

**ГАОУ ВО «ДАГЕСТАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
НАРОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА»**



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**26 мая 2017г.**

**КАФЕДРА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

**ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

**СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ - 38.02.01 «ЭКОНОМИКА И БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЕТ»  
(ПО ОТРАСЛЯМ)**

**КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ – БУХГАЛТЕР**

**КУРСЫ ПЕРВЫЙ; ВТОРОЙ; ТРЕТИЙ; 1,2,3,4,5,6  
(на базе среднего общего образования)**

**УРОВЕНЬ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ – СРЕДНЕЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ**

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Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины «Иностранный язык» разработан в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования по специальности 38.02.01 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет» (по отраслям), утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации 28.07.2014 N 832.

Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины «Иностранный язык» размещен на официальном сайте [www.dgunh.ru](http://www.dgunh.ru).

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## Назначение фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) составляется в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» на соответствие их учебных достижений поэтапным требованиям соответствующей основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП). ФОС является составной частью рабочей программы дисциплины.

Фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» включает в себя: перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения ОПОП; описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания; типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения ОПОП; методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций.

Фонд оценочных средств сформирован на основе ключевых принципов оценивания:

- валидности: объекты оценки должны соответствовать поставленным целям обучения;
- надежности: использование единообразных стандартов и критериев для оценивания достижений;
- объективности: разные студенты должны иметь равные возможности добиться успеха.

Основными параметрами и свойствами ФОС являются:

- предметная направленность (соответствие предмету изучения конкретной учебной дисциплины);
- содержание (состав и взаимосвязь структурных единиц, образующих содержание теоретической и практической составляющих учебной дисциплины);
- объем (количественный состав оценочных средств, входящих в ФОС);
- качество оценочных средств и ФОС в целом, обеспечивающее получение объективных и достоверных результатов при проведении контроля с различными целями.

# І. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ С УКАЗАНИЕМ ЭТАПОВ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

## 1.1. Перечень формируемых компетенций

код компетенции	формулировка компетенции
<b>ОК</b>	<b>ОБЩЕКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ</b>
<b>ОК-1</b>	Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес
<b>ОК-2</b>	Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество
<b>ОК-3</b>	Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность
<b>ОК-4</b>	Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития
<b>ОК-5</b>	Владеть информационной культурой, анализировать и оценивать информацию с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий
<b>ОК-6</b>	Работать в коллективе и в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями
<b>ОК-7</b>	Брать на себя ответственность членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения задания
<b>ОК-8</b>	Самостоятельно определять задачи, профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации
<b>ОК-9</b>	Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности

## 1.2. КОМПОНЕНТНЫЙ СОСТАВ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Код и формулировка компетенции	Компонентный состав компетенции		
	умеет:	знает:	владеет:
<b>ОК-1:</b> Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес	<p><b>-У1:</b>общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p><b>-У2:</b>Проявляет серьезную мотивацию к профессии;</p> <p><b>- У3:</b>Стремиться разобраться и быстро освоить необходимые знания и умения;</p> <p><b>- У4:</b>Проявляет сообразительность, аналитические способности, системное</p>	<p><b>-З1:</b>Системно анализировать информацию;</p> <p><b>-З2:</b>использовать теоретические знания для генерации новых идей;</p> <p><b>- З3:</b> пополнить багаж новыми профессиональными знаниями и умениями.</p>	<p><b>-В1:</b>владение иностранной терминологией;</p> <p><b>- В2:</b> лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;</p> <p><b>- В3:</b>тщательная подготовка по основам профессиональных знаний</p>

	мышление, эрудицию.		
<b>ОК-2:</b> Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество	<p><b>-У1:</b> Имеет способность к анализу и синтезу</p> <p><b>-У2:</b> Способен применять знания на практике</p> <p><b>-У3:</b> Способен ставить цели</p> <p><b>-У4:</b> Проявляет организаторские способности</p> <p><b>-У5:</b> Стремиться к планированию при выполнении поставленных задач</p>	<b>-З1:</b> планирует деятельность по решению задачи в рамках заданных (известных) технологий	<p><b>-В1:</b> Способен оценивать качество выполненной работы</p> <p><b>-В2:</b> Способен самостоятельно решать возникающие проблемы</p> <p><b>-В3:</b> Анализирует нормативные правовые документы</p> <p><b>-В4:</b> Классифицирует нормативные правовые документы</p> <p><b>-В5:</b> Избирает нормативные правовые документы, необходимые для профессиональной деятельности</p> <p><b>-В6:</b> Использует на практике нормативные правовые документы, необходимые для профессиональной деятельности</p>
<b>ОК-3:</b> Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность	<p><b>-У1:</b> грамотно и точно применены требования к выполнению практических заданий</p> <p><b>-У2:</b> Планирует, организует и контролирует свою деятельность</p> <p><b>-У3:</b> Склонен анализировать нестандартные ситуации</p> <p><b>-У4:</b> Выступает инициатором принятия решения в нестандартных ситуациях по совершенствованию деятельности</p> <p><b>-У5:</b> Умеет обосновывать свои решения и отстаивать их при возникновении возражений</p>	<p><b>-З1:</b> Опознает нестандартные ситуации</p> <p><b>-З2:</b> Оперативно реагирует на нестандартные ситуации</p> <p><b>-З3:</b> Проявляет способность адаптироваться к новым ситуациям</p> <p><b>-З4:</b> Способен порождать новые идеи (креативность)</p> <p><b>-З5:</b> Стремиться оперировать нормами, связанными с профессиональной деятельностью</p> <p><b>-З6:</b> Проявляет умение брать на себя ответственность за принятие решения</p> <p><b>-З7:</b> Осознает меру ответственности за принятые решения</p>	<p><b>-В1:</b> самостоятельно задает критерии для анализа рабочей ситуации на основе заданной эталонной ситуации;</p> <p><b>-В2:</b> планирует текущий контроль своей деятельности в соответствии с заданной технологией деятельности и определить результат (целью) или продуктом деятельности;</p> <p><b>-В3:</b> оценивает продукт своей деятельности на основе заданных критериев</p> <p><b>-В4:</b> Пересматривает в случае неэффективности действия, принятые в нестандартной ситуации организационно-управленческие решения</p>
<b>ОК-4:</b> Осуществлять поиск и использование ин-	<b>-У1:</b> Стремиться самостоятельно искать, извлекать, си-	<b>-З1:</b> Склонен ориентироваться в информационных потоках, умеет выделять в них	<b>-В1:</b> формулирует вопросы, нацеленные на получение недостающей ин-

формации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития	стематизировать, анализировать и отбирать необходимую для решения учебных задач информацию, организовывать, преобразовывать, сохранять и передавать ее <b>-У2:</b> Умеет осознано воспринимать информацию, распространяемую по каналам СМИ	главное и необходимое <b>-32:</b> Стремится критически осмысливать полученные сведения, применять их для расширения своих знаний	формации; <b>-В2:</b> характеризует произвольно заданный источник информации в соответствии с задачей <b>-В3:</b> Владеет письменной и устной коммуникацией на родном языке
<b>ОК-5:</b> Владеть информационной культурой, анализировать и оценивать информацию с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий	<b>-У1:</b> Стремиться освоить работу с разными видами информации: диаграммами, символами, графиками, текстами, таблицами и т.д.	<b>-31:</b> Проявляет желание работать с книгами, учебниками, справочниками, атласами, картами, определителями, энциклопедиями, каталогами, словарями, CD-Rom, Интернет	<b>-В1:</b> Владеет современными средствами получения и передачи информации (факс, сканер, компьютер, принтер, модем, копир и т.д.) и информационными и телекоммуникационными технологиями (аудио-, видеозапись, электронная почта, СМИ, Интернет). <b>-В2:</b> Результативность и широта использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий при решении профессиональных задач.
<b>ОК-6:</b> Работать в коллективе и в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями	<b>-У1:</b> Умеет слушать собеседников Проявляет умение работать в команде на общий результат <b>-У2:</b> Умеет проявлять справедливость, доброжелательность	<b>-31:</b> Проявляет навыки межличностного общения <b>-32:</b> Демонстрирует организаторские способности	<b>-В1:</b> Вдохновляет всех членов команды вносить полезный вклад в работу <b>-В2:</b> Организует работу малой группы <b>-В3:</b> Определяет, какая поддержка требуется членам команды, и оказывает такую поддержку <b>-В4:</b> Положительно реагирует на вклад в команду коллег
<b>ОК-7:</b> Брать на себя ответственность членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения задания	<b>-У1:</b> Проявляет ответственность за выполняемую работу	<b>-31:</b> Рационально организовывать деятельность и проявление инициативы в условиях командной работы; <b>-32:</b> Рационально организовывать работу подчиненных, своевремен-	<b>-В1:</b> Берет ответственность за принятие решений на себя, если необходимо продвинуть дело вперед

		ность контроля и коррекции (при необходимости) процесса и результатов выполнения ими заданий.	
<b>ОК-8:</b> Самостоятельно определять задачи, профессионального и личного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации	<b>-У1:</b> Склонен к саморазвитию <b>-У2:</b> Способен учиться <b>-У3:</b> Способен работать самостоятельно	<b>-З1:</b> Стремиться к успеху <b>-З2:</b> Терпим к критике <b>-З3:</b> Проявляет самокритику <b>-З4:</b> Имеет устойчивое стремление к самосовершенствованию	<b>-В1:</b> Позитивная динамика достижений в процессе освоения ВПД; <b>-В2:</b> результативность самостоятельной работы.
<b>ОК-9:</b> Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности	<b>З1-</b> Ищет различные варианты выполнения решений	<b>-З1:</b> Принимает непопулярные решения, если этого требует ситуация <b>-З2:</b> Проявляет инициативность и предпринимательский дух <b>-З3:</b> Активно принимает участие в разработке новых проектов	<b>-В1:</b> Объективность и обоснованность оценки возможностей новых технологий; <b>-В2:</b> Готов к самостоятельной деятельности в условиях неопределенности

### 1.3. ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

#### Структура дисциплины:

№ темы	тема (раздел теоретического обучения) дисциплины
1.	Тема: Introducing. Буквы и звуки английского языка
2.	Тема: We learn foreign languages.
3.	Тема: My working day
4.	Тема: My weekend
5.	Тема: Family
6.	Тема: My flat
7.	Тема: A telephone conversation.
8.	Тема: Travelling. A visit to Moscow
9.	Тема: Meal. In the lunch hour.
10.	Тема: Bookkeepers, accountants and controllers
11.	Тема: Glimpses of history of money
12.	Тема: Banks. Banker's services
13.	Тема: Audit
14.	Тема: Newspaper style
15.	Тема: Letter writing

#### 1.4. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы

код компетенции	Этапы формирования компетенций (темы дисциплин)				
	1	2	3	4	5
ОК-1					
ОК-2	+				+
ОК-3	+				+
ОК-4	+	+	+	+	+
ОК-5			+	+	
ОК-6					+
ОК-7					
ОК-8	+	+			
ОК-9	+	+	+	+	+
Итого	+	+	+	+	+

код компетенции	Этапы формирования компетенций (темы дисциплин)				
	6	7	8	9	10
ОК-1	+				+
ОК-2					
ОК-3			+		+
ОК-4	+	+	+	+	+
ОК-5	+	+	+	+	
ОК-6	+				
ОК-7					+
ОК-8				+	+
ОК-9	+	+	+	+	+
Итого	+	+	+	+	+

код компетенции	Этапы формирования компетенций (темы дисциплин)				
	11	12	13	14	15
ОК-1		+	+		
ОК-2		+	+		
ОК-3	+		+		
ОК-4	+	+	+	+	+
ОК-5	+				
ОК-6				+	+
ОК-7					
ОК-8					
ОК-9	+	+	+	+	+
Итого	+	+	+	+	+

## II. ОПИСАНИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ И КРИТЕРИЕВ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ НА РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ЭТАПАХ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ, ОПИСАНИЕ ШКАЛ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

### 2.1 Структура фонда оценочных средств для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

№ п/п	контролируемые разделы, темы дисциплины	код контролируемой компетенции или ее части	планируемые результаты обучения (знать, уметь, владеть), характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций	Наименование оценочного средства	
				текущий контроль	промежуточная аттестация
1.	Тема: Introducing. Буквы и звуки английского языка	<b>OK-2</b> <b>OK-3</b> <b>OK-4</b> <b>OK-8</b> <b>OK-9</b>	<u><b>OK-2</b></u> Знать: 31,32,33, 34,35 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1,В2,В3, В4, В5, В6. <u><b>OK-3</b></u> Знать: 31,32,33, 34,35 Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7. Владеть: В1,В2,В3, В4. <u><b>OK-4</b></u> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3. <u><b>OK-8</b></u> Знать: 31,32,33. Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4. Владеть: В1,В2. <u><b>OK-9</b></u> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2.	-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуждения; - грамматические и лексические упражнения.	Теоретические вопросы; тесты
2.	Тема: We learn foreign languages.	<b>OK-4</b> <b>OK-8</b> <b>OK-9</b>	<u><b>OK-4</b></u> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3. <u><b>OK-8</b></u>	-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуждения; -	Теоретические вопросы; тесты

			Знать: 31,32,33. Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4. Владеть: В1,В2. <b><u>ОК-9</u></b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2	грамматиче- ские и лек- сические упражнения.	
3.	Тема: My working day	<b>ОК-4</b> <b>ОК-5</b> <b>ОК-9</b>	<b><u>ОК-4</u></b> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3. <b><u>ОК-5</u></b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1,В2 <b><u>ОК-9</u></b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2	-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуж- дения; - грамматиче- ские и лек- сические упражнения.	Теоретические вопросы; Тесты; Устные разговор- ные темы
4.	Тема: My weekend	<b>ОК-4</b> <b>ОК-5</b> <b>ОК-9</b>	<b><u>ОК-4</u></b> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3. <b><u>ОК-5</u></b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1,В2 <b><u>ОК-9</u></b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2	-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуж- дения; - грамматиче- ские и лек- сические упражнения.	Теоретические вопросы; Тесты; Устные разговор- ные темы
5.	Тема: Family	<b>ОК-2</b> <b>ОК-3</b> <b>ОК-4</b> <b>ОК-6</b> <b>ОК-9</b>	<b><u>ОК-2</u></b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34,35 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1,В2,В3, В4, В5, В6. <b><u>ОК-3</u></b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34,35 Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6,	-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуж- дения; - грамматиче- ские и лек- сические упражнения.	Теоретические вопросы; Тесты; Устные разговор- ные темы

			<p>У7. Владеть: В1,В2,В3, В4. <b>ОК-4</b> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3 <b>ОК-6</b> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3, В4 <b>ОК-9</b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2</p>		
6.	Тема: My flat	<p><b>ОК-1</b> <b>ОК-4</b> <b>ОК-5</b> <b>ОК-6</b> <b>ОК-9</b></p>	<p><b>ОК-1</b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34 Уметь: У1, У2, У3 Владеть: В1,В2,В3 <b>ОК-4</b> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3 <b>ОК-5</b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1,В2 <b>ОК-6</b> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3, В4 <b>ОК-9</b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2</p>	<p>-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуждения; - грамматические и лексические упражнения.</p>	<p>Теоретические вопросы; Тесты; Устные разговорные темы</p>
7.	Тема: A telephone conversation	<p><b>ОК-4</b> <b>ОК-5</b> <b>ОК-9</b></p>	<p><b>ОК-4</b> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3 <b>ОК-5</b> Знать: 31</p>	<p>-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуждения; - грамматиче-</p>	<p>Теоретические вопросы; Тесты</p>

			<p>Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1,В2 <b>ОК-9</b> Знать: З1 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2</p>	ские и лексические упражнения.	
8.	Тема: Travelling. A visit to Moscow	<p><b>ОК-3</b> <b>ОК-4</b> <b>ОК-5</b> <b>ОК-9</b></p>	<p><b>ОК-3</b> Знать: З1,З2,З3, З4,З5 Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7. Владеть: В1,В2,В3, В4. <b>ОК-4</b> Знать: З1,З2 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3 <b>ОК-5</b> Знать: З1 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1,В2 <b>ОК-9</b> Знать: З1 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2</p>	<p>-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуждения; - грамматические и лексические упражнения.</p>	Теоретические вопросы; Тесты
9.	Тема: Meal. In the lunch hour	<p><b>ОК-4</b> <b>ОК-5</b> <b>ОК-8</b> <b>ОК-9</b></p>	<p><b>ОК-4</b> Знать: З1,З2 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3 <b>ОК-5</b> Знать: З1 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1,В2 <b>ОК-8</b> Знать: З1,З2,З3. Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4. Владеть: В1,В2. <b>ОК-9</b> Знать: З1 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2</p>	<p>-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуждения; - грамматические и лексические упражнения.</p>	Теоретические вопросы; Тесты
10.	Тема: Bookkeepers, accountants and controllers	<p><b>ОК-1</b> <b>ОК-3</b></p>	<p><b>ОК-1</b> Знать:</p>	-Тестовые задания;	Теоретические вопросы;

		<b>OK-4</b> <b>OK-7</b> <b>OK-8</b> <b>OK-9</b>	31,32,33, 34 Уметь: У1, У2, У3 Владеть: В1,В2,В3 <b>OK-3</b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34,35 Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7. Владеть: В1,В2,В3, В4. <b>OK-4</b> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3. <b>OK-7</b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1 <b>OK-8</b> Знать: 31,32,33. Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4. Владеть: В1,В2. <b>OK-9</b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1,В2	-вопросы для обсуждения; - грамматические и лексические упражнения.	Тесты
11.	Тема: Glimpses of history of money	<b>OK-3</b> <b>OK-4</b> <b>OK-5</b> <b>OK-9</b>	<b>OK-3</b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34,35 Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7. Владеть: В1,В2,В3, В4. <b>OK-4</b> Знать: 31,32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1,В2,В3. <b>OK-5</b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1,В2 <b>OK-9</b> Знать: 31	-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуждения; - грамматические и лексические упражнения.	Теоретические вопросы; Тесты

			Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1, В2		
12.	Тема: Banks. Banker's services	<b>ОК-1</b> <b>ОК-2</b> <b>ОК-4</b> <b>ОК-9</b>	<b>ОК-1</b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34 Уметь: У1, У2, У3 Владеть: В1, В2, В3 <b>ОК-2</b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34, 35 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1, В2, В3, В4, В5, В6. <b>ОК-4</b> Знать: 31, 32 Уметь: У1, У2 Владеть: В1, В2, В3. <b>ОК-9</b> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1, У2, У3. Владеть: В1, В2	-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуждения; - грамматические и лексические упражнения.	Теоретические вопросы; Тесты; Устные разговорные темы
13.	Тема: Audit	<b>ОК-1</b> <b>ОК-2</b> <b>ОК-3</b> <b>ОК-4</b> <b>ОК-9</b>	<b>ОК-1</b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34 Уметь: У1, У2, У3 Владеть: В1, В2, В3 <b>ОК-2</b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34, 35 Уметь: У1 Владеть: В1, В2, В3, В4, В5, В6. <b>ОК-3</b> Знать: 31,32,33, 34, 35 Уметь: У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7. Владеть: В1, В2, В3, В4. <b>ОК-4</b> Знать: 31, 32	-Тестовые задания; -вопросы для обсуждения; - грамматические и лексические упражнения.	Теоретические вопросы; Тесты; Устные разговорные темы

			<p>Уметь: У1, У2  Владеть: В1, В2, В3.  <b>ОК-9</b>  Знать: З1  Уметь: У1, У2, У3.  Владеть: В1, В2</p>		
14.	Тема: Newspaper style	<p><b>ОК-4</b>  <b>ОК-6</b>  <b>ОК-9</b></p>	<p><b>ОК-4</b>  Знать: З1, З2  Уметь: У1, У2  Владеть: В1, В2, В3.  <b>ОК-6</b>  Знать: З1, З2  Уметь: У1, У2  Владеть: В1, В2, В3, В4  <b>ОК-9</b>  Знать: З1  Уметь: У1, У2, У3.  Владеть: В1, В2</p>	<p>-Тестовые задания;  -вопросы для обсуждения;  - грамматические и лексические упражнения.</p>	<p>Теоретические вопросы;  Тесты;  Устные разговорные темы</p>
15.	Тема: Letter writing	<p><b>ОК-4</b>  <b>ОК-6</b>  <b>ОК-9</b></p>	<p><b>ОК-4</b>  Знать: З1, З2  Уметь: У1, У2  Владеть: В1, В2, В3.  <b>ОК-6</b>  Знать: З1, З2  Уметь: У1, У2  Владеть: В1, В2, В3, В4  <b>ОК-9</b>  Знать: З1  Уметь: У1, У2, У3.  Владеть: В1, В2</p>	<p>-Тестовые задания;  -вопросы для обсуждения;  - грамматические и лексические упражнения.</p>	<p>Теоретические вопросы;  Тесты;  Устные разговорные темы</p>

## 2.2 КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ НА РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ЭТАПАХ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПО ВИДАМ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

### ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

№ п/п	наименование оценочного средства	характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
<b>УСТНЫЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА</b>			

1	собеседование, устный опрос	Средство контроля, организованное как специальная беседа преподавателя с обучающимися на темы, связанные с изучаемой дисциплиной, и рассчитанное на выяснение объема знаний обучающегося по определенному разделу, теме, проблеме и т.п.	Вопросы по темам/разделам дисциплины
2	Коллоквиум	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала темы, раздела или разделов дисциплины, организованное как учебное занятие в виде собеседования преподавателя с обучающимися.	Вопросы по темам/разделам дисциплины
3	Круглый стол, дискуссия, полемика, диспут, дебаты	Оценочные средства, позволяющие включить обучающихся в процесс обсуждения спорного вопроса, проблемы и оценить их умение аргументировать собственную точку зрения.	Перечень дискуссионных тем для проведения круглого стола, дискуссии, полемики, диспута, дебатов
4.	Деловая игра	Совместная деятельность группы обучающихся под управление преподавателя с целью решения учебных и профессионально-ориентированных задач путем игрового моделирования реальной проблемной ситуации. Позволяет оценивать умение анализировать и решать типичные профессиональные задачи	Тема (проблема), концепция, роли и ожидаемый результат по каждой игре
<b>ПИСЬМЕННЫЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА</b>			
5	Эссе	Средство, позволяющее оценить умение обучающегося письменно излагать суть поставленной проблемы, самостоятельно проводить анализ этой проблемы с использованием концепций и аналитического инструментария соответствующей дисциплины, делать выводы, обобщающие авторскую позицию по поставленной проблеме.	Тематика эссе
6	Реферат	Продукт самостоятельной работы аспиранта, представляющий собой краткое изложение в письменном виде полученных результатов теоретического анализа определенной научной (учебно-исследовательской) темы, где автор раскрывает суть исследуемой проблемы, приводит различные точки зрения, а также собственные взгляды на нее.	Темы рефератов
7	Тест	Система стандартизированных заданий, позволяющая автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающегося.	Фонд тестовых заданий
8	Контрольная работа	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для решения задач определенного типа по теме или разделу	комплект контрольных заданий по вариантам

#### **А) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ОТВЕТОВ НА УСТНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ**

№ п/п	критерии оценивания	количество баллов	оценка/зачет
1.	1) полно и аргументированно отвечает по содержанию задания; 2) обнаруживает понимание материала, может обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные; 3) излагает материал последовательно и правильно.	10	отлично
2.	студент дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для оценки «5», но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет.	8	хорошо
3.	ставится, если студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений данного задания, но: 1) излагает материал неполно и допускает неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил; 2) не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои примеры; 3) излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает ошибки.	5	удовлетворительно
4.	студент обнаруживает незнание ответа на соответствующее задание, допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и правил, искажающие их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал; отмечаются такие недостатки в подготовке студента, которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному овладению последующим материалом.	0	неудовлетворительно

## Б) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ

№ п/п	тестовые нормы: % правильных ответов	количество баллов	оценка/зачет
1	90-100 %	29-30	
2	80-89%	25-26	
3	70-79%	20-21	
4	60-69%	17-18	
5	50-59%	14-15	
6	менее 50%	0	

## В) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕФЕРАТОВ

№ п/п	критерии оценивания	количество баллов	оценка/зачет
1	выполнены все требования к написанию и защите реферата: обозначена проблема и обоснована её актуальность, сделан краткий анализ различных точек зрения на рассматриваемую проблему и логично изложена собственная позиция, сформулированы выводы, тема раскрыта полностью, выдержан объём, соблюдены требования к внешнему оформлению,	4 балла	

	даны правильные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.		
2	основные требования к реферату и его защите выполнены, но при этом допущены недочеты. В частности, имеются неточности в изложении материала; отсутствует логическая последовательность в суждениях; не выдержан объем реферата; имеются упущения в оформлении; на дополнительные вопросы при защите даны неполные ответы.	3 балла	
3	имеются существенные отступления от требований к реферированию. В частности: тема освещена лишь частично; допущены фактические ошибки в содержании реферата или при ответе на дополнительные вопросы.	2 балла	
4	тема освоена лишь частично; допущены грубые ошибки в содержании реферата или при ответе на дополнительные вопросы; во время защиты отсутствует вывод.	1 балл	
5	тема реферата не раскрыта, обнаруживается существенное непонимание проблемы.	0 баллов	

### Г) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ, ВЫЯВЛЕННЫХ В ХОДЕ ДЕЛОВОЙ ИГРЫ

	<b>1-2 балла</b>	<b>3-4 балла</b>	<b>5 баллов</b>
<b>Содержательность выступлений</b>	Содержание выступления не полное, используются абстрактные факты, осознанность темы игры	Содержание выступления полное, используются абстрактные факты, осознанность темы игры	Содержание выступления полное, используются конкретные факты, осознанность темы игры
<b>Структурированность</b>	Логичность, нерациональное использование времени	Логичность, рациональность использования времени	Системность, логичность, рациональность использования времени
<b>Формулировка вопросов: проблемность, конкретность и четкость</b>	Отсутствуют все критерии	Присутствует только конкретность и четкость	Присутствуют все критерии
<b>Культура общения</b>	Выразительность речи	Выразительность речи, свободное владение материалом	Выразительность речи, умение уважительно отвечать собеседникам, свободное владение материалом

### Д) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ПИСЬМЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ ТРЕНИРОВОЧНОГО ХАРАКТЕРА

*(лексико-грамматические упражнения, работа по карточкам, домашнее задание)*

№ п/п	критерии оценивания	количество баллов
1	Задание выполнено полностью: цель домашнего задания успешно достигнута; основные понятия выделены; наличие схем, графическое выделение особо значимой информации; работа выполнена в полном объеме.	5
2	Задание выполнено: цель выполнения домашнего задания достигнута; наличие правильных эталонных ответов; однако работа выполнена не в	4

	полном объёме.	
3	Задание выполнено частично: цель выполнения домашнего задания достигнута не полностью; многочисленные ошибки снижают качество выполненной работы.	3
4	Задание не выполнено, цель выполнения домашнего задания не достигнута.	менее 2

### Е) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

№ п/п	критерии оценивания	количество баллов	оценка
1	исключительные знания, абсолютное понимание сути вопросов, безукоризненное знание основных понятий и положений, логически и лексически грамотно изложенные, содержательные, аргументированные и исчерпывающие ответы	29-30	Отлично
2	глубокие знания материала, отличное понимание сути вопросов, твердое знание основных понятий и положений по вопросам, структурированные, последовательные, полные, правильные ответы	24-25	Хорошо
3	глубокие знания материала, правильное понимание сути вопросов, знание основных понятий и положений по вопросам, содержательные, полные и конкретные ответ на вопросы. Наличие несущественных или технических ошибок	22-23	Хорошо
4	твердые, достаточно полные знания, хорошее понимание сути вопросов, правильные ответы на вопросы, минимальное количество неточностей, небрежное оформление	19-20	удовлетворительно
5	твердые, но недостаточно полные знания, по сути верное понимание вопросов, в целом правильные ответы на вопросы, наличие неточностей, небрежное оформление	15-16	удовлетворительно
6	общие знания, недостаточное понимание сути вопросов, наличие большого числа неточностей, небрежное оформление	11-12	удовлетворительно
7	относительные знания, наличие ошибок, небрежное оформление	8-9	неудовлетворительно
8	поверхностные знания, наличие грубых ошибок, отсутствие логики изложения материала	5-6	неудовлетворительно
9	непонимание сути, большое количество грубых ошибок, отсутствие логики изложения материала	3-4	неудовлетворительно
10	не дан ответ на поставленные вопросы	1-2	неудовлетворительно
11	отсутствие ответа, дан ответ на другие вопросы, списывание в ходе выполнения работы, наличие на рабочем месте технических средств, в том числе телефона	0	неудовлетворительно

### Ж) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНКИ ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЙ

<i>Критерий</i>	<i>Минимальный ответ</i>	<i>Изложенный, раскрытый ответ</i>	<i>Законченный, полный ответ</i>	<i>Образцовый, примерный ответ, достойный под-</i>	<i>Оценка</i>
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				<b>ражания</b>	
Раскрытие темы	Проблема не раскрыта. Отсутствуют выводы	Проблема раскрыта не полностью. Выводы не сделаны и/или выводы необоснованы	Проблема раскрыта. Проведен анализ проблемы без привлечения дополнительной литературы. Не все выводы сделаны и/или обоснованы	Проблема раскрыта полностью. Проведен анализ проблемы с привлечением дополнительной литературы. Выводы обоснованы	
Представление	Представляемая информация логически не связана. Не использованы профессиональные термины	Представленная информация не систематизирована и/или не последовательна. Использован 1-2 профессиональных термина	Представленная информация систематизирована и последовательна. Использован более 2 профессиональных терминов	Представленная информация систематизирована, последовательно и логически связана. Использовано более 5 профессиональных терминов	
Оформление	Не использованы информационные технологии. Более 4-х ошибок в представленной информации	Использованы информационные технологии частично. 3-4 ошибки в представленной информации	Использованы информационные технологии. Не более 2-х ошибок в представленной информации	Широко использованы информационные технологии. Отсутствуют ошибки в представленной информации	
Ответы на вопросы	Нет ответов на вопросы	Только ответы на элементарные вопросы	Ответы на вопросы полные и/или частично полные	Ответы на вопросы полные с приведением примеров и/или пояснений	
Итоговая оценка	1	2	3	4	

### 3) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНКИ ДИСКУССИИ

БАЛЛЫ за содержание	СОДЕРЖАНИЕ (Монолог)	Взаимодействие с собеседником и оформление речи (максимум 5 баллов)			
		Взаимодействие с собеседником (максимум 2 балла)	Лексическое оформление речи (максимум 1 балла)	Грамматическое оформление речи (максимум 1 балла)	Фонетическое оформление речи (максимум 1 балла)
5	Коммуникативная задача полностью выполнена: цель общения успешно достигнута, тема раскрыта в заданном объеме. Участник	<b>2 балла</b> Участник способен логично и связно задавать интересные вопросы по теме	<b>1 балл</b> В речи участника нет лексических ошибок; словарный запас	<b>1 балл</b> В речи участника нет грамматических ошибок; речь участника богата разнообразными	<b>1 балл</b> В речи участника нет фонетических ошибок.

