

Минобрнауки России

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высшего образования
«Оренбургский государственный университет»

Кафедра педагогического образования

Фонд
оценочных средств
по дисциплине «*Иностранный язык*»

Уровень высшего образования

БАКАЛАВРИАТ

Направление подготовки

44.03.01 Педагогическое образование
(код и наименование направления подготовки)

Начальное образование
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Квалификация

Бакалавр

Форма обучения

Заочная

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Заведующий кафедрой
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Раздел 1. Перечень компетенций, с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения дисциплины

Формируемые компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций	Виды оценочных средств/ шифр раздела в данном документе
УК-3 Способен осуществлять социальное взаимодействие и реализовывать свою роль в команде	УК-3-В-1 Понимает эффективность использования стратегии командного сотрудничества для достижения поставленной цели, определяет свою роль в команде	<u>Знать:</u> основы формирования командного сотрудничества и реализации своей роли в команде	Блок А – задания репродуктивного уровня тестовые задания, вопросы для опроса
		<u>Уметь:</u> определять свою роль в команде; использовать стратегии командного сотрудничества для достижения поставленной цели	Блок В – задания реконструктивного уровня устное индивидуальное собеседование – сообщение по УРС (учебно-речевая ситуация)
		<u>Владеть:</u> стратегией командного сотрудничества для достижения поставленной цели	Блок С – задания практико-ориентированного и/или исследовательского уровня выполнение творческого задания
УК-4: Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4-В-1 Выбирает на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемый стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами УК-4-В-2 Ведет деловую коммуникацию в письменной и электронной форме, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные	<u>Знать:</u> базовые правила грамматики, базовую лексику и особенности стилистики в сфере бытовых, общекультурных тем, делового общения и по направлению подготовки. <u>Уметь:</u> понимать	Блок А – задания репродуктивного уровня тестовые задания, вопросы для опроса Блок В – задания реконструктивного

Формируемые компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций	Виды оценочных средств/ шифр раздела в данном документе
	различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках	<p>иноязычную речь; читать и переводить со словарем оригинальную литературу и (учебные) тексты; вести деловую коммуникацию в письменной и электронной формах для обсуждения бытовых, общекультурных тем и по направлению подготовки.</p> <p><u>Владеть:</u> основными языковыми и речевыми средствами, достаточными для осуществления деловой коммуникации в условиях межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия в рамках бытовых, общекультурных тем и по направлению подготовки</p>	<p>о уровня устное индивидуальное собеседование – сообщение по УРС (учебно-речевая ситуация)</p> <p>Блок С – задания практико-ориентированного и/или исследовательского уровня</p> <p>выполнение творческого задания</p>

Раздел 2. Типовые контрольные задания и иные материалы, необходимые для оценки планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (оценочные средства). Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания

Блок А

1. A0

1.6. This is ... cap. ... cap is black.

- a. the; the
- b. a; the
- c. a; a

1.7. Is Kate ... teacher or is she ...doctor? She is ... doctor.

- a. a, the; the
- b. the, a; the
- c. a, a; a

1.8. This ... a note.

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

1.9. Kate is ... teacher. Her parents were ... teachers too.

- a. a; a
- b. -;-
- c. the; a

1.10. Chemistry was my favourite subject at ... school.

- a. a
- b. the
- c. -

1.11. There was a lot of snow on ... ground.

- a. a
- b. -
- c. the

1.12. The ... stole a picture by Rembrandt which costs thousands of dollars.

- a. thieves
- b. thieves
- c. thief

1.13. My Granny lives on the farm. She has a lot of ...

- a. goose
- b. geese
- c. gess

1.14. During the storm the ...of some houses were blown away.

- a. rooves

- b. roofs
- c. roffes

1.15. I must go to the dentist's and have my two ... filled.

- a. tooth
- b. teeth
- c. tithes

1.16. I've seen a few ... in my country house.

- a. mice
- b. mouse
- c. mouses

1.17. Three ... passed but Holmes did not appear.

- a. dais
- b. days
- c. dayes

1.18. There were two ... in the cage.

- a. wolves
- b. wolfs
- c. wolffes

1.19. The trees stood bare. Only on one of them I saw a few brown ...

- a. leafs
- b. leaves
- c. leaveeses

1.20. I like ... very much.

- a. tomatoes
- b. tomatos
- c. tomatois

1.21 I am putting the exercise-book into the bag.

- a. Я положил тетрадь в портфель
- b. Я положу тетрадь в портфель
- c. Я кладу тетрадь в портфель

1.22 Мы переписываем упражнение сейчас.

- a. We copying out the exercise now
- b. We are copying out the exercise now
- c. We are copy out the exercise now

1.23 Какого цвета этот карандаш?

- a. What is the colour this pencil?
- b. What the colour is this pencil?
- c. What colour is this pencil?

1.24 I am a worker. ... name is Ivanov.

- a. his
- b. my
- c. our

1.25 Where are our brief-cases?

- a. Это наши портфели?

- b. Где наши портфели?
- c. Какие наши портфели?

1.26 Чьи это книги?

- a. Whose is this book?
- b. What are these books?
- c. Whose books are these?

1.27 Do you live in Moscow or in Leningrad?

- a. I am live in Moscow.
- b. I live in Moscow.
- c. I living in Moscow.

1.28 The flat was ... the seventh floor. We had to climb the stairs because the lift was out of order.

- a. on
- b. in
- c. at

1.29 We were sitting ... the bank watching the sunset on the river.

- a. on
- b. at...
- c. in

1.30 ...the north coast of England it will rain heavily for another two days.

- a. in
- b. on
- c. under

1.31 Write your name and address ... the left-hand corner of the page.

- a. in
- b. at
- c. on

1.32 In a couple of minutes we heard a knock ... the door.

- a. on
- b. at
- c. out of

1.33 He ...awfully sorry you will not to be able to go with us this year.

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

1.34 Mr. White...an old man. He ... on pension.

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

1.35 “No, I ...not very hungry,” he said. “But I’ll have some mineral water, salad, meat and potatoes.”

- a. am
- b. is

c. are

1.36 The teacher's opinion differs from

a. my

b. mine

c. me

1.37 He is quite right. I agree with ... completely.

a. he

b. him

c. his

1.38 She had taken the advice, but the decision was

a. her

b. she

c. hers

1.39 Timothy ... his dog

a. is feeding

b. feed

c. feeds

1.40 Our neighbors...their car.

a. wash

b. are washing

c. is washing

1.41 Liz / the text-book

A Liz's text-book

B the text-book of Liz

C the Liz's text-book

1.42 The roof / the house

A the houses roof

B the roof of the house

1.43 The rabbits / the cage

A the rabbits's cage

B the rabbits' cage

C the cage of the rabbits

1.44 Our dog / a new kennel

A our dog's new kennel

B a new kennel of our dog

1.45 The Smiths / the car

A the Smiths' car

B the Smiths's car

C the car of the Smiths

1.46 Charles / the book

A Charles' book

B the book of Charles

C Charle's book

1.47 A bird / a nest

- A a nest of a bird
B a bird's nest
- 1.48 those men / the umbrellas
A those men' umbrellas
B those men's umbrellas
C the umbrellas of those men
- 1.49 My parents / the friends
A the friends of my parents
B my parents's friends
C my parents' friends
- 1.50 Tom and Alice / the car
A Tom's and Alice's car
B Tom and Alice's car
C the car of Tom and Alice
- 1.51. Mathematics ...too difficult for me.
a. is
b. are
c. ---
- 1.52. English ... too difficult for me.
a. is
b. ---
c. are
- 1.53. The spoons ... on the table. The table ... in the room.
a. am; is
b. is; are
c. are; is
- 1.54. Mrs. Smith is very fat - ... weight over a hundred kilos!
a. her
b. she
c. it
- 1.55. Where shall ... meet, Bob?
a. you
b. you and I
c. we
- 1.56. He is quite right. I agree with ... completely.
a. he
b. him
c. his
- 1.57. One has to show ... ticket at the entrance.
a. you
b. his
c. one's
- 1.58. I can't eat ... chips because they are cold.
a. this

- b. these
 - c. it
- 1.59. James took the book and opened
- a. it
 - b. this
 - c. that
- 1.60. ... books are very boring.
- a. this
 - b. that
 - c. those
- 1.61. ... is our classroom. It is very light and clean.
- a. this
 - b. these
 - c. those
- 1.62. Have you ever been to USA?
- a. ---
 - b. the
 - c. a
- 1.63. She works at this school as ...teacher.
- a. ---
 - b. a
 - c. the
- 1.64. I couldn't hear her because of...noise of the train
- a. the
 - b.---
 - c. a
- 1.65. I'm afraid I've broken...
- a. the chair's leg
 - b. the leg in the chair
 - c. the leg of the chair
- 1.66. Sally opened the ...and entered.
- a. kitchen's door
 - b. door of the kitchen
 - c. kitchen door
- 1.67. Tim took car.
- a. his father car
 - b. his father's car
 - c. his fathers' car

Test № 1.68.

Read and translate the texts.

Choose the correct versions.

Text 1. Foreign Languages in Our Life

Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing. Nowadays it's especially important to know foreign languages. Some people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying foreign languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider.

I study English. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations.

English language is a wonderful language. It's the language of the great literature. It's the language of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens and others. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It's the language of computers technology. The great German poet Goethe once said, "He, who knows no foreign language, doesn't know his own one". That's why in order to understand oneself and environment one has to learn foreign languages. I think that to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

1. Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing.
 - a. Английский язык очень легко выучить
 - b. Изучение иностранного языка — нелегкое дело
 - c. Изучение иностранного языка - легкое дело
2. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts.
 - a. Это быстрый процесс, который не отнимает много времени и усилий
 - b. Это очень долгий процесс, на который нужно годы обучения.
 - c. Это долгий и медленный процесс, который отнимает много времени и усилий.
3. It's the language of ...
 - a. the great literature.
 - b. of all world
 - c. our country
4. I think that to know English today is absolutely
 - a. necessary
 - b. unnecessary
 - c. useful
5. The native speakers of English live in ...
 - a. Russia, Italy, Japan
 - b. Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand.
 - c. China, Australia, New Zealand

1.69 Text 2. Television

Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication. It brings moving pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. The name "Television" comes from Greek word meaning "far",

and a Latin word meaning "to see", so the word "television" means "to see far". About three-fourths of the 1 500 TV stations in the US are commercial stations. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit. The rest are public stations, which are nonprofit organizations. Commercial TV stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs because they must attract larger numbers of viewers in order to sell advertising time at high prices. These programs include light dramas called situation comedies; action packed dramas about life of detectives, police officers, lawyers and doctors; shows featuring comedians, dancers and singers; movies; quiz shows; soap operas; cartoons

1. Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication.

- a. Телевидение-это самое важное средство коммуникации
- b. Телевидение коротко называют ТВ
- c. Телевидение является одним из наших самых важных средств коммуникации

2. The name "Television" comes from Greek word

- a. Название "телевидение" происходит от греческого слова
- b. Название "телевидение" происходит от латинского слова
- c. Название "телевидение" происходит от итальянского слова

3 About ...of the 1 500 TV stations in the US are commercial stations.

- a. three-fourths
- b. four-fifths
- c. one-third

4.They sell... time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit.

- a. advertising
- b. different goods
- c. programs

. Commercial TV stations broadcast mostly... because they must attract larger numbers of viewers in order to sell advertising time at high prices.

- a. cartoons
- b. political programs
- c. entertainment programs

1.70.

Choose the correct versions.

1.75 Geography ...too difficult for me.

- a. is
- b. are
- c. -

1.76. The spoons ... on the table. The table ... in the room.

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

1.77. His opinion differs from

- a. my
 - b. mine
 - c. me
- 1.78. Mrs. Smith is very fat - ... weight over a hundred kilos!
- a. her
 - b. she
 - c. it
- 1.79. He had taken the advice, but the decision was
- a. his
 - b. he
 - c. him
- 1.80 Trees drop ... leaves in autumn.
- a. their
 - b. its
 - c. theirs
- 1.81. I don't dress ... for dinner here.
- a. myself
 - b. -
 - c. by myself
- 1.82. He usually shaves ... after breakfast.
- a. -
 - b. himself
 - c. oneself
- 1.83. I'm afraid I've broken...
- a. the chair's leg
 - b. the leg in the chair
 - c. the leg of the chair
- 1.84. Does ... cars use much petrol?
- a. that
 - b. these
 - c. this
- 1.85. Last year he spent a lot of time traveling ... London and Liverpool.
- a. between
 - b. from
 - c. in
- 1.86. A river boat passed ... the bridge.
- a. under
 - b. by
 - c. along
- 1.87. The whole family was sitting ... the dinner table.
- a. about
 - b. round
 - c. beside
- 1.88. They decided to spend an evening ... the cinema.
- a. in

- b. at
 - c. inside
- 1.89. My mother entered ... the room quickly and stood near the door.
- a. in
 - b. to
 - c. -
- 1.90. We usually ... a bus or a taxi early in the morning to get to work.
- a) took
 - b) take
 - c) taken
 - d) were taking
- 1.91. I ... to work now. Good-bye!
- a) go
 - b) went
 - c) am going
 - d) goes
- 1.92. This is a great party. Everyone ...
- a) dance
 - b) is dancing
 - c) dances
 - d) are dancing
- 1.93. Nurses ... after people in hospital.
- a) looks
 - b) is looking
 - c) will look
 - d) look
- 1.94. My sister seldom ... our parents.
- a) visit
 - b) do visit
 - c) does visit
 - d) visits
- 1.95. I ... four languages.
- a) am speaking
 - b) speak
 - c) speaks
 - d) does speak
- 1.96. Our lessons ... at 10 o'clock sharp so don't be late.
- a) would start
 - b) started
 - c) start
 - d) starts
- 1.97. In Britain people ... on the right.
- a) are driving
 - b) drives
 - c) drive

d) drove

1.98. What time ... your brother usually ... up?

a) are / waking

b) will / be waking

c) does / wake

d) do / wake

1.99. He never ... about marriage with us.

a) talks

b) doesn't talk

c) doesn't talks

d) talking

1.100. Составьте устно предложения по образцам. Прочитайте и переведите их.

