_. A waiter who was standing near by came up to the table to take their 4 \_\_\_\_\_. He put the menu on the table in front of each of them.

"I'm afraid my English is not good enough to order lunch," Kozlov said. "Besides I don't know much about English 5 \_\_\_\_\_, so it's difficult for me to make my choice."

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "The USA".

#### БИЛЕТ№ 18

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

An **untamed** capitalist system may have inherent **biases** favoring those who already possess greater resources. For example, rich people can give their children a better education and inherited wealth. This can create or even increase large differences in wealth between people who do not differ in ability or effort. There are some data supporting this, like that in the US 43.35% of the Forbes 400 richest individuals were already rich enough at birth to **qualify**, or a study that indicates that in the US wealth, race, and **schooling** are important to the inheritance of economic status, but IQ is not a major **contributor** and the genetic transmission of IQ is even less important. On the other hand, at least some of the difference in wealth between people of equal ability may be explained by that some people voluntarily, maybe because they see other things as more valuable, make life choices that make them earn or save less than other people with the same ability.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**works, to study, to solve, difficult, financial, complex**

There is almost universal agreement that economies are becoming more 1 \_\_\_\_\_ every year and that an understanding of how an economy 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than ever before. For someone who is just beginning 3 \_\_\_\_\_ economics, the task indeed appears to be a difficult one. Economics is the study of the way in which mankind organizes itself to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the basic problem of scarcity. All societies have more wants than resources, so that a system must be devised to allocate these resources between competing ends. In a very real sense, the complexity of the economy makes it 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to decide exactly where to start. Simultaneously, production is taking place, goods and services are being allocated, and a great number of market participants are being motivated by a diverse set of goals. In addition, there is the complex 6 \_\_\_\_\_ system in which individuals, firms, and governments borrow and lend funds.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Washington".

#### БИЛЕТ№ 19

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

**Since** individuals typically **earn** their incomes from working for companies whose **requirements** are constantly changing, it is quite possible that at any given time not all members of a country's potential **work force** will be able to find an **employer** that needs their labor. This would be less problematic in an economy in which such individuals had unlimited **access** to resources such as land in order to provide for themselves, but when the ownership of the bulk of its productive capacity resides in relatively few hands, most individuals will be dependent on employment for their economic well-being. It is typical for true capitalist economies to have **rates** of unemployment that **fluctuate** between 3% and 15%. Some economists have used the term "**natural rate of unemployment**" to describe this phenomenon. **Depressed** or **stagnant** economies have been known to reach unemployment rates as high as 30%, while events such as military mobilization (a good example is that of World War II) have resulted in just 1-2% unemployment, a level that is often termed "**full employment**".

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**shareholders, the business, the money, a board of directors, dividends, corporations**

A company might use some of its earnings to pay 1 \_\_\_\_\_ as a reward to 2 \_\_\_\_\_. Or the company might reinvest the money back into 3 \_\_\_\_\_. If shares lose value, investors can lose all of 4 \_\_\_\_\_ they paid for their stock. But shareholders are not responsible for the debts of the corporation. A corporation is recognized as an entity, separate from its owners. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ controls corporate policies. The directors appoint top company officers. The directors might or might not hold shares in the corporation. Corporations can have a few major shareholders. Or ownership can be spread among the general public. But not all 6 \_\_\_\_\_ are traditional businesses that sell stock. Some nonprofit groups are also organized as corporations.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Shopping".

#### БИЛЕТ№ 20

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

World Trade Organization helps member states in various ways and this enables them to reap benefits such as: Helps promote peace within nations: Peace is partly an outcome of two of the most fundamental principle of the trading system; helping trade flow smoothly and providing countries with a constructive and fair outlet for dealing with disputes over trade issues. Peace creates international confidence and cooperation that the WTO creates and reinforces. Disputes are handled constructively: As trade expands in volume, in the numbers of products traded and in the number of countries and company trading, there is a greater chance that disputes will arise. WTO helps resolve these disputes peacefully and constructively. If this could be left to the member states, the dispute may lead to serious conflict, but lot of trade tension is reduced by organizations such as WTO.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**contacted, exchanged, exporters, buyers, delivery dates, were interested**

Brown & Co., Ltd of London 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in buying grey cloth from Russia. They 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the company they knew well who gave them the address of Russiaexport. The British firm and Russiaexport 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the following letters.

London, 20th March, 20 ...

Russiaexport, 32/34  
Smolenskaja-Sennaya,  
Moscow G-200, RF  
Dear Sirs,

Your name and address have been given to us by "Smith and Sons" who have informed us that you are the sole 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of Grey Cloth from the RF. We are regular 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of Grey Cloth and shall be glad if you will send us your samples with prices and all particulars concerning 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and terms of payment.

We are looking forward to your reply,

Yours faithfully,  
Brown and Co., Ltd.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Why We Learn a Foreign Language".

#### БНІЕТ№ 21

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

In finance, a bond is a debt security, in which the authorized issuer owes the holders a debt and, depending on the terms of the bond, is obliged to pay interest (the coupon) to use and/or to repay the principal at a later date, termed maturity. A bond is a formal contract to repay borrowed money with interest at fixed intervals. Thus a bond or fixed income is like a loan: the holder of the bond is the lender (creditor), the issuer of the bond is the borrower (debtor), and the coupon is the interest. Bonds provide the borrower with external funds to finance long-term investments, or, in the case of government bonds, to finance current expenditure. Certificates of deposit (CDs) or commercial paper are considered to be money market instruments and not bonds. Bonds and stocks are both securities, but the major difference between the two is that (capital) stockholders have an equity stake in the company (i.e., they are owners), whereas bondholders have a creditor stake in the company (i.e., they are lenders).

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**countries, accounts, duties, goods, product, was established**

The European Economic Community, or the Common Market, or the EEC 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in 1957. The original six member countries of the Community were France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Then a few other 2 \_\_\_\_\_ joined the Community. Britain, together with the Irish Republic and Denmark, joined the E.E.C. on 1st January, 1973.

Now the Community forms an enormous trading area of almost 250 million people, and 3 \_\_\_\_\_ for two fifths of the world's trade.

The membership allows imports to enter member countries either free of duty or at lower customs 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

All member countries contribute to a common budget for certain purposes, based on relative total output of 5 \_\_\_\_\_ and services, or gross national 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Holidays".