	демонстрирует умение развернуто, логично и точно высказываться на заданную тему. Участник высказывает интересные и оригинальные мысли, относящиеся к обсуждаемой теме. Грамотно ставит проблему, анализирует, сравнивает и обобщает данные представленные в задании, аргументирует свою точку зрения, делает выводы.	мини презентации. Все три вопроса заданы. Участник правильно и оригинально отвечает на все вопросы собеседника, показывая, что он является очевидцем событий.	участника богат, разнообразен и адекватен поставленной задаче.	грамматическими конструкциями.	Беглый темп речи.
4	Коммуникативная задача выполнена не полностью: цель общения в основном достигнута, однако тема раскрыта не в полном объеме. Выделена проблема, есть вывод.	<b>2 балла</b> В целом участник способен логично и связно задавать вопросы и давать правильные ответы. Все три вопроса заданы. Однако вопросы и 3 ответа на них не отличаются оригинальностью, в ответах нет живости и нет указаний на то, что корреспондент находится на месте событий.	<b>1 балл</b> В речи участника нет лексических ошибок; словарный запас участника богат, разнообразен и адекватен поставленной задаче.	<b>1 балл</b> В речи участника нет грамматических ошибок; речь участника богата разнообразными грамматическими конструкциями.	<b>1 балл</b> В речи участника нет фонетических ошибок. Беглый темп речи.
3	Коммуникативная задача выполнена частично: цель общения достигнута не полностью, тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме: проблема не поставлена.	<b>1 балл</b> Участник способен задать 3 вопроса и ответить на 3 вопроса собеседника, однако задает вопросы, ответы на которые прозвучали в речи собеседника либо при поддержании беседы дает не вполне соответствующие содержанию и логике ответы. Или допускает отдельные фактические ошибки.	<b>0 баллов</b> В речи участника присутствуют лексические ошибки (больше 3х). Словарного запаса не хватает для общения в соответствии с заданием.	<b>0 баллов</b> В речи участника присутствуют грамматические ошибки (больше 3х).	<b>0 баллов</b> В речи участника присутствуют фонетические ошибки (больше 3х).
2	Коммуникативная задача не выполнена: цель	<b>0,5 балл</b> Участник задает не 3 вопроса, а	<b>0 баллов</b> В речи участ-	<b>0 баллов</b> В речи участника	<b>0 баллов</b> Понимание

	общения не достигнута, содержание не соответствует коммуникативной задаче. Заметно отклонение от темы.	меньше. Не может ответить на все вопросы собеседника. ИЛИ: Участник не способен самостоятельно задавать вопросы и отвечать на вопросы партнера адекватно. В значительной степени зависит от помощи со стороны собеседника.	ника присутствуют многочисленные лексические ошибки (больше 3х), в том числе затрудняющие понимание. Словарного запаса не хватает для общения в соответствии с заданием.	присутствуют многочисленные грамматические ошибки (больше 3х), в том числе затрудняющие понимание.	речи участника затруднено из-за большого количества фонематических ошибок, медленный темп речи.
1	Отказ от ответа	<b>0 баллов</b> Отказ от выполнения задания по диалогу.	<b>0 баллов</b> В речи участника присутствуют многочисленные лексические ошибки (больше 3х), в том числе затрудняющие понимание. Словарного запаса не хватает для общения в соответствии с заданием.	<b>0 баллов</b> В речи участника присутствуют многочисленные грамматические ошибки (больше 3х), в том числе затрудняющие понимание.	<b>0 баллов</b> Понимание речи участника затруднено из-за большого количества фонематических ошибок, медленный темп речи.

### И) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РОЛЕВОЙ ИГРЫ

	<b>1-2 балла</b>	<b>3-4 балла</b>	<b>5 баллов</b>
<b>Содержательность выступлений</b>	Содержание выступления не полное, используются абстрактные факты, осознанность темы игры	Содержание выступления полное, используются абстрактные факты, осознанность темы игры	Содержание выступления полное, используются конкретные факты, осознанность темы игры

<b>Структурированность</b>	Логичность, нерациональное использование времени	Логичность, рациональность использования времени	Системность, логичность, рациональность использования времени
<b>Формулировка вопросов: проблемность, конкретность и четкость</b>	Отсутствуют все критерии	Присутствует только конкретность и четкость	Присутствуют все критерии
<b>Культура общения</b>	Выразительность речи	Выразительность речи, свободное владение материалом	Выразительность речи, умение уважительно отвечать собеседникам, свободное владение материалом

### К) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ НА ЧТЕНИЕ И АУДИРОВАНИЕ

№п/п	Критерии оценивания	Количество баллов	Оценка/зачет
1.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) понимает основное содержание прочитанного и услышанного материала, почти все детали и смысловые связи между содержательными компонентами и частями текста;</li> <li>2) свободно оперирует программным учебным материалом в незнакомой ситуации по аспектам языка при непосредственном общении;</li> <li>3) содержание высказывания отличается связностью, полнотой, спонтанностью, беглостью, аргументированностью, выражением собственной точки зрения, привлечением сведений из других учебных курсов;</li> <li>4) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна, допускаются 1-3 ошибки (единичные ошибки, исправляемые путем самокоррекции, не учитываются).</li> </ol>	10 баллов	
2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) понимает основное содержание прочитанного и услышанного материала, значительную часть деталей и основные смысловые связи между содержательными компонентами и частями текста;</li> <li>2) свободно оперирует программным учебным материалом в частично измененной ситуации;</li> <li>3) содержание высказывания соответствует ситуации общения, отличается связностью, полнотой, спонтанностью, беглостью, хорошо аргументировано;</li> <li>4) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна, допускаются 4-5 ошибки (единичные ошибки, исправляемые путем само-</li> </ol>	9 баллов	

	коррекции, не учитываются).		
3.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) понимает основное содержание прочитанного и услышанного материала и половину деталей;</li> <li>2) коммуникативная задача решается в пределах знакомой ситуации;</li> <li>3) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна;</li> <li>4) высказывания логичны, аргументированы и построены на основе известных алгоритмов, допускаются ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (6-7 ошибок).</li> </ol>	8 баллов	
4.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) понимает основное содержание прочитанного и услышанного материала и некоторые детали;</li> <li>2) коммуникативная задача решается в пределах знакомой ситуации;</li> <li>3) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна;</li> <li>4) высказывания логичны, построены на основе известных алгоритмов, допускаются ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (8-9 ошибок).</li> </ol>	7 баллов	
5.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) достаточно полно понимает основного содержания прочитанного и услышанного, но без деталей;</li> <li>2) коммуникативная задача решается по образцу в знакомой ситуации;</li> <li>3) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна;</li> <li>4) допускаются ошибки языкового характера на изученный программный учебный материал (10-11 ошибок).</li> </ol>	6 баллов	
6.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) понимает значительную часть основного содержания прочитанного и услышанного, но без деталей;</li> <li>2) коммуникативная задача решается по образцу в знакомой ситуации;</li> <li>3) осознанно воспроизводит программный учебный материал по образцу;</li> <li>4) допускаются ошибки, не препятствующие пониманию смысла высказывания (до 12 ошибок).</li> </ol>	5 баллов	
7.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) воспроизводит большую часть общего содержания прочитанного и услышанного материала;</li> <li>2) говорит на уровне механического воспроизведения большей части текста, образца;</li> <li>3) многочисленные фонетические и грамма-</li> </ol>	4 балла	

	тические ошибки затрудняют понимание смысла высказывания.		
8.	1) частично воспроизводит содержание прочитанного и услышанного материала, состоящего из простейших слов и предложений; 2) говорит на уровне механического воспроизведения отдельных предложений; 3) выполняет простые инструкции; 4) многочисленные ошибки затрудняют понимание смысла высказывания.	1 балла	
9.	1) различает отдельные слова и фразы при чтении и аудировании; 2) говорит на уровне отдельных слов и словосочетаний; 3) выполняет простейшие инструкции.	2 балла	
10.	1) узнает отдельные слова при чтении, аудировании и говорении с помощью преподавателя.	1 балл	

**Л) КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЭССЕ (СОЧИНЕНИЯ)**  
**Ф.И.О. студента** \_\_\_\_\_

<i>Возможное число баллов</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<i>Возможное число баллов</i>
<b>Структура</b>			
<i>Соответствует теме</i>			<i>Не соответствует теме</i>
<i>Тема раскрыта глубоко</i>			<i>Тема раскрыта поверхностно</i>
<b>Аргументация</b>			
<i>Аргументы логически структурированы</i>			<i>Аргументы разбросаны, непоследовательны</i>
<i>Факты представлены точно</i>			<i>Много сомнительных или неточных фактов</i>
<i>Строгий критический анализ ключевых понятий (концепций)</i>			<i>Недостаточное использование ключевых понятий</i>
<b>Новизна</b>			
<i>Оригинально и творчески</i>			<i>Не совсем оригинально</i>
<b>Стиль</b>			
<i>Аккуратное письмо</i>			<i>Неуклюжее письмо</i>
<i>Концентрированный текст</i>			<i>Излишние повторения</i>
<b>Оформление</b>			
<i>Четко и хорошо оформленная работа</i>			<i>Неопрятная и трудно читаемая работа</i>
<i>Разумный объем</i>			<i>Слишком длинная/короткая работа</i>
<b>Грамотность</b>			
<i>Грамматически правильные предложения</i>			<i>Много грамматических ошибок</i>
<i>Нет орфографических ошибок</i>			<i>Есть орфографические ошибки</i>
<i>Эффективное использование схем/таблиц для подтверждения аргументов</i>			<i>Неэффективное использование схем/таблиц для подтверждения аргументов</i>

<i>Источники</i>			
<i>Адекватное использование источников</i>	<i>использование</i>		<i>Плагиат</i>

**Сумма баллов** \_\_\_\_\_.

### III ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИХ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИ- РОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРО- ГРАММЫ

#### ТЕКУЩИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

##### Тема: **Introducing. Буквы и звуки английского языка**

###### **Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:**

1. Can you just introduce yourself to other guests?
2. Are you looking for anything in particular?
3. Is there anyone who can get me a glass of water?
4. Is there anything else I can help you with?
5. Did you attend the seminar?
6. Can you spell words?
7. Can you do something about this?
8. Are you still eating that chocolate?
9. Can you take our orders now?
10. Do you serve meals?
11. Is there anything I can get for you?
12. Did you save the time?
13. Do you stock any fashion magazine?
14. Are you a sober (serious and calm) driver?
15. Can we talk?
16. Did you say anything to my friend?
17. Are you just going to stand there whole day?
18. Do you require a security deposit?
19. Did you see any lion?
20. Is there any restaurant available?

###### **Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. Are you paying attentions?
2. Are you lost?
3. Do you have any new idea?
4. Do you have any recommendation?
5. Do you speak French/English?
6. Can you believe your eyes?
7. Did you see the show last night?
8. Are you having dinner with us this evening?
9. Do you have branded goods?
10. Can you forgive me?
11. Do you think he has forgotten?
12. Did you take any picture?
13. Can you describe the person who attacked you?
14. Can I tell my friend about this matter?
15. Do you have any question?
16. Do you have any imported item?
17. Do you have any friend in this area?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

**Test №1**

**Choose the correct versions.**

1. Meet, ten, be
  - a. [ mi : t ], [ tæn ], [ bi: ]
  - b. [ met ], [ ten ], [ bi ]
  - c. [ mi : t ], [ ten ], [ bi: ]
2. Name, please, tell
  - a. [ næim ], [ pli:s ], [ tel ]
  - b. [ neim ], [ pli:z ], [ tel ]
  - c. [ neim ], [ pli:z ], [ tæɪ ]
3. Nine, seven, exam
  - a. [ nain ], [ seven ], [ ik'zæm ]
  - b. [ nain ], [ sevn ], [ ig'xæm ]
  - c. [ najn ], [ seven ], [ ig'zæm ]
4. These, thick, black
  - a. [ ði:z ], [ θik ], [ blæk ]
  - b. [ θi:z ], [ θik ], [blek ]
  - c. [ ðiz ], [ ðik ], [blæk ]
5. Short, mark, spoon
  - a. [ ʃɔ:t ], [ ma:k ], [ spu:n ]
  - b. [ tʃɔ:t ], [ mæk ], [ spu:n ]
  - c. [ ʃɔ:t ], [ mʌk ], [ spun ]
6. This is ... cap. ... cap is black.
  - a. the; the
  - b. a; the
  - c. a; a
7. Is Kate ... teacher or is she ...doctor? She is ... doctor.
  - a. a, the; the
  - b. the, a; the
  - c. a, a; a
8. This ... a note.
  - a. are
  - b. is
  - c. am
9. Kate is ... teacher. Her parents were ... teachers too.
  - a. a; a
  - b. -;-
  - c. the; a
10. Chemistry was my favourite subject at ... school.
  - a. a
  - b. the
  - c. -
11. There was a lot of snow on ... ground.
  - a. a
  - b. -
  - c. the
12. The ... stole a picture by Rembrandt which costs thousands of dollars.
  - a. thieves
  - b. thieves
  - c. thief

13. My Granny lives on the farm. She has a lot of ...
  - a. goose
  - b. geese
  - c. gess
14. During the storm the ...of some houses were blown away.
  - a. rooves
  - b. roofs
  - c. roffes
15. I must go to the dentist's and have my two ... filled.
  - a. tooth
  - b. teeth
  - c. tithes
16. I've seen a few ... in my country house.
  - a. mice
  - b. mouse
  - c. mouses
17. Three ... passed but Holmes did not appear.
  - a. dais
  - b. days
  - c. dayes
18. There were two ... in the cage.
  - a. wolves
  - b. wolfs
  - c. wolffes
19. The trees stood bare. Only on one of them I saw a few brown ...
  - a. leafs
  - b. leaves
  - c. leaveses
20. I like ... very much.
  - a. tomatoes
  - b. tomatos
  - c. tomatois

## Test 2

**Choose the correct versions.**

1. 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
2. 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
3. Какого цвета этот карандаш?
  - a. What is the colour this pencil?
  - b. What the colour is this pencil?
  - c. What colour is this pencil?
4. I am a worker. ... name is Ivanov.
  - a. his
  - b. my
  - c. our
5. Where are our brief-cases?

- a. Это наши портфели?
  - b. Где наши портфели?
  - c. Какие наши портфели?
6. Чьи это книги?
- a. Whose is this book?
  - b. What are these books?
  - c. Whose books are these?
7. Do you live in Moscow or in Leningrad?
- a. I am live in Moscow.
  - b. I live in Moscow.
  - c. I living in Moscow.
8. 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
9. We were sitting ... the bank watching the sunset on the river.
- a. on
  - b. at...
  - c. in
10. ...the north coast of England it will rain heavily for another two days.
- a. in
  - b. on
  - c. under
11. Write your name and address ... the left-hand corner of the page.
- a. in
  - b. at
  - c. on
12. In a couple of minutes we heard a knock ... the door.
- a. on
  - b. at
  - c. out of
13. He ...awfully sorry you will not to be able to go with us this year.
- a. is
  - b. are
  - c. am
14. Mr. White...an old man. He ... on pension.
- a. is; is
  - b. are; am
  - c. am; is
15. "No, I ...not very hungry," he said. "But I'll have some mineral water, salad, meat and potatoes."
- a. am
  - b. is
  - c. are
16. The teacher's opinion differs from ....
- a. my
  - b. mine
  - c. me
17. He is quite right. I agree with ... completely.
- a. he
  - b. him
  - c. his
18. She had taken the advice, but the decision was ....

- a. her
  - b. she
  - c. hers
19. Timothy ... his dog
- a. is feeding
  - b. feed
  - c. feeds
20. Our neighbors...their car.
- a. wash
  - b. are washing
  - c. is washing

**Read and translate the texts.  
Choose the correct versions.**

### **Text 1. Foreign Languages in Our Life**

Learning a foreign language isn't an easy tiling. 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 is 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 Goette 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 tiling.
  - 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

## **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
5. 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

## **Test 3.**

**Choose the correct versions.**

1. Geography ...too difficult for me.
  - a. is
  - b. are
  - c. -
2. The spoons ... on the table. The table ... in the room.
  - a. am; is
  - b. is; are
  - c. are; is
3. His opinion differs from ....
  - a. my
  - b. mine
  - c. me
4. Mrs. Smith is very fat - ... weight over a hundred kilos!
  - a. her

- b. she
  - c. it
5. He had taken the advice, but the decision was ....
- a. his
  - b. he
  - c. him
6. Trees drop ... leaves in autumn.
- a. their
  - b. its
  - c. theirs
7. I don't dress ... for dinner here.
- a. myself
  - b. -
  - c. by myself
8. He usually shaves ... after breakfast.
- a. -
  - b. himself
  - c. oneself
9. I'm afraid I've broken...
- a. the chair's leg
  - b. the leg in the chair
  - c. the leg of the chair
10. Does ... cars use much petrol?
- a. that
  - b. these
  - c. this
11. Last year he spent a lot of time traveling ... London and Liverpool.
- a. between
  - b. from
  - c. in
12. A river boat passed ... the bridge.
- a. under
  - b. by
  - c. along
13. The whole family was sitting ... the dinner table.
- a. about
  - b. round
  - c. beside
14. They decided to spend an evening ... the cinema.
- a. in
  - b. at
  - c. inside
15. My mother entered ... the room quickly and stood near the door.
- a. in
  - b. to
  - c. -

**Task. 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 spreads 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 an-

cient 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
4. There are more than fifty..., including Peking University.
  - a. institutes of higher education
  - b. colleges
  - c. museums
5. The population of Peking is about ...people and is still growing
  - a. 10 million
  - b. 20 million
  - c. 15 million

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

**1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

A) My ... aunt and my ... uncle are ... doctor. They work at ... hospital. They get up at seven o'clock in ... morning. They go to ... bed at eleven o'clock. 2. I work in ... morning and in ... afternoon. I don't work in ... evening. I sleep at ... night. 3. When do you leave ... home for ... school? — I leave ... home at ... quarter past eight in ... morning. 4. What does your mother do after ... breakfast? — She goes to ... work. 5. Is there ... sofa in your ... living room? — Yes, there is ... cosy little ... sofa in ... living room. — Where is ... sofa? — It is in ... corner of ... room to ... left of ... door. I like to sit on this ... sofa in ... front of ... TV set in ... evening. 6. There is ... nice coffee table near ... window. There are ... newspapers on ... coffee table. 7. There is ... tea in ... cup. 8. When do you watch ... TV? — I watch ... TV in ... evening. We have ... large colour TV set in our ... room. There is ... beautiful vase on ... TV set. There are ... flowers in ... vase. 9. I have ... large writing desk in ... study. There is ... paper on ... writing desk. My ... books and ... exercise books are on ... writing desk, too.

B) My friend's ... flat is very comfortable. There are ... three rooms in ... flat: ... living room, ... study and ... bedroom. ... living room is not very large. ... walls in ... living room are blue. There are ... pictures on ... walls. There is ... table in ... middle of ... room with some chairs around it. To ... left of ... door there is ... sofa. Near ... sofa there are ... two large armchairs. They are very comfortable. There is ... piano in my friend's living room. ... piano is to ... right of ... door. ... bedroom and ... study are small. ... furniture in ... flat is brown.

C) 1. ... Neva flows into ... Gulf of ... Finland. 2. ... Pacific Ocean is very deep. 3. ... Urals are not very high. 4. ... Elbrus is ... highest peak of ... Caucasus; but it's ... highest mountain in ... Europe too. 5. ... Alps are covered with ... snow. 6. ... Shetland Islands are situated to ... north of ... Great Britain. 7. Is ... Canada ... largest country in ... America? 8. ... Crimea is washed by ... Black Sea. 9. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. 10. Is ... Paris ... capital of ... France? 11. Lomonosov was born in ... small village on ... shore of ... White Sea. 12. Gogol was born in ... Ukraine in 1809. 13. ... Caucasus separates ... Black Sea from ... Caspian Sea. 14. ... Europe and ... America are separated by ... Atlantic Ocean. 15. ... Baltic Sea is stormy in winter. 16. There are many small islands in ... Pacific Ocean. 17. ... North Sea separates ... British Isles from ... Europe. 18. ... Balkans are old mountains. 19. ... Nile flows across ... northeastern part of ... Africa to ... Mediterranean Sea. 20. Which are ... highest mountains in ... Russia? 21. When was she in ... USA? 22. When was he in ... Ethiopia?

D) 1. This is ... pen. That is ... pencil. 2. This is ... book. It is my ... book. 3. Is this your ... pencil? – No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil. 4. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... engineer. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor. They have got two ... children. 5. This is ... girl. This ... girl is their ... daughter. Their daughter's ... name is Vera. 6. That is ... boy. That ... boy is her ... brother. Her brother's ... name is Nick. 7. This is our ... flat. 8. We have got ... car. Our ... car is not very expensive but reliable. 9. I have no ... pet. 10. My granny has got ... headache. She has no ... idea what to do. 11. I have ... friend. His ... name is Mike. My ... friend is very good. 12. It's ... cat. Its ... tail is long and bushy. It's Mike's ... cat.

E) 1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students. 2. We are at ... home. 3. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school. 4. My ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor. 5. I am not ... doctor. 6. He has no ... sister. 7. He is not ... pilot. 8. I have thirty-two ... teeth. 9. He has ... child. 10. She has two ... children. Her children are at ... school. 11. Is your father at ... home? – No, he is at ... work. 12. Where is your ... brother? – He is at ... home.

### **Задание 2. Вставьте соответствующую форму глагола to be**

1. I ... a pupil. 2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 3. ... your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she ... . 4. ... they at home? - - No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work. 6. ... you an engineer? - - Yes, I ... . 7. ... your sister a *photographer*? No, she ... not a *photographer*, she ... a student. 8. ... your brother at school? - - Yes, he ... . 9. ... your sister at school? - No, she ... not at school. 10. My ... sister ... at home. 11. ... this your watch? • Yes, it ... . 12. She ... an actress. 13. This ... my bag. 14. My uncle ... an office-worker. 15. He ... at work. 16. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in New York.

### **Задание 3. Переведите с русского языка на английский**

Я студент. Я в институте. Мой брат художник. Он не инженер. Моя сестра на работе. Моя сестра не дома. Мы не на улице. Мы дома. Моя мама не учительница. Она врач.

### **Задание 4. Напишите транскрипцию гласных звуков следующих слов:**

- a) be, feel, we, me, see, meet, deed, feet, need
- b) it, is, in, ill, sit, fill, live, win, till, mill
- c) bed, pen, ten, tell, set, let, met
- d) tie, lie, my, pie, die, life, time, five, nine, smile
- e) man, bad, hat, lamp, glad, fat, cat, black, sack

### **Задание 5. Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов, прочтите их вслух и объясните правила чтения:**

mine, type, bid, did, fine, pit, five, vine, me, meet, lend, mete, eve, seem, pep, beef, ebb, see, send, pie, type, tin, fine, pin, lip, pile, line, sit, fit, set, best, sin, fist, miss, pens, less, lends, Bess, seems, size, zest, send, pale, date, ban, tape, fate, mad, say, same, fat, day, Sam, lane, land, tame, leave, bede, beat, deed, lean, mean, seat, nice, line, pin, pine, dene, fine, man, dent, Ann, nice, bet, bed, dine, did, May, fit, style, vet, bay, sat, till, file, ease, pet, tin, veal, slip, she, meek, reel, grim, happy, pony, sack, lad, got, pond, mule, butter, ugly, rudder, sink, mill, fuss, hobby, fly, cube, seep, stove, made, pane, sand, plate, mean, heat, pine, sty, teach, close, clock, shelf, cock, tape, tone, bud, fun, fume, tube, icy, free, peg, gent, peck, skin, single, note, lot, lone, nod, code, cot, tone, cope, dot, sock, hot, pope, doll, hop, bone, lead, steel, meat, bet, lest, tip, tiny, type, mice, cell, cod, spin, cap, can, ice, came, nice, cat, neck, mice, fast, fact, space, peck, pace, kin, keen, pact, face, gate, gem, gas, age, gym, page, egg, gin, game, beg, gag, jam, Jim, Jack, Jane, sky, teem, fee, wee, bee, feel.

### ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. Foreign language in my life
2. Reading vs. Internet
3. The country I want to live in

### ТЕМАТИКА ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЙ

1. Фонетика английского языка
2. Сложные звуки в английском языке
3. Грамматический строй английского языка

### ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. Sights of the UK
2. Sights of the USA
3. Speak like a native

## Тема 2. Learning foreign languages

### Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. What is the best way to teach vocabulary at the upper intermediate level EFL?
2. What do you think you will be able to do in English?
3. What is your favorite way to practice your English?
4. How much time do you spend looking out of the window during class?
5. What is your favorite way to practice your English? (UK spelling = favorite)
6. Do you think English is a difficult language to
7. Do you think English is a difficult language to learn?
8. How do you use the Internet to learn English?
9. What kind of dormitory room would you like to stay in?
10. What search engine do you use most often when you study? Why?
11. How often do you practice your English?
12. What do you think you will be able to do in English in the future?
13. If you are really absorbed in lessons, do the classroom arrangement matter?
14. Do you think that English will completely dominate all the other languages in the future? If yes, how will it affect the world?
15. Which country is the best place to study English?
16. In your own teaching environment what forms of pronunciation of English are learners likely to encounter?
17. Are you willing to get a tutor just to further learn English?
18. Have you ever spoken English on the phone?
19. How can English language help you advance in your career?

20. Who cooks Thanksgiving dinner in your home?
21. What do you like about your classroom?
22. Why are you learning English?
23. How can I listen to conversations and improve my pronunciation?

**Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. Have teaching methods for language learning changed over the last 50 years?
2. How did your best language teacher help you?
3. Do you need to write in a foreign language?
4. To speak a language well, why is it important to have an understanding of idioms?
5. Some people say "I'm no good at learning languages".
6. What is value of learning languages?
7. As a beginner, what are the first things that you need to be able to say?
8. Can a good teacher influence how well you enjoy learning a language?
9. Would you like to be a translator? Why? / Why not?
10. Is the classroom the best place to learn?
11. How did you learn your second language?
12. Why do some people have more difficulty than others when learning a language?
13. Are there any disadvantages?
14. Have you ever made a telephone call in a foreign language?
15. How can the Internet be a helpful tool when learning a foreign language?
16. What different techniques do you have for learning vocabulary?
17. Are teenage language exchange programs useful? Why? / Why not?
18. Is it necessary to write words down?
19. Have you had any particularly poor language learning experiences?
20. What languages would you like to learn in future?
21. Can you learn a language by watching television?
22. What personal qualities do you need to be an effective language learner?
23. What tools can help you learn a foreign language?
24. Have you ever paid for 1:1 lessons?
25. Are there some words that are similar in different languages?
26. To what extent do you agree that it's better to learn language as a child? Why or why not?
27. Is it possible to understand and write well but not be able to have a conversation?
28. Is knowing grammar more important than knowing vocabulary?
29. What is your mother tongue?
30. To speak its language well, how important is it to know something about the culture of a country?
31. Do you use free language-learning exercises on the Internet?
32. What are the problem areas that an advanced learner may have?
33. Is it good to sit an exam that shows your level in English?
34. Have you ever tried learning a new language from a textbook with audio tapes?
35. Do you think that knowing a foreign language might encourage you to live abroad in future?
36. Do you know how large your vocabulary is in your foreign language?
37. How old should a child be when a school introduces the first foreign language?
38. What's the best way to learn a foreign language?
39. Is this just a question of attitude (because of a previous bad experience) or were some people born lacking the ability to learn a new language?
40. What do you know about IELTS and TOEFL?
41. Is it a good idea to learn a language from a non-native speaker of that language?
42. What careers are possible if you speak a foreign language?
43. When you travel to a foreign country, is it always easy to use your foreign language?
44. Do you ever read websites in a foreign language?
45. Do you need to use your foreign languages at work?

46. What are the problem areas that an intermediate learner may have?
47. Could you teach your mother tongue to someone else?
48. Some people say that if you can teach something about your foreign language, then it you to understand it better. Do you agree?
49. Is it possible to teach yourself a language?
50. How many languages do you speak?
51. Is it possible to learn a language without studying grammar?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

**Употребление Present Simple**

1. We usually ... a bus or a taxi early in the morning to get to work.

- a) took
- b) take
- c) taken
- d) were taking

2. I ... to work now. Good-bye!

- a) go
- b) went
- c) am going
- d) goes

3. This is a great party. Everyone ...

- a) dance
- b) is dancing
- c) dances
- d) are dancing

4. Nurses ... after people in hospital.

- a) looks
- b) is looking
- c) will look
- d) look

5. My sister seldom ... our parents.

- a) visit
- b) do visit
- c) does visit
- d) visits

6. I ... four languages.

- a) am speaking
- b) speak
- c) speaks
- d) does speak

7. Our lessons ... at 10 o'clock sharp so don't be late.

- a) would start
- b) started
- c) start
- d) starts

8. In Britain people ... on the right.

- a) are driving
- b) drives
- c) drive
- d) drove

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

- a) are / waking
- b) will / be waking
- c) does / wake
- d) do / wake

10. He never ... about marriage with us.

- a) talks
- b) doesn't talk
- c) doesn't talks
- d) talking

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

**Упр. 1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в *Present Simple*.**

1. Я ученик. Я в школе. 2. Мой брат художник. Он не инженер. 3. Моя сестра на работе. Она врач. 4. Он студент. 5. Вы студент? — Нет, я врач. 6. Моя сестра дома. 7. Мы не в школе. Мы дома. 8. Мой брат ученик. Он в школе. 9. Ваша мама дома? - - Нет, она на работе. 10. Ваш двоюродный брат дома? - - Нет, он в школе. Он ученик. 12. Ваша сестра учительница? - - Нет, она студентка. 12. Твой папа на работе? — Нет, он дома, 13. Твоя сестра машинистка? — Да, — Она дома? - Нет, она на работе. 14. Мой дедушка ученый, 15. Моя мама не учительница. Она врач.

**Упр. 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в *Present Simple*.**

1. Чья это ручка? — Это моя ручка. 2. Чья это книга? — Это ваша книга. 3. Чей это стол? - Это стол моего брата. 4. Чья это сумка? - - Это сумка моей мамы. 5. Чей это карандаш? - - Это карандаш моей сестры. 6. Это твоя тетрадь? -Да. 7. Это тетрадь твоего брата? - - Нет, это моя тетрадь. 8. Где ваш стол? -- Он посередине комнаты. 9. Где твоя ручка? — Она в моем кармане. 10. Где твоя тетрадь? - - Она на столе. 11. Где твоя мама? -- Она на работе. 12. Где твой брат? - Он в школе. 13. Где твоя сестра? -- Она дома. 14. Чей это карандаш? - - Это мой карандаш. -А где мой карандаш? — Он на столе. 15. Чьи это часы? - - Это мои часы. - - А где мои часы? -Они на столе.

**Упр. 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в *Present* или *Past Simple*,**

1. Я ученик. 2. Он летчик. 3. Она доктор. 4. Мы школьники. 5. Вы рабочие. 6. Ты рабочий. 7. Они ученики. 8. Я дома. 9. Он в школе. 10. Она в кино? 11. Мы в парке. 12. Они в театре? 13. Она молодая? 14. Он старый. 15. Она не старая. 16. Они сильные. 17. Она больна. 18. Вы больны? 19. Он болен? 20. Я не болен. 21. Я был болен вчера. 22. Она не была больна. 23. Мы были в кино. 24. Они не были в кино. 25. Они не в школе. 26. Они дома. 27. Вы были в парке вчера? 28. Он был в школе вчера? 29. Он был рабочим. 30. Она была учительницей.

**Упр. 4. Вставьте глагол *to be* в *Present*, *Past* или *Future Simple*.**

1, My father ... a teacher. 2. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 3.1... a doctor when I grow up. 4. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 5. She ... at school tomorrow. 6. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 7,... your father at work yesterday? 8. My sister ... ill last week. 9. She ... not ill now. 10. Yesterday we... at the theatre. 11. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 12. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 13. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 14. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she ... 15. ... you... at school tomorrow? — Yes I ... . 16. When my granny... young, she ... an actress. 17. My friend K,,. in Moscow now. 18. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow. 19. Where ... your books now? -- They ... in my bag.

**Упр. 153. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол *to be* в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple*.**

1. Мой брат сейчас в школе. 2. Мой брат был вчера в кино. 3. Мой брат будет завтра дома. [ 4. Ты будешь дома завтра? 5. Она была вчера в парке? 6 Он сейчас во дворе? 7. Где папа? 8. Где вы были вчера? 9. Где он будет завтра? 10. Мои книги были на столе. Где они сейчас? 11. Моя мама вчера не была на работе. Она была дома. 12, Мой друг не в парке. Он в школе. 13. Завтра в три часа Коля и Миша будут во дворе. 14. Мы не были на юге прошлым летом. Мы были в Москве. 15. Завтра мой дедушка будет в деревне. 16. Когда твоя сестра будет дома? 17. Ты будешь летчиком? — Нет, я буду моряком. 18. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас она врач. — Ты тоже будешь врачом? — Нет, я не буду врачом. Я буду инженером.

## ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. Learning foreign languages
2. Learning more than two languages
3. Foreign languages in my life

## ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. The hardest language to learn
2. Languages of the world
3. I study English

### Тема 3. My working day

1. When do you usually get up?
2. What do you have for breakfast/lunch/dinner?
3. What time do you go to college?
4. What is the name of your college or university?
5. How many students go to your college?
6. Is your college coed?
7. How many subjects are you taking this semester?
8. Who is your favorite teacher?
9. How did you decide which college to attend?
10. What is your typical day at college like?
11. What are three big differences between your college life so far and your high school days?
12. What is your major? Why did you choose your major? Do you have any regrets?
13. What is the most difficult class you have taken so far?
14. Have you ever pulled an all nighter? What was the situation?
15. Have you participated in a college festival?
  - a. Talk about your experience.
  - b. Do you think this style of festival is held in Western countries? Why or why not?
16. Are you a member of any student groups? Which ones? What do you do? Are you satisfied with what's happening with your group(s)?
17. Are there some professors that you can learn from more easily than others?
  - a. What are the qualities that make you want to study for a certain professor?
18. What are the top three changes you would like to see happen at your university?
19. What do you think of student government?
  - a. Are you now or have you ever been part of it?
  - b. Do you think it's worthwhile?
  - c. Does participation in student government bring any benefits to the participants? What?
20. What are the top three things you hope to get out of (get as a result of) your university days?
21. Talk about relations between upperclassmen and freshmen.

- a. What kinds of things do freshmen have to do for "initiation?"
  - b. What other things do upperclassmen do to freshmen?
  - c. Were you a victim of "hazing" by upperclassmen? Talk about it.
22. What's the most difficult class you have taken so far?
23. Are you a member of any student groups (circles or club)?
- a. Which ones?
  - b. Are you satisfied with what's happening with your group(s)?
24. Are there some professors that you can learn from more easily than others?
- a. What are the qualities that make you want to study for a certain professor?
  - b. Perhaps is it just a matter of class rules and homework demanded?
25. What do you think of student government?
- a. Are you now or have you ever been part of it?
  - b. Do you think it's worthwhile?
  - c. Does student government do anything important?
  - d. Does participation in student government bring any benefits to the participants? What?

**Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. For Students who have Graduated from College.
2. What is your fondest memory of your college experience?
3. What is your worst memory of your college experience?
4. Were there any subjects that you just couldn't seem to master?
5. Were you a good student or did you slack off and procrastinate?
6. Did you have any college romances?
7. What was the hardest thing about going to college?
8. If you could have done something different with your college life, what would you have done differently?
9. Where did you get the money to attend college?
10. Do you feel it is necessary for young people to attend college these days?
  - a. What happens to people who just stop after high school or even quit high school?
11. Do you wish your college had a better sports program?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.  
Many, much, little, a little, few, a few**

- I. Choose the correct answer.**
1. She puts ... sugar in her tea.
    - A. many
    - B. few
    - C. little
  2. You should add ... oil to the potatoes.
    - A. little
    - B. many
    - C. few
  3. We bought ... oranges in the shop.
    - A. much
    - B. a little
    - C. a few
  4. Everyone needs ... luck.
    - A. a little
    - B. a few
    - C. many

5. Today we have ... lessons.
  - A. many
  - B. few
  - C. much
6. John needs ... sleep.
  - A. many
  - B. much
  - C. a few
7. How ... did you play for your car?
  - A. many
  - B. little
  - C. much
8. Isn't there too ... furniture in her room?
  - A. few
  - B. much
  - C. many
9. Please, give me ... more minutes.
  - A. a few
  - B. a little
  - C. many
10. Jacob feels lonely as he has very ... friends.
  - A. much
  - B. little
  - C. few

**II. Correct the errors if necessary.**

1. Linda always listens to a little music before doing her lessons.
2. He has made little friends lately.
3. Sara has little opportunity to travel.
4. They had many fun at the party.
5. Only a little friends come to visit him in the hospital.
6. A few children under five can tell time correctly.
7. Could you bring me many more juice?
8. Leo has saved a few money this year.
9. She knows very few about animal life.
10. Ken likes to watch TV. He watches much TV programs.

**III. Translate the sentences.**

1. В тексте было много новых слов.
2. Она дала им поесть немного хлеба.
3. Немного учеников говорят на английском языке так же хорошо как она.
4. На этой улице много старых домов.
5. Он не может купить эту машину сейчас: у него очень мало денег.
6. Анна не ест много хлеба с мясом.
7. Попроси Аню перевести текст. Она немного знает французский язык.
8. Вчера мы купили много книг.
9. Ты делаешь много ошибок в диктантах.
10. Мы должны спешить. У нас очень мало времени.

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

## Упражнения "Употребление much, many, a lot of, (a) little, (a) few"

**1. Поставьте «+» при правильном использовании «much» или «many», поставьте «-» - при неверном.**

1. We don't have many food in the house.
2. I can't give you many information about the company.
3. I need much apples for the pie.
4. How many people are there in your office?
5. There is much wine in the
6. She doesn't have many luggage.
7. My son earns much money now.
8. They saw many snow in the mountains.
9. I have tried diving many times in my life.
10. John will have much exams next year.

**2. Используйте «much» или «many» для выражения «Сколько...?».**

1. How ... days?
2. How ... sugar?
3. How ... cigarettes?
4. How ... work?
5. How ... petrol?
6. How ... children?
7. How ... theatres?
8. How ... juice?

**3. Поставьте «a lot of» (много) в необходимом месте в предложении. Переведите.**

1. We met interesting people at the party.
2. I ate fish for lunch.
3. She bought nice shoes for the next summer.
4. They have problems in their business.
5. There is water in the bath.

**4. Перепишите вопросы, заменив some на «a little» или «a few».**

1. Would you like some cheese?
2. Would you like some mineral water?
3. Would you like some strawberries?
4. Can I offer you some black coffee?
5. Can I offer you some bread?
6. Shall I bring you some biscuits?
7. Shall I bring you some plums?
8. Would you like some meat?

**5. Поставьте подходящее слово из скобок.**

1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup. (В супе слишком много соли.)
2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrappers in our city. (В нашем городе есть несколько небоскребов.)
3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer. (У меня есть несколько альбомов этого исполнителя.)
4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few). (Моя работа позволяет мне много путешествовать.)
5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time. (У нас мало свободного времени.)
6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky. (Я никогда не видел так много звезд в небе.)
7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome. (Анна провела несколько дней в Риме.)
8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea. (Я бы хотел лишь немного чая.)
9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn. (Прошлой осенью было очень мало дождей.)

10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel. (Очень мало русских туристов проживает в нашем отеле.)

## ТЕМАТИКА ДИСКУССИЙ

1. In the West, one of the most valued parts of college life is independence.
  - a. Are you more independent from your parents now than you were in high school?
  - b. Name some things you can do now that you weren't allowed to do in high school.
  - c. Are you as independent now as you would like to be?

### Тема 3. My weekend

#### Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. Is gambling legal where you live?
2. Where do you usually read?
3. What are some of the good movies you have seen?
4. What do you like to do on a night out?
5. What was the last book you read?
6. What are some forms of gambling people do in your country?
7. Who is the most popular entertainer in your country?
8. What singer would you most like to meet?
9. How often do you visit museums? When was the last time?
10. Would you rather go to a bar or a nightclub?
11. What's your favorite magazine? (What are some of your favorite magazines?)
12. Have you ever tried water skiing?
13. Who do you think is the funniest comedian?
14. What do you think of soccer? (baseball, hang gliding, ...)
15. When is it?
16. Have you ever been to a play? If so, when was the last time?
17. Why do some people gamble?
18. What did you watch on TV yesterday?
19. Have you ever been to Disneyland?
20. What computer games have you played?
21. What is your favorite holiday? Why?
22. What kind of things do you like to read?
23. Why do you like it?
24. Who is your favorite male singer?
25. What is the best book you have ever read?
26. What are some things you can do without spending a cent?
27. Do you often go drinking? Where? Who with? How often?
28. When is it on?
29. What games are popular in your country? Why are they popular?
30. Should movies be rated? Explain.
31. What is the most popular drama/comedy/game show in your country, and what is the story-line (drama) or format (game show)?
32. Have you ever used a slot machine?
33. Does your father like it, too?

34. How far in advance do you begin planning a vacation?
35. Should books be censored?
36. Who is your favorite musician?
37. Who is your favorite female singer?
38. How often do you read comic books?
39. What kind of music do you like?
40. Who is your favorite author?
41. Have you ever been to the theater?
42. What are some good books that you have read?
43. Who is your favorite guitarist?
44. Who are some of the famous actors and musicians in your country?
45. What are some of the most popular amusement parks in your country?

**Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. What did you do last weekend?
2. What do you like to do on the weekend?
3. Who is your favorite comedian?
4. What do you do in your spare time?
5. Do you listen to classical music? Why or why not?
6. What is your favorite game? Why?
7. When do you usually listen to the radio?
8. What's the most popular holiday in your country?
9. What are some games that you don't like to play? Why?
10. What is one of your favorite TV shows?
11. Who is your favorite writer? (author)
12. Which do you think are not so interesting?
13. How is it celebrated?
14. What do you do for fun?
15. Do you like to watch cartoons?
16. Have you ever hosted a party?
17. How often do you go to parties?
18. Which are your favorites?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

**Test 1.**

**Present Simple или Past Simple?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a good time last night?  
A) Did you have  
B) Were you having  
C) Will you have  
D) Are you having
  
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ on holidays?  
A) you go  
B) do you go  
C) do you going  
D) are you go

3. We all \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible shock.

- A) were getting
- B) gets
- C) getting
- D) got

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ lots of books every year.

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

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new flat a few months ago.

- A) bought
- B) have been buying
- C) have bought
- D) buy

6. Nurses \_\_\_\_\_ after people in hospital.

- A) looks
- B) is looking
- C) will look
- D) look

7. \_\_\_\_\_ to go out tonight?

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

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ some new shoes last month.

- A) bought
- B) buying
- C) buy
- D) buys

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ four languages.

- A) am speaking
- B) speak
- C) speaks
- D) am speak

10. Every morning Tessa \_\_\_\_\_ at 7.30.

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

11. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the day time.

- A) shine
- B) shone

- C) is shining
- D) shines

12. I \_\_\_\_\_ a very good program on TV last night.

- A) was seeing
- B) see
- C) am seeing
- D) saw

13. In Britain people \_\_\_\_\_ on the right.

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

14. Jack's a policeman but he \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform.

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

15. How many children \_\_\_\_\_?

- A) are you having
- B) do you have
- C) do you have got
- D) are you have

16. We \_\_\_\_\_ to have a cup of coffee.

- A) decided
- B) were deciding
- C) decides
- D) will deciding

17. How \_\_\_\_\_ your finger?

- A) are you cutting
- B) were you cutting
- C) did you cut
- D) you cut

18. I \_\_\_\_\_ the champion last week.

- A) saw
- B) have seen
- C) see
- D) seen

19. The Flash's concert \_\_\_\_\_ fantastic 3 years ago.

- A) was
- B) has been
- C) have been
- D) are

20. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ Jane last month?

B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ .

A) \* / saw / didn't

B) Did / see / didn't

C) Did / saw / didn't

D) Did / see / did

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

**Упр. 1. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.**

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard.

He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

**Упр. 2. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени (что рассказала мама).**

On Tuesday I get up at half past six. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands and face and clean my teeth. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and cook breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son gets up and has breakfast. I have breakfast with my son. My son eats a sandwich and drinks a cup of tea. I don't drink tea. I drink coffee. After Breakfast my son leaves home for school. I don't leave home with my son. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning. I work in the afternoon. In the evening I am at home. My husband and my son are at home, too. We rest in the evening. My son watches TV, my husband reads newspapers and I do some work about the house. At about eleven o'clock we I go to bed.

**Упр. 3. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.**

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bath-room. He has just time to take a cold shower and I drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train. At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing-rods. In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming. They return home late at night, tired but happy.

**Сравните употребление Present Simple и Past Simple**

**Упр. 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple.**

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 4. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 5. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 6. We (not to rest) yesterday. 7. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 8. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 9. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? - Yes, I .... But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 10. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - - No, I .... Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 11. Your sister (to go) to school every day? - - Yes, she ....

**Упр. 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple,**

1. My friend (to know) Spanish very well. 2. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 3. He (to live) on the third floor. 4. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? 5. When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? 6. I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. 7. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 8. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 9. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 10. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven.

**Сравните употребление Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple**

**Упр. 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.**

1.1 (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2.1 (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I..., 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? -I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

### **Сравните употребление**

**Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple**

**Упр. 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 2. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 3. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 4. Where he (to spend) last summer? 5. She (to help) mother yesterday. 6. She (not to help) mother yesterday. 7. She (to help) mother yesterday? 8. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 9. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 10. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 11. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 12. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 13. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day. 14. I (not to eat) ice-cream now, 15. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow. 16. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday. 17. You (to go) to school every day? 18. You (to go) to school now? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer? 20. You (to go) abroad last summer? 21. What your brother (to do) every day? 22. What your brother (to do) now? 23. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 24. What your brother (to do) yesterday?

**Упр.8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. Mother (to cook) a very tasty dinner yesterday. 2. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school. 3. Look! My friends (to play) football. 4. Kate (not to write) letters every day. 5. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 6. Your father (to go) on a business trip last month? 7. What Nick (to do) yesterday? 8. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 9. Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 10. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 11. He (not to play) the piano tomorrow. 12. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 13. Your [mother (to cook) every day? 14. We (to make) a [fire last summer. 15. I (to spend) last summer at the sea-side. 16. Where you (to spend) last summer? 17. Where he (to spend) next summer? ! 18. What mother (to do) now? — She (to cook) dinner. 19. I (not to play) computer games yesterday. 20. Last Sunday we (to go) to the theatre. 21. I (to meet) my friend yesterday. 22. I (to write) a letter [to my cousin yesterday. 23. You (to write) a dictation tomorrow? 24. I (not to write) a report now.

**Упр.9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. We (to go) on a tramp last Sunday. 2. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 3. Granny (not to cook) dinner now. 4. We (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer. 5. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning. 6. When you (to go) to school? 7. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow? 8. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer? 9. How you (to help) your sister last summer? 10. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 11. Every morning on the way to school I (to meet) my friends. 12. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday. 13. He (not to go) to the country yesterday. 14. Why you (to go) to the shop yesterday? 15. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer. 16. What you (to do) now? 17. He (to sleep) now. 18. Where your father (to work) last year? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer! 20. He (not to watch) TV yesterday. 21. Yesterday we (to write) a test-paper. 22. I (to buy) a very good book last Tuesday. 23. My granny (not to buy) bread yesterday. 24. What you (to buy) at the shop tomorrow? 25. Don't make noise! Father (to work).

**Упр. 10. 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

## 11. Read and translate the text

### How I spend my weekends

From Monday to Friday I think about weekends OR how I will spend Saturday and Sunday. I don't have many friends, that's why I have to come up with the entertaining ideas for me on my own. I'm not a couch potato and hate spending my time only beside the TV-set. I'm likely to go somewhere on foot just to have a walk if I have no other plans. Active life captivates me most of all.

On Saturday morning I never wake up too late. I'd rather wake me up at dawn than lie slugging in a bed till midday. After drinking a cup of coffee, I spend 15 minutes on reading the news about politics. As always they promise to give people high salary and pension but their words speak louder than actions and not the reverse. I don't get upset, drink another cup of coffee and prepare for a journey to the movies.

Sometimes I change this plan and go to the exhibition if there's one in my town. I love visiting operas, theaters and plays too, but last Saturday all tickets were reserved in advance. When I came up to a box-office, a ticket seller told me that it was late – no tickets left.

As a rule, my day off is always full of events. I never get bored and even if there's no place where I might go to, I make an effort to do my best and spend this day productively. I read books or learn something, do sports and make plans for the next weekends.

### ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. The weekend of my dream
2. Spending a weekend with friends
3. Going out for the weekend

### ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

4. Going places
5. Entertainment in the UK
6. Entertainment in the USA

### ТЕМАТИКА КРУГЛЫХ СТОЛОВ, ДИСКУССИЙ

4. Planning a weekend
5. Best weekend
6. How to spend a weekend abroad

### Тема 4. My family

**Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:**

**Answer the questions to practice talking about yourself, your family, your daily routine, household chores and the life of your dream**

1. What can you tell a stranger about yourself?
2. What are three things that you enjoy doing most of all and the three things that you hate doing?
3. How big is your family?
4. What is better: to have a small family or a big family with a lot of children and other relations? Why?
5. What is your family like? Have you got any brothers and sisters? Are you good friends with them?
6. Have you got baby brothers and sisters? Do you help your mother to take care of them? What do you do?

7. What are your family's favourite pastimes? What do you like doing together?
8. What are the things you like doing together? Have you got any family traditions? What are they?
9. In what way is your family important for you?
10. What are your parents?
11. What is the life of your dream?
12. Can you realize your dreams in future?
13. What are negative aspects of living in the city?
14. What are positive aspects of living in the city?
15. What is the house of your dream?

**Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. What are your favourite pastimes and hobbies?
2. What is an ideal family as you see it?
3. What can you tell us about your nearest and dearest?
4. Where do you prefer to live: in the country or in the city?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

**Тест №1**

1. Liz / the text-book
  - A *Liz's text-book*
  - B *the text-book of Liz*
  - C *the Liz's text-book*
2. The roof / the house
  - A *the houses roof*
  - B *the roof of the house*
3. The rabbits / the cage
  - A *the rabbits's cage*
  - B *the rabbits' cage*
  - C *the cage of the rabbits*
4. Our dog / a new kennel
  - A *our dog's new kennel*
  - B *a new kennel of our dog*
5. The Smiths / the car
  - A *the Smiths' car*
  - B *the Smiths's car*
  - C *the car of the Smiths*
6. Charles / the book
  - A *Charles' book*
  - B *the book of Charles*
  - C *Charle's book*
7. A bird / a nest
  - A *a nest of a bird*
  - B *a bird's nest*
8. those men / the umbrellas
  - A *those men' umbrellas*
  - B *those men's umbrellas*
  - C *the umbrellas of those men*
9. My parents / the friends
  - A *the friends of my parents*
  - B *my parents's friends*

*C my parents' friends*

10. 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*

### **Test 2**

1. Mathematics ...too difficult for me.  
a. is  
b. are  
c. ---
3. English ... too difficult for me.  
a. is  
b. ---  
c. are
4. The spoons ... on the table. The table ... in the room.  
a. am; is  
b. is; are  
c. are; is
7. Mrs. Smith is very fat - ... weight over a hundred kilos!  
a. her  
b. she  
c. it
8. Where shall ... meet, Bob?  
a. you  
b. you and I  
c. we
9. He is quite right. I agree with ... completely.  
a. he  
b. him  
c. his
10. One has to show ... ticket at the entrance.  
a. you  
b. his  
c. one's
11. I can't eat ... chips because they are cold.  
a. this  
b. these  
c. it
12. James took the book and opened ....  
a. it  
b. this  
c. that
13. ... books are very boring.  
a. this  
b. that  
c. those
14. ... is our classroom. It is very light and clean.  
a. this  
b. these  
c. those
15. Have you ever been to USA?