The room

The flat

The kitchen

The bathroom is good.

The pencil isn't blue.

red

black

This is a large desk.

car

kitchen

room

table

park

Is this (that) a table?

a sofa?

a tea-pot?

a kitchen?

a bathroom?

a book?

Блок А0. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

Many, much, little, a little, few, a few

I. Choose the correct answer.

1.101. She puts ... sugar in her tea.

A. many

B. few

C. little

1.102. You should add ... oil to the potatoes.

A. little

B. many

C. few

1.103. We bought ... oranges in the shop.

- A. much
 - B. a little
 - C. a few
- 1.104. Everyone needs ... luck.
- A. a little
 - B. a few
 - C. many
- 1.105. Today we have ... lessons.
- A. many
 - B. few
 - C. much
- 1.106. John needs ... sleep.
- A. many
 - B. much
 - C. a few
- 1.107. How ... did you play for your car?
- A. many
 - B. little
 - C. much
- 1.108. Isn't there too ... furniture in her room?
- A. few
 - B. much
 - C. many
- 1.109. Please, give me ... more minutes.
- A. a few
 - B. a little
 - C. many
- 1.110. Jacob feels lonely as he has very ... friends.
- A. much
 - B. little
 - C. few

Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.
Степени сравнения прилагательных

- 1.111. It was ___ music I have ever heard.
- A) more beautiful
 - B) less beautiful
 - C) the most beautiful
 - D) beautiful
 - E) most beautiful
- 1.112. I have ___ time than he does.
- A) bigger
 - B) larger
 - C) most
 - D) less

E) least

1.113. Your English is much ____ now. You've made ____ mistakes this time.

A) best / least

B) better / less

C) the best / less

D) good / less

E) best / the least

1.114. Please, tell me something ____ than this old joke.

A) interesting

B) less interesting

C) more interesting

D) the most interesting

E) the least interesting

1.115. It is much ____ to speak English than to understand.

A) -

B) the most difficult

C) more difficult

D) difficult

E) most difficult

1.116. He is ____ among his classmates.

A) old

B) taller

C) the youngest

D) short

E) higher

1.117. I make ____ mistakes now than last year.

A) few

B) fewer

C) -

D) the fewest

E) fewest

1.118. It is ____ and ____ to live here than there.

A) warm / most pleasant

B) warmer / pleasant

C) warmest / pleasanter

D) warmer / more pleasant

E) warm / more pleasant

1.119. Which is ____ country in the UK?

A) industrial

B) the most industrial

C) more industrial

D) most industrial

E) industrial

1.120. The ____ you start, the ____ you'll finish.

A) soon / more quickly

- B) sooner / more quickly
- C) sooner / quickly
- D) soon / quickly
- E) more sooner / more quickly

Test 1.121. Она хорошо знает английский.

- a. She well knows English.
- b. She knows English well.
- c. She English knows well.

1.122. Where ... your sister work?

- a. do
- b. are
- c. does

1.123. What kind of books ... you read?

- a. does
- b. do
- c. did

1.124. "Does your son read ... ?" "Yes, he reads a lot."

- a. many
- b. much
- c. very little

1.125. He does not usually ask ... questions.

- a. many
- b. much
- c. very little

1.126. I ... near my office last year.

- a. live
- b. lived
- c. lives

1.127. They ... home in the evening.

- a. returned
- b. return
- c. returns

1.128. Did he ... the window before classes?

- a. opened
- b. open
- c. opening

1.129. My ... father is my grandfather.

- a. mothers
- b. mother's
- c. mother

1.130. My friend ...to me very often last year.

- a. write
- b. writed
- c. wrote

- 1.131. She ... in Kiev last week.
- a. be
 - b. was
 - c. were
- 1.132. Did you ... to the country for the last week-end or did you stay in town?
- a. go
 - b. went
 - c. going
- 1.133. A week ago my friend ... to Moscow from Leningrad.
- a. come
 - b. came
 - c. coming
- 1.134. We did not ... at nine o'clock.
- a. got up
 - b. get up
 - c. getting up
- 1.135. Fourth, forty, fourteen, four.
- a. четыре, четвертый, сорок, четырнадцать
 - b. сорок, четырнадцать, четыре, четвертый.
 - c. четвертый, сорок, четырнадцать, четыре.
- 1.136. How many children ... you got?
- a. has
 - b. have
 - c. has not
- 1.137. They ... a dictation yesterday.
- a. has
 - b. have
 - c. had
- 1.138. I did not ... time to ask all my questions.
- a. have
 - b. has
 - c. had
- 1.139. Have you got ... questions?
- a. some
 - b. any
 - c. anything
- 1.140. ... people enjoyed the film, others did not like it at all.
- a. any
 - b. no
 - c. some
- 1.141. Could you buy ... apples, please?
- a. some
 - b. any
 - c. no

1.142. Mary got a family.

- a. has not
- b. have not
- c. not have

1.143. There ... a large table in my room.

- a. are
- b. be
- c. is

1.144. There ...very many children in the park yesterday.

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

1.145. There ... five chairs in the room.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. are

Test 1.146. Choose the correct versions.

1.147. "Please send them this article ". "Oh, ... I do it now?"

- a. shall
- b. must
- c. can

1.148. He ...out tomorrow afternoon.

- a. was
- b. will be
- c. were

1.149. There ... a lot of work to do tomorrow.

- a. will be
- b. was
- c. were

1.150. There ... a lot of people at the lecture tomorrow.

- a. were
- b. is
- c. will be

1.151. He said that he ... in Leningrad.

- a. lives
- b. will live
- c. lived

1.152. We did not know whose things they

- a. was
- b. were
- c. will be

1.153. He knew that Peter ... in Kiev.

- a. were
- b. will be
- c. was

- 1.154. You are busy now, ...?
a. aren't you?
b. are you?
c. is you?
- 1.155. You did not see your friend yesterday, ...?
a. didn't you?
b. did you ?
c. will you?
- 1.156. He can read English a.
a little
b. a few
c. several
- 1.157. My brother is coming to Moscow in ... days.
a. a little
b. a few
c. any
- 1.158. I...hard for my exams. Summer session starts in a week.
a. work
b. am working
c. worked
- 1.159. My sister ...in fashion design.
a. specializes
b. is specializing
c. specialized
- 1.160. At present they ...at a new project.
a. work
b. are working c. worked
- 1.161. What ...you ... by saying this?
a. do...mean
b. are meaning
c. meant
- 1.162. I ... what he is talking about. a. don't understand b. am not understanding c. didn't understand
- 1.163. The lake never ... at this time of the year. We can get to the other shore by boat. a. is freezing b. freezes c. frozen
- 1.164. Look! The fire brigade ... at a terrible speed. There must be a fire somewhere. a. rush b. is rushing c. rushed
- 1.165. I ...my dog out for long walks in the park on Sunday. a. always take
b. am always taking c. taken
- 1.166. You ...nice today. a. look b. are looking c. looked
- 1.167. She ... beautiful. a. is always looking b. always look c. looked
- 1.168. We ... your proposition. We'll give you an answer in a few days. a. think over b. are thinking over c. thought over
- 1.169. Tom ... her to be a good musician. a. considers b. is considering c. consider

1.170. I ... the dentist at 4 p.m. I've arranged it already. a. see b. am seeing
c. saw

1.170.1. I don't like him. He ... horrible stories. a. always tells b. is always
tell c. always told

1.171. Она хорошо знает английский.

a. She well knows English.

b. She knows English well.

c. She English knows well.

1.172. Where ... your sister work?

a. do

b. are

c. does

1.173. What kind of books ... you read?

a. does

b. do

c. did

1.174. "Does your son read ... ?" "Yes, he reads a lot."

a. many

b. much

c. very little

1.175. He does not usually ask ... questions.

a. many

b. much

c. very little

1.176. I ... near my office last year.

a. live

b. lived

c. lives

1.177. They ... home in the evening.

a. returned

b. return

c. returns

1.178. Did he ... the window before classes?

a. opened

b. open

c. opening

1.179. My ... father is my grandfather.

a. mothers

b. mother's

c. mother

1.180. My friend ...to me very often last year.

a. write

b. writed

c. wrote

1.181. She ... in Kiev last week.

- a. be
- b. was
- c. were

1.182. Did you ... to the country for the last week-end or did you stay in town?

- a. go
- b. went
- c. going

1.183. A week ago my friend ... to Moscow from Leningrad.

- a. come
- b. came
- c. coming

1.184. We did not ... at nine o'clock.

- a. got up
- b. get up
- c. getting up

1.185. Fourth, forty, fourteen, four.

- a. четыре, четвертый, сорок, четырнадцать
- b. сорок, четырнадцать, четыре, четвертый.
- c. четвертый, сорок, четырнадцать, четыре.

1.186. How many children ... you got?

- a. has
- b. have
- c. has not

1.187. They ... a dictation yesterday.

- a. has
- b. have
- c. had

1.188. I did not ... time to ask all my questions.

- a. have
- b. has
- c. had

1.189. Have you got ... questions?

- a. some
- b. any
- c. anything

1.190. ... people enjoyed the film, others did not like it at all.

- a. any
- b. no
- c. some

1.191. Could you buy ... apples, please?

- a. some
- b. any
- c. no

1.192. Mary got a family.

- a. has not
- b. have not
- c. not have

1.193. There ... a large table in my room.

- a. are
- b. be
- c. is

1.194. There ...very many children in the park yesterday.

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

1.195. There ... five chairs in the room.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. are

.

1.196. "Please send them this article ' . "Oh, ... I do it now?"

- a. shall
- b. must
- c. can

1.197. He ...out tomorrow afternoon.

- a. was
- b. will be
- c. were

1.198. There ... a lot of work to do tomorrow.

- a. will be
- b. was
- c. were

1.199. There ... a lot of people at the lecture tomorrow.

- a. were
- b. is
- c. will be

1.200. He said that he ... in Leningrad.

- a. lives
- b. will live
- c. lived

1.201. We did not know whose things they

- a. was
- b. were
- c. will be

1.202. He knew that Peter ... in Kiev.

- a. were
- b. will be
- c. was

1.203. You are busy now, ...?

- a. aren't you?
- b. are you?
- c. is you?

1.204. You did not see your friend yesterday, ...?

- a. didn't you?
- b. did you ?
- c. will you?

1.205. He can read English

- a. a little
- b. a few
- c. several

1.206. My brother is coming to Moscow in ... days.

- a. a little
- b. a few
- c. any

1.207. I...hard for my exams. Summer session starts in a week.

- a. work
- b. am working
- c. worked

1.208. My sister ...in fashion design.

- a. specializes
- b. is specializing
- c. specialized

1.209. At present they ...at a new project.

- a. work
- b. are working
- c. worked

1.210. What ...you ... by saying this?

- a. do...mean
- b. are meaning
- c. meant

1.211. I ... what he is talking about.

- a. don't understand
- b. am not understanding
- c. didn't understand

1.212. The lake never ... at this time of the year. We can get to the other shore by boat.

- a. is freezing
- b. freezes
- c. frozen

1.213. Look! The fire brigade ... at a terrible speed. There must be a fire somewhere.

- a. rush
- b. is rushing
- c. rushed

1.214. I ...my dog out for long walks in the park on Sunday.

- a. always take
- b. am always taking
- c. taken

1.215. You ...nice today.

- a. look
- b. are looking
- c. looked

1.216. She ... beautiful.

- a. is always looking
- b. always look
- c. looked

1.217. We ... your proposition. We'll give you an answer in a few days.

- a. think over
- b. are thinking over
- c. thought over

1.218. Tom ... her to be a good musician.

- a. considers
- b. is considering
- c. consider

1.219. I ... the dentist at 4 p.m. I've arranged it already.

- a. see
- b. am seeing
- c. saw

1.220. I don't like him. He ... horrible stories.

- a. always tells
- b. is always tell
- c. always told

1.221 Where _____ on holidays?

- A) you go
- B) do you go
- C) do you going
- D) are you go

1.222. I _____ lots of books every year.

- A) will read
- B) am reading
- C) read
- D) am going to read

1.223. We _____ to a party next Saturday.

- A) go
- B) goes
- C) are going
- D) went

1.224 _____ to go out tonight?

- A) Do you want
- B) Are you wanting
- C) Is you want
- D) Would you want

1.225. Every morning Tessa _____ at 7.30.

- A) is getting up
- B) got up
- C) get up
- D) gets up

1.226 Oh, someone _____ in my seat!

- A) is sitting
- B) sits
- C) will sit
- D) sit

1.227 I'm sorry. I can't help you at the moment. I _____ dinner.

- A) will cook
- B) am cooking
- C) cook
- D) cooked

1.228 In Britain people _____ on the right.

- A) are driving
- B) drives
- C) drive
- D) drove

1.229 What _____ in your free time?

- A) are you doing
- B) do you do
- C) you do
- D) are you do

1.230 Jack's a policeman but he _____ a uniform.

- A) doesn't wear
- B) isn't wearing
- C) no wear
- D) wears

1.231 Read and translate the text.

Choose the correct versions.