#### БНІЕТ№ 22

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Bonds are issued by public authorities, credit institutions, companies and supranational institutions in the primary markets. The most common process of issuing bonds is through underwriting. In underwriting, one or more securities firms or banks, forming a syndicate, buy an entire issue of bonds from an issuer and re-sell them to investors. The security firm takes the risk of being unable to sell on the issue to end investors. Primary issuance is arranged by bookrunners who arrange the bond issue, have the direct contact with investors and act as advisors to the bond issuer in terms of timing and price of the bond issue. The bookrunners' willingness to underwrite must be discussed prior to opening books on a bond issue as there may be limited appetite to do so. In the case of government bonds, these are usually issued by auctions, called a public sale, where both members of the public and banks may bid for bond.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**chaos, operate, financial, investors, the result, markets**

Capital 1 \_\_\_\_\_ go through alternating periods of calm and storminess. However, they are not always chaotic, and the shift between calm and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is often sudden and unpredictable. Some believe that these concepts of chaos theory can be used to understand how financial markets 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

Markets tend to grow bubbles that eventually pop with drastic consequences. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ bubbles often grow because of positive feedback. When 5 \_\_\_\_\_ make money during a rise in the financial markets, other observers think the investors must have made a smart decision, which leads the observers to invest their own money in the markets. 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is more buying and stock prices going higher. The positive feedback loop leads to prices beyond any logical or justifiable level. The loop eventually ends, and the last investors in are left hanging with the worst positions.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Spare - time".

#### БНІЕТ№ 23

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

The most important features of a bond are: Nominal, principal or face amount – the amount on which the issuer pays interest, and which, most commonly, has to be repaid at the end of the term. Some structured bonds can have a redemption amount which is different from the face amount and can be linked to performance of particular assets such as a stock or commodity index, foreign exchange rate or a fund. This can result in an investor receiving less or more than his original investment at maturity. Issue price – the price at which investors buy the bonds when they are first issued, which will typically be approximately equal to the nominal amount. The net proceeds that the issuer receives are thus the issue price, less issuance fees.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**to pay attention, scientist, positions, explain, play, volatile**

The *Chaos Theory* can explain 1 \_\_\_\_\_ bear markets. The markets can suddenly shift due to outside factors, which causes investors 2 \_\_\_\_\_ only to negative news. Initial selling leads to more selling as market participants liquidate their 3 \_\_\_\_\_. The negative feedback loop tends to accelerate quickly, often resulting in a market full of undervalued stocks.

#### *Fractals and the Markets*

Prominent 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Benoit Mandelbrot applied his work in fractals in nature to financial markets. He found that examples of chaos in nature, such as the shape of shorelines or clouds, often have a high degree of order. These fractal shapes can also 5 \_\_\_\_\_ chaotic systems, including financial markets. Mandelbrot noted that asset prices can jump suddenly with no apparent cause.

Many in the markets tend to dismiss the extreme events that occur less than 5% of the time. Mandelbrot argued that these outliers are important and 6 \_\_\_\_\_ a significant role in financial market movements.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Future Profession".

#### БНІЕТ№ 24

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Maturity date – the date on which the issuer has to repay the nominal amount. As long as all payments have been made, the issuer has no more obligation to the bond holders after the maturity date. The length of time until the maturity date is often referred to as the term or tenor or maturity of a bond. The maturity can be any length of time, although debt securities with a term of less than one year are generally designated money market instruments rather than bonds. Most bonds have a term of up to thirty years. Some bonds have been issued with maturities of up to one hundred years, and some do not mature at all. In the market for U.S. Treasury securities, there are three groups of bond maturities: to five year; (instruments with maturities less than one year are called Money Market Instruments); medium term (notes): maturities between six to twelve years; long term (bonds): maturities greater than twelve years.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**market, history, prices, bubbles, global, symbol, Monday**

Although technology has increased the impact of the butterfly effect in 1 \_\_\_\_\_ markets, there is a long history of financial bubbles going back to the tulip market bubble in Holland during the 17th century. Tulips were a status 2 \_\_\_\_\_ among the elite. They were traded on exchanges in Dutch towns and cities. People sold their belongings to begin speculating on tulips. However, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ began to drop and panic selling ensued.

There are more recent examples of 4 \_\_\_\_\_. On October 1987, known as Black 5 \_\_\_\_\_, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) lost around 22% in one trading day, the largest percentage drop ever for that 6 \_\_\_\_\_. There was no apparent cause for the drop, though the DJIA had some large down days the week before, and there were international issues in the Persian Gulf. In retrospect, issues with panic selling and perhaps program trading might be partly to blame.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic “Places of Interest in My Native Town”.

#### **БИЛЕТ № 25**

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

The transformation of production systems affects the class structure, the labor process, the application of technology and the structure and organization of capital. Globalization is now seen as marginalizing the less educated and low-skilled workers. Business expansion will no longer automatically imply increased employment. Additionally, it can cause high remuneration of capital, due to its higher mobility compared to labor. The phenomenon seems to be driven by three major forces: globalization of all product and financial markets, technology and deregulation. Globalization of product and financial markets refers to an increased economic integration in specialization and economies of scale, which will result in greater trade in financial services through both capital flows and cross-border entry activity. The technology factor, specifically telecommunication and information availability, has facilitated remote delivery and provided new access and distribution channels.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**Monday, effect, Chinese, stock market, prices, government**

In 2015, the Chinese 1 \_\_\_\_\_ encountered significant volatility, dropping over 8% in one day. Similar to Black 2 \_\_\_\_\_, there was no single event or cause for the drop. This volatility quickly spread to other markets, with the S&P500 and the Nikkei losing around 4%. Also like Black Monday, there had been weakness in the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ markets in prior months.

Chinese officials had begun devaluing the renminbi. However, the main cause was likely the high degree of margin used by Chinese retail investors. When 4 \_\_\_\_\_ began to drop, investors received margin calls from their brokers. Retail investors were forced to liquidate their positions quickly to meet the margin calls, leading to a negative feedback loop of selling. In years prior, the Chinese 5 \_\_\_\_\_ encouraged people to put their money in the market. Markets will only become more interconnected as technology continues to improve, and the butterfly 6 \_\_\_\_\_ will continue to be a factor in global markets.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic “Newspapers in the Russian Federation”.

#### **БИЛЕТ № 26**

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Indentures and Covenants – An indenture is a formal debt agreement that establishes the terms of a bond issue, while covenants are the clauses of such an agreement. Covenants specify the rights of bondholders and the duties of issuers, such as actions that the issuer is obligated to perform or is prohibited from performing. In the U.S., federal and state securities and commercial laws apply to the enforcement of these agreements, which are construed by courts as contracts between issuers and bondholders. The terms may be changed only with great difficulty while the bonds are outstanding, with amendments to the governing document generally requiring approval by a majority (or super-majority) vote of the bondholders.

High yield bonds are bonds that are rated below investment grade by the credit rating agencies. As these bonds are more risky than investment grade bonds, investors expect to earn a higher yield. These bonds are also called junk bonds.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**raw, consumers, business, globalization, products, strategies**

Globalization is defined as a process that, based on international 1 \_\_\_\_\_, aims to expand 2 \_\_\_\_\_ operations on a worldwide level, and was precipitated by the facilitation of global communications due to technological advancements, and socioeconomic, political and environmental developments.