- a. ---
  - b. the
  - c. a
16. She works at this school as ...teacher.
- a. ---
  - b. a
  - c. the
17. I couldn't hear her because of...noise of the train
- a. the
  - b.---
  - c. a
18. I'm afraid I've broken...
- a. the chair's leg
  - b. the leg in the chair
  - c. the leg of the chair
19. Sally opened the ...and entered.
- a. kitchen's door
  - b. door of the kitchen
  - c. kitchen door
20. Tim took .... car.
- a. his father car
  - b. his father's car
  - c. his fathers' car

**Задание 4. Составьте небольшие рассказы на темы.**

1. My Life.
2. My Parents.
3. My Sister's Family.

(Рекомендуемый объем – 10-15 предложений)

**Задание 5. Ролевая игра «Interview».**

**Условие:** узнайте как можно больше информации о человеке, задавая общие и альтернативные вопросы.

**Задание 6. Задания, направленные на развитие лексико-грамматических навыков и навыков письма**

**Ex.1. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. *My friend is a teacher* (3).
2. *This is a map* (1).
3. *It's a good map* (1).
4. *That's a bad cap* (2).
5. *It's his cap* (1).
6. *The match is on the table* (1).
7. *Her name is Mary* (2).
8. *Bess is a good pupil* (2).

**Ex.2 Вставьте вместо пропусков слова, в соответствии с контекстом**

Everybody knows his own language, but it is useful to know \_\_\_\_\_ languages. Some people learn languages because they need them in their work, others travel \_\_\_\_\_, for the third studying languages is a hobby. People cannot read books in \_\_\_\_\_, know more about different \_\_\_\_\_ and traditions without knowing foreign languages. If a person \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language well, he'll be able to go to the library and take and read books by English and American writers in the original. Knowledge of foreign languages helps young people of different countries to understand each other, to develop friendship \_\_\_\_\_ them. But we should remember that learning a foreign language \_\_\_\_\_ time and patience. English is one of the world languages. English is \_\_\_\_\_ by more than 350 million people. There's a wide range of materials and tools \_\_\_\_\_ to help you with your language studies, including dictionaries, grammar books, phrasebooks.

**Ex.3. Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо.**

1. "Do you work ... an office?" "No, I work ... a factory." "Do you live far ... the factory?" "Yes, I live a long way ... it." 2. Mary lives near ... a large park. She often takes her son.....a walk ... the park. ... Saturdays her sister Ann usually comes to stay ... Mary ... the week-end. 3. -I usually get ... home ... six ... the evening. 4. This is a letter ... my sister. I'm going to answer ... it now. She's coming ... Moscow. I'm going to meet ... her ... Tues day evening ... seven. 5. Nick works hard ... his English. He does a lot ... exercises ... class and ... home. 6. "What are you going to do ... the week-end?" "We're going ... Klin ... the week-end". 7. Are you going to stay here ... the week-end? 8. Do you often stay ... the office ... work ... your English lessons?

**Ex.4. Вставьте *much* или *many*.**

1. I don't eat ... mangoes. 2. He does not eat ... fish. 3. She ate so ... dessert that she is in bed today with a stomachache. 4. That man drank so ... wine, and he smoked so ... cigarettes that he has a terrible headache today. 5. Mary must not eat too ... food because she has a weight problem. 6. My mot he says I eat too ... French fries and drink too ... beer She wants me to be healthy. 7. There is not too .. space in my flat. 8. There are not ... pictures in this room. 9. There are so ... teachers at our school, but not... of them are men. 10. Not... of these books are new. 11. Thanks awfully for the books you sent m yesterday. — Don't mention it, it wasn't ... bother. 12. ... of her advice was not useful at all. 13. He has got so ...pairs of socks. 14. Please don't put ... pep per on the meat. 15. There were too ... plates on the table. 16.1 never eat... bread with soup. 17. Why did you eat so ... ice cream? 18. She wrote us not very ... letters from the country. 19. ... of these student don't like to look up words in the dictionary. 20. E you drink ... coffee? — Yes, a lot. Do you watch TV ...? — No, not... . 21. Not... of the answers were correct. 22. How ... money did you spend last Friday 23. The students enjoyed the concert very... .

**Ex.5. Вставьте *little* или *few*.**

1. He has got ... friends. 2. I drink ... coffee. I don't like it. 3. We must hurry. We've got very ... time. 4. This university offers very ... scholar ships. 5. The Smiths have ... money. They aren't rich. 6. The theatre was almost empty. There were very ... people there. 7. There was ... lemonade in the bottle. There were ... peaches in the basket. 8. I have ... time, so I can't go with you.9. He has ... English books. 10. There is ... juice in my glass. Have you got any juice? 11. There are ... bears in the zoo. 12. Tom Canty was the son of poor parents and had very ... clothes. 13. There is too ... soup in my soup plate. Give me some more, please. 14.The children returned from the wood very sad because they had found very ... mushrooms. 15. There was too ... light in the room, and I could not read. 16. There are very ... people who don't know that the Earth is round. 17.1 made very ... progress on this assignment. 18. There is very ... hope of getting financial support for the research project. 19. Fortunately, very ... passengers were injured in a traffic accident.

**Ex.6. Вставьте *much*, *many*, *little* или *few*.**

1. Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again. 2. She ate so ... ice cream that she's going to have a sore throat. 3. His father didn't earn ... money, but he enjoyed his job. He loved teaching English very ... . 4. There are ... cookies in the box. I should have bought them last Monday. 5. Does your sister read ... ? — Yes, she does. And your brother? — Oh, he doesn't. He has so ... books, but he reads very ... . 6. Do you have ... work to do today? — No, not very ... . 7. Walk quicker, please We have very ... time. 8. I am sorry to say, I have read very ... books by Walter Scott. 9. My brother is a young teacher. Every day he spends too ... time preparing for his lessons. 10. I know very ... about this writer. I is the first book I am reading. 11. The pupils of our class ask so ... questions at the lesson. They want to know everything. 12. You do not make ... mistakes ' your spelling. Do you work hard on it? — Oh, yes, I do I work very ... . 13. He is lazy. He's done very ... today. 14. Very ... people can afford to own a plane. 15.The is ... traffic on the roads this morning. I'm so glad.

**Ex.7. Используйте глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.**

1. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 2. She (to be) a school-girl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 3. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 4. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 5. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 6. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 7. She (to speak) French well. 8, My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes, At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his office. My mother (to

be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living-room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).

**Ex.8. Выберите нужное слово из данных в скобках.**

1. This film lasts two (o'clock, hours). 2. They sometimes finish work at three (o'clock, hours) on Thursday afternoon. 3. "Where are you (going, walking) to?" "I'm (going, walking) to my office." 4. He likes (going, walking). 5. He (goes, walks) a lot. 6. How often does your son (go, walk) there for the week-end?

**Ex.9. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод слов много, мало.**

1. Моя сестра много работает. 2. Они читают много английских книг. 3. Ваш сын много работает? — Нет, он работает очень мало сейчас. 4. Он получает много писем каждый день. 5. Мы очень много читаем и очень мало пишем в классе. 6. Ваш сын много читает? — Да, много. Обычно он читает по вечерам. 7. Многие студенты знают два иностранных языка. 8. Не читайте слишком много вечером. 9. Мы посылаем письма многим иностранным фирмам.

**Ex.10. Переведите на английский язык**

А. 1. Вы будете дома в воскресенье? 2. Куда вы пойдете в субботу вечером? 3. Он занимается (у него уроки) только по вторникам и четвергам. 4. Он приходит сюда только по воскресеньям. 5. Вы пойдете на завод утром? — Да.— Кто остается дома с вашим сыном? — Моя сестра. 6. В котором часу вы обычно приходите домой? — Я обычно прихожу домой в семь часов вечера. 7. Не обсуждайте этот вопрос сейчас. Мы его обсудим в четверг утром. 8. Я знаю только английский язык, но я собираюсь изучать немецкий.

Б. Сколько времени продолжается ваш рабочий день? — Восемь часов. Что вы делаете в учреждении? — Я отвечаю на письма и телеграммы, читаю журналы, перевожу статьи из этих журналов и обсуждаю множество вопросов с нашими инженерами. Когда вы обычно заканчиваете работу? — Я обычно заканчиваю работу в шесть. Вы живете далеко от вашего учреждения? — Нет, я живу рядом с ним и обычно хожу туда пешком. Вы знаете немецкий язык хорошо? — Я только изучаю немецкий. Когда у вас бывают уроки? — Мы занимаемся (у нас бывают уроки) в понедельник, среду и пятницу вечером. Сколько времени продолжается ваш урок? — Два часа. Что вы делаете дома? — Когда я прихожу домой, я обычно читаю журналы и делаю уроки, иногда я пишу письма своим друзьям. Я получаю от них много писем и всегда отвечаю на них. Кто переводит статьи из иностранных журналов в вашем учреждении? — Товарищ Орлов. Он знает английский и французский. Как он знает эти языки? — Он знает их хорошо. Кто переводит письма с немецкого? — Я.

**Ex.11. Переведите на английский язык.**

Моя сестра преподавательница. Она преподает английский язык. Мой приятель и я тоже изучаем английский язык, но многие студенты упорно работают над двумя иностранными языками. Мы всегда вовремя приходим на занятия и хорошо выполняем (делаем) домашние задания. Мы часто читаем английские газеты и журналы дома. Мне нравится читать английские книги, и я много читаю. Мы занимаемся (у нас бывают уроки) по понедельникам, средам, четвергам и пятницам. Мы делаем много упражнений в классе и иногда пишем диктанты. Мы читаем тексты, переводим их, отвечаем на вопросы и переводим русские предложения на английский. Часто после уроков мы идем домой вместе. Мы разговариваем по-английски и обсуждаем свою работу.

### **Generation Gap: Reality or a Psychological Prejudice**

To my mind generation gap is rather reality than a psychological prejudice. It has always been a topical problem and it still remains urgent nowadays.

So what does a generation gap mean? It is a popular term used to describe big differences between people of a younger generation and their elders. This can be defined as occurring 'when older and younger people do not understand each other because of their different experiences, opinions, habits and behavior'. The term first came into prominence in Western countries during the 1960s, and described the cultural differences between the Baby Boomers and their parents. Although some generational differences have existed throughout history, during this era differences between the two generations grew significantly in comparison

to previous times, particularly with respect to such matters as musical tastes, fashion, drug use, culture and politics.

Nowadays you will hardly find a boy or a girl satisfied with their parents. Neither will you find a grown-up, a parent not grumbling over 'younger generation' of their children. Pop music, ultra-modern clothes, noisy parties and children's wish to have more freedom become a stumbling-block on the way of mutual understanding between adults and their offspring and help foster differences between parents and teenagers. So it seems that in most families parents don't understand their children and children don't understand their parents.

According to the older generation teenagers are lazy, carefree, ungrateful, impolite and rude. They wear ridiculous clothes, listen to awful music and all they think about is parties, dates, friends and entertainment. Teenagers have very little responsibility and very few problems. But is it really so? If we look inside the mind of a teenager, we will see a very different picture. Teenagers are greatly worried about a great number of things: their appearance, relations with friends, parents and teachers, the way other people (especially their peers) treat them. They suffer from pimples, bullies, problems at school, misunderstanding with their boyfriend/girlfriend, lack of self-confidence, etc. Teenagers often don't know what they are good at and their future seems to be rather vague. Every day they face a lot of stressful situations and feel depressed. Besides they have constant pressure from betters and elders as to how they should act, behave, look and feel.

There are a lot of books and films devoted to the problem of the generation gap. One of such films is 'Freaky Friday' (2003). The wide generation gap between Tess Coleman (Jamie Lee Curtis) and her teenage daughter Anna (Lindsay Lohan) is more than evident. They simply cannot understand each other's preferences. They have absolutely different views on clothes, hair, music, duties and even people. On a Friday morning the mother and the daughter switch bodies. As they adjust with their new personalities, they begin to understand each other more and eventually they gain respect for the other's point of view. It is 'selfless love' that changes them back.

But of course there is no magic in real life, that's why there should be some other way to bridge the gap between parents and their children. To my mind communication is the best way to solve the problem. The more time adults and children spend together, the more they talk and discuss different things the better they understand each other. It is very important to be selfless and open-minded, patient and sincere. Despite the great changes in the electronic and technological environment in the last several decades, a defined gap does not separate today's generations as it did in the sixties and seventies. So the 'generation gap' can disappear. If we are a little wiser, children will find a key to the heart of their parents and vice versa.

**1. Complete each sentence (A—H) with one of the endings (1—8):**

- A. 'Generation gap' is a popular term used to describe
- B. The term first came into prominence
- C. Pop music, ultra-modern clothes, noisy parties and children's wish to have more freedom become
- D. According to the older generation teenagers are
- E. Teenagers are greatly worried about
- F. Besides they have constant pressure from betters and elders
- G. The more time adults and children spend together, the more they talk and discuss different things
- H. Despite the great changes in the electronic and technological environment in the last several decades

- 1. their appearance, relations with friends, parents and teachers, the way other people treat them.
- 2. the better they understand each other.
- 3. big differences between people of a younger generation and their elders.
- 4. a defined gap does not separate today's generations as it did in the sixties and seventies.
- 5. in Western countries during the 1960s.
- 6. lazy, carefree, ungrateful, impolite and rude.
- 7. a stumbling-block on the way of mutual understanding between adults and their offspring.
- 8. as to how they should act, behave, look and feel.

**2. Explain in other words**

- to come into prominence
- generational differences

- to grumble over
- a stumbling block
- to foster differences
- lack of self-confidence
- stressful situations
- to have constant pressure from smb
- to bridge the gap

### 3. Answer the questions

- 1) Why do generational differences exist?
- 2) How can you describe a typical teenager/grown-up?
- 3) What problems do teenagers usually face?
- 4) What books and films devoted to the problem of the generation gap do you know?
- 5) What are the ways to bridge the gap between parents and children?
- 6) Does a defined gap separate today's generations? Why?
- 7) How can you characterize your relationships with your parents and grandparents? Do you understand each other's opinions, habits, behavior and preferences?
- 8) Do you agree that children's job is 'to try their wings' and parents' job is 'to let them fly away'? Comment on your answer.

### 4. Read the letters written by the teens who have problems with their parents. Give them some tips

#### Kathie, 16.

My parents don't understand me! 'They treat me as if I were a kid though I am already 16! I want to go clubbing and bowling, I want to meet my friends and go to different parties. 'But they tell me to think more about school and my studies. 'When I go somewhere I have to be at home not later than 10 1"M. It's ridiculous and all my friends laugh at me. My father almost had a stroke when he learnt that I had a boyfriend. Jiow can I make them understand that I'm not a child anymore?

#### Ben, 15.

My classmates bully me. I don't know why. Maybe because I'm shy and a bit fat or wear spectacles. I told my parents about my problem but they said it was quite all right and that I had to patch things up myself. They seem to be absolutely indifferent to what's going on in my life. They don't care about what I feel or what I want. I'd like to become a computer programmer, but he says I must become a lawyer. But what about my dreams? I'm torn between wanting to take a stand, and not wanting to upset my parents.

#### Nelly, 14.

My parents are too harden me. 'We have great difficulties with understanding each other. Every day I hear "Don't listen to this music', 'Don't talk to this girl - she is spoilt', "Don't invite your friends' ... Sometimes I feel irritated and we quarrel. I'm really tired of such a don't-do-it way of upbringing. My parents are convinced that everything I do is wrong. T)o I really deserve such an attitude?

### 5. Read the quotations below. Choose any statement and comment on it

- 'The lessons of the past are ignored and obliterated in a contemporary antagonism known as the generation gap.' (Spiro T. Agnew)
- 'Parents often talk about the younger generation as if they didn't have anything to do with it.' (Haim Ginott)
- 'Every generation needs a new revolution.' (Thomas Jefferson)

'Trouble is, kids feel they have to shock their elders and each generation grows up into something harder to shock.' (Ben Lindsey)

'Every generation revolts against its fathers and makes friends with its grandfathers.' (Lewis Mumford)

'Each generation imagines itself to be more intelligent than the one that went before it, and wiser than the one that comes after it.' (George Orwell)

'Each generation goes further than the generation preceding it because it stands on the shoulders of that generation.' (Ronald Reagan)

**Look at the picture by Bidstrupp. What can you say about the artist's understanding of the problem of the generation gap? The words and word combinations in brackets can help you.** (a topical problem, to remain urgent, to exist throughout history, to grumble over younger generation, a

stumbling-block, generational differences, to have different views on smth, to bridge the gap, the lessons of the past, to shock parents, to be at war with elders, to revolt against, to make the same mistakes)

**A. Give the definition of generation gap.**

**B. Read the text 'Generation Gap: Reality or a Psychological Prejudice'. Comment on the title of the text.**

#### ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. Generation gap
2. Dysfunctional families
3. Disadvantaged children

#### ТЕМАТИКА ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЙ

1. General, alternative and special question.
2. The verb TO BE in the present
3. Happy family

#### ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. English Grammar
2. English- speaking countries
3. Famous people

### Тема 5. My flat

**Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:**

**Answer the questions to practice talking about comfortable home:**

1. Where do you want to live?
2. What is the better place for living?
3. What is comfort for you?
4. Do you like to live in an apartment?
5. Would you like to live in a big house?
6. What is your favourite place at home?
7. Do you have any hi-tech appliances at home?
8. What can you do about the house?
9. What is your dream house?
10. Which room do you spend the least time in?
11. Which room do you spend the most time in?
12. How well do you know them?
13. Where would your dream home be?
14. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a home stay?
15. Imagine you have arrived in a country where they don't speak your language. You have no money or friends there. What would you do for accommodation?
16. Describe how you go about buying a house in your country. Can you borrow money from a bank? Is it easy to buy and sell houses?
17. Is your home in a convenient location?
18. What kind of housing would you prefer?
19. What changes would you like to make to your home?
20. What is in your bedroom?
21. Do you help to mow the lawn in your garden?
22. Which are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a small house/flat/apartment? And living in a big one?
23. Some people say houses are too much like boxes or cages. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

24. How long have you lived where you are living now?
25. How could you live without electricity? Could you make your own electricity? How?
26. Do you get along well with your neighbors?
27. Do you raise fish in your home? If so, what type of fish?
28. What makes 'a house' into 'a home'?
29. Are there any parks near your home?
30. What does the outside of your house look like?
31. How are homes different in your home country and in this country?
32. How have you changed your home since you've started living there?

**Задание 2. Перечень контрольных заданий по теме:**

1. Describe the house of your dream
2. Speak about the place you live in
3. Make a list of the 10 most important things you would look for when choosing a house to live in.
4. What would be important to consider when designing a city? Was your city planned? Describe a perfect city
5. Have you ever been homesick? Have you changed anything in your house recently? If so, what was that?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these alternatives? Which alternative would you prefer to live in?
7. Who are your neighbors?
8. What do you think is the worst color for a living room?
9. Would you prefer to live in a house or an apartment? Why?
10. Give some reasons why people become homeless.
11. Do you have a mini swimming pool in your home?
12. Do you have a nice garden at your home? Do you plant flowers and trees in your garden? Do you help your mother/father to water those plants/flowers?
13. Can you describe each room of your house?
14. What do you think houses in the future will be like?
15. Which one did you like the best? Why?
16. What things in your house could you easily live without?
17. What problems do home owners have? What can they do about them?
18. Could you build a house for yourself? How would you do it? (you cannot have a builder help you)
19. What is your favorite room in your house? Why?
20. List alternatives to a house or apartment. (e.g. igloo)
21. What things in your home couldn't you live without?
22. Who lives with you? / Who do you live with?
23. What strange materials do you know of that have been used to make houses?
24. What is the color of your front door?
25. How can houses be made more environmentally friendly?
26. Is every house a home?
27. Where do you park your car at your house
28. If you could change anything about your present home, what would it be?
29. Do you like to keep pets in your home?
30. How many rooms are there in your house?
31. Which do you like better, a home with a nice garden or a home without one?
32. Is it better to rent or buy? Give reasons for your answer.
33. How important is security? How do you make a house secure?
34. How many different homes have you lived in?
35. What have you done with your neighbors?
36. Draw/describe your dream house (money is no problem) where, materials, design, interior, landscaping etc

37. What would it be like inside and out?
38. What would you like to change in your house?
39. How much is your rent? (Some people may not consider this to be a polite question.)
40. Do you like the place where you are living? Why or why not?
41. What do you like about your home? What don't you like?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

**Test 1.**

1. Она хорошо знает английский.
  - a. She well knows English.
  - b. She knows English well.
  - c. She English knows well.
2. Where ... your sister work?
  - a. do
  - b. are
  - c. does
3. What kind of books ... you read?
  - a. does
  - b. do
  - c. did
4. "Does your son read ... ?" "Yes, he reads a lot."
  - a. many
  - b. much
  - c. very little
5. He does not usually ask ... questions.
  - a. many
  - b. much
  - c. very little
6. I ... near my office last year.
  - a. live
  - b. lived
  - c. lives
7. They ... home in the evening.
  - a. returned
  - b. return
  - c. returns
8. Did he ... the window before classes?
  - a. opened
  - b. open
  - c. opening
9. My ... father is my grandfather.
  - a. mothers
  - b. mother's
  - c. mother
10. My friend ...to me very often last year.
  - a. write
  - b. writed
  - c. wrote
11. She ... in Kiev last week.
  - a. be
  - b. was
  - c. were

12. Did you ... to the country for the last week-end or did you stay in town?  
a. go  
b. went  
c. going
13. A week ago my friend ... to Moscow from Leningrad.  
a. come  
b. came  
c. coming
14. We did not ... at nine o'clock.  
a. got up  
b. get up  
c. getting up
15. Fourth, forty, fourteen, four.  
a. четыре, четвертый, сорок, четырнадцать  
b. сорок, четырнадцать, четыре, четвертый.  
c. четвертый, сорок, четырнадцать, четыре.
16. How many children ... you got?  
a. has  
b. have  
c. has not
17. They ... a dictation yesterday.  
a. has  
b. have  
c. had
18. I did not ... time to ask all my questions.  
a. have  
b. has  
c. had
19. Have you got ... questions?  
a. some  
b. any  
c. anything
20. ... people enjoyed the film, others did not like it at all.  
a. any  
b. no  
c. some
21. Could you buy ... apples, please?  
a. some  
b. any  
c. no
22. Mary ... got a family.  
a. has not  
b. have not  
c. not have
23. There ... a large table in my room.  
a. are  
b. be  
c. is
24. There ... very many children in the park yesterday.  
a. was  
b. were  
c. is

25. There ... five chairs in the room.
- is
  - was
  - are

**Test 2. Choose the correct versions.**

- "Please send them this article ' . "Oh, ... I do it now?"
  - shall
  - must
  - can
- He ...out tomorrow afternoon.
  - was
  - will be
  - were
- There ... a lot of work to do tomorrow.
  - will be
  - was
  - were
- There ... a lot of people at the lecture tomorrow.
  - were
  - is
  - will be
- He said that he ... in Leningrad.
  - lives
  - will live
  - lived
- We did not know whose things they ....
  - was
  - were
  - will be
- He knew that Peter ... in Kiev.
  - were
  - will be
  - was
- You are busy now, ...?
  - aren't you?
  - are you?
  - is you?
- You did not see your friend yesterday, ...?
  - didn't you?
  - did you ?
  - will you?
- He can read English ....
  - a little
  - a few
  - several
- My brother is coming to Moscow in ... days.
  - a little
  - a few
  - any
- I...hard for my exams. Summer session starts in a week.
  - work

- b. am working
  - c. worked
13. My sister ...in fashion design.
- a. specializes
  - b. is specializing
  - c. specialized
14. At present they ...at a new project.
- a. work
  - b. are working
  - c. worked
15. What ...you ... by saying this?
- a. do...mean
  - b. are meaning
  - c. meant
16. I ... what he is talking about.
- a. don't understand
  - b. am not understanding
  - c. didn't understand
17. 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
18. Look! The fire brigade ... at a terrible speed. There must be a fire somewhere.
- a. rush
  - b. is rushing
  - c. rushed
19. I ...my dog out for long walks in the park on Sunday.
- a. always take
  - b. am always taking
  - c. taken
20. You ...nice today.
- a. look
  - b. are looking
  - c. looked
21. She ... beautiful.
- a. is always looking
  - b. always look
  - c. looked
22. We ... your proposition. We'll give you an answer in a few days.
- a. think over
  - b. are thinking over
  - c. thought over
23. Tom ... her to be a good musician.
- a. considers
  - b. is considering
  - c. consider
24. I ... the dentist at 4 p.m. I've arranged it already.
- a. see
  - b. am seeing
  - c. saw
25. I don't like him. He ... horrible stories.
- a. always tells

- b. is always tell
- c. always told

**Задание 4. 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.

### **My Home Is My Castle**

House is essential for man's life. A house serves as a shelter and a place to satisfy all our needs: we sleep, eat, hide ourselves from bad weather, store personal property, work and rest there. So we want not just a house but a home. So what is the difference between a house and a home? It is considered that the place where you live is your home whatever type of house it is. British speakers often say that your home is the place where you belong and feel comfortable, so it is more than just a house. Some people think of home in terms of where they grew up or where they lived. For them it is a place that brings back old memories or feelings. The state of a person's home can physiologically influence his or her behavior, emotions, and mental health. Some people may become homesick when they are separated from their home environment.

There are a lot of proverbs and sayings supporting the importance of home to a person: East or West, home is best; There is no place like home; My house is my fortress; Home, sweet home; Home is where the heart is; Home is home, though it be never so homely; Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad and many others. Such sayings exist in any language and in any culture. Houses differ from one culture to another, depending on the world outlook of a certain community, which has its roots in the religion of a nation, its traditions and historic heritage. That is why there are so many types of houses and ways of life in the world. There are certain cultures in which members lack permanent homes, such as with nomadic people.

A person's home can tell us what culture he belongs to, because consciously or unconsciously, one usually keeps to one's native traditions, though it is rather difficult to do so in the modern world, especially in the city.

An Englishman's motto is 'My home is my castle.' A house doesn't only ensure privacy or give a sense of stability and security, but it is also a status symbol. A big and expensive house means that its owner is a very successful person. There are different types of houses in Britain. For example, a terraced house is a house joined to a row of other houses. A semi-detached house is joined to another house. The British dream of living in a detached house (which means a separate building) though having a detached house is much more expensive than a semi-detached or a terraced one. A cottage is a small, usually old house, typically in a rural, or semi-rural location. A bungalow is a fairly modern house built on only one level. Most people don't like blocks of flats, because they don't suit British attitudes and don't give people enough privacy. Besides many blocks of flats are badly built and are associated with poverty and crime.

Nowadays some people prefer living in a houseboat. It is a boat designed to be used as a human dwelling. In the United Kingdom, canal narrowboats are used as homes and also as mobile, rented, holiday accommodation. Over 15,000 people live afloat in Great Britain. They are found throughout the canals, rivers and coasts; in cities, in the country and in harbours. Some cruise continuously, some are permanently moored and the others mix cruising and mooring. Many people find houseboats very attractive because they can stay in one area for a few weeks or months and then move somewhere else. It helps them feel closer to Nature and escape from everyday problems of life ashore.