The Town of My Dream

Peking is the capital of the People's Republic of China. It is spread across a vast area. Part of its border is formed by the Great Wall of China, a huge wall which stretches along the mountains. It is the ancient seat of government and a modern industrial and commercial city. The population of Peking is about 10

million people and is still growing, although it is only the second largest city in China.

In 1421 Peking became the imperial capital of the Ming dynasty (1368—1644) and it was during this time that the spacious walled city was built. Like many ancient Chinese cities, the walls and streets were based on the points of the compass. Peking has remained the capital of China since then. With its modern international airport, it is not surprising that Peking has become a popular tourist destination. Peking's broad, straight streets are crowded with people, bicycles and buses. Very few people own a car.

Industries include textiles, steel and engineering. It is also a city of great cultural importance. There are more than fifty institutes of higher education, including Peking University. It has a famous opera, a ballet and some outstanding museums — The Museum of Chinese History and Gugun Museum. Among the many historical and cultural landmarks in Peking is Square, one of the largest public squares in the world. It is used for political rallies and military parades.

- 1 Peking is the capital of ...
 - a. the People's Republic of China
 - b. England
 - c. Japan
- .2. Part of its border is formed by ...
 - a. the government
 - b. people of China
 - c. the Great Wall of China
- .3. ...Peking became the imperial capital of the Ming dynasty
 - a. In 1421
 - b. In 1420
 - c. In 1398
- 1.5.4. There are more than fifty..., including Peking University.
 - a. institutes of higher education
 - b. colleges
 - c. museums
- 1.5 5. The population of Peking is about ...people and is still growing
 - a. 10 million
 - b. 20 million
 - c. 15 million

БЛОК А

А.1 Вопросы для опроса:

Раздел № 1 ABOUT MYSELF AND FAMILY

Тема № 1: “ABOUT MYSELF”

- 1.1. What is your name?
- 1.2. Where and when were you born?
- 1.3. How old are you?
- 1.4. Have you got a family?
- 1.5. How many people are there in your family?
- 1.6. Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family?
- 1.7. Where do you live?
- 1.8. Did you study well at school?
- 1.9. What school did you finish?
- 1.10. Did your teacher of English help you to choose your future profession?
- 1.12. What was your favorite subject?
- 1.13. What do you like to read?
- 1.14. What sport do you go in for?
- 1.15. What are you going to be?
- 1.16. Do you still live with your parents?
- 1.17. Where does your family live?
- 1.18. How many are you in the family?
- 1.19. How many children are in your family?
- 1.20. What type of car has your family got?
- 1.21. Where does your father work?
- 1.22. How many days a week does he spent at work?
- 1.23. How much money does he earn?
- 1.24. How much does it take him to get to his job?
- 1.25. Is he fond of his job?
- 1.26. Where does your mother work?
- 1.27. How many days a week does she spend at work?
- 1.28. How much money does she earn?
- 1.29. Is she fond of her job?
- 1.30. Where do you (your brother or sister or both) study?
- 1.31. What is the most popular entertainment in your family a) in the evening? b) at week-ends?
- 1.32. What is your family's hobby?
- 1.33. What is the most favorite kind of sport in your family?
- 1.34. How many people are there in your family? Who are they?
- 1.35. How many grandparents have you got? How often do you see them?
- 1.36. What does your family usually do on Sundays?
- 1.37. How many cousins do you have? What do you do when you see them?

- 1.38. Who does the housework in your family? (e.g. cooking, cleaning, washing...)
- 1.39. Does your family eat meals together? What else do you do together?
- 1.40. Are there any rules in your family? What are they? Do you think they are fair?
- 1.41. Who do you take after?
- 1.42. Do you get on well with you parents?
- 1.43. Who are you more like in character, your mother or your father?
- 1.44. Do you want to bring up your children in the same way you were brought up?
- 1.45. Would you like to live with your parents after getting married? Why or why not?
- 1.46. Which family member do you get on the best? Why?
- 1.47. Who do you argue with a lot?
- 1.48. Tell about the relative you like the most. Why do you like him or her?
- 1.49. Do you have any family member living or working abroad?
- 1.50. Do you ever hold family reunion? If so, what happens there?
- 1.51. How many children would you like to have?
- 1.52. What size is the perfect family?
- 1.53. Do you think that families you see on TV or in the movies are like families in your countries? Why or why not?

Раздел № 2 MY WORKING DAY

A.1 Вопросы для опроса:

- 2.1. Do you get up early?
- 2.2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
- 2.3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm-clock wake you up?
- 2.4. Do you do your morning exercises?
- 2.5. What do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning
- 2.6. How long does it take you to get dressed?
- 2.7. What do you usually have for breakfast?
- 2.8. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?
- 2.9. When do you usually leave your house?
- 2.10. Do you work? If yes, where?
- 2.11. How long does it take you to get to your Academy (Institute)?
- 2.12. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
- 2.13. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
- 2.14. What time do you come home?
- 2.15. How long does it take you to do your homework?
- 2.16. How do you usually spend your evenings?
- 2.17. Do you have a lot of free time?
- 2.18. Do you play any musical instrument?
- 2.19. Are you fond of listening to music?

- 2.20. What kind of music do you prefer?
- 2.21. Do you collect anything (stamps, records, postcards, coins, matchboxes, etc.)?
- 2.22. What time do you usually go to bed?
- 2.23. When do you get up?
- 2.24. How long does it take you to prepare breakfast?
- 2.25. What do you usually eat for breakfast?
- 2.26. When do you leave home?
- 2.27. Do you walk to college (institute)?
- 2.28. How long do stay at college / institute?
- 2.29. Do you usually do any job about the house?
- 2.30. How do you spend your free time
- 2.31. When do you get up?
- 2.32. How long does it take you to prepare breakfast?
- 2.33. What do you usually eat for breakfast?
- 2.34. When do you leave home?
- 2.35. Do you walk to college (institute)?
- 2.36. How long do stay at college / institute?
- 2.37. Do you usually do any job about the house?
- 2.38. How do you spend your free time?
- 2.39. How does an Englishman's day begin?
- 2.40. What is his favourite breakfast?
- 2.41. When does he in fact get such a breakfast?
- 2.42. When does he leave home in the morning?
- 2.43. How does he get to his place of work?
- 2.44. How many breaks does he have during the working day? What are they for?
- 2.45. What does an Englishman usually have for his mid-day meal?
- 2.46. What food are the English fond of?
- 2.47. At what time does an Englishman finish work?
- 2.50. What does he like to do when he comes home from work?
- 2.51. What sort of meal does he get in the evening?
- 2.52. What does an Englishman usually do in the evening?
- 2.53. What is a "local"? Why do people like to go there?
- 2.54. How does an Englishman's day end?

Раздел № 3 EDUCATION (Education in Russia and Britain)

A.1 Вопросы для опроса:

- 3.1. Is the school education in Russia compulsory?
- 3.2. How many types of schools are there in Russia?
- 3.3. What new types of schools appeared nowadays?
- 3.4. Is the right to education guaranteed by the Constitution in our country?
- 3.5. What kind of pre – schools do you know?

- 3.6. Are they compulsory?
- 3.7. When do children begin to go to school?
- 3.8. Is the tuition free of charge in our country?
- 3.9. What choice does the 9th former have?
- 3.10. What kind of document does the person who finishes the general secondary school receive?
- 3.11. How many years do students study to get a higher education?
- 3.12. When was your University or Institute established?
- 3.13. Who was the first Rector?
- 3.14. Were there any famous a) scientists, engineers b) politicians c) artists among the graduates of your Institute?
- 3.15. How many people are currently enrolled?
- 3.16. What is the most popular faculty in your Academy?
- 3.17. What's the aim of British education?
- 3.18. At what age do children go to nursery education?
- 3.19. What age to they start primary school?
- 3.20. What stages does the primary education ?
- 3.21. What subjects does the curriculum include?
- 3.22. When do teachers measure children's progress in each subject?
- 3.23. At what school do children study at the age of 11?
- 3.24. How long does their school year last?
- 3.25. When is the main school GCSE- examination taken?
- 3.26. What happens if children fail all the exams they take at the age of 16?
- 3.27. What can they do if they pass all their exams for levels at the age of 18?
- 3.28. What content do further education courses include?
- 3.29. How can you enter university in England?
- 3.30. How long do university courses last?
- 3.31. When do students receive a degree?
- 3.32. How many degrees are there?
- 3.33. Why do 18 and 19 olds choose a college as far away from home as possible?
- 3.34. Where do often freshers live?
- 3.35. What do all the clubs and societies do to persuade the new students to join their society?
- 3.36. How often do they have seminars and tutorials
- 3.37. What do students do at seminars?
- 1.38. How long does the school year last?
- 3.39. What is the main purpose of the preschool education and of the elementary school?
- 3.40. How long does the elementary school last?
- 3.41. What subjects does the programme of studies in the secondary school include?
- 3.42. What must students do to be graded from A(excellent) to F(failing) levels?
- 3.43. What form of education do students choose after graduating from secondary schools?

- 3.44. What are the factors determining an institution's prestige?
- 3.45. What are the admission requirements to the colleges and universities?
- 3.46. What are the three types of schools in higher education?
- 3.47. What degrees are offered by schools of higher learning in the USA? What are the requirements for each of these degrees?
- 3.49. What are the peculiarities of the curricula offered by a college or a university?
- 3.50. What is a credit in the US system of higher education?
- 3.51. How many credits must an undergraduate student earn to receive a bachelor's degree? How can then be earned?

Раздел № 4 RUSSIA IS MY HOMELAND

Вопросы для опроса:

Тема 1. My Hometown and my house.

- 4.1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
- 4.2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
- 4.3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
- 4.4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
- 4.5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
- 4.6. What is Baikal famous for?
- 4.7. What is the climate in **Russia** like?
- 4.8. What is the national symbol of Russia?
- 4.9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
- 4.10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?
- 4.11. Where is Moscow located?
- 4.12. Is Moscow a port city?
- 4.13. How is Moscow divided into sections?
- 4.14. What is known about Moscow Underground system?
- 4.15. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
- 4.16. Why is the Kremlin the most important place of interest for tourists?
- 4.17. What Russian Orthodox cathedrals are situated inside the Kremlin?
- 4.18. What is Palace of Congresses used for at present time?
- 4.19. Have you ever been to Moscow?
- 4.20. If yes, when was it?
- 4.21. Was it a business trip or a pleasure tour?
- 4.22. Did you fly, take a bus or a train to Moscow?
- 4.23. What railway station (airport) did you arrive at?
- 4.24. What was your first impression of Moscow?
- 4.25. What places of interest have you visited?
- 4.26. Where did you stay in Moscow?

- 4.27. How long did you stay in Moscow?
- 4.28. Did you enjoy your visit to Moscow?
- 4.29. Do you study in your hometown or you just live here while studying?
- 4.30. Do you like the city where you study? Why and why not?
- 4.31. Do you know the history of your hometown?
- 4.32. When was your hometown founded?
- 4.33. Do you know any famous people who were born in your hometown?
- 4.34. What are the places of interest in your hometown?
- 4.35. What is your favourite place in your hometown?
- 4.36. What is Buzuluk?
- 4.37. How old is Buzuluk?
- 4.38. What is the population of Buzuluk ?
- 4.39. How was it founded?
- 4.40. What are the main branches of industry in Buzuluk?
- 4.41. Why do we consider Buzuluk a city of students?
- 4.42. What theatres do you know in it?
- 4.43. What places of interest are there in Buzuluk?
- 4.44. What problems are the inhabitants of Buzuluk to solve
- 4.45. How can American apartments usually be described?
- 4.46. What rooms do they usually have?
- 4.47. What is the most typical decoration of the apartments?
- 4.48. Where are laundry facilities installed?
- 4.49. What do they use to regulate the temperature?
- 4.50. What are the two types of apartments?
- 4.51. Can town-houses be purchased or rented?
- 4.52. What is the purchase price of condominiums?
- 4.53. What houses are the most expensive?
- 4.54. What can you say about mobile homes?

Раздел № 5 Seasons and weather

Вопросы для опроса

Блок А1.

Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:

1. Do you like to have small talks about the weather?
2. How much do you depend on weather reports?
3. How do you feel about the weather in your country?
4. What kind of climate do you prefer when choosing a place for a holiday?
5. Have you ever thought about moving to a country with a different climate?
6. What's the hottest temperature you have ever experienced?

7. What's the coldest temperature you have ever experienced?
8. Have you ever experienced extreme weather conditions?
9. How can extreme weather conditions affect the economy of a country?
10. Are we losing our four distinct seasons in recent years?
11. If you could abolish one form of the weather, what would it be?

Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:

1. Do you like to have small talks about the weather?
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5. Have you ever thought about moving to a country with a different climate?
6. What's the hottest temperature you have ever experienced?
7. What's the coldest temperature you have ever experienced?
8. Have you ever experienced extreme weather conditions?
9. How can extreme weather conditions affect the economy of a country?
10. Are we losing our four distinct seasons in recent years?
11. If you could abolish one form of the weather, what would it be?

Раздел № 6 Supply of Demand

Вопросы для опроса

1. What factors influencing consumer demand are assumed constant?
2. What is the principle assumption of the demand theory?
3. How should the consumer allocate his income?
4. What is market demand?
5. In what way does market demand differ from individual demand?

Раздел № 7. Организация своего бизнеса

Вопросы для опроса

- 7.1 Are you a self starter?
- 7.2 How well do you get along with different personalities? Business
- 7.3 How good are you at making decisions?
- 7.4 Do you have the physical and emotional stamina to run a business?
- 7.5 How well do you plan and organize?
- 7.6 Is your drive strong enough to maintain your motivation?
- 7.7 Some business owners feel burned out by having to carry all the responsibility on their Shoulders, don't they

7.8 How will the business affect your family?

Раздел № 8. Главные концепции бизнеса

Вопросы для опроса

1. What is the principle aim of business in America today?
2. How many kinds of business institutions exist in the USA?
3. Do Americans tend to have more respect for private businesses or for government agencies? Why?
4. What problems does a person clash with starting a business?
5. Who is the «organization man»?