The goal of 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is to provide organizations a superior competitive position with lower operating costs, to gain greater numbers of products, services and 4 \_\_\_\_\_. This approach to competition is gained via diversification of resources, the creation and development of new investment opportunities by opening up additional markets, and accessing new 5 \_\_\_\_\_ materials and resources. Diversification of resources is a business strategy that increases the variety of business 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and services within various organizations.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic “Magazines in the Russian Federation”.

#### **БИЛЕТ № 27**

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Coupon dates – the dates on which the issuer pays the coupon to the bond holders. In the U.S. and also in the U.K. and Europe, most bonds are semi-annual, which means that they pay a coupon every six months. Optionality: Occasionally a bond may contain an embedded option; that is, it grants option-like features to the holder or the issuer:

Callability – Some bonds give the issuer the right to repay the bond before the maturity date on the call dates; see call option. These bonds are referred to as callable bonds. Most callable bonds allow the issuer to repay the bond at par. With some bonds, the issuer has to pay a premium, the so called call premium. This is mainly the case for high-yield bonds. These have very strict covenants, restricting the issuer in its operations. To be free from these covenants, the issuer can repay the bonds early, but only at a high cost.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:



### **theory, developed, areas, risk, development, product**

Diversification strengthens institutions by lowering organizational \_\_\_\_\_ factors, spreading interests in different 2 \_\_\_\_\_, taking advantage of market opportunities, and acquiring companies both horizontal and vertical in nature.

Industrialized or 3 \_\_\_\_\_ nations are specific countries with a high level of economic 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and meet certain socioeconomic criteria based on economic 5 \_\_\_\_\_, such as gross domestic 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (GDP), industrialization and human development index (HDI) as defined by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Using these definitions, some industrialized countries in 2016 are: United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "TV broadcast in the Russian Federation".*

### **БИЈЕТ№ 28**

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

Putability – Some bonds give the holder the right to force the issuer to repay the bond before the maturity date on the put dates; see put option. (Note: "Putable" denotes an embedded put option; "Puttable" denotes that it may be put.)

Call dates and put dates – the dates on which callable and puttable bonds can be redeemed early. There are four main categories:

A Bermudan callable has several call dates, usually coinciding with coupon dates.

A European callable has only one call date. This is a special case of a Bermudan callable.

An American callable can be called at any time until the maturity date.

A death put is an optional redemption feature on a debt instrument allowing the beneficiary of the estate of the deceased to put (sell) the bond (back to the issuer) in the event of the beneficiary's death or legal incapacitation. Also known as a "survivor's option".

**Task 2.** *Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:*

### **goods, index, output, developed, the components, globalized**

1 \_\_\_\_\_ of globalization include GDP, industrialization and the Human Development 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (HDI). The GDP is the market value of all finished 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and services produced within a country's borders in a year, and serves as a measure of a country's overall economic 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Industrialization is a process which, driven by technological innovation, effectuates social change and economic development by transforming a country into a modernized industrial, or 5 \_\_\_\_\_ nation. The Human Development Index comprises three components: a country's population's life expectancy, knowledge and education measured by the adult literacy, and income.

The degree to which an organization is 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and diversified has bearing on the strategies that it uses to pursue greater development and investment opportunities.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Russian Traditions".*

### **БИЈЕТ№ 29**

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

The negative nominal rates that have been in the news as central banks seek to stimulate their sagging economies, affect a very specific rate that only impacts members of the banking or financial system. The central bank's overnight interbank lending rate (examples are LIBOR and EURIBOR) is how much banks charge each other to borrow short-term reserves with the central bank acting as a warehousing facility for any excess reserves that the banking system cannot internally match up. It is important to understand that negative interest rates only apply to a small portion of funds, exceeding a certain amount, held by the central bank on behalf of the financial sector. Moreover, these negative rates do not directly impact most other depositors, who have been used to very low rates of interest for nearly a decade anyhow.

The overnight interest rate is the basis for nearly every other interest rate including those on retail bank deposits, certificates of deposit (CDs), mortgages, auto loans and yields on corporate bonds.

**Task 2.** *Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:*

### **the community, developing, businesses, national, markets, trends**

Globalization compels businesses to adapt to different strategies based on new ideological 1 \_\_\_\_\_ that try to balance rights and interests of both the individual and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ as a whole. This change enables businesses to compete worldwide and also signifies a dramatic change for business leaders, labor and management by legitimately accepting the participation of workers and government in 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and implementing company policies and strategies. Risk reduction via diversification can be accomplished through company involvement with international financial institutions and partnering with both local and multinational 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

Globalization brings reorganization at the international, 5 \_\_\_\_\_ and sub-national levels. Specifically, it brings the reorganization of production, international trade and the integration of financial 6 \_\_\_\_\_. This affects capitalist economic and social relations, via multilateralism and microeconomic phenomena, such as business competitiveness, at the global level.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Favorite English Writer".*

### **БИЈЕТ№ 30**

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

Negative interest rates are an unconventional monetary policy tool and, until 2014, had never been implemented by a major central bank. The European Central Bank (ECB) became the first when its deposit rate declined to 0.2 percent in September, 2014. A number of other European nations turned to negative interest rates so that over one quarter of Eurozone government-issued debt had negative yields by the end of March 2015. Negative interest rates are a drastic measure that show policymakers are afraid that Europe is at risk of falling into a deflationary spiral. In harsh economic times, people and businesses have a tendency to hold on to their cash while they wait for the economy to pick up. But this behavior can serve to weaken the economy further as the lack of spending causes further job losses and lower profits, thus reinforcing people's fears and giving them even more incentive to hoard.

**Task 2.** *Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:*

### **economy, research, decisions, same, changes, microeconomics**

The other major branch of economics is 1 \_\_\_\_\_. Microeconomics is the study of behavior of individual units within the 2 \_\_\_\_\_. The division of economics has resulted from the growing complexity and sophistication of economic 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

These two approaches and the topics they include are in fact interdependent. Individuals and firms make their 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in the context of the economic environment, which has an impact on the constraints the decision makers face as well as their expectations about the future. At the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ time, when taken as a whole, their decisions determine the condition of the overall economy. A good understanding of economic events and an ability to forecast them require knowledge of both individual decision making and the way in which individuals react to 6 \_\_\_\_\_ in the economic environment.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Favorite Film".*

### БИЛЕТ№ 31

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

In theory, banks would rather lend money to borrowers and earn at least some kind of interest as opposed to being charged to hold their money at a central bank. Additionally, however, negative rates charged by a central bank may carry over to deposit accounts and loans, meaning that deposit holders would also be charged for parking their money at their local bank while some borrowers enjoy the privilege of actually earning money by taking out a loan.