While travelling many people use a travel trailer or a caravan which is towed behind a road vehicle. It is much more comfortable than a tent and it gives travellers the opportunity not to spend their money on a motel or hotel. There are travel trailers and caravans of various types. They may be little more than a tent on wheels or they may contain several rooms with furniture and equipment. Travel trailers are especially popular in North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

A house can say much about its inhabitants: their way of life, tastes, financial position, etc. No matter what type of house a person has, he should feel comfortable there. As a rule one's house is associated with one's family. Living under one roof people become closer and begin to understand each other better. So we can say that a house unites and for every person his house is a small Universe, a sacred place where love, friendship, mutual understanding and mutual respect reign.

**1. Complete each sentence (A—H) with one of the endings (1—8):**

- A. British speakers often say that your home is
- B. The state of a person's home can
- C. A house doesn't only ensure privacy or give a sense of stability and security, but it is also
- D. Most people don't like blocks of flats, because they
- E. In the United Kingdom, canal narrowboats are used as homes and also as
- F. A travel trailer is much more comfortable than a tent and it gives travellers the opportunity
- G. Travel trailers are especially popular in
- H. For every person his house is

- 1. not to spend their money on a motel or hotel.
- 2. don't suit British attitudes and don't give people enough privacy.
- 3. a small Universe, a sacred place where love, friendship, mutual understanding and mutual respect reign.
- 4. physiologically influence his or her behavior, emotions, and mental health.
- 5. North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.
- 6. the place where you belong and feel comfortable.
- 7. a status symbol.
- 8. mobile, rented, holiday accommodation.

**2. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Explain your point of view**

- House is essential for man's life.
- Home is where the heart is.
- A house gives a sense of stability and security.
- It is rather difficult to keep to one's native traditions in the modern city.
- A house can say much about its inhabitants.
- Living under one roof people become closer and begin to understand each other better.

**3. Read some expressions containing the element 'home' and explain their meaning**

- home and dry
- home key
- home-thrust
- home truth
- last home/long home
- to be/feel at home
- to be not at home to anyone
- to be/feel at home in French (English etc.)
- to romp home
- to send smb home
- to come home to
- to bring smth home to smb
- to bring oneself home
- to bring a crime home to smb
- to touch home

**4. Answer the questions**

- 1) What is the difference between a house and a home?
- 2) Why do many people feel homesick when they leave their home?
- 3) Why do houses differ from one culture to another?
- 4) How can a house indicate a person's status?
- 5) What types of houses do you know?
- 6) Would you like to live in a houseboat? Why?

- 7) What are the main advantages and disadvantages of a travel trailer?
- 8) What kind of house is ideal to your mind?
- 9) Which is more important: the exterior of a house or the atmosphere that reigns in it? Explain your point of view.
- 10) Is your home important to you? Could you change your lodgings easily?

### 5. Read several interesting facts about houses and And some more

- The oldest house in the world was discovered at Mezhirich near Kiev in the Ukraine in 1965 by a farmer. It is approximately from 10,000 BC and it is made of mammoth bones.
- The Smallest House in Great Britain can be found on the Quay, in Conwy, Wales. Its dimensions are 3.05 metres x 1.8 metres.
- Windsor Castle is the largest inhabited castle in the world and, dating back to the time of William the Conqueror, is the oldest in continuous occupation. Windsor Castle is one of the principal official residences of the British monarch.

### 6. Read the quotations below. Choose any quotation and comment on it

- 'The strength of a nation derives from the integrity of the home.' (Confucius)
- 'A house is not a home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as the body.' (Benjamin Franklin)
- 'Nothing can bring a real sense of security into the home except true love.' (Billy Graham)
- 'He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.' (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe)
- 'Go to foreign countries and you will get to know the good things one possesses at home.' (Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe)
- 'Home is the place where, when you have to go there, they have to take you in.' (Robert Frost)
- 'Home is where one starts from.' (T. S. Eliot)

### Many writers use descriptions of houses in order to reveal people's characters. Read some extracts below. What can you say about the people who live in these houses? Give your own examples from literature.

'A furnished flat at \$8 per week. It was not exactly beggar description, but it certainly had that word on the look-out for the mendicancy squad.

In the vestibule below was a letter-box into which no letter would go, and an electric button from which no mortal finger could coax a ring. Also appertaining thereunto was a card bearing the name 'Mr. James Dillingham Young.'

The 'Dillingham' had been flung to the breeze during a former period of prosperity when its possessor was being paid \$30 per week. Now, when the income was shrunk to \$20 the letters of 'Dillingham' looked blurred, as though they were thinking seriously of contracting to a modest and unassuming D. But whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young came home and reached his flat above he was called 'Jim' and greatly hugged by Mrs. James Dillingham Young ...'

(From 'The Gift of the Magi' by O'Henry)

'Like the enlightened thousands of his class and generation in this great city of London, who no longer believe in red velvet chairs, and know that groups of modern Italian marble are vieux jeu, Soames Forsyte inhabited a house which did what it could. It owned a copper door knocker of individual design, windows which had been altered to open outwards, hanging flower-boxes filled with fuchsias, and at the back (a great feature) a little court tiled with jade-green tiles, and surrounded by pink hydrangeas in peacock-blue tubs. Here, under a parchment-coloured Japanese sunshade covering the whole end, inhabitants or visitors could be screened from the eyes of the curious while they drank tea and examined at their leisure the latest of Soames's silver little boxes.

The inner decoration favoured the First Empire and William Morris. For its size, the house was commodious; there were countless nooks resembling birds' nests, and little things made of silver were deposited like eggs.' (From 'The Forsyte Saga' by John Galsworthy)

'And speaking of sentiment brings us very naturally to the 'Dove-cote'. That was the name of the little brown house which Mr Brooke had prepared for Meg's first home. Laurie had christened it, saying it was highly appropriate to the gentle lovers, who 'went on together like a pair of turtle-doves, with first a bill and than a coo'. It was a tiny house, with a little garden behind and a lawn about as big as a pocket-handkerchief in front. Here Meg meant to have a fountain, shrubbery, and a profusion of lovely flowers; though just at present, the fountain was represented by a weather-beaten urn, very like a dilapidated slop-bowl; the shrubbery consisted of several young larches, undecided whether to live or die; and the profusion of flowers was merely hinted by regiments of sticks, to show where seeds were planted. But inside, it was altogether charming, and the happy bride saw no fault from garret to cellar. To be sure, the hall was so narrow, it was fortunate that they had no piano, for one never could have been got in whole; the dining-room was so small that six people were a tight fit; and the kitchen stairs seemed built for the express purpose of precipitating both servants and china pell-mell into the coal-bin. But once get used to these slight blemishes, and nothing could be more complete, for good sense and good taste had presided over the furnishing, and the result was highly satisfactory. There were no marble-topped tables, long mirrors, or lace curtains in the little parlour, but simple furniture, plenty of books, a fine picture or two, a stand of flowers in the bay window, and, scattered all about, the pretty gifts which came from friendly hands, and were the fairer for the loving messages they brought.' (From 'Good Wives' by Louisa May Alcott)

**A. There are different types of houses in different countries and cultures. Match the type of a house with its definition.**

- A) a very tall modern city building
- B) a small simple building with only one or two rooms
- C) a house made from blocks of hard snow or ice
- D) a structure with a round or pointed roof used as a home by some Native American tribes in the past
- E) a very large strong building, built in the past as a safe place that could be easily defended against attack
- F) a small house with one floor
- G) the official home of a person of very high rank, especially a king or queen
- H) a small house in the country
- I) a vehicle that a car can pull and in which people can live and sleep when they are on holiday
- J) a type of house that is divided into two parts, so that it has two separate homes in it

igloo, castle, bungalow, caravan, skyscraper, duplex, palace, wigwam, hut, cottage

**B. Read the text 'My Home Is My Castle' and say if you agree with the title.**

#### ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. The best place to live in
2. Homeless people

#### ТЕМАТИКА ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЙ

1. General, alternative and special question.
2. The use of SOME, ANY, NO
3. The houses of famous people

### Тема 6. Тема: Telephone conversation

**Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:**

1. Are you happy with this company?
2. Has your cell phone ever broken down? What did you do when your cell phone last malfunctioned?

## Cell phones

3. How long have you had a cell phone?
4. How many people in your family have a cell phone?
5. About how many text messages do you send in a day?
6. How do you communicate with someone who is in another place/country?
7. Do you have a cellular/mobile phone?
8. How many cell phones have you destroyed?
9. How did you feel? (frustrated, embarrassed, relaxed, etc.)
10. Do you know how to use all the functions on your phone?
11. Who is the youngest person you know who has a cell phone?
12. What is an unlisted phone number?
13. Are you allowed to have your mobile telephone switched on in class?
14. Have you ever called a business (airlines, ELI, auto repair, insurance, bank, etc.) for information?
15. On average how many hours do you use your mobile phone weekly?
16. How many phone calls do you usually receive and make in one day?
17. What kind of features does your cell phones have?
18. What happened?
19. Have you ever lost your phone?
20. Have you ever driven using your mobile phone?
21. Do you ever plan to own a mobile phone in the future?
22. At what age do you think you should be allowed to have a mobile phone?
23. Why have you decided not to have a cell phone?
24. What is good telephone etiquette?
25. What kind of phone numbers can you find in the yellow pages of a phone book?
26. Have your parents ever been angry with you because of your phone use?
27. Is it difficult to communicate with someone who doesn't speak English very well?
28. Is it in bad taste to leave your cell phone on when you are at a restaurant?
29. What reason do you have a mobile phone? Work/personal/emergency /to another call?
30. What was the most expensive phone call you ever made?
31. Do you feel that these risks would stop you from using your mobile phone?
32. Is it difficult to communicate to someone who doesn't speak English very well?
33. Is it illegal to speak on your cell phone while you are driving in your country?
34. Have you ever left a voice mail or a message on an answering machine?
35. Who pays for your cell phone?
36. Does it ever bother you when people use their cell phones?
37. When did you first get a cell phone?

## **Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. Could you live without your mobile phone?
2. What kind of cell phone plan do you have with your carrier?
3. Have you ever had a problem with your phone bill? What did you do?
4. Do you know of anybody who has had the mobile phone stolen?
5. Has your phone ever been stolen?
6. How did you decide to use this company?
7. What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of cell phones?

8. How much do you spend a month on your cell phone?
9. Is your name in the telephone book? ? Why or why not?
10. What age you think children should be allowed to have a mobile phone?
11. Now that you own a mobile phone would you ever consider not possessing a phone in the future?
12. Do you have a cell phone?
13. Have you ever dialed the wrong number?
14. Do you know that mobile phones have been used as a method to bully?
15. How do you communicate with someone who is in another place/country?
16. What is considered rude in your culture?
17. Have you ever tried getting a date with your phone?
18. What cellphone company do you use?
19. What did you do when your cell phone last malfunctioned?
20. At what age do kids now get cell phones?
21. How can you find someone's telephone number on the Internet?
22. Has your cell phone ever broken down?
23. Are you worried about radiation from you cell phone?
24. Who do you call most often?
25. Mobile phones can be seen as fashion statement, can this put pressure on you to renew your phone to the newest model?
26. Do you think it should be illegal to speak on your cell phone while driving?
27. Do receive phone calls when you are already engaged to another call?
28. How long have you used that company?
29. Do receive phone calls when you are already engaged
30. Have you ever called for pizza delivery?
31. Did you ever let the telephone ring without answering it?
32. Are you aware of the current health risks associated with mobile phones?

### **Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

#### **Test 1. Choose the correct versions**

1. Jane heard ... into the table.
  - a. that he bumped
  - b. him bump
  - c. him bumping
2. Some firms expect ... twelve hours?
  - a. the guards to work
  - b. that the guards work
  - c. the guards work
3. Don't you feel the house ...?
  - a. to shake
  - b. shaking
  - c. shook
4. The crowd parted to let the happy couple ... through.
  - a. going
  - b. to go
  - c. go
5. I saw him ... the road and ... down a staircase that led to the Underground.

- a. crossing ... disappeared
  - b. crossed ... disappearing
  - c. crossing ...disappearing
6. What kind of world do we want our children ... from us?
- a. to inherit
  - b. inherit
  - c. inheriting
7. Experienced teachers help you ... quickly.
- a. learn
  - b. to learn
  - c. learning
8. I was sitting on my windowsill, eating bread and cheese and watching the sun....
- a. going down
  - b. go down
  - c. to go down
9. You should use the money to make your home... lovely.
- a. to look
  - b. looking
  - c. look
10. Did I hear you ...would like to sell your car?
- a. said
  - b. say
  - c. saying
11. I believed ... the most reliable person.
- a. her to be
  - b. her be
  - c. in her to be
12. Mary hated her boyfriend ....
- a. laugh at
  - b. to be laughed at
  - c. laughed at
13. I'd like ...with us for another week.
- a. you to stay
  - b. that you will stay
  - c. you stay
14. I could feel the earth ... as the earthquake began.
- a. that shook
  - b. to shake
  - c. shake
15. I expect ...her test this time.
- a. Anna pass
  - b. Anna to pass
  - c. Anna passing
16. Everybody knows ... a faithful husband.
- a. he is
  - b. him be
  - c. him to be
17. George's friends persuaded ... such an expensive suit.
- a. him not to buy
  - b. that he will not to buy
  - c. him not buying
18. The teacher noticed Paul ... at the exam.

- a. to cheat
  - b. cheat
  - c. cheating
19. She had ... all the household jobs.
- a. him to do
  - b. him do
  - c. him doing
20. Jenny warned... that faulty kettle.
- a. me not to use
  - b. me not use
  - c. that I don't use

**21. Study the following phrases; they are useful in writing letters. Match them**

1. Thank you for your letter of...	a. Относительно вашего меморандума\ счета\...
2. With reference to your memo (invoice)...	b. Благодарю вас за ваше письмо от\такого то числа\...
3. Further to our telephone conversation yesterday...	c. В продолжение нашего вчерашнего телефонного разговора...
4. Your advertisement (article) in...has been brought to our attention	d. Вы, вероятно, слышали о том, что...
5. You will probably have heard that...	e. Ваше объявление\статья\в... привлекло наше внимание.
6. We were pleased (sorry) to hear (to learn) that...	f. В отношении вашей просьбы о...
7. With regard to your request for...	g. Нам было приятно узнать\услышать\, что...\Мы с сожалением узнали...\
8. Thank you for pointing out (offering to, drawing our attention)	h. Благодарю вас за то, что вы указали нам на\предложили\обратили наше внимание...\

- a. 1-a; 2-b; 3-c; 4-d; 5-e; 6-f; 7-g ; 8-h ;
- b. 1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-e; 5-d; 6-f; 7-h ; 8-g ;
- c. 1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-e; 5-d; 6-g; 7-f ; 8-h ;

22. Could you, please, send me your latest catalogue?
- a. Не могли бы вы прислать мне ваш последний каталог, пожалуйста.
  - b. Пришлите мне ваш последний каталог!
  - c. Жду вашего последнего каталога
23. With reference to your letter Of 5 February...
- a. Относительно вашего письма от 5 февраля...
  - b. Благодарю за письмо от 5 февраля...
  - c. Получил ваше письмо от 5 февраля...
24. The list of people employed by a company is known as ...
- A) Payroll
  - B) Cheque
  - C) Record
25. To open an account you need .....
- A) cheque book
  - B) passport
  - C) credit card
26. to pay out of an account
- A) оплатить счёт
  - B) выплачивать
  - C) снимать со счёта

27. The Bank of England was established in .....
- A) 1500
  - B) 1694
  - C) 1782
28. The head of England Bank is.....
- A) Queen
  - B) Cashier
  - C) Governor
29. Mutual saving banks are savings banks owned by.....
- A) their depositors
  - B) their owners
  - C) businessmen
30. The USA consists of 50.....
- A) states
  - B) districts
  - C) republics

## Test 2. Выбор определений, характеризующих бизнесмена

### I. Подберите к прилагательным (1 – 10) определения, характеризующие бизнесмена (a – j):

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>hard-working</b>   | a. concerned with practice and action rather than theory               |
| 2. <b>harmonious</b>     | b. possessing intuition  |
| 3. <b>purposeful</b>     | c. having confidence in oneself, one's abilities                       |
| 4. <b>prudent</b>        | d. free from disagreement or ill feeling                               |
| 5. <b>self-confident</b> | e. having power to inspire devotion and enthusiasm                     |
| 6. <b>practical</b>      | f. working with care and energy  |
| 7. <b>intuitive</b>      | g. acting with or showing care and foresight                           |
| 8. <b>charismatic</b>    | h. consistently good in quality or performance, and so deserving trust |
| 9. <b>reliable</b>       | i. able to be trusted  |
| 10. <b>faithful</b>      | j. having or showing determination or will-power                       |

### II. Подберите к прилагательным (1 – 10) определения, характеризующие бизнесмена (a – j):

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <b>kind</b>        | a. having or showing power of learning, understanding and reasoning |
| 2. <b>generous</b>    | b. relaxed in manner; placid and tolerant                           |
| 3. <b>intelligent</b> | c. friendly and thoughtful to others                                |

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 4. cheerful     | d. free from meanness or prejudice                                     |
| 5. easygoing    | e. not vain or boastful  |
| 6. modest       | f. causing happiness; pleasant   |
| 7. witty        | g. full of clever humour   |
| 8. enthusiastic | h. having or showing the skill or qualities of a professional person   |
| 9. professional | i. behaving in a kind and pleasant way                                 |
| 10. friendly    | j. feeling or showing a lot of interest and excitement about something |

### Test 3.

#### Conditionals – Условные предложения

1. If I \_\_\_ my entrance exams I \_\_\_ the happiest man in the world.

- A) shall pass / would be
- B) passed / am
- C) passed / would have been
- D) will pass / be
- E) pass / shall be

2. What \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ if the train \_\_\_ in time?

- A) will be / doing / come
- B) did / will not come
- C) do / didn't / come
- D) have / done / came
- E) will / do / doesn't come

3. If you \_\_\_ tickets we \_\_\_ Paris.

- A) will buy / shall visit
- B) bought / visit
- C) buys / visited
- D) were buying / should visit
- E) buy / shall visit

4. If you are free, watch the film they \_\_\_ on TV.

- A) shows
- B) showed
- C) are showing
- D) had showed
- E) have showed

5. If my friend \_\_\_ to our town next year I \_\_\_ him the sights of the city.

- A) shall come / show
- B) comes / shall show
- C) has come / is showing
- D) is coming / will show
- E) come / shows

6. If he \_\_\_ in Tokyo he \_\_\_ us.

- A) was / will visit
- B) were / would visit
- C) will be / will visit
- D) is / would visit
- E) are / will visit

7. What would you do if a millionaire \_\_\_ you a lot of money.

- A) gave
- B) give
- C) will give
- D) giving
- E) gives

8. If I \_\_\_ the car myself I \_\_\_ you use it.

- A) needed / would let
- B) don't need / would let
- C) didn't need / wouldn't let
- D) didn't need / would let
- E) doesn't need / would let

9. If I \_\_\_ you I \_\_\_ never her.

- A) am / shall forgive
- B) was / don't forgive
- C) were / would forgive
- D) had been / forgave
- E) shall be / would have forgiven

10. Many people would be out of work if that factory \_\_\_ down.

- A) had been closed
- B) were closed
- C) was closing
- D) is closed
- E) will be closed

11. The boy \_\_\_ at home an hour before, if he \_\_\_ his school at one o'clock last Monday.

- A) would be / had left
- B) was / would leave
- C) had been / had left
- D) has been / left
- E) would have been / had left

12. If you \_\_\_ him yesterday he \_\_\_ you everything.

- A) asked / told
- B) has asked / will tell
- C) asked / would tell
- D) had asked / would have told
- E) would ask / would have told

13. If you \_\_\_ to me yesterday, we \_\_\_ this article.

- A) came / shall translate
- B) would come / should translate
- C) had come / should have translated
- D) come / having translated
- E) were coming / should be translating

14. She \_\_\_ if she \_\_\_ that she was ill.

- A) won't go out / knows
- B) didn't go out / knew
- C) hasn't gone out / has known
- D) wouldn't have gone out / had known
- E) doesn't go out / knows

15. "I \_\_\_ my work if you \_\_\_ me then. Thank you."

- A) shan't finish / don't help.
- B) haven't finished / don't help.
- C) shouldn't have finished / hadn't helped.
- D) don't finish / won't help.
- E) didn't finish / helped.

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

Упражнение 1. Выберите модальный глагол, исходя из его значения и контекста. Переведите предложения.

Когда кажется, что подходят оба глагола, выбирайте более типичную ситуацию.

1. You (must, can) go to bed now.
2. She (may, should) read this book.
3. I (must, may) go home.
4. He (can, may) speak English.
5. The students (must, may) use a calculator at the Maths lessons.
6. My mother (can, should) cook many delicious dishes.
7. My father (must, can) drive a car.
8. Jack (can, must) play the guitar very well.
9. You (should, must) ask his advice.
10. Kate (may, can) remember a lot of words.

Упражнение 2. Сделайте данные предложения, в которых есть модальные глаголы, отрицательными.

1. You must read in bed.
2. You can cross the road when the lights are red.
3. You should open the window. It is cold outside.
4. It is already late. She must go outside.
5. He should dress so formal if he goes to a picnic.
6. You must keep books at home so long.
7. You can park here.
8. Students may shout at the lessons.
9. Teachers may be late for school.
10. Parents must obey their children. (**obey** — слушаться)

Упражнение 3. Сделайте данные предложения вопросительными.

1. She can play chess.
2. He can play hockey.
3. They may go to the cinema.
4. I may open the window.
5. Children and adults must clean their teeth twice a day. (How often...?)
6. Children must go to school. (Where...?)
7. English learners must learn English words every day. (What...?)
8. You should keep your room tidy. (What...?) (**keep tidy** — держать в порядке)
9. Children should listen to their parent's advice.
10. They should be polite.

Упражнение 4. Составьте вопросы из слов и дайте на них краткий или полный ответ.

1. your brother/ play/ table tennis/ can? – Yes, he...
2. your cousin/ can/ ride a horse? – No, he...
3. may/ go to/ I / the cinema/ – Yes, you...
4. late/ may/ come home/ she – No, she...
5. learn this poem/ must/ she/ by heart? – Yes, she...
6. books/ how many/ they/ must/read? – Only two.
7. wear/ smart clothes/ for the party/ should/ they? – Yes,...
8. salt/ how much/ should/ put in the dish/ I ? – Just a little.
9. the student/ mobile/ phones/ use/ can/ at the exams? – No, they...
10. children/ come to school / in time/ must? – Yes, they...

Упражнение 5. Найдите ошибки.

1. You don't can go to the party.
2. He musts take his dog for a walk.
3. I can to help you.
4. He not must be late.
5. Can his brother speaks French?
6. Paul must to go there.
7. You don't must smoke here.

Упражнение 6. Выберите правильный вариант CAN'T или COULDN'T.

Модальный глагол CAN — единственный глагол, который имеет в форму прошедшего времени — COULD.

1. When my sister was a little girl, she (can't / couldn't) read.
2. You (can/ could) see this picture in the Tretyakov Gallery.
3. Yesterday I lost my keys and (can't / couldn't) get into my flat.
4. I (can't/ couldn't) go out because I have a lot of work.
5. He (can't /couldn't) speak English when he was 10.

Остальные модальные глаголы по временам не изменяются. **Однако каждый модальный глагол имеет эквивалент, которые изменяются по временам.** Читайте Модальные глаголы CAN и MUST. Их эквиваленты BE ABLE TO и HAVE TO (теория и практика)

\* \* \*

Идем дальше и продолжаем изучать **модальные глаголы в английском языке.** Вот несколько важных моментов, которые надо запомнить!

Запомните, что CAN'T и MUSTN'T часто переводятся НЕЛЬЗЯ.

Запомните, что

CAN'T — НЕЛЬЗЯ (общее правило, запрет)

## MUSTN'T — НЕЛЬЗЯ (личное решение говорящего)

Упражнение 7. Скажите, что НЕЛЬЗЯ делать. Используйте глаголы CAN'T и MUSTN'T.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell anybody about it. It is a secret.
2. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ drink cold milk.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ cross the street here.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ speak so loudly. It is very late.
5. Little children \_\_\_\_\_ leave home alone.

Упражнение 8. Переведите предложения с выражением НЕЛЬЗЯ. Используйте глаголы CAN'T (общее правило, запрет) и MUSTN'T (решение говорящего).

1. Ему нельзя пить холодное молоко. Он болеет. (be ill.)
2. Ей нельзя есть апельсины.
3. Нам нельзя здесь бегать.
4. В библиотеке нельзя громко разговаривать. (at the library.)
5. Здесь нельзя курить.

Упражнение 9. Дайте совет учителям и студентам, используя **should (shouldn't)**, исходя из контекста.

Запомните! **Should** — это совет, который не является обязательным.

Teachers / Students

explain the rules very well, get bad marks, give instructions, give bad marks, give nicknames, answer questions

Упражнение 10. Переведите предложения с формами модальных глаголов на английский язык.

1. Он должен ... \_\_\_\_\_ learn new English words.
2. Она умеет ... \_\_\_\_\_ play the guitar.
3. Людям следует ... \_\_\_\_\_ be careful when crossing the street.
4. Водителям не следует... \_\_\_\_\_ drive fast.
5. Ей разрешают ... \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema today?
6. Мне нельзя ... \_\_\_\_\_ come home late.
7. Я не умею ... \_\_\_\_\_ speak English well.
8. Детям нельзя ... \_\_\_\_\_ run here.
9. Им не разрешают ... \_\_\_\_\_ play computer games.
10. Тебе следует ... \_\_\_\_\_ try again.

Упражнение 11. Переведите предложения с модальными глаголами.

1. Я не умею играть на гитаре.
2. Он не умеет играть в настольный теннис.
3. Ты умеешь кататься на велосипеде?
4. Твоя сестра умеет водить машину?
5. Ты можешь дать мне свою ручку?
6. Очень жарко. Ты можешь открыть окно?
7. Можно мне пойти в кино?
8. Можно мне воспользоваться калькулятором?
9. Ты должен учить английские слова каждый день.
10. Тебе следует читать книги на английском языке.
11. Взрослым не следует кричать на детей.
12. Ты не должен (нельзя) пользоваться мобильным телефоном на экзамене.

## ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. The age of information technology
2. Books or computers?!

3. Mobile phones
4. Popular social Networks
5. **On-line education, distant learning**

### ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. The invention of the phone
2. Education in the Middle Ages
3. How telecommunication change the definition of work
4. How to negotiate effectively
5. Mass Media in England

### ТЕМАТИКА КРУГЛЫХ СТОЛОВ, ДИСКУССИЙ

1. Telecommunications
2. Internet. Pros and cons
3. Using of mobile phones. Pros and cons
4. Mass Media

### ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. Motivation: Reward system and the role of compensation
2. Personnel selection and choice
3. Telecommunications
4. The face of every city is different. Washington D.C.
5. Urbanization and Urban Issues

## Тема 8. Travelling. A visit to Moscow

### Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. Where and when did you travel last?
2. What season do you think is the best for travelling?
3. What are the most popular places for travelling?
4. What are the most popular world-famous attractions?
5. What country you would like to visit? Why?
6. Have you ever been abroad?
7. Where have you been?
8. Are you planning on going anywhere for your next vacation?
  1. If so, where?
  2. How long will you stay?
9. Describe the most interesting person you met on one of your travels.
10. What was your best trip?
11. What was your worst trip?
12. Have you ever hitchhiked? If so, how many times?
13. Did your class in high school go on a trip together?
  1. If so, where did you go?
  2. How long did you stay?
  3. How did you get there?