Блок В

Раздел № 1 ABOUT MYSELF AND FAMILY

1.1 Put the correct preposition.

1. She definitely takes ___ her mother. 2. I always looked ___ to my oldest brother when I was little. 3. He loved growing ___ in the country. 4. She annoyed me because she was always showing _____. 5. They were brought ___ with a very sound values. 6. We got ___ with each other right away. 7. They went ___ together for five years. 8. I don't know why they suddenly split _____. 9. I hate falling ___ with my friends. 10. They made ___ with each other quickly after their row.

1.2 Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals below the text to form a word that fits in the space in each line. There is an example in the beginning (0).

TRIPLETS

Unlike most of my friends I grew up in a big, (0) ...noisy..., happy family so (1), when I got married, I wanted to have lots of children. The trouble was that my husband and I were not very (2) In fact we were quite poor so it came as an (3) shock when I had triplets. Everyone in the family was very (4)..... of course and the babies were absolutely (5), but it was not easy. Small children are extremely (6) and three little girls running around the house made me feel (7) because I was afraid they might hurt themselves. There were (8)

moments of course and we were both extremely (9) that our children were happy, (10), and such good friends for one another. In the end, the money was

not important!

0 NOISE

1 NATURE

2 WEALTH

3 AWE

4 SUPPORT

5 ADORE

6 ACT

7 NERVE

8 FUN

9 THANK

10 HEALTH

1.3 Look at the following short texts and find an example of:

- a) *a nuclear family,*
- b) *an extended family,*
- c) *a single-parent family,*
- e) *a couple who adopted a child,*
- f) *a couple with no children.*

1. We`re married with three kids. Our eldest son, Simon, has just started secondary school, our daughter, Lisa, is eight and our youngest son, Luke is only five.

2. We`ve only been married for a year. We`re not planning to start a family just yet.

3. I`m a single mum. I bring up my son Josh on my own. Josh doesn`t mind being an only child but I think he`d like a brother or sister one day.

4. We share the house with my mother and father and my wife`s sister and her kids. Everyone helps to look after all the children.

5. We couldn`t have children of our own so we decided that adoption was the only answer. Lily came to live with us two years ago. She seems very happy at the moment but we realize that she might want to find her real mother one day.

1.4 Use the expressions in the situations below:

- a) *finished with,*
- b) *never stop fighting,*
- c) *split up,*
- d) *had a huge row,*
- e) *weren`t right for.*

1) – Do you think I should invite Jeff and Sue to the party? – Haven`t you heard? They`ve finally decided to ____.

2) Didn`t you know I`m not seeing James any more. I ____ him last week. It was fine while it lasted, but I think we both knew we ____ each other.

3) We invited Dave and Kate over for dinner last Saturday. It was really embarrassing. They ____ and Kate went home in the middle of the main course.

4) Julie and Dave _____. I'm surprised they stay together.

1.5 The following events describe a traditional wedding. Put them in the correct order:

- a) Their friends throw confetti at them.
- b) They cut the cake and make speeches.
- c) Her father walks down the aisle with her.
- d) They leave for their honeymoon.
- e) They spend ages taking photographs!
- f) The bride arrives at the church late.
- g) The couple make their wedding vows.
- h) They go to the hotel for the wedding reception.
- i) The happy couple walk back up the aisle, man and wife!

Раздел № 2 MY WORKING DAY

2.1 Complete the following sentences with the phrasal verbs below:

- a) *turn in,*
- b) *a lie-in,*
- c) *get up,*
- d) *wake up.*
- e) *sleeping in.*
- f) *lie in.*
- g) *wait up,*
- h) *stay up.*

I've got a new job at the airport and have moved into a flat with a couple of friends. During the week I have to (1) early as I have to be at the airport by 6.30 a.m. I try to be very quiet in the mornings so I don't (2) my flatmates. At the weekends I love (3). On Saturdays I sometimes (4) till 11. I can't have a (5) if

I'm playing football though, which I sometimes do on Saturday mornings. On weekday evenings I (6) quite early, about 10.30 p.m. usually, but I (7) at weekends, of course. If I get home on Saturday night before my flatmates, I (8) until they arrive and we have a drink and a chat before going to bed.

2.2 Fill in the gaps in the questionnaire.

1. What time do you normally wake _____?
2. Do you feel sleepy if you _____ up after midnight?
3. Do you have a _____-in at weekends?
4. Would you wait _____ if a friend or relative you were putting _____ was arriving very late?
5. Do you enjoy _____ in if you don't have to get up?
6. What time do you usually turn _____?
7. How often do you sleep _____ at a friend's house?
8. How often do you not hear your alarm and _____?

2.3 Complete the sentences using phrasal verbs.

1. I'll be late back tonight so please don't bother _____.
2. Kate can't afford a hotel so she's asked a friend to _____ her _____.
3. I need an alarm clock to stop me from _____.
4. The removal firm helped us to _____ of our old house.
5. I'm really tired. I think I'm going to _____ soon.
6. Gordon and Martin already knew each other well before they _____ together.

2.4 Complete the following letter with the collocations below:

- a) *throw a party,*
- b) *go clubbing,*
- c) *sticking to,*
- d) *flying visit,*
- e) *went out for a meal,*
- f) *night out,*
- g) *social whirl,*
- h) *spend quality time,*
- i) *put in an appearance,*
- j) *surprise party,*
- k) *called for a celebration,*
- l) *special occasion,*
- m) *spring a surprise on,*
- n) *whirlwind visit.*

Hi Nadia,

How was your weekend? My old school friend Emma came on a (1), which was fun. We had a girls' (2) on Saturday with a couple of other friends.

We

(3) to a local restaurant. So much for me (4) my diet!

Emma was there for a (5) for her parents on Sunday. She and her brother wanted to (6) them for their 30th wedding anniversary – they thought 30 years together definitely (7) - so they decided to (8) for them. They had it at a hotel near their house and invited all their parents' friends. The vicar who'd married them

even (9)! They asked me along too and it was lovely, a really (10) with a fun atmosphere. I was just sorry I couldn't (11) much (11) with Emma, but she promised the next time she comes it won't be such a (12). Anyway, what about you? Is life

its usual busy (13)? Do you still (14) every weekend?

Claire

2.5 Complete the conversation.

Helen: How was Bill's (1) retirement party?

Dave: Great. You should have seen his face; he really had no idea about it and he was so moved. It was a really nice gesture for the company to (2) a party for him like that. They really wined and (3) us. And even the MD put in an (4)! What happened to you? I was surprised not to see you there.

Helen: Oh, well! I was planning to come, but then my friends (5) a surprise

on me too that same night.

Dave: Was it a (6) occasion?

Helen: Yes, it was my birthday and my friends had arranged a girls' (7) out and invited lots of friends that I hadn't seen for ages.

Dave: Sounds great. Happy Birthday, by the way.

Read the short texts and then answer the questions.

1 Childminding

When the children were very young, John worked full-time and Pam had a part-time job, but when Pam was offered the opportunity of a responsible full-time job, they didn't want to hire child minders and so John decided it should be he who reduced his working hours to look after the children. Although John does occasionally resent getting so little financial reward for his work and misses the responsibility he lost, he feels he is well suited to the arrangement he and Pam now have.

1. When his wife was offered a full-time job, John decided to look after the children because

- A) he enjoyed being with them more than his wife did.
- B) he didn't want a stranger to care for them.
- C) his wife would earn more money than he could.
- D) he only had a part-time job.
- E) his working hours were more than Pam's.

2. We understand from passage that John

- A) doesn't have any responsibility.
- B) had experience of helping in the house before.
- C) takes pleasure in housework.
- D) would rather have a full-time job
- E) earns little money

3. One regret that John sometimes has is that he

- A) feels satisfied with the situation.
- B) sees so little of his wife.
- C) has less responsibility at work than before.
- D) has given up an extremely successful.
- E) is suitable for the arrangement they have now.

2 Sleep

Some scientists have asserted that there is a correlation between your intelligence and the amount of sleep you need. The higher your intelligence, the less

sleep you need. Intelligence reaches its peak in the early twenties and most great scientific discoveries have been made by under thirties. It has been indicated that the

two best ways to maintain your intelligence at its youthful strength are to drink no alcohol and to continue studying throughout your life.

1. It has been suggested in the passage that ...

- A) intelligent people need no sleep at all.
- B) there is no connection between intelligence and sleep.

- C) less intelligent people need less sleep.
 - D) although it is not certain intelligent people need less sleep.
 - E) it has been proved that intelligent people need more sleep.
2. Most scientific discoveries were made ...
- A) by a very small group of people.
 - B) by people who have drunk very little alcohol.
 - C) in the first part of the century.
 - D) by young people.
 - E) by older people.
3. You can stop your intelligence deteriorating if you ...
- A) rarely drink.
 - B) go to university.
 - C) always try to keep learning.
 - D) never drink when you are studying.
 - E) drink and study throughout your life.

2.6 Put the missing prepositions in the idioms below and expand on the sentences.

1. I'm ___ to my ears in work.
 2. It's been one thing ___ another.
 3. I've been ___ my feet all day.
 4. Are you ___ a loose end this evening?
 5. I'm tied ___ till after lunch.
 6. I've been ___ the go all day.
 7. We've been rushed ___ our feet.
 8. I've already got enough ___ my plate.
 9. I've been burning the candle ___ both ends.
10. I can fit you ___ on Monday.

Раздел №3 EDUCATION

3.1 Suggest the Russian for:

educational establishments; comprehension school; the right of citizens; on the competitive basis; regardless of nationality; highly - skilled experts; according to; equal rights; it is carried out on the basis; the same school; special importance; for the interested persons; the student's; exchange program; obligatory; to locate; higher educational institution; to be trained abroad; the limited number

3.2. Match the words having the same meaning:

1. to educate
2. obligatory
3. grant
4. establishment
5. elementary school

a) institution; b) stipend; c) primary school; d) to teach; e) compulsory

3.3. Match the following words and expressions from the list below.

Согласно; возможность; компьютерные навыки; развитие;

общеобразовательная школа; посещать; обеспечивать; особенно; выполнять;
умение, мастерство; учреждение; запрещать; бесплатный; за рубежом;

free of charge; computer skills; abroad; to provide; to carry out; to attend;
comprehensive school; to prohibit; according to; establishment; development;
especially; .opportunity; skill;

3.4. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word or phrase from the list below:

1. Secondary education is in Kazakhstan.

2. Entry to higher institution is quite....

3. The second is secondary school for middle grades from ... through nine.

4. More opportunities appear for the interested persons to be trained abroad on
the basis... ..

scholarships and the student's exchange programs.

5 Studying of foreign languages and development of pupils is of a special
importance.

6.The second stage of education in Kazakhstan is

7.Having completed secondary education one can enter

*Competitive, of local and state grants, university, five, compulsory,
secondary school, of computer skills.*

Раздел № 4 . My Hometown and my house.

4.1 Read the short texts below, then choose the correct answer.

1 Countryside

Luckily I don't live in Bath but nearly ten miles away in a village called
Limpley Stoke in the Avon Valley. It seems to be normal in the countryside these
days for professional people who work in the town to prefer to live in the villages;
this make the housing so expensive that the villagers and agricultural workers have
to

live in the cheaper accommodation in town, with the result that the farmers
commute

out to the farm and everyone else commutes in. Certainly there is no one in the
village who could be called an old style villager. The people nearest to me include
a

pilot, an accountant, a British Rail manager, a retired French teacher ... not a farm
worker amongst them. But I don't think there is anything wrong with that – it is
just

the nature of villages is changing and there is still quite a strong sense of
community
here.

1. The people who live in the village

- A) tend to work on the farms.
 - B) are mostly professionals who work in the town.
 - C) are unable to afford houses in the town.
 - D) don't like the old-style villagers.
 - E) commute to the farms.
2. Housing is expensive because
- A) its being old style.
 - B) the professionals working in the village.
 - C) those with professionals preferring to live in the villages.
 - D) the shortage of housing in the town.
 - E) the agricultural workers working on the farms.
3. Despite the change in the basic quality of the villages, the writer thinks that
- A) it is a good place for farm workers to make money.
 - B) living there is not enjoyable.
 - C) the neighbours are too near to him.
 - D) there should also be a farm worker among them.
 - E) people still share the common values and have close ties.

2 Modern life

My grandmother was the daughter of a farmer who lived near a country town. When she was young she used to complain that life provided her with few opportunities of meeting interesting people and offered her chance of pursuing her education. But that was fifty years ago. We still live in the same farmhouse, we still

relish the peace of the countryside and the quiet of the woods, but our life is very different from that of our grandparents. Why is this? What has made our life so different? The reason is, of course that discoveries and inventions made since their time have immensely extended the range of our eyes and ears. One might almost claim that these inventions can bring the whole world to us in our homes.

1. Obviously the author's grandmother
- A) was content with her life.
 - B) frequently met new people.
 - C) thought herself lucky on the farmhouse.
 - D) felt cut off from contact with people.
 - E) regretted living in the town.
2. Unlike his grandmother the author
- A) hates the quiet life in the countryside.
 - B) regrets not living in the city.
 - C) can not tolerate meeting new people.
 - D) wants to live a different life.
 - E) does not complain about the life in the country.
3. Thanks to discoveries and inventions
- A) the countryside is also polluted.
 - B) the whole world suffers a lot.

- C) we can see and hear the events in the remotest part of the world.
- D) farmhouses are now more boring.
- E) people have little chance of education.