Another primary reason the ECB has turned to negative interest rates is to lower the value of the euro. Low or negative yields on European debt will deter foreign investors, weakening demand for the euro. While this decreases the supply of financial capital, Europe's problem isn't supply but demand. A weaker euro should stimulate demand for exports, hopefully encouraging businesses to expand.

In theory, negative interest rates should help to stimulate economic activity and stave off inflation, but policymakers remain cautious because there are several ways such a policy could backfire.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list  
**markets, activities, a company, location, trader, products**

Deregulation pertains to the liberalization of capital account and financial services in 1 \_\_\_\_\_, markets and geographic locations. It integrates banks by offering a broad array of services, allows entry of new providers, and increases multinational presence in many 2 \_\_\_\_\_ and more cross-border 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

In a global economy, power is the ability of 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to command both tangible and intangible assets that create customer loyalty, regardless of location. Independent of size or geographic 5 \_\_\_\_\_, a company can meet global standards and tap into global networks, thrive and act as a world class thinker, maker and 6 \_\_\_\_\_, by using its greatest assets: its concepts, competence and connections.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Favorite Actor".

### БИЛЕТ№ 32

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

The quantity theory of money states that there is a direct relationship between the quantity of money in an economy and the level of prices of goods and services sold. According to QTM, if the amount of money in an economy doubles, price levels also double, causing inflation (the percentage rate at which the level of prices is rising in an economy). The consumer therefore pays twice as much for the same amount of the good or service.

Another way to understand this theory is to recognize that money is like any other commodity: increases in its supply decrease marginal value (the buying capacity of one unit of currency). So an increase in money supply causes prices to rise (inflation) as they compensate for the decrease in money's marginal value. In its simplest form, the theory is expressed as:  $MV = PT$  (the Fisher Equation) Each variable denotes the following: M = Money Supply V = Velocity of Circulation (the number of times money changes hands) P = Average Price Level T = Volume of Transactions of Goods and Services.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list  
**growth, the impact, investment, the results, position, economists**

Some 1 \_\_\_\_\_ have a positive outlook regarding the net effects of globalization on economic 2. These effects have been analyzed over the years by several studies attempting to measure 3 \_\_\_\_\_ of globalization on various nations' economies using variables such as trade, capital flows and their openness, GDP per capita, foreign direct investment (FDI) and more. These studies examined the effects of several components of globalization on growth using time series cross sectional data on trade, FDI and portfolio 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Although they provide an analysis of individual components of globalization on economic growth, some of 5 \_\_\_\_\_ are inconclusive or even contradictory. However, overall, the findings of those studies seem to be supportive of the economists' positive 6 \_\_\_\_\_, instead of the one held by the public and non-economist view.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Favorite TV Program".

### БИЛЕТ№ 33

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

QTM adds assumptions to the logic of the equation of exchange. In its most basic form, the theory assumes that V (velocity of circulation) and T (volume of transactions) are constant in the short term. These assumptions, however, have been criticized, particularly the assumption that V is constant. The arguments point out that the velocity of circulation depends on consumer and business spending impulses, which cannot be constant.

The theory also assumes that the quantity of money, which is determined by outside forces, is the main influence of economic activity in a society. A change in money supply results in changes in price levels and/or a change in supply of goods and services. It is primarily these changes in money stock that cause a change in spending. And the velocity of circulation depends not on the amount of money available or on the current price level but on changes in price levels.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list  
**industrialized, opportunities, the risk, industries, effect, countries**

Non-economists and the wide public expect the costs associated with globalization to outweigh the benefits, especially in the short-run. Less wealthy 1 \_\_\_\_\_ from those among the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ nations may not have the same highly-accentuated beneficial effect from globalization as more wealthy countries, measured by GDP per capita etc. Although free trade increases 3 \_\_\_\_\_ for international trade, it also increases 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of failure for smaller companies that cannot compete globally. Additionally, free trade may drive up production and labor costs, including higher wages for more skilled workforce.

Domestic 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in some countries may be endangered due to comparative or absolute advantage of other countries in specific industries. Another possible danger and harmful 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is the overuse and abuse of natural resources to meet new higher demands in the production of goods.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Music in My Life".

### БИЛЕТ№ 34

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

As the quantity theory of money says that quantity of money determines the value of money, it forms the cornerstone of monetarism.

Monetarists say that a rapid increase in money supply leads to a rapid increase in inflation. Money growth that surpasses the growth of economic output results in inflation as there is too much money behind too little production of goods and services. In order to curb inflation, money growth must fall below growth in economic output.

This premise leads to how monetary policy is administered. Monetarists believe that money supply should be kept within an acceptable bandwidth so that levels of inflation can be controlled. Thus, for the near term, most monetarists agree that an increase in money supply can offer a quick-fix boost to a staggering economy in need of increased production. In the long term, however, the effects of monetary policy are still blurry.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**evidence, theoretical, production, companies, risk, globalization**

One of the major potential benefits of 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is to provide opportunities for reducing macroeconomic volatility on output and consumption via diversification of 2 \_\_\_\_\_. The overall 3 \_\_\_\_\_ of the globalization effect on macroeconomic volatility of output indicates that although direct effects are ambiguous in 4 \_\_\_\_\_ models, financial integration helps in a nation's production base diversification, and leads to an increase in specialization of production. However, the specialization of 5 \_\_\_\_\_, based on the concept of comparative advantage, can also lead to higher volatility in specific industries within an economy and society of a nation. As time passes, successful 6 \_\_\_\_\_, independent of size, will be the ones that are part of the global economy.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Favorite Artist".

#### БИЈЕТ№ 35

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Speculation and expectation are integral parts of the financial system. Where consumers, investors and politicians believe the economy will go in the future impacts how we act today. Expectation of future action is dependent on current acts and shapes both current and future trends. Sentiment indicators are commonly used to gauge how certain groups are feeling about the current economy. Analysis of these indicators as well as other forms of fundamental and technical analysis can create a bias or expectation of future price rates and trend direction.

Supply and demand for products, currencies and other investments creates a push-pull dynamic in prices. Prices and rates change as supply or demand changes. If something is in demand and supply begins to shrink, prices will rise. If supply increases beyond current demand, prices will fall. If supply is relatively stable, prices can fluctuate higher and lower as demand increases or decreases.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**Economics, decisions, policy, a nation, markets, level**

When economists succeed in their aims to understand how consumers and producers react to changing conditions, economics can provide powerful guidance and influence to policy-making at the national 1 \_\_\_\_\_. Said differently, there are very real consequences to how 2 \_\_\_\_\_ approaches taxation, regulation, and government spending; economics can offer advice and analysis regarding these 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ can also help investors understand the potential ramifications of national 5 \_\_\_\_\_ and events on business conditions. Understanding economics can also give investors the tools to predict macroeconomic conditions and understand the implications of those predictions on companies, stocks, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and so on. Being able to project that a certain set of government policies will stoke (or choke off) inflation or growth in a country can certainly help stock and bond investors position themselves appropriately.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Favorite Sport Game".