14. Do you prefer summer vacations or winter vacations?
15. Do you prefer hot countries or cool countries when you go on holiday?
16. Do you prefer to travel alone or in a group? Why?
17. Do you prefer to travel by train, bus, plane or ship?
18. Do you prefer traveling by car or by plane?
19. Have you ever been in a difficult situation while traveling?
20. Have you ever been on an airplane?
  1. How many times?
  2. What airlines have you flown with?
  3. Have you ever gotten lost while traveling? If so, tell about it.

**Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. How do you spend your time when you are on holiday and the weather is bad?
2. If you traveled to South America, what countries would like to visit?
3. If you were going on a camping trip for a week, what 10 things would you bring? Explain why.
4. What are some things that you always take with you on a trip?
5. What countries would you like to visit? Why?
6. What are some countries that you would never visit? Why would you not visit them?
7. What do you need before you can travel to another country?
8. What is the most interesting city to visit in your country?
9. What is the most interesting souvenir that you have ever bought on one of your holidays?
10. What was the most interesting place you have ever visited?
11. What's the most beautiful place you've ever been to?
12. Would you prefer to stay at a hotel/motel or camp while on vacation?
13. Would you rather go to a place where there are a lot of people or to a place where there are few people?
14. Do you think the type of vacation one takes reflects one's social status?
15. Do you prefer active or relaxing holidays? Why?
16. Which is better, package tour or a tour you organize and book yourself?
17. Is there any difference between young tourists and adult tourists?
18. Why do people travel?
19. Would you like to go back to the same place?
20. Would you like to take a cruise? Where to? With who?
21. What is the best kind of holiday for different ages of people? Children? Teenagers? Adults? Elderly people?
22. Do you think it is a good idea to travel with friends, or alone? How about with your family?
23. If you had \$100,000, where would you go on holiday?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

**Test 1. Choose the correct versions.**

1. ... strange began to happen.
  - a. Anything
  - b. Something
  - c. Nothing

2. I believed ... the most reliable person.
  - a. her to be
  - b. her be
  - c. in her to be
3. Mary hated her boyfriend ... .
  - a. laugh at
  - b. to be laughed at
  - c. laughed at
4. I'd like ... with us for another week.
  - a. you to say
  - b. that you will say
  - c. you say
5. I tried to get her on the phone but she ... .
  - a. already left
  - b. already had left
  - c. had already left
6. Please be quite! Don't say ... !
  - a. nothing
  - b. anything
  - c. something
7. He ... his wallet on the train.
  - a. lost
  - b. had lost
  - c. has lost
8. The boy ... his hand because he knew the right answer to the question.
  - a. rose
  - b. raised
  - c. has risen
9. No one of my classmates has ... London.
  - a. been to
  - b. been in
  - c. gone to
10. Since I ... university, I've been interested in sociology.
  - a. have been met
  - b. was at
  - c. has gone to
11. After leaving school, James ... it very difficult to get a good job.
  - a. has found
  - b. found
  - c. had found
12. When ... her new fur coat?
  - a. did she buy
  - b. has she bought
  - c. did she bought
13. When we finally got to the airport, the plane ... yet.
  - a. hadn't landed
  - b. didn't land
  - c. wasn't landin
14. Christina said that ... week had been the longest one in his life.
  - a. that night
  - b. tonight
  - c. last night

15. My neighbour said that her nephew had been killed in a skiing accident a few days ....
  - a. ago
  - b. before
  - c. before long
16. Charles said that he hadn't seen the office manager ....
  - a. last night
  - b. the night before
  - c. yesterday in the evening
17. I ... give up algebra because it got difficult for me.
  - a. was able to
  - b. was allowed
  - c. had to
18. Nobody ... Charlie Chaplin completely.
  - a. knew
  - b. has known
  - c. was know
19. When ... from his business trip?
  - a. has he returned
  - b. did he return
  - c. was he returning
20. How long ago ...?
  - a. did they marry
  - b. have they married
  - c. they married
21. Letters ... sent to all our clients every week.
  - a. are
  - b. have been
  - c. are been
22. Nothing can ... done about this.
  - a. be
  - b. be being
  - c. have been
23. Ann ... taken to hospital only tomorrow.
  - a. will be
  - b. is
  - c. is being
24. When she was young, she ... people. Nobody liked it.
  - a. had always criticized
  - b. was always criticizing
  - c. always criticizing
25. Everybody ... the party when the police arrived.
  - a. were leaving
  - b. was leaving
  - c. had left

## Test 2. Choose the correct versions.

1. It (to be) cold yesterday.

A is  
B were  
C was

2. She (to go) to school last week.

- A doesn't go
- B didn't go
- C didn't went

3. Tell ... about London.

- A I
- B me
- C my

4. Is Jane at home? Can I speak to ... ?

- A him
- B she
- C her

5. We feel so lonely, stay with ...

- A our
- B we
- C us

6. the roof / the house

- A the house's roof
- B the roof of the house
- C the house roof

7. The Smiths / the car

- A the Smiths' car
- B the Smiths's car
- C the car of the Smiths

8. I (to see) her two years ago.

- A saw
- B see
- C seen

9. I have ... relatives in this country. I am alone.

- A no
- B any
- C some

10. Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he ... tennis yesterday.

- A doesn't play
- B didn't play
- C wasn't play

11. They live in a four-room apartment, but last year they ... in a small house in the country.

- A live
- B was live
- C lived

12. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa.

- A into/ on
- B in/ under
- C out/ in

13. ... birthday is it today?

- It's Janet's birthday today. She is 19.

- A Which
- B Whom
- C Whose

14. ... is Pam's sister? – She's a secretary at our college.

- A What
- B Who

C Where

15. He plays football well.

A Who play football well?

B Who plays football well?

C Who is play football well?

16. ... I come in?

A may

B can

C must

17. My husband ... drive a car very well.

A may

B can

C must

18. A means of payment.

A money

B credit

C change

19. Hello. This is Julia. Can I ... to Mag, please?

A talk

B speak

C say

20. I am putting the exercise-book on the table.

A Я положил тетрадь на стол

B Я кладу тетрадь на стол

21. Мы переписываем текст сейчас.

A We copying out the text now

B We are copying out the text now

C We are copy out the text now

22. Какого цвета этот карандаш?

A What is the colour this pencil?

B What the colour is this pencil?

C What colour is this pencil?

23. Kate is a teacher.

A What is she?

B What she is?

C Who is she?

24. Where are our brief-cases?

A Это наши портфели?

B Где наши портфели?

C Какие наши портфели?

25. What \_\_\_\_ you read every morning?

A do

B are

C is

26. Do you live in Moscow or in Leningrad?

A I am live in Moscow.

B I live in Moscow.

C I living in Moscow.

27. Они часто читают английские книги.

A They often read English books.

B They usually read English books.

C They always read English books.

28. Mathematics ...too difficult for me.

- A is
- B are
- C ---

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

- A am; is
- B is; are
- C are; is

30. What statement is right?

My name is Ann. I am an economist. I work at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I go to the office every day. My office has business relations with a lot of foreign firms in Europe, America, Asia and Africa. As a rule, our business partners do not speak Russian but the people at my office know different languages.

Nowadays it is very important to know English. Many people in the world speak and write English. It is an official language of Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and some other countries.

English is very popular in international business. Many businessmen speak and write English. For example, I speak English. I often take part in talks and it helps me to speak language fluently. I also read foreign newspapers and magazines and listen to radio programmes in this language.

- A. English is an official language of Great Britain, the United States of America.
- B. English is an official language of German, the United States of America.
- C. English is an official language of Great Britain, Italy.

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

##### **Ex.1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.**

1. My book (to lie) on the table. 2. They (to work). 3. The doctor and her patient (to talk). 4. We (to cook) dinner. My mother (to make) a salad. 5. A young man (to drive) a car. He (to listen) music. 6. My grandfather (to read) a book. 7. The pen (to lie) on the floor. 8. You (to have) a break? 9. She still (to sing). 10. My book (to lie) on the table. 11. They (to work). 12. The doctor and her patient (to talk). 13. We (to cook) dinner. My mother (to make) a salad. 14. A young man (to drive) a car. He (to listen) music. 15. My grandfather (to read) a book. 16. The pen (to lie) on the floor. 17. You (to have) a break? 18. She still (to sing) 19. The boys (to run) about in the garden 20. I (to do) my homework.

##### **Ex.2.. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.**

1. Мы пишем. 2. Они не читают. 3. Она не работаем. 4. Вы смотрите? 5. Он не читает. 6. Они не играют на пианино. 7. Я не пеку торт. 8. Она не поет. 9. Ее сестра не спит. 10. Бабушка не пьет чай? 11. Твои друзья пьют кофе? 12. Она работает за столом. 13. Я пишу письмо. 14. Я делаю упражнение. 15. Мальчики не плавают в бассейне. 16. Они играют в футбол? 17. Моя сестра моет пол. 18. Моя подруга помогает своему ребенку. 19. Ты помогаешь папе 20. Ученики читают интересную историю.

##### **Ex.3. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя данные слова и выражения.**

a) *it takes*

1. Товарищ Петров живет за городом. Ему нужно два часа, чтобы добраться до министерства. 2. Сколько времени у вас пошло на то, чтобы сделать доклад? — (Мне потребовалось) два часа. 3. Сколько времени ему потребовалось, чтобы ответить на все эти письма? — Ему потребовался только час. 4. Сколько времени у вас ушло, чтобы закончить эту работу? — Десять дней.

b) *good, well, bad, badly*

1. Мой товарищ хорошо знает два иностранных языка. 2. У вас очень хорошие дети. 3. Я не могу хорошо перевести этот текст, потому что я не знаю многих слов. 4. Вчера вы плохо читали этот урок. 5. Вчера была плохая погода. 6. Сегодня моя дочь чувствует себя плохо. 7. Я не могу прийти к вам, потому что плохо себя чувствую.

c) *very, very much*

1. Вы очень хорошо играете на рояле. 2. Этот фильм очень интересный, и мне он очень понравился. 3. Я очень хочу повидать нашего учителя. 4. Сегодня очень хорошая погода. 5. Товарищ Смирнов не может разговаривать с вами, он очень плохо чувствует себя.

d) *to leave, to forget*

1. Вы не должны забывать грамматические правила. 2. Я забыл свою тетрадь в классе. 3. Не забывайте старых друзей. 4. Не забудь учебник дома. 5. Не забудьте взять книги. 6. Мне кажется (я думаю), я забыл свою ручку здесь. Вы ее не видели? 7. Вы забыли зайти к нему вчера или у вас не было времени? 8. Кто забыл здесь этот журнал? 9. Извините, я забыл перевести этот текст. 10. Где вы оставили свой портфель? — Я не помню.

e) *to be afraid*

1. Почему ребенок боится врача? 2. Он боится выходить из дому вечером. 3. Он боится и слово сказать. 4. Боюсь, что он забыл сказать вам об этом. 5. Боюсь, что вы меня не помните. 6. Вы можете позвонить ему сейчас? — К сожалению, (боюсь, что) нет. Я должен сейчас уходить.

f) *certainly*

1. Он, безусловно, знает этот предмет очень хорошо. 2. Вам, безусловно, надо пойти к врачу. 3. Не могли бы вы показать мне несколько журналов? — Пожалуйста (разумеется). 4. Вы можете помочь мне? — Конечно.

#### **Ex.4. Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо.**

1. I'm hurrying ... the Institute. My friend's going to give a talk ... English History and I want to listen ... him.  
2. "What's the matter ... you?" "I feel I've got a temperature and I can't even talk ... you. I must see my doctor."  
3. "How do I get ... your brother's?" "I think you can get there ... bus. Hurry .... I'm afraid you are late already."  
4. Why do you always forget to put all these books back ... their places after you have used them? 5. I wanted to talk ... him ... the lecture when I saw him ... the trolley-bus stop, but I forgot. 6. He always makes notes ... all the lectures. If you want to use his notes, talk ... him ... it. 7. What is he afraid ...? 8. I had an interesting talk ... them. I was sorry you were not there. 9. "Shall we meet ... my place?" "... what time?"

#### **Ex.5. Выберите нужное слово из данных в скобках, поставьте его в соответствующей форме, определив его место в предложении.**

1. You read this lesson (bad, badly). 2. I don't think I play the piano (well, good). 3. Petrov gave a talk yesterday (well, good). 4. My son feels today (bad, badly). 5. Do you feel today (well, good)? 6. Why is the child playing here when he is (sick, ill)? He mustn't go out. I'm going to (talk to, speak to, tell) his mother about it. 7. There are only (a few, several) easy books by English writers in this library, and they are all out now. I've taken (a few, several) English books from here, but they are all too difficult for me. 8. Please tell us (a few, several, some) things about your last holiday. 9. I didn't like all his lectures, I only liked (several, some) of them. 10. I don't remember where I (to leave, to forget) my notes. 11. There are several very (tall, high) trees near our house. 12. He was a (tall, high) boy of fifteen. 13. There are a lot of (tall, high) houses in this street. I think a lot of (people, peoples) live in them. 14. He was a (low, short) man of about forty. 15. There were several chairs and a (low, short) sofa in the room.

#### **Ex.5. Переведите на английский язык следующий текст и перескажите его.**

Когда Петров заболел и пропустил пять лекций, его друзья Смирнов и Никитин пошли навестить его. На метро они доехали до его дома за 20 минут и провели у него несколько часов. Они вместе приготовили уроки, поговорили по-английски и обсудили новые тексты из учебника. Они хотели уйти в пять часов, но Петров попросил их остаться. «Не уходите так рано. Сегодня очень интересный фильм по телевизору. Мы можем посмотреть фильм или (мы можем) сыграть партию в шахматы». У Петрова хороший телевизор. Его друзьям фильм очень понравился, но они ушли от него только в восемь часов вечера. Когда Петров почувствовал себя хорошо, он снова стал посещать занятия, ему не пришлось просить своих преподавателей о помощи.

**Read and translate the text**

### Text «Outings and Sightseeing in Moscow»

**Before reading the text, make sure that you know the words:** *outings, amusement parks, estate museums, get acquainted with, performance, exhibition, be sure to know, be worth visiting, artifacts, sculpture, historic pieces.*

**Try to remember the adjectives:** *world-famous, the most visited, various, brilliant, valuable, commercial*

**Remember the phrase:** *There is no need to rack one's brains — Не стои́т ломать голову ...*

There is no need to rack one's brains about *outings* in Moscow as it has a lot of world-famous *theatres and galleries, amusement parks and estate museums.*

Let us start getting acquainted with the Moscow city with its theatres. The most famous of them, **the Bolshoi and Maly Theatre**, are just in the centre, in **Teatralnaya Square**. One more popular theatre, **Moscow Art Theatre (the MkhAT)**, is just round the corner. Altogether in Moscow there are about ninety theatres, where you can find *performances* to every taste from classical to modern ones. Also in Moscow there are more than seventy museums and a lot of *exhibitions* of all kinds.

As for the galleries, any foreigner *is sure to know* the most popular gallery in Moscow. It is **the Tretyakov Gallery**, which is the center of Russian cultural life. It houses various *exhibitions* and it is the most visited gallery in the city. Also **the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts** and **the Shilov Gallery** are definitely *worth visiting* because there you will enjoy not only paintings by brilliant artists but also a collections of different *artifacts, sculpture* and other *valuable historic pieces.*

Tastes differ, you know. But in summer Moscow's shady *amusement parks* are waiting for everybody. The most popular of them are **Gorky Park, Sokolniki Park and Ismailovsky Park**, to say nothing of the great *estate museums* such as **Tsaritsino, Kolomenskoye or Kuskovo**. They may not be at the top of the list of Moscow entertainment, but promise great enjoyment for a person of any age and background.

All in all, the Moscow's places of public entertainment are so different that you will never be bored. Everybody will find where to go out, the only problem is what to choose: more real or more commercial. To my mind, it just depends on the money you are going to spend.

### ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. Education and culture
2. Exams and Education
3. Educational system in different countries

### ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. American Cinema (Кино и театры Америки)
2. Canada Guide
3. Entertainment outside the home: Pubs and clubs Leisure and sports
4. Holidays and traditions in English-speaking countries
5. Why do we learn English language?

### ТЕМАТИКА КРУГЛЫХ СТОЛОВ, ДИСКУССИЙ

1. Travel to South America
2. The countries I want to visit
3. The most beautiful place I've ever been to
4. The most interesting place I have ever visited
5. Active or relaxing holidays

## Тема 9. Meals. In the lunch hour

### Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. About how many different color foods did you eat for dinner last night?
  - Do you think about color when you are preparing a meal?
2. Are there any foods that you wouldn't eat as a child that you eat now?
3. Are you a good cook?
4. Are you a vegetarian?
5. Are you concerned about your daily calorie intake when choosing something to eat?
6. At what times do you usually eat your meals?
  - Breakfast?
  - Lunch?
  - Dinner?
7. Can you cook well?
8. Did you drink coffee this morning?
9. Did you eat lunch today?
10. Do you always eat dinner with your family?
11. Do you always eat vegetables?
12. Do you cook? If yes, what food do you cook the most often?
13. Do you drink milk every day?
14. Do you drink tea every day?
15. Do you eat beef?
16. Do you eat bread every day?
17. Do you eat breakfast every day?
18. Do you eat fruit every day?
19. Do you eat lunch at school every day?
  - How much does lunch usually cost at school?
  - Do you bring your lunch to school?
20. Do you eat rice every day?
21. Do you ever skip breakfast? If so, how often and why?
22. Do you have a favorite cafe? If so, where is it? Why do you like it?
23. Do you have coffee for breakfast?
24. Do you know someone who struggles with an eating disorder?
25. Do you like Thai food?
  - Chinese food?
  - Spanish food?
  - American food?
  - Mozambican food?
  - French food?
  - Italian food?
26. Do you like Japanese food?
  - What kind of Japanese food do you like?
27. Do you like deep fried food?
28. Do you like food from other countries? If yes, which do you like the most?
29. Do you like peas and carrots? How about spinach?
30. Do you like to cook? Why or why not?
31. Do you like to eat a lot of food every day?
32. Do you like to eat at fast food restaurants?
33. Do you like to eat cakes?
34. Do you like to eat junk food?
35. Do you like to eat some desserts after dinner?

36. Do you like to eat? Why or why not?
37. Do you like to have breakfast each morning? Why or why not?
38. Do you like to try new food and drinks?
39. Do you often eat out?
40. Do you prefer fish or meat?
41. Do you prefer to eat at a restaurant or at home?
42. Do you prefer your own country's food or other kinds of food?
43. Do you read the nutritional information on the foods you buy?
44. Do you take vitamin pills?
45. Do you think a vegetarian diet is better than a diet that includes meat?
46. Do you think fast food, soda and sweets should be sold in school cafeterias?
47. Do you usually want to eat dessert after dinner?
48. Have you ever been on a diet? If so, how long did you stay on it?
49. Have you ever eaten dog meat?
50. How long do you take to eat lunch?
51. How many calories do most people need every day?
52. How many meals do you usually eat every day?
53. How much do you eat when you are sad or happy?
54. How much does it cost to eat dinner at a hotel in your country?
55. How much rice do you eat?
56. How often do you eat at a fast-food restaurant?
57. How often do you eat bread?
58. How often do you eat fresh fruit?
59. How often do you eat in a restaurant? (How often do you eat out?)
  - Where do you usually go?
  - Who do you usually go with?
  - About how much do you spend?
  - Do you ever go to an Indian restaurant?
60. How often do you eat steak?
61. How often do you go drinking? What's your favorite drink?
62. How often do you go shopping for food?
63. If you are living abroad, what is the food that you miss most from home?
64. Is there any food that you really dislike to eat?
65. What are some foods that are considered unhealthy?
66. What are some foods that you know are healthy for your body?
67. What country's food do you like the most?
68. What did you eat for lunch yesterday?
69. What did you eat the last time you ate at a restaurant?
70. What did you have for breakfast this morning?
71. What did you have for supper last night?
72. What do you eat for breakfast every day?
73. What do you eat when you feel sad?
74. What do you like to drink?
75. What do you like to eat for your dinner?
76. What do you think of Thai food? Chinese food? English food?
77. What do you usually eat for lunch?
78. What do you usually like to drink when you go out?
79. What food can you cook the best?
80. What food do you hate? Why do you hate it?
81. What foods do you hate?
82. What foods do you love?

83. What foods have you tasted which you will never forget for the rest of your life?
84. What fruit do you eat the most often?
85. What have you eaten so far today?
86. What is a typical meal from your country?
87. What is one of your favorite foods?
88. What is the cheapest place to eat that you know?
  - About how much is a meal?
  - Where is it?
  - How often do you go there?

**Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. What is the food you like about your country?
2. What is the last meal you cooked for someone else?
3. What is the most expensive meal you have ever eaten?
4. What is the most expensive restaurant that you have ever been to?
  - What did you eat there?
  - When did you go?
  - Who did you go with?
5. What is the most unusual thing you've ever eaten? Did it taste good or bad?
6. What is the strangest thing you have ever eaten?
7. What is your favorite food?
  - Please describe your favorite food.
8. What is your favorite dessert?
9. What is your favorite fast food restaurant?
10. What is your opinion of Chinese food?
  - American food?
  - British food?
  - India food?
  - Greek food?
11. What kind of beverages do you usually drink?
12. What kind of desserts do you like to eat?
13. What kind of food do like to eat when you are angry?
14. What kind of food do you eat between meals?
15. What kind of food do you like the most?
16. What kind of food do you like to eat?
17. What kind of food does your mother make?
18. What kind of food that you think is the least healthy?
19. What kind of food that you think is the healthiest?
20. What kind of food you usually eat?
21. What kind of fruit do you like the best?
22. What kind of restaurants you like?
23. What kind of vegetables do you like?
24. What kinds of food do you usually eat for lunch?
25. What restaurant in this city do you recommend?
  - Why is it a good place?
  - About how much does a meal cost?
26. What special foods do you eat on holidays? (Christmas, New Year's Day, etc.)
27. What time do you usually eat breakfast? How about lunch and supper?
28. What vegetable do you like best?
29. What's the best restaurant you've ever been to?
30. What's the best restaurant you've ever been to? Why did you like it?

31. What's the strangest food you've ever eaten?
32. What's your favorite dessert?
33. What's your favorite drink in the summer?
34. What's your favorite fish?
35. What's your favorite food?
36. What's your favorite fruit?
37. What's your favorite junk food?
38. What's your favorite kind of ethnic food?
39. What's your favorite kind of food?
40. What's your favorite kind of meat?
41. What's your favorite restaurant? Why do you like it?
42. What's your favorite snack?
43. When was the last time you ate at a restaurant?
44. When was the last time you ate dinner with your mother?
45. Where do you usually eat dinner?
  - Breakfast?
  - Lunch?
  - Dinner?
46. Which country's food do you like the most?
47. Which do you eat more often, rice, bread or potatoes?
48. Which fast food restaurants do like?
49. Which fast food restaurants do you eat at the most often?
50. Who do you usually eat dinner with?
51. Why are diets usually short?
52. Why can't people stop eating?
53. Why do you think obesity is becoming such a problem in the United States and throughout the world?
54. What do Chinese people eat for lunch?(Substitute the nationality of your students.)
55. Do you know the nutritional value of the things you eat every day?
56. Do you believe that "we are what we eat?"
57. How many meals a day do you think should be eaten?
58. Do you usually eat at home or eat at a restaurant?
59. Can you name a spice or flavoring that is good for your health?
60. If you were on death row, what would you request for your last meal?
61. Do you pray before each meal?
62. Have you ever eaten something that made you ill?
63. How many calories are in one hamburger?
  - If you don't know, can you make a guess? Is it more or less than an ice-cream cone?
64. Have you ever had pot-luck?
65. Have you ever tasted African food?
66. Does your family have any special recipes that are passed down from generation to generation?
67. What would you bring to a pot-luck lunch?
68. Do you like brunch?
69. How much should you tip the server in a restaurant?
70. What type of restaurants would you not tip in?
71. Have you ever found something disgusting in your food?
72. Have you ever sent food back in a restaurant?
73. Have you ever left a restaurant without paying ("dined and dashed")?
74. Do you like trying new foods?
75. What new foods have you tried this month?
76. What is the strangest food you have ever tried?

77. Do you have any food allergies?
78. Which food from this country does you like the least?
79. What do you think about super-sizing?
80. Should fast food restaurants serve healthier food?
81. Are food portions too big for our health?
82. What food would you like to see in a restaurant in this country?
83. Do you think it is good to count calories when you are eating?
84. Which food is overpriced?
85. What differences do you notice in the preparation of American/British/Australian and Chinese/Japanese/Korean foods?
86. Do the utensils we use to eat affect the kind or way we prepare the foods we eat?
87. Do you think that food defines a culture? If so, how?
88. Do you notice any differences in the way food is served at the table when you travel?
89. Do you enjoy eating intestines? (Substitute in other foods that students are not likely to enjoy.)
90. How does the etiquette of eating together in your country differ from other countries?
91. Are there any foods that bring back special memories for you? What are they?
92. What can you do when a fishbone is caught in your throat?
93. If you were invited to a fancy dinner with the president or a celebrity, what would you do to prepare?
94. Name a spice or flavoring that is good for your health?
95. What to do when you cut your finger preparing food?
96. Have you ever thought food was your only friend?
97. What types of foods do Japanese people eat?
98. What types of foods do Chinese people eat?
99. How often do you have unhealthy food?
100. When you are alone do you always cook a meal?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

**Test 1.**

1. Will you come along with us, ... you?
  - a) will
  - b) won't
  - c) are
  - d) aren't
2. Linda knows five languages, ... she?
  - a) does
  - b) doesn't
  - c) do
  - d) is
3. He can jump for 60 minutes without a break, ... he?
  - a) can
  - b) is
  - c) isn't
  - d) can't
4. We haven't got a chair, ... we?
  - a) have
  - b) haven't
  - c) have not
  - d) are

5. I didn't send a letter, ... I?

- a) didn't
- b) do
- c) am
- d) did

6. We are happy together, ... we?

- a) are
- b) do
- c) does
- d) aren't

7. She isn't nice and amiable, ... she?

- a) Is
- b) does
- c) do
- d) isn't

8. I'm tall and pretty, ... I?

- a) are
- b) am
- c) am not
- d) aren't

9. Let's change the subject, ... we?

- a) should
- b) shall
- c) are
- d) do

10. Nobody answered me, ...they?

- a) did
- b) do
- c) didn't
- d) are

## Test 2.

**Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово**

1. ... could you know that was pregnant?

- a) why
- b) how
- c) when
- d) what

2. ... were you doing last Monday at 6 o'clock?

- a) what
- b) why
- c) when
- d) who

3. ... was my dog in the evening? W... is he so muddy (грязный)?

- a) when/what
- b) where/why

- c) whom/when
- d) who/where

4. ... do you go for a trip? – Twice a year.

- a) how much
- b) how long
- c) how often
- d) how

5. ... mansion is it? – It's mine.