3 Difficult life

Sixty-eight-year old Mary Cooper leads a very difficult life in a block of flats in Dover. There is no central-heating installed in the flats so in winter Mrs. Cooper sits in front of her small electric fire in the kitchen. She goes to bed with her

clothes on because she is too cold to take them off. She has to put old newspapers between her blankets to keep warm. Sometimes she is not well enough to get up so she stays in bed all day.

1. Mrs. Cooper

- A) likes reading in bed very much.
- B) is fond of collecting old newspapers.
- C) is lazy because she reads newspapers all day.
- D) puts blankets between her newspapers to keep warm.
- E) Supports her blankets with newspapers so as not to feel cold.

2. She doesn't change her clothes

- B) because it is very cold in the house.
- C) when she feels very lazy to take them off.
- D) because she is sixty eight years old.
- E) since she doesn't have many clothes.
- F) Although she stays home all day.

3. She sits in the kitchen

- A) when the central heating is off.
- B) because she likes sitting in front of the electric fire.
- C) as the other rooms of the house are very cold.
- D) when she doesn't feel well enough to go to bed.
- E) because the only central heating is in the kitchen.

4.2. Match the names of the houses with the pictures.

- a) bungalow
- b) block of flats
- c) caravan
- d) castle
- e) cottage
- f) detached house
- g) houseboat
- h) lighthouse
- i) mansion
- j) palace
- k) semi-detached house
- l) tent
- m) terraced house
- n) windmill

4.3. Put each of the following words or phrases into the correct place in the passage below:

4.4 Put these stages in the right order and then match them with the expressions on the left:

- 1) First,
 - 2) Then,
 - 3) Meanwhile,
 - 4) Subsequently,
 - 5) At this stage,
 - 6) Next,
 - 7) Afterwards,
 - 8) Then,
 - 9) Later,
 - 10) Eventually,
 - 11) Finally,
- a) the drains are dug.
 - b) the materials are bought.
 - c) the house is painted.
 - d) the walls are built.
 - e) the site is purchased.
 - f) the site is levelled.
 - g) the foundations are laid.
 - h) the house is ready to live in.
 - i) the roof is put on.
 - j) the doors and windows are put in.
 - k) the electricity and water systems are installed.

4.5 Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below:

- a) *buyer,*
- b) *document,*
- c) *lawyer,*
- d) *price,*
- e) *purchaser,*
- f) *terms,*
- g) *contract,*
- h) *fixtures,*
- i) *legal,*
- j) *proof of ownership,*
- k) *seller,*
- l) *time,*
- m) *deposit,*
- n) *information,*
- o) *possession,*

p) *property*,

q) *signs*.

Buying a house.

When a (1) has chosen the house he wants, he has a (2) draw up a contract. This (3) states the (4) definition of the (5), gives the purchase (6),

and demands (7) from the present owner. It also includes other important (8), such as the (9) that are to remain in the house and the (10) when the (11) takes (12).

The buyer pays a (13) when he (14) the (15). The deposit binds the (16) to the (17) of the contract.

4.6 Match the definition with the correct part of a house:

1) alcove

2) attic

3) chimney

4) cellar

5) central heating

6) double glazing

7) French windows

8) hall

9) guttering

10) landing

11) lobby

12) lounge

13) niche

14) porch

15) skylight

a) windows made up of two panes of glass instead of one.

b) the half-pipe along the edge of the roof to carry away rainwater.

c) a small space in the form of a small room added to another room for a bed, books, etc.

d) a window in the roof.

e) used in modern houses instead of open fires.

f) the space at the top of the stairs.

g) a roofed entrance built onto a house.

h) doors made of glass which usually open out onto the garden.

i) a hall or corridor, not a room, which leads from the entrance to the rooms

inside a building.

j) the wide passage just inside the entrance of a house off which the rooms open.

k) a room immediately below the roof of a house.

l) a hollow passage often rising above the roof of a building which allows smoke and gases to pass from the fire.

m) an underground room, usually used for storing goods.

n) a comfortable room for sitting in.

o) a hollow place in a wall, usually made to hold an ornament, books, etc.

4.7 Indicate the following parts of a house on the drawing below:

a) *alcove*,

b) *French windows*,

c) *attic*,

d) *guttering*,

e) *chimney*,

f) *skylight*,

g) *cellar*,

h) *porch*.

4.8 Fill in the right word.

1. My landlord has decided to increase my _____ next year.

2. Leave your umbrella in the stand in the _____.

3. The main _____n_____ was locked so they had to use the _____ door.

4. Our flat is in very poor shape now. Last time we had it _____c_____ was ten years ago.

5. It was very cold in the _____r_____ so she covered her sleeping daughter with an extra blanket.

6. If you want the estate agent to sell the house for you, you`ll have to let him see the d_____s that show you`re the legal owner.

7. It was very s_____ in the room and the air was difficult to breathe.

8. I expected my husband to come home late, therefore I left the door _____k_____.

9. "Would you like to take a _____?" "No, thanks, I`ve just had a shower"

10. _____ on the door before you come into the room!

11. Your room is a terrible _____! Clean it up at once!

12. In Britain a home loan is usually referred to as a m_____.

13. Our children no longer sleep in the same room. They have _____r_____ bedrooms now.

14. We are all at home last night sitting watching television in the _____u_____.

15. I put an advertisement for a flat in the _____'s window, but I haven't had any replies yet.

4.9 Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate word for a type of building.

1. He is a real prince and his family has lived in this _____ since the 14th century.
2. The high _____ in New York are mostly to be found in the central part of Manhattan.
3. Students can save money and make friends by living in a university _____.
4. An elderly person is better off in a _____ with no stairs to climb.
5. I've always dreamed of moving to the country and living in an old _____.
6. The student's room was so untidy it was like a _____.
7. When he was set free after twenty years in a _____, he was amazed at the changes he found.
8. They don't live in a house, they live in a modern _____ of _____.
9. A family house standing on its own is called a _____ house.
10. He keeps his tools and equipment in a _____ he has put up in his garden.

Раздел № 5 Блок В

Задания, направленные на развитие лексико-грамматических навыков и навыков письма.

1. Вставьте as ... as или so ... as.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3. My room is ... light ... this one. 4. This book is not ... thin ... that one. 5. Sergei is... old ... Michael. 6. She is ... young ... Tom's brother. 7. This woman is ... good ... that one. 8. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 9. I am not ... tall ... Pete. 10. This woman is ... young ... that one. 12. I am ... thin ... you. 13. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 14. This child is not . . small . . that one. Упр. 122. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот. 2. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера. 3. Ты не такой умный, как папа. 4. Индия не такая большая, как Китай. 5. Темза такая же красивая, как Нева. 6. Его бабушка не такая старая, как дедушка. 7. Яблоки такие же вкусные, как сливы, но не такие вкусные, как груши. 8. Русский музей такой же богатый, как Эрмитаж? 9. Державин не такой знаменитый, как Пушкин. 10. Днепр не такой длинный, как Волга. 11. В прошлом году август был такой же жаркий, как июль.

Не забывайте употреблять союз than при сравнительной степени прилагательного

Tom is taller than Kate. Том выше Кати.

2. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Этот дом выше того. 2. Сегодня вода в реке холоднее, чем вчера. 3. Папа умнее тебя. 4. Китай больше Индии. 5. Его бабушка моложе дедушки. 6.

Груши вкуснее яблок. 7. Наша кошка меньше нашей собаки. 8. Мой брат моложе меня. 9. В прошлом году февраль был холоднее января, 10. Днепр короче Волги. 11. Эрмитаж богаче Русского музея.

3. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. What is your height? You are taller than me. 2. She felt as strong as her brother. 3. We started earlier than you. 4. He was more careful than I. 5. This student is the most attentive in our group. 6. I need a warmer coat. 7. He is as tired as you. 8. He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory. 9. Better late than never. 10. She was not so attractive as her mother. 11. His work is not so difficult as mine. 12. He was the eldest in the family. 13. It is easier to swim in the sea than in the river. 14. This is the smallest room in our flat.

4. Вставьте as ... as, so ... as или than.

1. Our house is not ... big ... yours. 2. The new cinema in our district is much bigger ... the old one. 3. We are ... proud of our district ... you are of yours. 4. The house I live in is ... old ... the one my sister lives in.

5. Exercise

No.2 is easier ... Exercise No.3. 6. Nevsky Prospect is more beautiful ... our street. 7. My composition is not ... long ... yours.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. This man is (tall) than that one. 2. Asia is (large) than Australia. 3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 7. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 8. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 9. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 12. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 13. Spanish is (easy) than German. 14. She is not so (busy) as I am. 15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. 16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is. 17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year. 19. January is the (cold) month of the year. 20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 21. Which is the (hot) month of the year? 22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? 23. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry). 6. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 7. The (tall) trees in

the world grow in California. 8. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 9. Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister. 10. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 11. He was the (fat) man in the village. 12. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 13. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 14. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 15. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 16. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 17. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.

7. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Здание Московского университета - самое высокое в столице. 2. Наш город не такой большой, как Киев, но он такой же красивый. 3. Невский проспект — одна из самых красивых улиц Санкт-Петербурга. 4. Кто самый младший ученик в нашей группе? — Петров. Но он самый высокий. 5. Грамматика английского языка трудная, но английское произношение труднее. 6. Магазины на нашей улице больше, чем магазины на вашей улице. 7. Наш телевизор такой же хороший, как этот. 8. Эта комната светлее той. 9. Погода сегодня хуже, чем вчера. Сегодня холоднее, и идет дождь. 10. Моя комната не такая большая, как комната моей подруги, но она светлее и теплее. 11. Какая из этих книг самая интересная? 12. Ноябрь не такой холодный месяц, как январь. 13. Мой отец — очень занятый человек. 14. Крым - одно из самых лучших мест для отдыха. 15. Сегодня он чувствует себя гораздо лучше.

Задания, направленные на развитие лексико-грамматических навыков и навыков письма SOME, ANY, NO exercises.

Exercise 1. Write in a, an, some or any. 1. Is there _____ milk in the crystal glass? — No, there isn't _____ milk in the crystal glass There's _____ juice in the crystal glass. 2. — Are there _____ sausages on the round plate? -There aren't _____ sausages on the round plate. There are _____ sandwiches on the round plate. 3. -Is there _____ glass on the wooden table? — No, there isn't _____ glass on the wooden table. There's _____ cup on the wooden table.

Exercise 2. Write in a, an, some, any. 1. There's _____ angel on the top. 2. There are _____ ornaments on the tree. 3. Are there _____ lights on the tree? 4. There isn't _____ Christmas tree in the house. 5. There's _____ jam on the wooden table. 6. Is there _____ bread in the basket? 7. There aren't _____ vegetables in the fridge.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with some/any/no.

1. There is _____ tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot. 2. There is _____ fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge. 3. Are there _____

tasty apples in the bag? 4. There isn't _____ jam on the round plate. 5. There are _____ bananas on the wooden table. They are yellow. 6. There is _____ butter on the plate. 7. There is _____ cheese on the table, but there're _____ cheese sandwiches. 8. There isn't _____ sausage on the table. 9. There are _____ potatoes in the bag. 10. There aren't _____ bananas on the table, but there are _____ cucumbers there.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words Cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, apples, carrots There is some fresh _____ on the wooden table. There aren't any _____ in the big bag, but there are some _____ there. There are no green _____ on the table, but there are some tasty red _____ there.

Exercise 5. Read the sentences. Draw your picture. There is some food in the fridge. There is some cheese on the shelf. There are some sausages to the right of the cheese. There are two cucumbers on the shelf. There is a red tomato to the left of the cucumbers. There is some cabbage behind the tomato.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct item.

1. Is there some/any butter in the fridge? 2. There isn't any/no bread in the bag. 3. There are some/any cucumbers on the table. 4. There are any/no potatoes in the box. 5. There is/are some cheese on the shelf.

Exercise 7. Ask questions to the given answers.

1. Yes, there're some yellow tomatoes in the fridge.
2. No, there isn't any hot chocolate in the cup.
3. Yes, there are some cheese sandwiches on the round plate.
4. No, there is no salt on the shelf.

Exercise 8. Fill in some/any/no. 1. There is _____ milk in the cup, but it is very cold. 2. There is _____ bread on the table. I can't make sandwiches. 3. Are there _____ oranges in the bag? 4. There isn't _____ cheese in the fridge. 5. There are _____ flowers in the vase. They are red. 6. There are _____ carrots in the fridge. I can't make soup. 7. There is _____ coffee in the cup, but it is very hot. 8. Is there _____ cheese in the fridge? 9. There isn't _____ juice in the glass. 10. There are _____ grapes on the plate. They are green. 11. They've got _____ buns in this shop. 12. I'd like _____ potatoes, please. 13. Have you got _____ ice-cream? 14. There aren't _____ boys in the team! 15. There are _____ video shops in the town! 16. This is a terrible party. There isn't _____ good music! 17. I've got _____ posters of Ricky Martin. 18. Have you got _____ posters of Britney Spears? 19. 'Sit down, please.' 'But there aren't _____ chairs!' 20. There is _____ milk in the fridge. Go to the shop and buy _____. 21. I can see _____ tomatoes in the bag. Let's make _____ salad. 22. There aren't _____ cucumbers in the fridge. 23. Would you like _____ tea? 24. Is there _____ cheese on the shelf?

Exercise 9. Correct the sentences. 1. Are there any milk in the fridge? 2. There is no tomatoes in the salad. 3. Is there some sugar in this coffee? 4. There are some hamburger on the menu. 5. I'd like any potatoes, please. 6. There are some jam on the bread, 7. There's some fly in my soup. 8. We've got some banana. 9. There isn't some money in my pocket. 10. There is some posters on the wall. 11. Is there a salt in this soup?