#### БИЈЕТ№ 36

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Price changes in a bond will also immediately affect mutual funds that hold these bonds. If the value of the bonds held in a trading portfolio has fallen over the day, the value of the portfolio will also have fallen. This can be damaging for professional investors such as banks, insurance companies, pension funds and asset managers (irrespective of whether the value is immediately "marked to market" or not). If there is any chance a holder of individual bonds may need to sell his bonds and "cash out", interest rate risk could become a real problem (conversely, bonds' market prices would increase if the prevailing interest rate were to drop, as it did from 2001 through 2003). One way to quantify the interest rate risk on a bond is in terms of its duration. Efforts to control this risk are called immunization or hedging.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**supply, prices, buyers, push, markets, demand**

This is where supply and demand enters the picture. Supply and 1 \_\_\_\_\_ affects individuals, companies and the financial 2 \_\_\_\_\_ as a whole. In some markets, such as the commodity markets, supply is determined by a physical product. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and demand for oil is constantly changing, adjusting the price a market participant is willing to pay for oil today and in the future.

As supply dwindles or demand increases, a long-term rise in oil 4 \_\_\_\_\_ can occur as market participants outbid one another to attain a seemingly finite supply of the commodity. Suppliers want a higher price for what they have, and a higher demand pushes the price that buyers are willing to pay higher.

All markets have a similar dynamic. Stocks fluctuate on a short and long-term scale, creating trends. The threat of supply drying up at current prices forces 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to buy at higher and higher prices, creating large price increases. If a large group of sellers were to enter the market, this would increase the supply of stock available and would likely 6 \_\_\_\_\_ prices lower.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Fashion in My Life".

#### БИЈЕТ№ 37

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Countries will engage in large-scale deficit financing to pay for public sector projects and governmental funding. While such activity stimulates the domestic economy, nations with large public deficits and debts are less attractive to foreign investors. The reason? A large debt encourages inflation, and if inflation is high, the debt will be serviced and ultimately paid off with cheaper real dollars in the future.

In the worst case scenario, a government may print money to pay part of a large debt, but increasing the money supply inevitably causes inflation. Moreover, if a government is not able to service its deficit through domestic means (selling domestic bonds, increasing the money supply), then it must increase the supply of securities for sale to foreigners, thereby lowering their prices. Finally, a large debt may prove worrisome to foreigners if they believe the country risks defaulting on its obligations.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**two, trade, resources, countries, good, economy**

The study of economics would be incomplete without an understanding of the nation's role in the world 1 \_\_\_\_\_. The study of the world economy is known as "international economics". International economics embraces 2 \_\_\_\_\_ broad areas of interest: international

trade and international finance. World 3 \_\_\_\_\_ has been gaining increasing significance among nations. Why do nations trade? The answer is that nations have different quantities and qualities of economic 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and different ways of combining them. As a result, each country can produce certain goods more efficiently, or at relatively lower costs, than others. This idea can be stated somewhat differently. Imagine a world consisting of only two 5 \_\_\_\_\_, each producing the same goods. Under such circumstances, the alternative or opportunity cost to each country of producing more of one 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of the second good that must be sacrificed.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Favorite Holiday".*

### БНІЕТ№ 38

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

Inflation is defined as the rate (%) at which the general price level of goods and services is rising, causing purchasing power to fall. This is different from a rise and fall in the price of a particular good or service. Individual prices rise and fall all the time in a market economy, reflecting consumer choices or preferences and changing costs. So if the cost of one item, say a particular model car, increases because demand for it is high, this is not considered inflation. Inflation occurs when *most* prices are rising by some degree across the whole economy. This is caused by four possible factors, each of which is related to basic economic principles of changes in supply and demand:

Increase in the money supply.

Decrease in the demand for money.

Decrease in the aggregate supply of goods and services.

Increase in the aggregate demand for goods and services.

**Task 2.** *Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list*

**flows, professors, markets, times, decisions, achievements**

Finance in many respects is an offshoot or outgrowth of economics, and many of the notable 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in finance (at least within academia) were made by individuals with economics backgrounds and/or positions as 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of economics. Finance generally focuses on the study of prices, interest rates, money 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and the financial 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Thinking more broadly, finance seems to be most concerned with notions like the time value of money, rates of return, cost of capital, optimal financial structures and the quantification of risk.

Investors have an erratic history with economists, listening to them carefully at some 5 \_\_\_\_\_ and all but ignoring them at others. While some investors may ignore economists' concerns and pile their investments into the latest booming sector, others will carefully track data on GDP, inflation and deficits to inform their investing 6 \_\_\_\_\_. It also matters *which* market is being considered; bond investors typically tend to pay more attention to economic data than many equity investors do.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Holidays in Russia".*

### БНІЕТ№ 39

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

To understand better their effect on inflation, let's take a look into how and why production costs can change. A company may need to increase wages if laborers demand higher salaries (due to increasing prices and thus cost of living) or if labor becomes more specialized. If the cost of labor, a factor of production, increases, the company has to allocate more resources to pay for the creation of its goods or services. To continue to maintain (or increase) profit margins, the company passes the increased costs of production on to the consumer, making retail prices higher. Along with increasing sales, increasing prices is a way for companies to constantly increase their bottom lines and essentially grow. Another factor that can cause increases in production costs is a rise in the price of raw materials. This could occur because of scarcity of raw materials, an increase in the cost of labor and/or an increase in the cost of importing raw materials and labor (if they are overseas), which is caused by a depreciation in their home currency.

**Task 2.** *Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list*

**billions, models, cash, business, economics, supply**

While economics offers the pithy explanation that the fair price of an item is the intersection of 1 \_\_\_\_\_, demand, marginal cost and marginal utility, that is not always very useful in actual practice. People want a number, and many 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of dollars are at stake in the proper pricing of loans, deposits, annuities, insurance policies and so forth. That is where finance comes into play – in establishing the theoretical understandings and actual 3 \_\_\_\_\_ that allow for the pricing of risk and valuation of future 4 \_\_\_\_\_ flows.

Finance also informs 5 \_\_\_\_\_ managers and investors on how to evaluate business proposals and most efficiently allocate capital. Basically, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ posits that capital should always be invested in a way that will produce the best risk-adjusted return; finance actually figures that process out.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "My Plans for the Future".*

**stable, foreign, sell, foodstuffs, signs, relations**

Russia has trade 1 \_\_\_\_\_ with different countries. Our trade contacts are developing from year to year. Russia is a country of 2 \_\_\_\_\_ economy, and this helps us to develop our 3 \_\_\_\_\_ trade. We can know in advance what goods we shall require and how much we must buy or 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Russia exports and imports different kinds of goods, such as machines, equipment, raw materials, manufactured goods, consumer goods and 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

Russia concludes trade agreements with foreign countries. On the basis of these agreements the Ministry of Foreign Trade 6 \_\_\_\_\_ contracts with foreign firms.