- a) who
- b) whom
- c) how
- d) whose

6. W... of you (ПОДСКАЗКА: кого из вас) should I reprimand (делать выговор)? W... is to blame?

- a) what/whose
- b) which/who
- c) what/whose
- d) when/who

7. For ... are you going to purchase it? – For my little son.

- a) whose
- b) whom
- c) which
- d) what

8. At ... do you aim? – I aim at money and power.

- a) why
- b) which
- c) what
- d) who

9. How ... do you earn? W... is your salary?

- a) many/which
- b) much/what
- c) much/why
- d) many/whose

10. W... doctor do you like most of all? – Dr. Christina or Dr. Juliet?

- a) which
- b) when
- c) why
- d) whom

### Test 3.

1. While they were on holiday their house was broken \_\_\_\_\_ and some valuable paintings were stolen.

- A) down
- B) into
- C) about
- D) away

2. After a bitter discussion they went \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

- A) to
- B) at

- C) off  
D) over
3. No one really believed it when the news came that Titanic had \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) gone away  
B) gone down  
C) gone out  
D) gone by
4. By the way, Bill, how much did that Regency desk go \_\_\_\_\_ in the auction on Saturday?
- A) away  
B) for  
C) in  
D) off
5. A: And another thing I'd like to say is that...
- B: Sorry to \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Green, but you're wanted on the phone.
- It's your wife.
- A) butt in  
B) get through  
C) stop over  
D) go over
6. By the way, Clive \_\_\_\_\_ (paid a short visit) but you were out.
- So I told him to come and see you tomorrow.
- A) fall for  
B) called by  
C) get by  
D) cut down in
7. I was just getting out of the bath when the lights \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) went up  
B) went off  
C) went away  
D) went down
8. Don't eat that cheese - it's \_\_\_\_\_!
- A) gone away  
B) gone out  
C) gone off  
D) gone down
9. He had such a strong accent that it was very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ what he was saying.
- A) make up  
B) make out  
C) make over  
D) make for
10. When the meeting had finished, they went \_\_\_\_\_ the plan once again.
- A) up  
B) on  
C) over  
D) down

11. Lucille is \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult period at work right now.  
 A) going into  
 B) going over  
 C) going out of  
 D) going through.
12. Could you hand \_\_\_\_\_ a minute? I'll be right back.  
 A) on  
 B) in  
 C) up  
 D) on to
13. Now, James, are you quite sure that I'm not putting you \_\_\_\_\_ (putting you to any trouble)?  
 A) after  
 B) by  
 C) out  
 D) over
14. The police are still looking for the three prisoners who \_\_\_\_\_ (escaped from) jail at the weekend.  
 A) broke out of  
 B) set off  
 C) take up  
 D) cross out
15. My boss has \_\_\_\_\_ playing golf three afternoons a week.  
 A) taken over  
 B) taken to  
 C) taken for  
 D) taken out

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

**1. Составьте к данным ответам правильные вопросы, подставив подходящее слово.**

1. How ... is your husband? – He is 42 years old.
2. How ... are your earrings? – \$ 25.99.
3. How ... is Moscow from Kazan? – It's about 800 km.
4. How ... do you go to the swimming-pool? – Twice a week.
5. How ... have you lived in Barcelona? – For 15 years.
6. How ... children do you have? – I have one son and two daughters.
7. How ... was he driving when the police saw him? – 100 km per hour.
8. How ... does it usually take you to get to your office from here? – Half an hour or so.
9. How ... wine is there in the bottle? – It's almost empty.
10. How ... is the blue whale? – It's about 150 tons.

**2. Выберите из скобок подходящее слово. Переведите предложения.**

1. How ... (many/much) cigarettes do you smoke a day?
2. How ... (many/much) money do you have today?
3. How ... (far/long) will it take us to go to the beach?
4. How ... (far/long) is Los Angeles from here?
5. How ... (far/long) have they been married?
6. How ... (fast/old) are the pyramids in Egypt?
7. How ... (often/big) do you go to the theatre?
8. How ... (tall/wide) is the river Volga?

**3. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам, начиная с How.**

1. The movie is 3 hours long.

2. We play tennis on Tuesdays and Fridays.
3. My new car costs a fortune!
4. There are six boys in our class.
5. Her kitchen is 8 square metres.
6. That box is 10 kg.
7. The concert will begin in a few minutes.
8. I need some milk for the cake.
9. They went to Scotland by train.
10. I have known Jill for five years.

**4. Подберите к каждому вопросительному слову подходящий ответ.**

- |               |                                |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. What?      | a. Last summer                 |
| 2. Why?       | b. George                      |
| 3. When?      | c. He is 18.                   |
| 4. Where?     | d. \$ 16.99                    |
| 5. Which?     | e. Because I don't have a car. |
| 6. How?       | f. Once a month.               |
| 7. How much?  | g. In Sochi.                   |
| 8. How old?   | h. The green one.              |
| 9. How often? | i. A cup of coffee.            |
| 10. Who?      | j. By train.                   |

**5. Составьте вопросительные предложения, расставив слова по порядку. Переведите вопросы.**

1. does – for dinner – Emma – have – what – usually ?
2. this – how much – is – sweater ?
3. they – start work – do – what time ?
4. how – go – does – to the Institute – Sally ?
5. languages – you – do – how many – foreign – speak ?
6. is – why – so – your sister – nervous ?
7. where – live – do – your parents ?
8. favourite – your – is – who – writer ?
9. old – are – how – your pupils ?
10. sandwich – which – you – like – would ?

**6. Поставьте вопросительные слова.**

1. \_\_\_ kind of bike have you got?
2. \_\_\_ river is longer: the Volga or the Mississippi?
3. \_\_\_ did you get here: by metro or by bus?
4. \_\_\_ is your little son crying?
5. \_\_\_ was the weather like yesterday?
6. \_\_\_ did you find my bag? – Under the bed.
7. \_\_\_ is your girlfriend speaking to?
8. \_\_\_ are your jeans? – They are very expensive.
9. \_\_\_ tall is that sportsman? – Over 190 cm.
10. \_\_\_ time do you finish school?

**7. Какое вопросительное слово необходимо для составления вопроса к выделенным словам?**

Например: He phoned Michael. (Он позвонил Майклу.) – Whom? (Кому?)

1. Kevin likes Italian food so much.
2. We can go to the beach on Friday.
3. They went to New-York by car.
4. My flat is on the fifth floor.
5. The tickets cost 40 euros.
6. I am so sad because my dog is ill.
7. She danced with Tim at the party.
8. Both actors are talented but I prefer Vin Diesel.

9. My dad's hobby is fishing.
10. We stayed in Greece for two weeks.

## ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. Tasty food
2. Fast food
3. Healthy food
4. Healthy style of living

## ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. World cuisine
2. Russian cuisine
3. American cuisine
4. British cuisine
5. Unusual cuisine

### Тема 10. Bookkeepers, accountants and controllers

#### Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения

1. Is the work of accountant important or not?
2. What work does the accountant?
3. What is accountancy or accounting?
4. How we call officially licensed accountants?
5. What is auditing?
6. What is the essence of the double-entry book-keeping system?
7. Who invented the basic concepts of modern accounting?
8. What does the process of accounting imply?
9. What does the assets mean?
10. What are the liabilities of a business?

#### Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:

1. What is the equity?
2. What is a balance sheet?
3. What is the income of a business?
4. What are the expenses of a business?
5. What is the income statement?
6. What is a debit?
7. What is a credit?

#### Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

#### Test . Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную.

1. He says, "You are right."  
a) he says that I am right  
b) he says which I right  
c) he says I was right  
d) he said I are right

2. She says to him, "I have a right to know."  
 a) she tells him that she would have a right to know  
 b) she tell him she have a right to know  
 c) she says him she has a right to know  
 d) she tells him that she has a right to know
3. We said to them, "We have no money."  
 a) we told them that we have no money  
 b) we told them that we had no money  
 c) we told them we have no money  
 d) we told to them that we had no money
4. He said, "I have changed my opinion."  
 a) he said that he had changed his opinion  
 b) he said that he have changed his opinion  
 c) he said that he would have changed his opinion  
 d) he said that he changed his opinion
5. He said, "I will bring you a book tomorrow".  
 a) he said that he would bring me a book the next day  
 b) he said that he will bring me a book the next day  
 c) he said that he brings me a book tomorrow  
 d) he said that he would bring me a book tomorrow
6. They said, "We were in the USA the day before yesterday".  
 a) they said that they had been in the USA two days after  
 b) they said that they had been in the USA the days before yesterday  
 c) they said that they have been in the USA two days before  
 d) they said that they had been in the USA two days before
7. He asked her, "Do you speak English?"  
 a) he asked her if she have spoke English  
 b) he asked her if she speaks English  
 c) he asked her if she had spoke English  
 d) he asked her if she spoke English
8. I asked them, "Have you been to Africa?"  
 a) I asked them whether they had been to Africa  
 b) I asked them whether they have been to Africa  
 c) I asked them whether they were to Africa  
 d) I asked them whether they would be to Africa
9. He asked us, "What are your names?"  
 a) he asked us our names what were  
 b) he asked our what names are  
 c) he asked us what our names are  
 d) he asked us what our names were
10. She said to me, "Don't talk to me".  
 a) she told me not to talk to her  
 b) she told me to not talk to her  
 c) she told me not to talk to me  
 d) she told me do not to talk to her

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

**Упражнения по теме «Прямая и косвенная речь, согласование времен»**

### **Ex.1. Раскройте скобки, выбирая нужную форму глагола.**

1. She realized that nobody (will come/would come).
2. We understood that she (sees/saw) nothing.
3. He said he (will arrive/would arrive) in some days.
4. My mother was sure I already (have come/had come).
5. I didn't know they (are/were) in the room.
6. We supposed the rain (will stop/would stop) in some hours.
7. He said he never (has been/had been) to London.
8. We wanted to know who (is singing/was singing) in the next room.
9. I always thought he (is/was) a brave man.
10. When I saw him, he (is working/was working).
11. We know she always (comes/came) in time.
12. They thought he (will have finished/would have finished) his work by the evening.
13. She said she (has/had) a terrible headache.
14. We supposed they (will send/would send) us the documents.
15. He said he (has not seen/had not seen) us for ages.

### **Ex.2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени.**

1. Her brother said he never (to see) that film before.
2. He came home and listened: his son (to play) the piano.
3. They didn't worry too much because they (to lock) the door.
4. I asked her when she (to give) me that book to read.
5. We wanted to know if they (to enjoy) the meal.
6. She supposed she (to like) the hotel.
7. I am afraid they (not to come) yet.
8. He wanted to know if the station (to be) far away.
9. Eric doesn't know who (to phone) him at five o'clock.
10. He admitted he (not to be) here for weeks.
11. She was sorry she (to arrive) so late.
12. Jean promised she never (to speak) to me again.
13. Andy said he just (to buy) a new car.
14. My mother decided that she never (to drink) coffee late at night.
15. I hear you already (to find) a new job.
16. We were sure our children (to sleep).
17. I didn't think they still (to discuss) that problem.
18. It is remarkable that you (to come) at last.
19. My doctor thinks I (to be) allergic to pineapples.
20. Sophia knew her aunt (to be) glad to visit her in two days.

### **Ex.3. Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.**

1. Ann asked me: "Have you been shopping here all morning?"
2. She said to me: "I am married and I've got one daughter".
3. The woman told me: "I'm talking my niece to see the city".
4. They said to me: "How long have you been a hairdresser?"
5. He asked the man: "Could I possibly borrow your magazine?"
6. She asked him: "Do you have any friends in Moscow?"
7. Ann said to her friend: "I am meeting my cousin but the train is late".
8. I told him: "You are much more open-minded than other people".
9. Nick asked Tom: "How long have you been married?"

10. I asked Liz: "Do you mind very much if I open the window?"
11. Jane said: "I hear someone playing the guitar in the flat above".
12. She asked me: "Who cooks and cleans for you?"
13. I asked them: "Are you going to see anything interesting?"
14. They said to me: "We have just moved into a new flat".
15. Nick's father asked him: "Bring me a cup of coffee, please"

**Ex.4. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

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

Practitioners of accountancy are known as accountants. Officially licensed accountants are recognized by titles such as Chartered Accountant (UK) or Certified Public Accountant (US). Accountancy attempts to create accurate financial reports that are useful to managers, regulators, and other stakeholders such as shareholders, creditors, or owners. The day-to-day record-keeping involved in this process is known as bookkeeping.

At the heart of modern financial accounting is the double-entry book-keeping system. This system involves making at least two entries for every transaction: a debit in one account, and a corresponding credit in another account. The sum of all debits should always equal the sum of all credits. This provides an easy way to check for errors. This system was first used in medieval Europe, although some believe that the system dates back to Ancient Greece.

According to critics of standard accounting practices, it has changed little since. Accounting reform measures of some kind have been taken in each generation to attempt to keep book-keeping relevant to capital assets or production capacity. However, these have not changed the basic principles, which are supposed to be independent of economics as such.

## **ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ**

1. My future profession
2. Accounting
3. Bookkeeping
4. Accountants and controllers

### **Тема 11: Glimpses of history of money**

#### **Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения**

1. How much money have you got in your wallet?
2. Are you mostly a saver or a spender?
3. Do you ever give money to charities?
4. Do you ever gamble?
5. Have you ever found any money?
6. Have you ever had any money stolen from you?
7. What are the symbols of wealth for you?
8. Would you rather be rich and ugly or poor and good-looking?
9. Would you rather be twice as rich as you are now or a billionaire?
10. What would you do with \$1,000,000?

11. What are the advantages of being rich?
12. What are the disadvantages of being rich?
13. Can money buy love?
14. Is it possible to be happy in spite of being poor?
15. Are poor people usually more generous than rich ones?
16. Should global wealth be re-distributed?
17. Does money make the world go round?
18. How would society work without money?

**Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. What do you spend most of your money on?
2. Do you have more than one bank account? Are you good at saving money?
3. Are you good at saving money?
4. What are you saving your money for?
5. Have you ever given money to a beggar?
6. Do your parents give you an allowance?
7. Do you have a credit card?
8. Do you ever give money to charity?
9. Who takes care of the money in your house?
10. Have you ever been in debt?
11. How important is money to you? If you had little money, could you be happy?
12. Is it better to pay cash or by credit card?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

**Test 1. Употребление Complex Object**

1. Jim said the switch was dangerous and warned me ..... touch it.
  - A) do not
  - B) not
  - C) not to
  - D) no
2. She said the letter was personal and didn't let me ..... it.
  - A) reading
  - B) read
  - C) to read
  - D) read to
3. She didn't want ..... to go.
  - A) they
  - B) I
  - C) his
  - D) me
4. I know him ..... a good student.
  - A) is
  - B) has been
  - C) to be
  - D) was
5. Carol's parents always encouraged her ..... hard at school.
  - A) to study
  - B) studied
  - C) studying
  - D) studies

6. When did you ..... him to check the timetable?

- A) asked
- B) to ask
- C) ask
- D) ask to

7. He saw two girls ..... on the stage.

- A) to dance
- B) dancing
- C) dances
- D) are dancing

8. She made her brother ..... into the water.

- A) to jump
- B) jump
- C) jumps
- D) jump to

9. She didn't want her child ..... to hospital.

- A) to take
- B) take
- C) to taken
- D) to be taken

10. Who ..... you to drive?

- A) taught
- B) teach
- C) does teaches
- D) to teach

### Test 2. Степени сравнения прилагательных

1. It was \_\_\_ music I have ever heard.

- A) more beautiful
- B) less beautiful
- C) the most beautiful
- D) beautiful
- E) most beautiful

2. I have \_\_\_ time than he does.

- A) bigger
- B) larger
- C) most
- D) less
- E) least

3. 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

4. Please, tell me something \_\_\_ than this old joke.

- A) interesting
- B) less interesting
- C) more interesting
- D) the most interesting
- E) the least interesting

5. It is much \_\_\_ to speak English than to understand.

- A) -
- B) the most difficult
- C) more difficult
- D) difficult
- E) most difficult

6. He is \_\_\_ among his classmates.

- A) old
- B) taller
- C) the youngest
- D) short
- E) higher

7. I make \_\_\_ mistakes now than last year.

- A) few
- B) fewer
- C) -
- D) the fewest
- E) fewest

8. 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

9. Which is \_\_\_ country in the UK?

- A) industrial
- B) the most industrial
- C) more industrial
- D) most industrial
- E) industrial

10. 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 3. Употребление пассивного залога

1. I hope that the truth \_\_\_ very soon.

- A) will find out
- B) will be finding out
- C) is found out
- D) will be found out
- E) shall find out

2. The sports competitions which \_\_\_ on Sunday \_\_\_ by a lot of people.

- A) are held / will be visited
- B) was held / will visit
- C) will held / will visit
- D) have been held / have visited
- E) will be held / will be visited

3. The business letter \_\_\_ just \_\_\_ .  
A) is / written  
B) has / been written  
C) was / written  
D) were / written  
E) is / going to write
4. All the business letters \_\_\_ yesterday. They \_\_\_ to the post office immediately.  
A) answered / take  
B) were answered / took  
C) are answered / were taken  
D) answered / took  
E) were answered / were taken
5. I \_\_\_ that I \_\_\_ at the station at 5.  
A) was told / should be met  
B) told / is being met  
C) tells / am met  
D) am told / was met  
E) will be told / would be met
6. By the time we came to the bookshop all books \_\_\_  
A) are sold  
B) were sold  
C) had been sold  
D) are being sold  
E) is being sold
7. New schools \_\_\_ in our city every year.  
A) is built  
B) are to be built  
C) will build  
D) are built  
E) have built
8. This year a very beautiful theatre \_\_\_ in our city.  
A) built  
B) was built  
C) has been built  
D) had been built  
E) has built
9. This school \_\_\_ next year.  
A) will close  
B) is closed  
C) will be closed  
D) was closed  
E) would be closed
10. It is winter. Everything \_\_\_ with snow.  
A) is covered  
B) covered  
C) were covered  
D) will cover  
E) are covered

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

## 1. Read and translate the text

### Glimpses of history of money

At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money.

These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The illustration shows shell money used by early settlers in North America. The shells were threaded into strings or belts called wampum. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money, a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable. None of the above mentioned commodities possessed all these qualities, and in time they were superseded by precious metals. First they were superseded by silver and later by gold.

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

Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence.

At first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later token coins of limited value as legal tender were issued. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often referred to as coppers. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called silver.

## 2. Вставьте правильный предлог

...different periods ...time, ... different parts...world, in time they were superseded...precious metals, to cut the metal...pieces, these coins were made ... bronze, they are often referred...as coppers, so coins came...use, then paper money came ...use, in exchange ... deposits, thus they came...existence, none ... the commodities.

## 3. Заполните пропуски следующими словами

*shells, coin, metal, divisible, banknote, commodities, legal tender, durable, payment, bronze, settlers, coppers, receipts, silver, denomination, cupronickel, superseded, goldsmiths.*

1. At first coins were worth their face value as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When a \_\_\_\_\_ was made the \_\_\_\_\_ was first weight out.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is 10 pence worth.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is 10 dollars' worth.
5. Now smaller denomination coins are made from \_\_\_\_\_ and are often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Bigger \_\_\_\_\_ coins are made from \_\_\_\_\_ and are usually called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. First paper money were \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_.
8. At different time various \_\_\_\_\_ served as money.
9. First \_\_\_\_\_ of North America used \_\_\_\_\_ as money.
10. Experts \_\_\_\_\_ that to serve as money the commodity must be fairly \_\_\_\_\_, easily \_\_\_\_\_ and portable.
11. Precious metals \_\_\_\_\_ shells, furs, leather and other commodities used as money.
12. These token coins are \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4. Постройте предложения из следующих слов

In the past	Many different commodities	Serve Served	as money
At present	Cattle, sheep, furs, tea etc		

	Silver and gold		
	Paper banknotes and coins		
	Goldsmiths' receipts		

### ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. World money
2. American money
3. English banknotes and coins
4. History of money

### ТЕМАТИКА КРУГЛЫХ СТОЛОВ

1. If you had to save money, what could you do without? "I would stop spending money on \_\_\_\_".
2. What differences can you notice between commercials from 10 or 15 years ago and commercials today?

## Тема 12: Banks. Banker's services

### Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. What is the major sector of any modern monetary system?
2. What are central banks responsible for?
3. What functions do central banks perform?
4. What is done to ensure the safety of a banking system?
5. Why are "prudential ratios" imposed on commercial banks?
6. What is the structure of the Federal Reserve System?
7. How are members of the board appointed?
8. What functions does the "Fed" perform?
9. What services does the "Fed" perform for banks and the government?
10. How does the "Fed" contribute to the stabilization of the banking system?
11. What role does the "Fed" play in the making of economic policy?
12. How is the Russian banking system organized?
13. Has the role of the CBR changed over the years of the economic reforms?
14. What are the functions of the CBR?
15. What measures are being worked out to ensure stability of the Russian banking system?
16. How will the Russian banking business be developing?
17. What tax treatment is applied to banks in Russia?

### Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:

1. What role does the central bank play in any country?
2. What is monetary policy? Why is monetary policy necessary?
3. What banking system exists in Russia?
4. How does the CBR ensure the banking system stability?
5. What monetary policy does the CBR pursue?
6. What market-oriented instruments does the CBR use?
7. Is the entry of foreign banks welcome in Russia? What about other countries?
8. What are the shortcomings of the financial system in Russia?

9. What happens when a country pursues a "tight" or an "easy" monetary policy?
10. How can money supply be regulated?
11. Is the international financial community concerned about banking crises?
12. Why do many countries experience banking problems?
13. What money aggregates are used to measure and control money in circulation?
14. How do Central and East European countries solve their banking problems?
15. Do industrialized countries face banking problems?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

**Test 1. Употребление Complex Object**

1. Jim said the switch was dangerous and warned me ..... touch it.

- A) do not
- B) not
- C) not to
- D) no

2. She said the letter was personal and didn't let me ..... it.

- A) reading
- B) read
- C) to read
- D) read to

3. She didn't want ..... to go.

- A) they
- B) I
- C) his
- D) me

4. I know him ..... a good student.

- A) is
- B) has been
- C) to be
- D) was

5. Carol's parents always encouraged her ..... hard at school.

- A) to study
- B) studied
- C) studying
- D) studies

6. When did you ..... him to check the timetable?

- A) asked
- B) to ask
- C) ask
- D) ask to

7. He saw two girls ..... on the stage.

- A) to dance
- B) dancing
- C) dances
- D) are dancing

8. She made her brother ..... into the water.

- A) to jump
- B) jump
- C) jumps
- D) jump to

9. She didn't want her child ..... to hospital.

- A) to take
- B) take
- C) to taken
- D) to be taken

10. Who ..... you to drive?

- A) taught
- B) teach
- C) does teaches
- D) to teach

### Test 2. Степени сравнения прилагательных

1. It was \_\_\_ music I have ever heard.

- A) more beautiful
- B) less beautiful
- C) the most beautiful
- D) beautiful
- E) most beautiful

2. I have \_\_\_ time than he does.

- A) bigger
- B) larger
- C) most
- D) less
- E) least

3. 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

4. Please, tell me something \_\_\_ than this old joke.

- A) interesting
- B) less interesting
- C) more interesting
- D) the most interesting
- E) the least interesting

5. It is much \_\_\_ to speak English than to understand.

- A) -
- B) the most difficult
- C) more difficult
- D) difficult
- E) most difficult

6. He is \_\_\_ among his classmates.

- A) old
- B) taller
- C) the youngest
- D) short
- E) higher

7. I make \_\_\_ mistakes now than last year.

- A) few
- B) fewer
- C) -

- D) the fewest  
 E) fewest
8. 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
9. Which is \_\_\_ country in the UK?  
 A) industrial  
 B) the most industrial  
 C) more industrial  
 D) most industrial  
 E) industrial
10. 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 3. Употребление пассивного залога

1. I hope that the truth \_\_\_ very soon.  
 A) will find out  
 B) will be finding out  
 C) is found out  
 D) will be found out  
 E) shall find out
2. The sports competitions which \_\_\_ on Sunday \_\_\_ by a lot of people.  
 A) are held / will be visited  
 B) was held / will visit  
 C) will held / will visit  
 D) have been held / have visited  
 E) will be held / will be visited
3. The business letter \_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_ .  
 A) is / written  
 B) has / been written  
 C) was / written  
 D) were / written  
 E) is / going to write
4. All the business letters \_\_\_ yesterday. They \_\_\_ to the post office immediately.  
 A) answered / take  
 B) were answered / took  
 C) are answered / were taken  
 D) answered / took  
 E) were answered / were taken
5. I \_\_\_ that I \_\_\_ at the station at 5.  
 A) was told / should be met  
 B) told / is being met  
 C) tells / am met  
 D) am told / was met  
 E) will be told / would be met

6. By the time we came to the bookshop all books \_\_\_\_  
A) are sold  
B) were sold  
C) had been sold  
D) are being sold  
E) is being sold
7. New schools \_\_\_\_ in our city every year.  
A) is built  
B) are to be built  
C) will build  
D) are built  
E) have built
8. This year a very beautiful theatre \_\_\_\_ in our city.  
A) built  
B) was built  
C) has been built  
D) had been built  
E) has built
9. This school \_\_\_\_ next year.  
A) will close  
B) is closed  
C) will be closed  
D) was closed  
E) would be closed
10. It is winter. Everything \_\_\_\_ with snow.  
A) is covered  
B) covered  
C) were covered  
D) will cover  
E) are covered

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

**Read and translate the text. CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM**

The central banking system is a major sector of any modern monetary system. It is of great importance to the fiscal policy of the national government and the functioning of the private sector.

Central banks such as the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve Board of the US, the Bundesbank of Germany, the Central Bank of Russia function for the government and other banks, not for private customers. They are responsible for the implementation of monetary policy and supervision over the banking system.

In particular, they control the money supply, fix the minimum interest rate, act as lenders of last resort to commercial banks with liquidity problems, issue coins and bank notes, influence exchange rates by intervening in foreign exchange markets.

To ensure the safety of the banking system, central banks impose reserve requirements, obliging commercial banks to deposit a certain amount of money with the central bank at zero interest. Central banks in different countries also impose different "prudential ratios" on commercial banks such as capital ratio and liquid ratio.

In the course of market reforms in Russia the Central Bank has been pursuing moderately tight monetary policy aimed at further reduction of inflation and putting an end to direct budget deficit crediting. The CBR has been using the following main instruments of monetary policy:

- fixed targets for the money supply growth,

- refinancing of commercial banks,
- interest rates,
- open market operations,
- commercial banks' reserve requirements,
- foreign currency control,
- direct quantity restrictions.

\* \* \*

The Federal Reserve System or "Fed", as it is known in financial circles, is an independent agency of Congress founded in 1913. The system consists of twelve Federal Reserve banks and a board of governors. The board of governors has its headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Members of the Fed's board of governors are appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. However, the Fed maintains a degree of independence from both Congress and the executive branch. This is due in part to the governors' long terms of office – fourteen years. The chairman of the board of governors is chosen by the president from among the seven board members and serves as chairman for four years.

The Fed performs three major functions. It provides services to the banking system and the federal government; it stabilizes the banking system; and it controls the quantity of money in circulation.

The most important service of the Fed is check clearing, i.e. making sure that checks written on one bank can be accepted at any other bank in the country.

The Fed performs a number of other services for banks and thrift institutions. It provides currency to banks and collects worn currency. It also provides safekeeping for securities.

Finally, the Fed performs banking services for the federal and foreign governments. It maintains US Treasury accounts from which all federal government payments are made. In addition, it assists in international transfers of funds by private firms and international agencies.

A second function of the Federal Reserve is stabilizing the banking system.

Banking panics often took place in the nineteenth century. Preventing such panics was the main reason for setting up the Federal Reserve System. With this in mind, the Fed was given broad powers to regulate banks.

The Fed's regulations are aimed at making sure that banks use sound business practices. For example, the Fed requires banks to hold a minimum fraction of their deposits as reserves.