Exercise 10. Read the dialogue. Fill in the gaps with some, any, or a / an.

A. I'd like _____ (1) vegetable soup with bread, please.

B. I'm afraid we haven't got _____ (2) vegetable soup today. But we've got _____ (3) milk soup.

A. I don't like milk soup. I'll have _____ (4) vegetable salad.

B. Vegetable salad. Anything else, sir?

A. Chicken with boiled potatoes.

B. I'm sorry, but we haven't got _____ (5) chicken. But you can have _____ (6) steak. And there is spaghetti or chips instead of boiled potatoes.

A. All right. _____ (7) steak and _____ (8) chips. Have you got _____ (9) juice or is there any water?

B. Of course, sir. We've got _____ (10) orange and apple juice.

A. Have you got _____ (11) tomato juice?

B. Yes, it's Spanish.

A. That's fine. And cheese. I'd like _____ (12) cheese and _____ (13) fruit salad.

B. Would you like _____ (14) ice-cream?

A. Yes, please. One ice-cream. Производные SOME, ANY, NO.
Упражнения.

Exercise 11. Choose the correct answer. Write the story in your notebook. Liz is shopping. She wants to buy (1 — anything / some / any) new clothes. She is going to a New Year party tonight, but she has got (2 — anything / nobody / nothing) to wear. She wants to buy (3 — some / any / something) nice and (4 — no / some / any) new shoes but she can't find (5 — something / anything / anybody) that she likes. She is also looking for a present. She wants to buy (6 — nothing / anybody / something) special for her friend.

Exercise 12. Complete the dialogue. Use the words from the box. something, anybody, nobody, somebody

Granny: Tom, Jane, Max! Can _____ (1) help me tidy up? _____ (2) answers. Where are they?

Max: Granny! There's _____ (3) in this room. Are you talking to yourself?

Granny: No, I'm not talking to myself. I'm asking _____ (4) to help me do _____ (5) about the

Max: OK. Can _____ (6) help Granny about the house? Tom, Jane, where are you? Come here, I want you to help Granny.

Exercise 13. Fill in the blanks with the necessary pronouns (some, any, anything, something, everybody, everything, no etc.):

1. Is there _____ interesting in the magazine?
2. There are _____ books on the table.
3. _____ in the house is clean and good.
4. There is _____ here.
5. She will tell us _____ about her work.
6. She doesn't want _____ new dress. 7. Is he going _____ today?
8. Good morning, _____ .
9. He never goes by train, he goes _____ by aeroplane.
10. They want a house, they have _____ to live.
11. Is _____ coming to see us today?
12. There aren't _____ pencils in the box.
13. I didn't see _____ yesterday, I was at home.

Exercise 14. Вставьте вместо пропусков местоимения some, any и их производные.

1. Why are you looking under the table? Have you lost anything/ something?
2. Do they live somewhere / anywhere near Suvorov Street?
3. There is anything / something in my soup. It's mosquito!
4. I'm thirsty. Can I have some / any cold juice?
5. He can do the job alone. He doesn't need anybody else's / somebody else's help.
6. We cannot close our eyes to the facts some / any longer.
7. If anybody / somebody asks about me I'm at Kate's.
8. She can't have lost the tickets! They have got to be anywhere / somewhere!
9. I've lost my way! Isn't there anyone / someone who could direct me to Victory Square?
10. There is hardly anybody / somebody to be seen on the streets of the centre after dusk.
11. David decided that he needed to do anything / something constructive with his life.
12. Will you show me some / any of your latest sculptures?
13. «What would you like to drink?» «Oh, anything / something. Whatever you're having will be fine!»
14. Tom was in bad mood and refused to go somewhere / anywhere.

Задания, направленные на развитие лексико-грамматических навыков и навыков письма

SOME, ANY, NO exercises.

Exercise 1. Write in a, an, some or any.

1. Is there _____ milk in the crystal glass?
— No, there isn't _____ milk in the crystal glass.

There's _____ juice in the crystal glass.

2. — Are there _____ sausages on the round plate?

-There aren't _____ sausages on the round plate.

There are _____ sandwiches on the round plate.

3. -Is there _____ glass on the wooden table?

— No, there isn't _____ glass on the wooden table.

There's _____ cup on the wooden table.

Exercise 2. Write in a, an, some, any.

1. There's _____ angel on the top.

2. There are _____ ornaments on the tree.

3. Are there _____ lights on the tree?

4. There isn't _____ Christmas tree in the house.

5. There's _____ jam on the wooden table.

6. Is there _____ bread in the basket?

7. There aren't _____ vegetables in the fridge.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with some/any/no.

1. There is _____ tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot.

2. There is _____ fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge.

3. Are there _____ tasty apples in the bag?

4. There isn't _____ jam on the round plate.

5. There are _____ bananas on the wooden table. They are yellow.

6. There is _____ butter on the plate.

7. There is _____ cheese on the table, but there're _____ cheese sandwiches.

8. There isn't _____ sausage on the table.

9. There are _____ potatoes in the bag.

10. There aren't _____ bananas on the table, but there are _____ cucumbers there.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words

Cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, apples, carrots

There is some fresh _____ on the wooden table. There aren't any _____ in the big bag, but there are some _____ there. There are no green _____ on the table, but there are some tasty red _____ there.

Exercise 5. Read the sentences. Draw your picture.

There is some food in the fridge. There is some cheese on the shelf. There are some sausages to the right of the cheese. There are two cucumbers on the shelf. There is a red tomato to the left of the cucumbers. There is some cabbage behind the tomato.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct item.

1. Is there some/any butter in the fridge?

2. There isn't any/no bread in the bag.
3. There are some/any cucumbers on the table.
4. There are any/no potatoes in the box.
5. There is/are some cheese on the shelf.

Exercise 7. Ask questions to the given answers.

1. Yes, there're some yellow tomatoes in the fridge.
2. No, there isn't any hot chocolate in the cup.
3. Yes, there are some cheese sandwiches on the round plate.
4. No, there is no salt on the shelf.

Exercise 8. Fill in some/any/no.

1. There is _____ milk in the cup, but it is very cold.
2. There is _____ bread on the table. I can't make sandwiches.
3. Are there _____ oranges in the bag?
4. There isn't _____ cheese in the fridge.
5. There are _____ flowers in the vase. They are red.
6. There are _____ carrots in the fridge. I can't make soup.
7. There is _____ coffee in the cup, but it is very hot.
8. Is there _____ cheese in the fridge?
9. There isn't _____ juice in the glass.
10. There are _____ grapes on the plate. They are green.
11. They've got _____ buns in this shop.
12. I'd like _____ potatoes, please.
13. Have you got _____ ice-cream?
14. There aren't _____ boys in the team!
15. There are _____ video shops in the town!
16. This is a terrible party. There isn't _____ good music!
17. I've got _____ posters of Ricky Martin.
18. Have you got _____ posters of Britney Spears?
19. 'Sit down, please.' 'But there aren't _____ chairs!'
20. There is _____ milk in the fridge. Go to the shop and buy _____.
21. I can see _____ tomatoes in the bag. Let's make _____ salad.
22. There aren't _____ cucumbers in the fridge.
23. Would you like _____ tea?
24. Is there _____ cheese on the shelf?

Exercise 9. Correct the sentences.

1. Are there any milk in the fridge?
2. There is no tomatoes in the salad.
3. Is there some sugar in this coffee?
4. There are some hamburger on the menu.
5. I'd like any potatoes, please.
6. There are some jam on the bread,
7. There's some fly in my soup.

8. We've got some banana.
9. There isn't some money in my pocket.
10. There is some posters on the wall.
11. Is there a salt in this soup?

Exercise 10. Read the dialogue. Fill in the gaps with some, any, or a / an.

- A. I'd like _____ (1) vegetable soup with bread, please.
 B. I'm afraid we haven't got _____ (2) vegetable soup today. But we've got _____ (3) milk soup.
 A. I don't like milk soup. I'll have _____ (4) vegetable salad.
 B. Vegetable salad. Anything else, sir?
 A. Chicken with boiled potatoes.
 B. I'm sorry, but we haven't got _____ (5) chicken. But you can have _____ (6) steak. And there is spaghetti or chips instead of boiled potatoes.
 A. All right. _____ (7) steak and _____ (8) chips. Have you got _____ (9) juice or is there any water?
 B. Of course, sir. We've got _____ (10) orange and apple juice.
 A. Have you got _____ (11) tomato juice?
 B. Yes, it's Spanish.
 A. That's fine. And cheese. I'd like _____ (12) cheese and _____ (13) fruit salad.
 B. Would you like _____ (14) ice-cream?
 A. Yes, please. One ice-cream.

Производные SOME, ANY, NO. Упражнения.

Exercise 11. Choose the correct answer. Write the story in your notebook.

Liz is shopping. She wants to buy (1 — anything / some / any) new clothes. She is going to a New Year party tonight, but she has got (2 — anything / nobody / nothing) to wear. She wants to buy (3 — some / any / something) nice and (4 — no / some / any) new shoes but she can't find (5 — something / anything / anybody) that she likes. She is also looking for a present. She wants to buy (6 — nothing / anybody / something) special for her friend.

Exercise 12. Complete the dialogue. Use the words from the box.

something, anybody, nobody, somebody

- Granny: Tom, Jane, Max! Can _____ (1) help me tidy up? _____ (2) answers. Where are they?
 Max: Granny! There's _____ (3) in this room. Are you talking to yourself?
 Granny: No, I'm not talking to myself. I'm asking _____ (4) to help me do _____ (5) about the
 Max: OK. Can _____ (6) help Granny about the house? Tom, Jane, where are you? Come here, I want you to help Granny.

Exercise 13. Fill in the blanks with the necessary pronouns (some, any, anything, something, everybody, everything, no etc.):

1. Is there _____ interesting in the magazine?
2. There are _____ books on the table.
3. _____ in the house is clean and good.
4. There is _____ here.
5. She will tell us _____ about her work.
6. She doesn't want _____ new dress.
7. Is he going _____ today?
8. Good morning, _____ .
9. He never goes by train, he goes _____ by aeroplane.
10. They want a house, they have _____ to live.
11. Is _____ coming to see us today?
12. There aren't _____ pencils in the box.
13. I didn't see _____ yesterday, I was at home.

Exercise 14. Вставьте вместо пропусков местоимения some, any и их производные.

1. Why are you looking under the table? Have you lost anything/ something?
2. Do they live somewhere / anywhere near Suvorov Street?
3. There is anything / something in my soup. It's mosquito!
4. I'm thirsty. Can I have some / any cold juice?
5. He can do the job alone. He doesn't need anybody else's / somebody else's help.
6. We cannot close our eyes to the facts some / any longer.
7. If anybody / somebody asks about me I'm at Kate's.
8. She can't have lost the tickets! They have got to be anywhere / somewhere!
9. I've lost my way! Isn't there anyone / someone who could direct me to Victory Square?
10. There is hardly anybody / somebody to be seen on the streets of the centre after dusk.
11. David decided that he needed to do anything / something constructive with his life.
12. Will you show me some / any of your latest sculptures?
13. «What would you like to drink?» «Oh, anything / something. Whatever you're having will be fine!»
14. Tom was in bad mood and refused to go somewhere / anywhere.

Задание 4. Задания, направленные на развитие лексико-грамматических навыков и навыков письма.

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in Russia.

2. Both children and grown-ups (to be) fond of sports.
3. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. -- I (not to know).
4. Where you (to go)? - - I (to go) to the Dynamo stadium to see the match which (to take) place there today.
5. You (to know) that very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday?
6. He (to go) to the south a week ago.
7. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to enjoy) playing football.
8. Our football team (to win) many games last year.
9. Where (to be) Boris? - He (to play) chess with his friend.
10. I (to be) sorry I (to miss) the match yesterday. But I (to know) the score. It (to be) 4 to 2 in favour of the Spartak team.
11. Nellie (to leave) for Moscow tomorrow.
12. I (to be) in a hurry. My friends (to wait) for me.
13. You (to be) at the theatre yesterday. You (to like) the opera? — Oh yes, I (to enjoy) it greatly.
14. You (to go) to London next summer?

Раздел № 6 Theory Of Demand

1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски (Notes).

Выучите слова к тексту наизусть.

Theory Of Demand

1. Consumer demand is the quantities of a particular good that an individual consumer wants and is able to buy as the price varies, if all other factors influencing demand are constant.
2. That is, consumer demand is the relationship between the quantity demanded for the good and its price. The factors assumed constant are prices of other goods, income, and a number of noneconomic factors, such as social, physiological, demographic characteristics of the consumer in question.
3. The theory of demand is based on the assumption that the consumer having budget constraint seeks to reach the maximum possible level of utility, that is, to maximize utility, but he usually prefers to obtain more rather than less. The consumer has to solve the problem of choice. Provided he is to maintain a given level of utility, increases in the quantity of one good must be followed by reductions in the quantity of the other good. The consumer has to choose the specific goods within the limits imposed by his budget.
4. The concept of marginal utility is of great importance for solving the utility maximization problem. The marginal utility of a good is the additional utility obtained from consuming an additional unit of the good in question. The marginal utility from consuming a good decrease as more of that good is consumed. The income should be allocated among all possible choices so that the marginal utility per dollar of expenditure on each good is equal to the marginal utility per dollar of expenditure

on every other good.

5. A price increase will result in a reduction in the quantity demanded. This relationship between the quantity demanded of a good and its price is called the law of demand. As the marginal utility from

each additional unit of the good consumed decreases, the consumer will want to buy more of this good only if its price is reduced.