### БНІЕТ№ 40

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

The increase in aggregate demand that causes demand-pull inflation can be the result of various economic dynamics. For example, an increase in government purchases can increase aggregate demand, thus pulling up prices. Another factor can be the depreciation of local exchange rates, which raises the price of imports and, for foreigners, reduces the price of exports. As a result, the purchasing of imports decreases while the buying of exports by foreigners increases, thereby raising the overall level of aggregate demand (we are assuming aggregate supply cannot keep up with aggregate demand as a result of full employment in the economy). Rapid overseas growth can also ignite an increase in demand as more exports are consumed by foreigners. Finally, if government reduces taxes, households are left with more disposable income in their pockets. This in turn leads to increased consumer spending, thus increasing aggregate demand and eventually causing demand-pull inflation.

**Task 2.** *Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list*

**macroeconomics, prices, makers, inflation, policies, branches**

Economics is divided into two major 1 \_\_\_\_\_: macroeconomics and microeconomics. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of behavior of the economy as a whole with emphasis on the factors that determine growth and fluctuations in output, employment, and the level of 3 \_\_\_\_\_.



Macroeconomics studies broad economic events that are largely beyond the control of individual decision 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and yet affect nearly all firms, households, and other institutions in the economy. Specialists in macroeconomics are particularly interested in understanding those factors that determine 5 \_\_\_\_\_, unemployment, and growth in the production of goods and services. Such an understanding is necessary in order to develop 6 \_\_\_\_\_ that encourage production and employment while controlling inflation.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Authorities in Great Britain".*

#### БИЛЕТ № 41

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

When the Federal Reserve System was established, its founders did not intend it to pursue an active monetary policy to stabilize the economy. The basic ideas of economic stabilization policy were foreign at the time, dating only from John Maynard Keynes' work in 1936. Instead, the founders viewed the Fed as a means of preventing the supplies of money and credit from drying up during economic contractions, as happened often in the pre-1914 period.

One of the principal ways in which the Fed was to provide such insurance against financial panics was to act as the "lender of last resort". That is, when risky business prospects made commercial banks hesitant to extend new loans, the Fed would step in by lending money to the banks, thus inducing banks to lend more money to their customers.

The function of the central bank has grown and today, the Fed primarily manages the growth of bank reserves and money supply in order to allow a stable expansion of the economy.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**model, theories, an investor, solve, instruments**

As finance tries to concern itself with assessing the value of financial 1 \_\_\_\_\_, it is not surprising that one of the most common applications of finance in the markets is in the determination of fair value for a wide range of investment products. Stock-pricing 2 \_\_\_\_\_ like the capital asset pricing model, option models like Black-Scholes, and bond concepts like duration are all byproducts of applied finance in an investment context.

Finance also offers new 3 \_\_\_\_\_ about the "right" way to do things, whether that is the optimal dividend or debt policy for a corporation or the proper asset allocation strategy for 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

It can also be argued that finance affects the markets with a seemingly constant stream of new products. Although many derivatives and advanced financial products have been maligned in the wake of the Great Recession, the fact remains that many of these instruments were designed to address and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ market demands and needs.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Cities in Great Britain".*

#### БИЛЕТ № 42

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

A change in reserve ratio is seldom used but is potentially very powerful. The reserve ratio is the percentage of reserves a bank is required to hold against deposits. A decrease in the ratio will allow the bank to lend more, thereby increasing the supply of money. An increase in the ratio will have the opposite effect.

The discount rate is the interest rate that the central bank charges commercial banks that need to borrow additional reserves. It is an administered interest rate set by the Fed, not a market rate; therefore, much of its importance stems from the signal the Fed is sending to the financial markets (if it's low, the Fed wants to encourage spending and vice versa). As a result, short-term market interest rates tend to follow its movement. If the Fed wants to give banks more reserves, it can reduce the interest rate that it charges, thereby tempting banks to borrow more. Alternatively, it can soak up reserves by raising its rate and persuading the banks to reduce borrowing.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**made up, the parts, a complex, ideas, direct, transportation**

Everybody is familiar with the word system and uses it in everyday language. We speak of heating systems, communication systems, economic systems, and 1 \_\_\_\_\_ systems. We talk of cultural and social systems. The word system is used because it conveys the idea that these things are 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of parts and that 3 \_\_\_\_\_ somehow interact with each other for some purpose or reason. A system is an organized or complex whole – an assemblage or combination of things or parts performing as 4 \_\_\_\_\_ or unitary whole.

This definition implies several 5 \_\_\_\_\_. First is the concept of *interdependency*. If a change occurs in one part or set of parts, it affects all other parts of the system. This effect on each part may be 6 \_\_\_\_\_ or indirect.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Museums in Great Britain".*

#### БИЛЕТ № 43

**Task 1.** *Read and translate the text below in the written form.*

Open-market operations consist of the buying and selling of government securities by the Fed. If the Fed buys back issued securities (such as Treasury bills) from large banks and securities dealers, it increases the money supply in the hands of the public. Conversely, the money supply decreases when the Fed sells a security. Note that the terms "purchase" and "sell" refer to actions of the Fed, not the public. For example, an open-market purchase means the Fed is buying but the public is selling. Actually, the Fed carries out open-market operations only with the nation's largest securities dealers and banks, and not with the general public. In the case of an open-market purchase of securities by the Fed, it is more realistic for the seller of the securities to receive a check drawn on the Fed itself. When the seller deposits it in his or her bank, the bank is automatically granted an increased reserve balance with the Fed. Thus, the new reserves can be used to support additional loans. Through this process, the money supply increases.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**denominations, circulation, signatures, banknotes, equal**

The official currency of the United Kingdom is the pound sterling which is 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to one hundred pence.

English 2 \_\_\_\_\_ are issued by the Bank of England. As to *coins* they are minted also by this state bank.

There are banknotes of the following 3 \_\_\_\_\_: £ 1, £ 5, £ 10, £ 20, £ 50 and

£ 100.

The following coins are in 4 \_\_\_\_\_: halfpenny, one penny, two pence, five pence, ten pence, fifty pence.

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

Then the inscription on the face of the banknote reads: *I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of...* And then there are two

5 \_\_\_\_\_. The first signature is that of the person authorized by the Government and the Bank of England.

**Task 3.** *In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Traditional Food in Great Britain".*

#### БИЛЕТ № 44

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

The process does not end there. The monetary expansion following an open-market operation involves adjustments by banks and the public. The bank in which the original check from the Fed is deposited now has a reserve ratio that may be too high. In other words, its reserves and deposits have gone up by the same amount; therefore, its ratio of reserves to deposits has risen. To reduce this ratio of reserves to deposits, it chooses to expand loans.