6. Market demand is the quantities of a good that all consumers in a particular market want and are able to buy as price varies and as all other factors are assumed constant. Market demand depends not only on the factors affecting individual demands, but also on the number of consumers in the market. The law of demand also works with market demand.

Notes:

consumer demand потребительский спрос

constant постоянный, неизменный

to assume предполагать

assumption предположение

budget constraint бюджетное ограничение

marginal utility предельная (маржинальная) полезность

to obtain получать, добиваться

within в пределах

market demand рыночный спрос, требования рынка

to maintain поддерживать, сохранять

additional дополнительный

expenditure расходы

quantity количество

in question о котором идёт речь

income доход, прибыль

unit единица

to vary меняться, варьировать

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста и исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Non stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. Consumer demand is the relationship between the quantity demanded for the good and price.

2. The manufacturer must solve the problem of choice.

3. Marginal utility is not very important concept in the theory of demand.

4. The law of demand states that the quantity demanded and the price of commodity are inversely related.

5. Market demand doesn't depend on the number of consumers in the market.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What factors influencing consumer demand are assumed constant?
2. What is the principle assumption of the demand theory?
3. How should the consumer allocate his income?
4. What is market demand?
5. In what way does market demand differ from individual demand?

4. Переведите письменно 3-й и 4-й абзацы текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием (Give the definition).

1) demand a) the amount spent for payment of goods and services

2) income b) a list of all planned expenses and revenues

3) expenditure c) an economic principle describing the desire to buy something

4) budget d) objects produced for market

5) goods e) money that is earned from job or received from investments

. Read the article below about starting a small business and answer the questions. Choose the correct variant.

How To Start A Small Business

Starting and managing a business takes motivation, desire and talent.

It also takes research and planning.

Like a chess game, success in small business starts with decisive and correct opening moves. And, although initial mistakes are not fatal, it takes skill, discipline and hard work to regain the advantage.

To increase your chance for success, take the time up front to explore and evaluate your business and personal goals. Start by asking yourself: Is entrepreneurship for you?

There is no way to eliminate all the risks associated with starting a small business. However, you can improve your chances with good planning and preparation. A good starting place is to evaluate your strengths and weaknesses as the owner and manager of a small business.

Carefully consider each of the following questions.

Are you a self starter? It will be up to you, not someone else telling you to develop projects, organize your time and follow through on details.

How well do you get along with different personalities? Business owners need to develop working relationships with a variety of people including customers, vendors, staff, bankers and professionals such as lawyers, accountants or consultants. Can you deal with a demanding client, an unreliable vendor or cranky staff person in the best interest of your business?

How good are you at making decisions? Small business owners are required to make decisions constantly, often quickly, under pressure and independently. *Do you have the physical and emotional stamina to run a business?* Business ownership can be challenging, fun and exciting. But it's also a lot of work. Can you face twelve-hour work days, six or

seven days a week?

How well do you plan and organize? Research indicates that many business failures could have been avoided through better planning. Good organization of financials, inventory, schedules and production can help avoid many pitfalls. *Is your drive strong enough to maintain your motivation?*

Running a business can wear you down. Some business owners feel burned out by having to carry all the responsibility on their shoulders. Strong motivation can make the business succeed and will help you survive slowdowns as well as periods of burnout.

How will the business affect your family? The first few years of business start-up can be hard on family life. The strain of an unsupportive spouse may be hard to balance against the demands of starting a business. There may also be financial difficulties until the business becomes profitable, which could take months or years. You may have to adjust to a lower standard of living or put family assets at risk.

It's true, there are a lot of reasons not to start your own business.

But for the right person, the advantages of business ownership far outweigh the risks.

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1. What does the author compare starting a small business with?

- a) research;
- b) chess;
- c) motivation;
- d) talent.

2. What should a prospective entrepreneur do before setting up a new business?

- a) identify targets;
- b) make a decisive start;
- c) take time to assess the possibilities;
- d) avoid making mistakes.

3. What two Ps reduce the risk of failure when setting up a new business?

- a) personal goals and profitability;
- b) personality and physical stamina;
- c) planning and preparation;
- d) potential and professionalism.

4. According to the author, which of the following personal characteristics is not important for starting a small business?

- a) adaptability;
- b) decision-making;
- c) motivation;
- d) personality.

5. What skill is inventory planning associated with?

- a) physical strength;
- b) organization;

- c) flexibility;
 - d) relationship building.
6. *Why might the initial period of a new business be particularly difficult on the family front?*
- a) because it requires physical and emotional strength;
 - b) because it requires sustained motivation;
 - c) because the husband/wife may not be helpful;
 - d) because of the risk of exhaustion.

РАЗДЕЛ №7 How To Start A Small Business

Read the article below about starting a small business and answer the questions. Choose the correct variant.

How To Start A Small Business

Starting and managing a business takes motivation, desire and talent. It also takes research and planning.

Like a chess game, success in small business starts with decisive and correct opening moves. And, although initial mistakes are not fatal, it takes skill, discipline and hard work to regain the advantage.

To increase your chance for success, take the time up front to explore and evaluate your business and personal goals. Start by asking yourself: Is entrepreneurship for you?

There is no way to eliminate all the risks associated with starting a small business. However, you can improve your chances with good planning and preparation. A good starting place is to evaluate your strengths and weaknesses as the owner and manager of a small business. Carefully consider each of the following questions.

Are you a self starter? It will be up to you, not someone else telling you to develop projects, organize your time and follow through on details.

How well do you get along with different personalities? Business owners need to develop working relationships with a variety of people including customers, vendors, staff, bankers and professionals such as lawyers, accountants or consultants. Can you deal with a demanding client, an unreliable vendor or cranky staff person in the best interest of your business?

How good are you at making decisions? Small business owners are required to make decisions constantly, often quickly, under pressure and independently. *Do you have the physical and emotional stamina to run a business?* Business ownership can be challenging, fun and exciting. But it's also a lot of work. Can you face twelve-hour work days, six or seven days a week?

How well do you plan and organize? Research indicates that many business failures could have been avoided through better planning. Good organization of financials, inventory, schedules and production can help

avoid many pitfalls. *Is your drive strong enough to maintain your motivation?* Running a business can wear you down. Some business owners feel burned out by having to carry all the responsibility on their shoulders. Strong motivation can make the business succeed and will help you survive slowdowns as well as periods of burnout.

How will the business affect your family? The first few years of business start-up can be hard on family life. The strain of an unsupportive spouse may be hard to balance against the demands of starting a business. There may also be financial difficulties until the business becomes profitable, which could take months or years. You may have to adjust to a lower standard of living or put family assets at risk. It's true, there are a lot of reasons not to start your own business. But for the right person, the advantages of business ownership far outweigh the risks.

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1. What does the author compare starting a small business with?

- a) research;
- b) chess;
- c) motivation;
- d) talent.

2. What should a prospective entrepreneur do before setting up a new business?

- a) identify targets;
- b) make a decisive start;
- c) take time to assess the possibilities;
- d) avoid making mistakes.

3. What two Ps reduce the risk of failure when setting up a new business?

- a) personal goals and profitability;
- b) personality and physical stamina;
- c) planning and preparation;
- d) potential and professionalism.

4. According to the author, which of the following personal characteristics is not important for starting a small business?

- a) adaptability;
- b) decision-making;
- c) motivation;
- d) personality.

5. What skill is inventory planning associated with?

- a) physical strength;
- b) organization;
- c) flexibility;
- d) relationship building.

6. Why might the initial period of a new business be particularly difficult on the family front?

- a) because it requires physical and emotional strength;
- b) because it requires sustained motivation;
- c) because the husband/wife may not be helpful;
- d) because of the risk of exhaustion.

Раздел 8 MAIN CONCEPTS OF BUSINESS

Блок С

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст. Выполните задания к нему.

«The business of America is business», said President Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929) and these words remain true today. The principle aim of business is to make financial profit.

There exist in the United States two main kinds of business institutions - private and governmental. Private businesses include large companies whose capital is represented in shares, which are held by individual shareholders who earn dividends from their shares. In addition, there are non-profit institutions. These are called charitable organizations. Americans tend to have more respect for private businesses than for government agencies which they consider more bureaucratic.

Americans believe that in private business they can express ideals of free competition, individual freedom and equality of opportunity. But many Americans understand that very often business does not live up to these principles. There are some problems in realizing the high ideals of fair business practice. One of them is unequal starting opportunities. It is obviously easier for someone who already possesses considerable capital to begin a business venture than it is someone who does not. But nevertheless the legend of the poor boy who rises «from rags to riches», the entrepreneur who creates something out of nothing still exists in America. The entrepreneur who loves individual freedom and independence from authority, who built the industrial riches of the nation is the symbol of hero businessman.

In the course of time a new type of businessman appeared. This is the «organization man» who works within already established structure and is at the top. But unlike the entrepreneur he shares responsibility with others. Though in America today the road to success lies often through established large business, the entrepreneurial ideal inspires many. A great number of small businesses exist in the USA today. There are a lot of companies with fewer than 20 employees.

These companies account 60% of American business. Today most Americans believe that the free-enterprise system based on profit - making is the one that best promotes welfare of the nation.

2. Выучите слова к тексту.

profit - прибыль, доход;

private - частный, личный;

governmental - государственный;

share - акция, пай, доля;

shareholder-акционер, пайщик;

non-profit institutions - некоммерческие организации;

charitable - благотворительный;

competition - конкуренция;

responsibility - ответственность;

employee - работник, сотрудник.

3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. Private businesses include large companies whose...

2. Americans tend to have more respect for private businesses than...

3. The entrepreneur who ... is the symbol of hero businessman.

4. There are some problems in realizing...

5. A great number of ... exist in the USA today.

4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What is the principle aim of business in America today?

2. How many kinds of business institutions exist in the USA?

3. Do Americans tend to have more respect for private businesses or for government agencies? Why?

4. What problems does a person clash with starting a business?

5. Who is the «organization man»?

5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Человеку, обладающему определенным капиталом, очевидно, легче начать бизнес.

(открыть свое дело).

2. Малый бизнес составляет 60% от всей предпринимательской деятельности в Америке.

3. Частное предпринимательство включает в себя крупные компании, капитал которых представлен в акциях.

4. Акционеры получают дивиденды от их акций.

5. Американцы считают, что, работая в частном бизнесе, они могут выразить свои

идеалы свободной конкуренции, индивидуальные свободы, равенство возможностей.

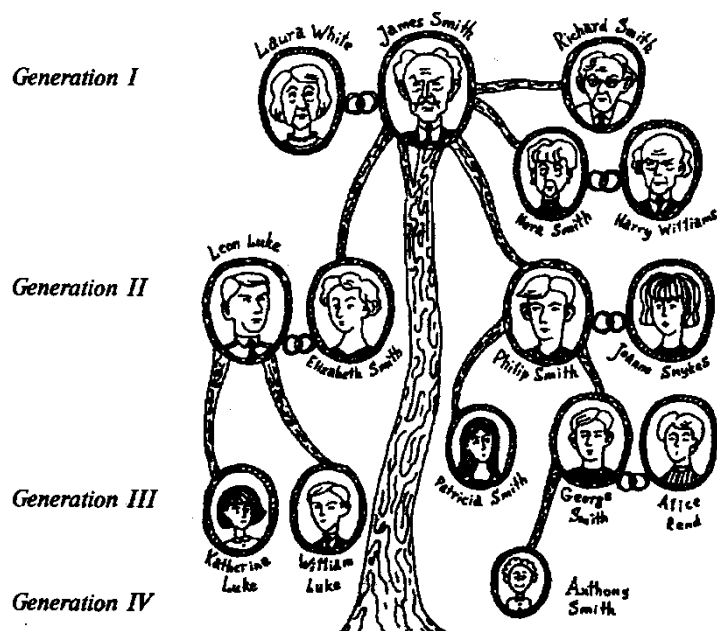
Блок С

Тема 1

Exercise 6.1. Bring a picture of a person you know well (mother, father, grandfather, friend) to class. Show it and describe that person. Use the active vocabulary of the unit.

6.2. Choose one of the names in the family tree below and say how the person is related to other people. Note that the pictures of marriage partners are connected with wedding rings.

► **Pattern:** *William Luke is Leon Luke's son, Philip Smith's nephew and Laura White's grandson*



2. Make up your family tree and speak about your family.

3. Work in pairs and talk. Imagine that:

a) you are speaking with a distant relative trying to find out what relation you are to one another;

b) you show your family album to your friend and answer all his or her questions.

Тема 2

Tell about: working-day

a) the working-day of your father or mother

b) the usual weekend at home

c) the best day of your life

d) a holiday spent with your friends or relatives (New Year's day, Christmas, 8th of March)

e) the working day of famous people (writers, artists, politicians etc.)

Exercise 3.1 Tell about:

- a) your secondary school (college)
- b) the faculty of your university
- c) your favourite teacher at school.

Tema3
Speak about

- 1) Secondary education
- 2) Higher education. Using the following words and word combinations:
 - a) School education, to go to school, at the age of, to complete, types of school, tuition, free of charge, free – paying, to consist, primary, middle, upper stages, choice 10th grade, vocational school;
 - b) Person, finish, general secondary school, receive, certificate, the right to enter, higher educational establishment, entrance examinations, to hold, to be headed, rector, dean, faculty, train, specialist.

3. Make up dialogue on the themes about myself University using the following words:

Name, family, students, home town, father, mother, sister, brother, to study, to work, to enter, to be found of, to have, grandmother, grandfather, relatives, department, faculty, lecture hall, to equip, research, carry out experiment, scientific society, mark, to take an examination, to take a test, to pass an examination, to fail in an examination, to enter the University, to graduate from the University, to work hard.