When the bank makes an additional loan, the person receiving the loan gets a bank deposit. At this stage, when the bank makes a loan, the money supply rises by more than the amount of the open-market operation. This multiple expansion of the money supply is called the money multiplier. Bank loans and purchases of securities are described as bank credit. It is the existence of bank credit that makes the money stock larger than the monetary base, also known as "high-powered money". High-powered money consists of currency and bank deposits at the Fed.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list  
**the explanation, looked for, knowledge, the amount, mathematics**

In the 1500s there were few universities. Those that existed taught religion, Latin, Greek, philosophy, history, and 1 \_\_\_\_\_. No economics. Then came the Enlightenment (about 1700) in which reasoning replaced God as 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of why things were the way they were. Pre-Enlightenment thinkers would answer the question, "Why am I poor?" with, "Because God wills it." Enlightenment scholars 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a different explanation. "Because of the nature of land ownership" is one answer they found.

Such reasoned explanations required more 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of the way things were, and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of information expanded so rapidly that it had to be divided or categorized for an individual to have hope of knowing a subject. Soon philosophy was subdivided into science and philosophy.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Christmas in Great Britain".

#### БИЛЕТ № 45

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

A market is anywhere that buyers and sellers come together to exchange goods and services. Market research is of great importance for any business. Market research can be defined as a collection, collation and analysis of data relating to the marketing and consumption of goods and services. For example, firms gather information about the likely consumers of a new product and use the data to help in their decision making process. Market research includes the following aspects: a demand for a product; what style, shape color or form it should take; the price people can pay for it; information about themselves - their age, likes, interests and life styles.

Market research can either be carried out by a firm itself or by a market research agency. The research involves collecting primary data. This is information which has to be collected to gain marketing advantages over other firms. Most primary information is gathered by asking consumers questions or by observing their behavior.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list  
**psychology, written, philosopher, aspects, social**

In the 1700s, the sciences were split into natural sciences and 1 \_\_\_\_\_ sciences. The amount of knowledge kept increasing, and in the late 1800s and early 1900s social science itself split into subdivisions: economics, political science, history, geography, sociology, anthropology, and 2 \_\_\_\_\_. Many of the insights about how the economic system worked were codified in Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ in 1776. Notice that this is before economics as a subdiscipline developed, and Adam Smith could also be classified as an anthropologist, a sociologist, a political scientist, and a social 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

Throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries economists such as Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, John Stuart Mill, David Ricardo, and Karl Marx were more than economists; they were social philosophers who covered all 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of social science. These writers were subsequently called Classical economists.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Sport in Great Britain".

#### БИЛЕТ № 46

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Individuals, partnerships and trusts pay income tax and capital gains tax. Companies pay corporation taxes.

Income tax and capital gains tax are charged for a tax year, sometimes called fiscal year or year of assessment. The tax year runs from 6 April to the following 5 April.

Corporation taxes are charged for a financial year which runs from 1 April to the following 31 March.

Companies generally pay corporation taxes nine months after the end of the accounting period.

Individuals usually pay taxes in two equal installments on 1 January and 1 July. Usually taxpayers are given 30 days to pay from the date of issue of an assessment

Tax assessments are normally based on returns issued by the Board of Inland Revenue, often called Inland Revenue or IR, for completion by the taxpayer.

If the company or person believes the assessment is incorrect an appeal may be lodged against it.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list  
**sciences, focused, analysis, called, book**

Alfred Marshall continued to work in classical tradition, and his 1 \_\_\_\_\_, *Principles of Economics*, published in the late 1800s, was written with the other social 2 \_\_\_\_\_ in evidence. But Marshall also changed the question economists ask; he 3 \_\_\_\_\_ on the questions that could be asked in a graphical supply-demand framework. In doing so he began what is called *neo-classical economics*.

For a while economics got lost in itself, and economists learned little else. Marshall's 4 \_\_\_\_\_ was downplayed, and the work of more formal economists of the 1800s (such as Leon Walras, Francis Edgeworth, and Antoine Cournot) was seen as the basis of the science of economics. Economic analysis that focuses only on formal interrelationships is 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Walrasian economics.....

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Traditional Food in the USA".

#### БИЛЕТ № 47

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Bookkeepers deal in taxes, cash flow, which include cash receipts and cash disbursements, sales, purchases and different business transactions of the company. Bookkeepers first record all the appropriate figures – in the books of original entry, or Journals. At the end of a period usually a month- the totals of each book of original entry are posted into the proper page of the Ledger. The ledger shows all the expenditures and all the earnings of the company. On the basis of all the totals of each account in the Ledger, the bookkeeper prepares a Trial

Balance. Trial balances are usually drawn up every quarter. The accountant's responsibility is to analyse and interpret the data in the Ledger and the Trial Balance.

The accountant is to determine the ways in which the business may grow in the future. No expansion or reorganization is planned without the help of the accountant. New products and advertising campaigns are also prepared with the help of the accountant.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**controlled, private, managers, governmental, free, forms**

There are many 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of economic order, ranging from the mixed private enterprise system to partially or completely 2 \_\_\_\_\_ economies. Regardless of their form, however, economic system is the system that a society uses for allocation and distribution of scarce resources. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ enterprise means that decisions about what and how much to produce are left to the discretion of owners and 4 \_\_\_\_\_. In controlled economies such decisions are the responsibility of some 5 \_\_\_\_\_ agency. There is, of course, no economy today that is completely 6 \_\_\_\_\_ of governmental influence, nor is this condition necessarily undesirable. There are many beneficial services and protections available from government. The question then is a matter of degree. Irrespective of the form of economic order, it performs certain valuable functions in the life of organizations of all types.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Education in the USA".

#### **БИЛЕТ № 48**

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

The work of accountants is rather sophisticated. Many accountants have special certificates after they pass examinations in Institute of Accountants. Certified accountants in England are called chartered accountants. In the U.S.A. the certified accountants are called certified public accountants. But it is not necessary to have a certificate to practice accounting. Junior employees in large companies, for example, often practice accounting and then take the examination. The chief accounting officer of a large company is the Controller, or Comptroller. Controllers are responsible for measuring the company's performance. They interpret the results of the operations, plan and recommend future action. This position is very close to the top executives of the company.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list

**private, mechanism, market, the companies, means**

Among the functions of the economic order the most important one is to provide some 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of resource allocation. In a 2 \_\_\_\_\_ enterprise this function is basically performed by the price 3 \_\_\_\_\_. This simply means that demand for and supply of goods and services interact to set their 4 \_\_\_\_\_ price. In the case of regulated utilities, there are governmental agencies such as public service commissions that determine the rates that may be charged by utility companies. These rates are set at the level that will allow a fair return on investments made by 5 \_\_\_\_\_. This form of regulated monopoly is considered, on balance, preferable to unchecked competition. This is true because of efficiency reasons. In taking actions in the area of employment, government is attempting to control the economy in such a fashion as to help the business community operate at the level of production that will yield full employment.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Education in Great Britain".

#### **БИЛЕТ № 49**

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

Trade among nations via the use of comparative advantage promotes growth, which is attributed to a strong correlation between the openness to trade flows and the affect on economic growth and economic performance. Additionally there is a strong positive relation between capital flows and their impact on economic growth.

Foreign Direct Investment's impact on economic growth has had a positive growth effect in wealthy countries and an increase in trade and FDI, resulting in higher growth rates. Empirical research examining the effects of several components of globalization on growth, using time series and cross sectional data on trade, FDI and portfolio investment, found that a country tends to have a lower degree of globalization if it generates higher revenues from trade taxes. Further evidence indicates that there is a positive growth-effect in countries that are sufficiently rich, as are most of the developed nations.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**transportation, the Pacific Ocean, climatic, temperatures, months, second**

Canada consists of all of the North American continent north of the US except Alaska and the small French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Its total area of 3,851,809 sq. mi. makes it the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Baffin Bay, Davis Strait and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the US, and on the west by 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

Almost 90% of Canada, lying north of 50° N, has subarctic to Arctic 3 \_\_\_\_\_ conditions. Summer 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in some areas are fairly high, but winters are extremely cold, lasting from seven 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in the south to over eleven months in the north. The growing season is short, even in the south.

The principal form of 6 \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada are railroads because they can supply all-weather transportation over great distances. Total railway mileage is about 60,000. In general, the populated sections are well supplied with roads and highways.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Science Development in Russian Federation".

#### **БИЛЕТ № 50**

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text below in the written form.

The transformation of production systems affects the class structure, the labor process, the application of technology and the structure and organization of capital. Globalization is now seen as marginalizing the less educated and low-skilled workers. Business expansion will no longer automatically imply increased employment. Additionally, it can cause high remuneration of capital, due to its higher mobility compared to labor. The phenomenon seems to be driven by three major forces: globalization of all product and financial markets, technology and deregulation. Globalization of product and financial markets refers to an increased economic integration in specialization and economies of scale, which will result in greater trade in financial services through both capital flows and cross-border entry activity. The technology factor, specifically telecommunication and information availability, has facilitated remote delivery and provided new access and distribution channels.

**Task 2.** Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word from the list:

**the arrangements, was ready, had reserved, hours, arrived**

Mr. Nikitin, an inspector of Techmachimport, 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in Manchester. He was to inspect the compressors under their order and take part in the tests in accordance with 2 \_\_\_\_\_ between Mr. Kozlov and Mr. Lipman. Mr. Collins, Sales Manager of Goodman and Co., met him at the station. While they were walking along the platform Mr. Collins told Mr. Nikitin that everything 3 \_\_\_\_\_ for inspection and the Chief Engineer of the factory was expecting him in the afternoon. Mr. Collins brought Mr. Nikitin to the Ambassador Hotel where they 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a room for him. They arranged to meet in two 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 3.** In 1 minute be ready to speak on the topic "Higher Education in the Russian Federation".

ЛИСТ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ДЕЙСТВИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Иностранный язык

на 2018/2019 учебный год

Направление подготовки: 15.03.04 Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств

Направленность (профиль) подготовки: Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств

Квалификация выпускника: бакалавр.


Форма обучения: заочная.

Действие программы дисциплины с дополнениями и изменениями по решению кафедры «Автоматизация производственных процессов» распространено на 2018/2019 уч.год.

Список дополнений и изменений:

1. Изменено название министерства: Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
2. Программное обеспечение: Изменена подписка Microsoft Imagine Premium: бессрочные права и бессрочная лицензия по подписке Microsoft Imagine Premium, идентификатор подписки: a936248f-3805-4c6a-a64f-8c344976ef6d, идентификатор подписчика: ICM-164914
3. Заключены договора: ЭБС «Издательство «Лань» (договор № 0917 от 26.09.2017г.)- <https://e.lanbook.com/>  
ЭБС «Электронное издательство ЮРАЙТ» (договор № б/н от 22.02.2018г.)- <https://urait.ru/>  
БД Web of Science компании Clarivate Analytics (Scientific) LLC, сублицензионный договор № WoS/940 от 02.04.2018г - <https://clarivate.com/>.

Протокол № 1 от 31.08.2018г.

Руководитель ОПОП: \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ Д.П. Вент

ЛИСТ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ДЕЙСТВИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Иностранный язык

на 2019/2020 учебный год

Направление подготовки: 15.03.04 Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств

Направленность (профиль) подготовки: Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств

Квалификация выпускника: бакалавр.

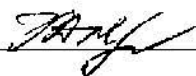
Форма обучения: заочная.

Действие рабочей программы дисциплины с дополнениями и изменениями по решению кафедры «Автоматизация производственных процессов» распространено на 2019/2020 уч.год.

Список дополнений и изменений:

1. Программное обеспечение: Изменена подписка MS Windows, MS Access, MS Visual Studio, MS Office 365 A1, действует бессрочная лицензия по подписке Azure Dev Tools for Teaching (бывш. Microsoft Imagine Premium) ИД пользователя: 000340011208DF77, идентификатор подписки: a936248f-3805-4c6a-a64f-8c344976ef6d, идентификатор подписчика: ICM-164914, ИД учетной записи: Novomoskovsk Institute (branch) of the Federal state budgetary educational institution of higher education "Dmitry Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia".
2. Заключен договор: [«Электронно-библиотечная система «ЭБС ЮРАЙТ»](#) договор № 29.01- P-2.0-1168/2018 от 11.01.2019г. Срок действия с 11 .01.2019 по 10.01.2020г.

Разработчик: ст. преподаватель



Н.В.Алексеева

Протокол № 14 от 28.06.2019г.

Руководитель ОПОП:



Д.П. Вент

## ЛИСТ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ДЕЙСТВИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### Иностранный язык

на 2020/2021 учебный год

Направление подготовки: 15.03.04 Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств

Направленность (профиль) подготовки: Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств

Квалификация выпускника: бакалавр.

Форма обучения: заочная.

Действие рабочей программы дисциплины **с дополнениями и изменениями** по решению кафедры «Автоматизация производственных процессов» распространено на 2020/2021 уч.год.

Список дополнений и изменений:

1. Заключен договор: «Электронно-библиотечная система «ЭБС ЮРАЙТ» договор № 33.03-Р-3.1-2220/2020 от 16.03.2020 г. Срок действия с 16.03.2020 по 15.03.2021 г.

Разработчик: ст. преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_



Н.В.Алексеева

Протокол № 12 от 29.06.2020г.

Руководитель ОПОП: \_\_\_\_\_



Д.П. Вент