4. Make a conversation based on the text, using the questions.

1. What's the aim of British education?
2. At what age do children go to nursery education?
3. What age do they start primary school?
4. What stages does the primary education have?
5. What subjects does the curriculum include?
6. When do teachers measure children's progress in each subject?
7. At what school do children study at the age of 11?
8. How long does their school year last?
9. When is the main school GCSE- examination taken?
10. What happens if children fail all the exams they take at the age of 16?
11. What can they do if they pass all their exams for levels at the age of 18?
12. What content do further education courses include?

Tema 4. Give a short story about Buzuluk using plan.

4.1. What is Buzuluk?

- 4.2. How old is Buzuluk?
- 4.3. What is the population of Buzuluk ?
- 4.4. How was it founded?
- 4.5. What are the main branches of industry in Buzuluk?
- 4.6. Why do we consider Buzuluk a city of students?
- 4.7. What theatres do you know in Omsk?
- 4.8. What places of interest are there in Buzuluk?
- 4.9. What problems are the inhabitants of Buzuluk to solve?

Тема 5

ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. There is no bad weather
2. The weather in Russia
3. The weather in the UK

Контрольная работа №1

1 курс 1 семестр

Пояснительная записка

Данная контрольная работа **предназначена для студентов заочного обучения** по направлению подготовки 08.03.01 «Строительство».

Требования к оформлению

а) Контрольная работа выполняется на отдельных листах формата А-4, шрифт Times New Roman – 14, межстрочный интервал - 1,5 , титульный лист оформляется стандартно.

б) Задания выполняются аккуратно и в полном объёме, в той последовательности, в которой они даны. Контрольные работы, выполненные небрежно или не в полном объёме, неправильно оформленные, возвращаются студенту на доработку.

в) Необходимо оставлять поля для замечаний и пояснений рецензента.

г) Выполненную контрольную работу студент должен выслать в институт для проверки и рецензирования строго в сроки, установленные учебным планом.

д) Получив проверенную контрольную работу, необходимо проанализировать её и выполнить работу над ошибками.

е) Студент должен быть готов к собеседованию по контрольной работе на зачётной сессии. Если работа не зачтена, студент не допускается к контрольным испытаниям.

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению контрольной работы, необходимо тщательно изучить теоретический и практический материал, по данным темам.

Блок Д.

Билеты к зачету

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

Бузулукский гуманитарно-технологический институт (филиал) федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования "Оренбургский государственный университет"

Направление подготовки «Строительство»
Профиль подготовки «ПГС»

Кафедра «Педагогического образования»

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык (английский)»

БИЛЕТ К ЗАЧЁТУ № 3

1. Read , translate the text and do the exercises given below.
2. Grammar –Lexical test.

Составитель _____ ./

Заведующий кафедрой _____ /Омельяненко Л.А./
«31» августа 2023

Оценивание выполнения практических заданий

<i>4-балльная шкала</i>	<i>Показатели</i>	<i>Критерии</i>
<i>Отлично</i>	<i>1. Полнота выполнения практического задания; 2. Своевременность выполнения задания; 3. Последовательность и рациональность выполнения задания; 4. Самостоятельность</i>	Оценка «отлично» ставится, если студент демонстрирует глубокие знания по излагаемой проблеме; грамматически точно использует лексический материал и речевые структуры; аргументировано высказывается по заданной теме; если он при соблюдении

<i>4-балльная шкала</i>	<i>Показатели</i>	<i>Критерии</i>
	<i>решения; 5. и т.д.</i>	вышеуказанных критериев допустил отдельные неточности, не нарушающие процесс коммуникации; и делает выводы по теоретическому изложению материала, умело иллюстрирует примерами, без ошибок справляется с практическим заданием, показывает умение вести дискуссию по данной проблеме.
<i>Хорошо</i>		Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если студент умеет грамматически точно, используя лексику и речевые структуры, логично высказаться по заданной теме; при соблюдении вышеуказанных критериев допускает неточности, не нарушающие процесс коммуникации; освещает основные аспекты данной проблемы, делает выводы, хорошо справляется с практическим заданием, реагирует на вопросы преподавателя, провоцирующие научную дискуссию, решает коммуникативную задачу высказывания.
<i>Удовлетворительно</i>		Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если студент показывает недостаточное владение языком, высказывается по заданной теме при допуске языковых неточностей; недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, делает некоторые ошибки при выполнении практического задания, не может продемонстрировать умения вести дискуссию
<i>Неудовлетворительно</i>		Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, не может справиться с практическим заданием, не может

<i>4-балльная шкала</i>	<i>Показатели</i>	<i>Критерии</i>
		дать правильный ответ на дополнительный вопрос, допускает ошибки в устном сообщении по теме.

Оценивание выполнения тестов

<i>4-балльная шкала</i>	<i>Показатели</i>	<i>Критерии</i>
<i>Отлично</i>	1. Полнота выполнения тестовых заданий; 2. Своевременность выполнения; 3. Правильность ответов на вопросы;	Выполнено 85-100 % заданий предложенного теста, в заданиях открытого типа дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос.
<i>Хорошо</i>	4. Самостоятельность тестирования; 5. и т.д.	Выполнено 66-84 % заданий предложенного теста, в заданиях открытого типа дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос; однако были допущены неточности в определении понятий, терминов и др.
<i>Удовлетворительно</i>		Выполнено 50-65 % заданий предложенного теста, в заданиях открытого типа дан неполный ответ на поставленный вопрос, в ответе не присутствуют доказательные примеры, текст со стилистическими и орфографическими ошибками.
<i>Неудовлетворительно</i>		Выполнено 0-49 % заданий предложенного теста, на поставленные вопросы ответ отсутствует или неполный, допущены существенные ошибки в теоретическом материале.

Оценивание ответа на зачете

<i>Бинарная шкала</i>	<i>Показатели</i>	<i>Критерии</i>
<i>Зачтено</i>	1. Полнота изложения теоретического материала;	«Зачтено» - студент демонстрирует глубокие знания по излагаемой проблеме, делает выводы по

Бинарная шкала	Показатели	Критерии
	2. Полнота и правильность решения практического задания; 3. Правильность и/или аргументированность изложения (последовательность действий);	теоретическому изложению материала, умело иллюстрирует примерами, без ошибок справляется с практическим заданием, показывает умение вести дискуссию по данной проблеме, выполняется коммуникативная задача, логичность и связанность высказывания.
Не зачтено	4. Самостоятельность ответа; 5. Культура речи.	«Не зачтено» ставится, если студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, не может справиться с практическим заданием, не может дать правильный ответ на дополнительный вопрос, отсутствие логичности и связанность высказывания. Допускает грубые лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания.

Оценивание ответа на экзамене

4-балльная шкала	Показатели	Критерии
Отлично	1. Полнота изложения теоретического материала; 2. Полнота и правильность решения практического задания; 3. Правильность и/или аргументированность изложения (последовательность действий); 4. Самостоятельность ответа;	Студент демонстрирует глубокие знания по излагаемой проблеме, делает выводы по теоретическому изложению материала, умело иллюстрирует примерами, без ошибок справляется с практическим заданием, показывает умение вести дискуссию по данной проблеме, выполняется коммуникативная задача, логичность и связанность высказывания.
Хорошо	5. Культура речи; 6. и т.д.	Студент освещает основные аспекты данной проблемы, делает выводы, хорошо справляется с практическим заданием, реагирует на вопросы преподавателя, провоцирующие дискуссию, решает коммуникативную задачу

<i>4-балльная шкала</i>	<i>Показатели</i>	<i>Критерии</i>
		высказывания, допускает 1-2 лексико-грамматические ошибки.
<i>Удовлетворительно</i>		Студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, делает некоторые ошибки при выполнении практического задания, не может продемонстрировать умения вести дискуссию, нарушается логичность и связанность высказывания. Допускает 4-5 лексико-грамматических и фонетических ошибок в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания.
<i>Неудовлетворительно</i>		Студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, не может справиться с практическим заданием, не может дать правильный ответ на дополнительный вопрос, отсутствие логичности и связанность высказывания. Допускает грубые лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания.

Раздел 3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

Основными этапами формирования компетенций по дисциплине при изучении студентами дисциплины являются последовательное изучение содержательно связанных между собой разделов. В целом по дисциплине оценка «отлично» ставится в следующих случаях:

- студент демонстрирует глубокие знания по излагаемой проблеме, делает выводы по теоретическому изложению материала, умело иллюстрирует примерами, без ошибок справляется с практическим заданием, показывает умение вести дискуссию по данной проблеме, выполняется коммуникативная задача, логичность и связанность высказывания;

- «хорошо» - студент освещает основные аспекты данной проблемы, делает выводы, хорошо справляется с практическим заданием, реагирует на вопросы преподавателя, провоцирующие дискуссию, решает коммуникативную задачу высказывания, допускает 1-2 лексико-грамматические ошибки;
- «удовлетворительно» - студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, делает некоторые ошибки при выполнении практического задания, не может продемонстрировать умения вести дискуссию, нарушается логичность и связанность высказывания. Допускает 4-5 лексико-грамматических и фонетических ошибок в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания.
- «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент недостаточно полно освещает теоретические вопросы, не может справиться с практическим заданием, не может дать правильный ответ на дополнительный вопрос, отсутствие логичности и связанность высказывания. Допускает грубые лексико-грамматические и фонетические ошибки в устном сообщении, искажающие смысл высказывания.

При оценивании результатов обучения: знания, умения, навыки и опыта деятельности (владения) в процессе формирования заявленных компетенций используются различные формы оценочных средств текущего, рубежного и итогового контроля (промежуточной аттестации).

Рекомендации к компонентному составу оценочных материалов

Формы контроля	Виды контроля	Состав оценочных материалов	
		Для обучающегося	Для экзаменатора
Промежуточная аттестация – итоговый контроль по дисциплине	Зачет	Вопросы к зачету	Критерии оценивания представлены в методических указаниях по освоению дисциплины
Текущий контроль - контроль самостоятельной работы студентов	Тестирование	Бланк с тестовыми заданиями (в случае бланковой формы тестирования) и инструкция по заполнению. Доступ к тесту в системе компьютерного тестирования и инструкции по работе в системе.	Банк тестовых заданий Инструкция по обработке результатов
	Устное	Вопросы для	Критерии оценивания

	собеседование (учебно-речевая ситуация)	собеседования и перечень дискуссионных тем представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям (семинарским)	представлены в методических указаниях по освоению дисциплины
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Оценочные средства	Критерий для оценки «5»	Критерий для оценки «4»	Критерий для оценки «3»	Критерий для оценки «2»
Задания блока А.0	Процент правильных ответов составляет 85% и более	Процент правильных ответов составляет от 66% до 84%	Процент правильных ответов составляет от 50% до 65%	Процент правильных ответов составляет менее 50%
Задания блока А.1	продемонстрировано глубокое знание по теме практического занятия, полно излагает материал, продемонстрировано отличное владение терминологией, проявлено умение убеждать с использованием логичных доводов, приводит необходимые примеры не только из учебной литературы, но и самостоятельно	формулирует полный правильный ответ на вопросы практического занятия с соблюдением логики изложения материала, но допускает при ответе отдельные неточности, не имеющие принципиального характера, недостаточно четко и полно отвечает на уточняющие и	продемонстрировал неполные знания, допускает ошибки и неточности при ответе на вопросы практического занятия, продемонстрировал неумение логически выстроить материал ответа и формулировать свою позицию по проблемным вопросам	не способен сформулировать ответ по вопросам практического занятия (семинара); дает неверные, содержащие фактические ошибки ответы на вопросы практического занятия (семинара); не способен ответить на дополнительные и уточняющие вопросы. Неудовлетворительная оценка

	составленные	дополнительные вопросы		выставляется в случае отказа отвечать на вопросы практического занятия
Задания блока Б	демонстрирует полный и правильный ответ, изложенный в определенной логической последовательности; если студент свободно оперирует лингвистическими законами; анализирует языковые и правовые явления, используя различные источники информации; делает творчески обоснованные выводы. Допускается одна-две несущественные ошибки	демонстрирует полный и правильный ответ, изложенный в определенной логической последовательности; если студент умеет оперировать лингвистическими законами; анализирует языковые и правовые явления; делает обоснованные выводы. Допускаются одна-две ошибки	демонстрирует частично правильный и неполный ответ; нарушена логика ответа; если студент знает лингвистические законы, но оперирует ими слабо	ответы односложные «да», «нет»; аргументация отсутствует либо ошибочны ее основные положения; большинство важных фактов отсутствует, выводы не делаются.
Задания блока С	Задания выполнены полностью, в представленном решении обоснованно получен правильный	задания выполнены полностью, но нет достаточного обоснования или при верном	задания выполнены частично, нет достаточного обоснования или при	задания не выполнены или выполнены неверно.

	ответ	решении допущена ошибка, не влияющая на правильную последовательность рассуждений, и, возможно, приведшая к неверному ответу	выполнении допущены ошибки, влияющие на правильную последовательность рассуждений, и, приведшие к неверному ответу	
Задания блока D	отвечает полно, излагает изученный материал, даёт правильные определения языковых понятий; обнаруживает понимание материала, способен обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные; излагает материал последовательно и правильно с точки зрения норм литературного языка.	даёт ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для отметки «5», но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же и исправляет, и 1-2 недочёта при речевом оформлении ответа.	обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений вопроса, но излагает материал неполно и допускает неточности в определении и языковых понятий или формулировке правил; не умеет обосновать свои суждения и привести собственные примеры; излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает	ставится, если студент обнаруживает незнание большей части материала вопроса, допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и правил беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.

			ошибки в речевом оформлении ответа.	
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