The Fed was also given the power to supply extra reserves when needed. There are two ways in which the Fed can put reserves into the banking system. First, it can lend reserves to banks. Second, it can supply reserves to the banking system by buying government bonds from the public on the open market, in other words, by participating in open-market operations.

Despite its powers, the Fed failed to stabilize the banking system after the stock market crash of 1929. In the first years of the Great Depression, a great many banks failed.<sup>2</sup> As a result, a new agency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), was set up in 1934 to give the system further stability. The FDIC promises to pay depositors the full amount of their deposits, up to a limit, in the event that their bank fails.

Today the Fed continues to regulate and stabilize the banking system, but it has taken on another role as well, that of partner, with Congress and the executive branch, in the making of economic policy. The Fed's power as an economic policymaker comes from its ability to control bank reserves and, hence, to control the total amount of money in circulation.

## B. DIALOGUE

### **BANKING SYSTEM IN RUSSIA**

*Foreigner:* What is characteristic of the Russian banking system these days?

*Russian:* The banking system in Russia is organized as a 2-tier system. The first tier is represented by the Central Bank of Russia. The second tier consists of commercial banks as well as branches and representations of foreign banks.

*F.:* Has the CBR supported the economic and financial transformation of the country, the ongoing reforms?

- R.:* Definitely. By implementing monetary policy the CBR has contributed to controlling the money supply and combating inflation.
- F.:* The interest rate policy has become more dynamic, hasn't it?
- R.:* Yes, the CBR has introduced Lombard and REPO operations, created a new system of refinancing commercial banks and reduced the share of special-purpose credits.
- F.:* So, now your commercial banks get credits through auctions and other market mechanisms. Is the CBR involved in open-market operations?
- R.:* Yes, our Central Bank acts in the primary market, attracting financial resources to cover the state budget deficit by non-inflationary means.
- F.:* Since 1993 the financial sector has been developing fast. Have the changes in your banking system affected the position of the Central Bank?
- R.:* The CBR is strengthening its role in regulating banking activities. As elsewhere, the CBR of Russia guarantees the stability of the national currency and the banking system. It supervises the activities of commercial banks, issues and withdraws licenses for performing banking operations, etc.
- F.:* Now that you've mentioned stability of the banking system, I think it's the most important function of the CBR, particularly in the light of recent bankruptcies.
- R.:* You are right. To achieve this, some measures are being worked out to make banks increase the minimum size of authorized capital to correspond to the international standards.
- F.:* I'm sure these measures include provisions about reserves for possible losses on loans and securities.
- R.:* They do. The banking system is developing.
- F.:* What about the legal base? Is it adequate?
- R.:* More or less. The Law on Banking adopted in 1996 specifies rules for banking activities, for example, types of operations, operations with hard currency, etc.
- F.:* So, foreign banks can be set up and can operate in Russia, can't they?
- R.:* They can have branches and representation offices.
- F.:* Your banking system has made tremendous progress. How will it be developing in the future?
- R.:* Our experts have prepared drafts of laws which must give a further boost to the development of the banking system. I mean laws on hypothecation, on obligatory insurance of bank deposits and bank bankruptcy.
- F.:* Your Central bank is exempt from taxes. And what tax treatment is applied to your commercial banks? What taxes are paid by commercial banks?
- R.:* Tax on profit, tax on property, tax on income from securities and charges to the Pension Fund, to list the main.

### **ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ**

1. Explain the difference between loans and overdrafts
2. The services provided by banks
3. Bank Loans and Overdrafts
4. The kinds of banks and their functions
5. Commercial Banks in Russia

### **ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ**

1. The Universal banks
2. The ordinary deposit banks
3. The savings banks
4. The merchant banks, or "acceptance houses"
5. The consortium banks

### **ТЕМАТИКА КРУГЛЫХ СТОЛОВ, ДИСКУССИЙ**

1. Prepare a short talk on the following:

- a) The structure of the CBR (Bank of England, the Federal Reserve System), how it provides services to banks, stabilizes the banking system and shares in economic policy-making.
- b) The monetary policy pursued in Russia at the present time.
- c) Define money and list the assets used as money in different countries.

**2. Scan the foreign financial newspapers available to you and look for articles about banking in Russia and the role of the Central Bank. Present the information in class and comment on it.**

- 3. A.**
- 1. What services do banks offer?
  - 2. What is the nature of banking? How do banks earn a living?
  - 3. Do commercial banks play a very important role in an economy?
  - 4. What are the more recent developments in banking?
  - 5. What banking policy can guarantee stability?
- B.**
- 1. What can prove the substantial progress made by the bank?
  - 2. What can the success of the bank be attributed to?
  - 3. What does the bank specialize in?
  - 4. Are customers' service requirements changing? What are they now?
  - 5. How does the bank respond to these changes?
  - 6. Why and how was the bank restructured?
  - 7. What is the biggest challenge for the bank at the moment?

**4. Prepare a short talk on the following:**

- a) Explain how banks earn profit, how they act as financial intermediaries, how they create new money.
- b) Have you ever turned to a bank either as a depositor or a borrower? Have you ever done business with banks offering intermediation services?
- c) Do you have a credit card or a debit card? What was the most recent purchase you made with your cards? Describe the sequence of connected events with the use of the cards.
- d) If you have a bank account and heard that your bank was not honouring its obligations towards depositors, what would you do about your account?

### **Тема 13. Audit. Financial audit.**

**Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:**

- 1. What did auditors do in the ancient Rome?
- 2. What is the essence of the modern auditing?
- 3. What are the three key aspects of the definition of auditing?
- 4. What is a financial audit?
- 5. What is the general purpose of audit?

**Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

- 1. Who typically does financial audits?
- 2. What are the three main steps of financial audit?
- 3. What is the purpose of the interim review?
- 4. What is the latest step of the audit?
- 5. What are the main problems in audit?

**Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

#### **Prepositions**

#### **Test 1**

- 1. My wife works...the factory.
  - a. on

- b. at
- c. during
- 2. I live....Boston
  - a. at
  - b. over
  - c. in
- 3. Come...the house and have some coffee.
  - a. on
  - b. into
  - c. through
- 4. Where are you...?
  - a. from
  - b. in
  - c. during
- 5. Let's go...Moscow tomorrow.
  - a. on
  - b. in
  - c. to
- 6. He is here...his wife.
  - a. along
  - b. at
  - c. with
- 7. The books are...the table.
  - a. without
  - b. on
  - c. through
- 8. Take this man...
  - a. to
  - b. away
  - c. behind
- 9. Here is some water...you.
  - a. above
  - b. within
  - c. for
- 10. Can you speak...it?
  - a. into
  - b. by
  - c. about
- 11. My house is...the Central Park.
  - a. under
  - b. behind
  - c. on
- 12. ...the way! Where is George?
  - a. At
  - b. By
  - c. In
- 13. The City Hall is...there.
  - a. on
  - b. about
  - c. there
- 14. I work from six a.m...four p.m.
  - a. in

- b. at
  - c. till
15. When do you get...?
- a. during
  - b. up
  - c. with
16. How long do I go...this street?
- a. in
  - b. along
  - c. without
17. Where do I get...the bus?
- a. up
  - b. off
  - c. along
18. We have dinner...a quarter to eight.
- a. in
  - b. on
  - c. at
19. We drink tea...milk.
- a. behind
  - b. up
  - c. with
20. The bus takes me...the station.
- a. to
  - b. during
  - c. by

## Test 2

1. Let's go to Moscow...Saturday.
- a) on    b) in    c) at
2. Take this book...the table.
- a) behind    b) at    c) from
3. Come...office and answer the phone.
- a) into    b) from    c) up
4. Take the passport...the table.
- a) in    b) out of    c) during
5. I am sitting...the table now.
- a) over    b) beyond    c) at
6. I came...Australia.
- a) at    b) from    c) on
7. The pencils are in the box. Take them...there.
- a) on    b) into    c) out of
8. The pencil is...the desk.
- a) during    b) without    c) on
9. The box is...table.
- a) under    b) with    c) from
10. The bank is...the street.
- a) from    b) at    c) across
11. There is a lamp...the table.
- a) in    b) across    c) above
12. There is a new car...those two old ones.

- a) among b) above c) between  
 13. There is a telephone...of him.  
 a) up b) in front c) out of  
 14. My house is...the post-office.  
 a) behind b) into c) from  
 15. We are sitting...the table and drinking tea.  
 a) in b) on c) around

### Test 3

1. The film started...eight o'clock on Thursday.  
 a) in b) at c) across  
 2. Do you live...the center...the city?  
 a) on b) up c) in  
 3. He told us...his life...Australia.  
 a) about b) near c) between  
 4. The doctor told her to stay...bed.  
 a) in b) on c) within  
 5. I think I left my pen...the table.  
 a) on b) through c) down  
 6. Did you leave the Browns...noon? No, I stayed with them...five o'clock p.m.  
 a) at – till b) in – from c) on-to  
 7. Whom will you invite...your birthday party?  
 a) during b) to c) on  
 8. Can you take your brother...school?  
 a) in b) beyond c) from  
 9. She got up...6.45 in the morning, had breakfast and left home...work at 8.15.  
 a) at – to b) at – for c) without – with  
 10. I could do...cup of coffee.  
 a) about b) across c) with  
 11. In the morning he usually buys a newspaper and looks...it on his way to the office.  
 a) through b) up c) in  
 12. There are millions...people...African countries who have no jobs.  
 a) of – in b) at – on c) without – across  
 13. The house where we lived was...the river.  
 a) for b) near c) from  
 14. I would have roast beef...potatoes, please.  
 a) by b) to c) with  
 15. There was not much...the menu.  
 a) on b) to c) in

### Test 4

1. He was proud...being chosen.  
 a) at b) of c) in  
 2. Are you jealous...that guy?  
 a) of b) from c) to  
 3. Don't say you are familiar...the subject.  
 a) at b) on c) with  
 4. Don't be too sure...yourself, please.  
 a) to b) for c) of  
 5. Are you really fond...music?

- a) of    b) in    c) with
6. He was happy...receiving the award.  
a) at    b) about    c) in
7. Don't be afraid ...dogs – they are afraid...you.  
a) of—of    b) at—in    c) from—to
8. Jake was married...Jane's.  
a) on    b) in    c) to
9. Sorry...interrupting you.  
a) with    b)for    c) at
10. Are you aware...the fact that the company you work...went broke?  
a) of –for    b) in—to    c) with—by

#### Test 5

1. The space...the two houses was occupied by a parking lot.  
a) among    b) between
2. ...a yellow mackintosh, he had pink gloves and a red scarf on a queer figure!  
a) Beside    b) Besides
3. ...taking up music as a major he decided to study painting.  
a) Instead    b) Instead of
4. ...the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.  
a) Despite of    b) Despite
5. We couldn't get out of the car...the door struck.  
a) because    b) because of
6. We asked John to speak about his experiences...the Antarctic.  
a) of    b) in
7. According to the time-table the classes are to start...Monday.  
a) on    b) at
8. We have decided to do one exercise a day...now on till the end of the term.  
a) in    b) from
9. One...the first to come to the office was Jack.  
a) in    b) of
10. There was a famous writer and several movie stars...the people whom I met at the party at Bridgestone.  
a) among    b) between

#### Test 6

1. Jake looked...the window and noticed a thief climbing up the wall.  
a) on    b) through
2. Mary eventually grew...a pretty young woman.  
a) on    b) into
3. You can't go out...your umbrella, it is raining heavily.  
a) in    b) without
4. They did a lot of harm...the farmers.  
a) from    b) to
5. Miss Johrdan will look...the children while we are away.  
a) after    b) across
6. The spacecraft is flying... the Universe.  
a) across    b) with
7. All of us paid attention... this interesting fact.  
a) to    b) in

8. I think the main reason...the boy's shyness is his parents' indifference; they should give more encouragement to him.  
a) by b) for
9. On the receiving the letter, they decided to set ...at once as there was absolutely no time to waste.  
a) out b) in
10. His wife deserted him,, but he was able to bring...eleven children without anybody's aid.  
a) up b) during

### Test 7

1. As the children had never seen any animals in its natural environment, they were excited...what they saw in the Zoo.  
a) by b) in
2. The party lasted all...the night, and only in the morning it was found out that three of the guests were missing.  
a) on b) through
3. We all know that water turns...ice at zero degrees Centigrade and evaporates at one hundred above zero.  
a) up b) into
4. Despite many attempts to introduce a universal language, notably Esperanto and Idiom Neutral, the effort has met...very little success.  
a) with b) from
5. Though he is an expert in mathematics, he hates to give instructions in it even...his own children.  
a) to b) from
6. I was on the point of refusing his invitation to spend a weekend in the country, but...he had offered to come and pick me up in his car, I agreed.  
a) after b) before
7. Moving...the desert, the troops met almost no resistance, and thus managed to occupy the area around the channel quite easily.  
a) across b) on
8. The worried mother shouted...the boy to climb off the tree immediately, but he stayed where he was for fear of falling down. a) in b) to
9. What are you looking...?  
a) at b) before
10. Who did you go to the parliament...?  
a) with b) in

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

#### **Ex.1. Поставьте необходимые предлоги в предложения.**

**about in at with to of for on**

1. My sister will arrive ... the station ... 9 o'clock ... the morning. (Моя сестра прибудет на станцию в 9 часов утра.)
2. Look ... that beautiful photo ... my baby daughter. (Посмотри на эту красивую фотографию моей малышки дочки.)
3. I'm hungry. What's ... lunch today? (Я голоден. Что на обед сегодня?)
4. This is the highest mountain ... the world. (Это самая высокая гора в мире.)
5. What do you usually do ... weekends? (Чем ты обычно занят в выходные?)
6. We are going ... the party ... Saturday. (Мы идем на вечеринку в субботу.)
7. I bought a new pair ... sunglasses ... the chemist's. (Я купила новую пару солнечных очков в аптеке.)
8. What do you know ... Scotland? (Что ты знаешь о Шотландии?)
9. The postman came ... a letter ... my Dad. (Почтальон пришел с письмом для папы.)
10. Did you speak ... the boss ... your salary? (Ты поговорил с боссом по поводу твоей зарплаты?)
11. Sam lives ... home ... his mother. (Сэм живет дома с мамой.)

12. Can you help me ... my drawing? - ... course I can. (Ты можешь помочь мне с рисунком? – Конечно, могу.)
13. I met my future husband ... a queue ... the bus stop. (Я познакомилась со своим будущим мужем в очереди на автобусной остановке.)
14. Justin is ... Kristy's house. (Джастин находится у Кристи дома.)
15. The diagram is ... page 76 ... the left. (Схема – на странице 76, слева.)

### Ex.2. Выберите из скобок подходящий предлог.

1. Does she come ... (at/in/to) school ... (on/by/in) bus? (Она приезжает в школу на автобусе?)
2. My office is ... (near/near to/near with) the stadium. (Мой офис находится рядом со стадионом.)
3. Kevin often goes abroad ... (in/on/for) business. (Кевин часто ездит за границу в командировку.)
4. All the notices in the streets were ... (on/by/in) French. (Все вывески на улицах были на французском.)
5. What's interesting ... (on/in/at) TV ... (on/at/in) the moment? (Что интересного по ТВ в данный момент?)
6. Sorry. I took your bag ... (on/for/by) mistake. (Извини. Я взяла по ошибке твою сумку.)
7. Shall we go ... (for/on/to) a walk? (Мы пойдем на прогулку?)
8. Kira is happy, she is ... (on/in/with) love. (Кира счастлива, она влюблена.)
9. We are waiting ... (for/at/by) the rain to stop. (Мы ждем, когда остановится дождь.)
10. Is Sophie good ... (in/on/at) roller-skating? (Софи хорошо катается на роликах?)
11. Is Tim interested ... (at/in/by) marketing? (Тим интересуется маркетингом?)
12. I'm afraid ... (by/with/of) big crowds of people. (Я боюсь больших скоплений народа.)
13. The forest was full ... (with/of/by) mosquitoes. (Лес был полон комаров.)
14. The patients are listening ... (of/to/at) Mozart. (Пациенты слушают Моцарта.)
15. Our plans depend ... (on/from/in) the weather. (Наши планы зависят от погоды.)
16. We are ... (out/of/out of) peaches. Could you go and buy some? (У нас закончились персики. Не мог бы ты сходить и купить немного?)
17. I guess he annoys me ... (for/on/in) purpose. (Думаю, он раздражает меня специально.)
18. I'm tired of swimming ... (on/at/in) the sea. Let's go to the swimming pool ... (for/in/by) a change. (Я устала плавать в море. Давай пойдем в бассейн для разнообразия.)
19. My wife spends hundreds of euros a month ... (for/in/on) her nails ... (in/on/for) average. (Моя жена тратит сотни евро ежемесячно на ногти, в среднем.)
20. Our teacher is ... (in/on/at) a good mood today. (Наш учитель в хорошем настроении сегодня.)

### Ex.3. Используйте верный предлог времени (in, on, at, for, since, during).

1. She has been in Africa ... February. (Она находится в Африке с февраля.)
2. Dan has had his design studio ... several years. (Дэн имеет свою дизайн-студию в течение нескольких лет.)
3. The fishing season is to start ... a couple of weeks. (Рыболовный сезон начнется через пару недель.)
4. The kids worked on a farm ... their summer holidays. (Дети работали на ферме во время летних каникул.)
5. My car will be ready ... 3 days. (Моя машина будет готова через 3 дня.)
6. My sister's birthday is ... September. (День рождения моей сестры в сентябре.)
7. I am often very tired ... Friday evenings. (Часто я очень уставший по вечерам в пятницу.)
8. It's too cold here ... winter. (Здесь слишком холодно зимой.)
9. I got my driving license ... 2004 ... the age of 23. (Я получил водительские права в 2004 году в возрасте 23 лет.)
10. We always visit our parents ... Christmas. (Мы всегда навещаем родителей на Рождество.)

### Ex.4. Read and translate the text

"In God we trust, all others we audit". This quote sums up a basic viewpoint of some professionals towards auditing. Auditing has existed in one form or another since ancient times. Records show that auditing activity was part of early life in Babylonia, China, Greece, and Rome. One ancient meaning for the word "audi-

tor" was a "hearer or listener". In Rome, auditors heard transactions as they took place. They observed the events as they happened and were able to recount the responsibilities and obligations to which each party was bound.

Modern auditing, as defined by the American Accounting Association, is a systematic process of objectively obtaining and evaluating evidence regarding assertions about economic actions and events to ascertain the degree of correspondence between those assertions and established criteria and communicating the results to interested users. An examination of the definition of auditing reveals that there are three key aspects of the definition.

First, auditing is not an activity which can be performed in a haphazard manner, it is a systematic process based on logic and reasoning. Second, during an examination of financial statements the auditor objectively obtains and evaluates evidence regarding assertions about economic actions and events embodied in the financial statements to ascertain the degree of correspondence between those assertions and established criteria. In the audit of financial statements prepared by a company, the established criteria are generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). That is, the financial statements must be prepared in accordance with GAAP. Consequently, the auditor must obtain and evaluate evidence to determine whether the assertions (the elements of the financial statements) meet the established criteria (GAAP).

The third and final key aspect of the definition is that auditing involves communicating the results of the audit to interested users. The auditor communicates the findings of the audit process by issuing an audit report. In the audit report, the auditor gives an opinion as to whether the assertions are reported in accordance with the established criteria. For example, in the audit of financial statements the auditor issues an audit report which describes the scope of the examination in the first paragraph and states in the last paragraph whether in his or her opinion the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

## **ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ**

1. Financial Audit
2. Process of Audit
3. Origins of money
4. Taxation

## **ТЕМАТИКА КРУГЛЫХ СТОЛОВ, ДИСКУССИЙ**

1. Describe the audit step called "hard close".
2. Taxation in Russia
3. Auditing in Russia

### **Тема 14. Newspaper style**

#### **Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:**

1. Have you ever belonged to a newspaper club?
2. Did it change your opinion of the person who recommended the book or the newspaper?
3. What is the longest newspaper article you have ever read?
4. Is there a time in your life when you read all the time?
5. What is your favorite time of day for reading?
6. What is your favorite book/newspaper of all time?
7. How many books/newspaper have you read in your life?
8. Most people say the book is better than the movie. Is this true for you?
9. Do you think that it is more valuable to read a newspaper than to watch television?
10. What books did you read?

## **Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:**

1. Do you think that the internet and television will eventually make books/newspapers obsolete?
2. Is there a newspaper that you have read more than once?
3. What newspapers have you recommended for other people?
4. Do you read newspapers based on recommendations?
5. Have you ever tried to read a newspaper in English?
6. What are some of the newspapers that were recommended to you?
7. What factors are important to you when choosing a book to read?
8. What is the funniest article you have ever read?
9. Do you often read newspapers before go to bed?
10. Do you have any ideas for a story for you to write?
11. How do you choose the books/an article you are going to read?
12. What genre of book do you enjoy most?

## **Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.**

### **Test 1.**

1. The origin of English newspaper style dates back to the ... century.
  - a. 15 th
  - b. 16 th
  - c. 17 th
2. The first English newspaper was ...
  - a. "The London Gazette"
  - b. "The daily courant"
  - c. "Weekly news"
3. The first English newspaper had existed for ... years.
  - a. 20
  - b. 25
  - c. 30
4. The first English daily newspaper was ...
  - a. "The London Gazette"
  - b. "The daily courant"
  - c. "Weekly news"
5. What abbreviation doesn't have anything to do with economic?
  - a. GNP
  - b. VAT
  - c. CV
6. What abbreviation doesn't have anything to do with organizations?
  - a. CV
  - b. CIA
  - c. UNO
7. При пересказе газетной статьи повествование должно вестись от ...
  - a. 1-го лица
  - b. 3-го лица
  - c. Не имеет значения
8. При пересказе газетной статьи возможно использование только ... времен.
  - a. прошедших
  - b. настоящих
  - c. будущих
9. Newspaper style is the ... one in the English literary language.
  - a. newest

- b. oldest
  - c. first
10. A shop that sells newspapers is ...
- a. newsagent
  - b. newspaper shop
  - c. bookstand
11. The number of copies of a newspaper that are sold each time it is produced is ...
- a. edition
  - b. circulation
  - c. tirage
12. ... is an article that is written about a person's life, soon after they have died.
- a. review
  - b. interview
  - c. obituary
13. An article that describes and gives an opinion about a new book, film or play is ...
- a. column
  - b. review
  - c. report
14. An article which describes a news event is ...
- a. report
  - b. interview
  - c. obituary
15. ... is an article that is based on the answers that a particular person gave to a set of questions.
- a. column
  - b. interview
  - c. story
16. A person whose job is to collect, write or publish news is ...
- a. journalist
  - b. correspondent
  - c. editor
17. The person who is in charge of planning a newspaper is ...
- a. reporter
  - b. editor
  - c. journalist
18. The copies of a particular newspaper that are printed at the same time:
- a. issue
  - b. edition
  - c. copy
19. The quality papers were also called ... .
- a. tabloids
  - b. broadsheets
  - c. the gutter press
20. ... , a Sunday tabloid, sells more copies than any other newspaper in Britain.
- a. "The News of the World"
  - b. "The Sun"
  - c. "The Mirror"

### **Test 2. Text. Mass media**

The British are a nation of newspaper readers. Many of them have a daily paper delivered to their home just in time for breakfast.

British newspapers can be divided into two groups: quality and popular. Quality newspapers are more serious and cover home and foreign news thoughtfully while the popular newspapers like shocking, personal stories as well as some news. These two groups of newspapers can be distinguished easily because the quality papers are twice the size of the popular newspapers.

- **Quality daily newspapers:**

- The Times*
- The Guardian*
- The Daily Telegraph*
- The Financial Times*
- The Independent*

- **Quality Sunday newspapers:**

- The Sunday Times*
- The Observer*
- The Sunday Telegraph*

- **Popular daily newspapers:**

- The News of the World*
- The People*
- The Mail on Sunday*
- The Sunday Mirror*
- The Sunday Express*

British newspapers are often associated with Fleet Street, located in Westminster City of London. Fleet Street was the home of the nation's newspapers till the recent past. But not long ago practically all the newspapers moved their headquarters to Docklands, a newly developed business centre in the eastern part of London. Only two newspapers *The Daily Express* and *The Daily Telegraph* are still in Fleet Street. However, people still say 'Fleet Street' to mean 'the press'.

Watching television is one of the great British pastimes! Broadcasting in the United Kingdom is controlled by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA). The BBC receives its income from the Government, but the private companies controlled by the IBA earn money from advertising. The BBC has two TV channels. The IBA is responsible for looking after the regional independent TV companies who broadcast their own programmes and those they have bought from other regions.

National radio is controlled by the BBC, and listeners can choose between four stations. There are many local stations, some private and some run by the BBC. Their programmes consist mainly of music and local news.

**1. Insert articles:**

... British are... nation of newspaper readers.

Many of them have... daily paper delivered to their home.

Fleet Street was... home of... nation's newspapers till... recent past.

Docklands is... newly developed business centre in... eastern part of London.

... *Financial Times* is widely read by businessmen.

Watching television is one of... great British pastimes. Broadcasting in... United Kingdom is controlled by... BBC and... IBA.

... BBC receives its income from... government.

... private companies controlled by... IBA earn money from advertising.

**2. Insert prepositions:**

The IBA is responsible... looking... the regional independent TV companies.

They also broadcast programmes they have bought... other regions.

National radio is controlled... the BBC.

Listeners can choose... four stations.

Some local stations are run... the BBC.

Their programmes consist mainly... music and local news.

**3. Sum up what the text said about:**

- English newspapers
- the BBC
- the IBA

**Find English equivalents in the text:**

Английские газеты можно разделить на две группы.  
Эти две группы можно легко отличить друг от друга  
Английские газеты часто ассоциируют с Флит стрит  
Радио Англии контролирует Би-Би-Си.

**4. Complete as much as you remember:**

- The British are a nation...

Many of them have ... delivered.

British newspapers can be divided...

Quality newspapers .. while popular newspapers

These two groups... distinguished... British newspapers are often associated...

Fleet Street was the home...

But not long ago. . Docklands

Only... Fleet Street.

However... to mean 'the press'.

- Watching .. pastimes

Broadcasting... the BBC and... the IBA

The BBC receives... but... advertising .

The BBC... channels.

- National radio is controlled... and... four...

There are many local... private... the BBC.

Their programmes consist...

**5. Translate into Russian the sentence starting with:**

'The IBA is responsible....'.

## ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. Publicist Style ( Journalese)
2. Newspaper Style.
3. Official Style. / The Style of Official Documents
4. Colloquial (Conversational) Style
5. Functional Style

## ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. Language means of the style of official documents
2. Language means the colloquial style
3. Language Norm and Speech Culture
4. Functional Stylistics
5. Problems of the Functional Styles Classification

## ТЕМАТИКА КРУГЛЫХ СТОЛОВ, ДИСКУССИЙ

1. Where do you usually get the news from?
2. How often do you read newspapers?
3. Do you ever buy newspapers?
4. Do you prefer newspapers or magazines?
5. What's in the news today?

6. How is it important to stay up to date with current affairs?
7. Do you like being up to date with current affairs?
8. Do you like discussing the news with your colleagues?
9. What do you think about people who invent the news about themselves?
10. What do you think about reporters who invent the news?
11. What annoys you about reporting the news in your country?
12. What would you like to see more in the news?
13. What would you like to see less in the news?
14. How big is the influence of media on people's minds?
15. Should some media be banned?
16. Will there still be newspapers in 100 years?
17. Have you ever been involved in a story that was featured in the news?
18. Can you imagine your life without the news?

### Role play

Imagine you are speaking with an English businessman. Ask him a few questions about:

- English newspapers
- English radio
- English television programmes

Tell him what television programmes you like.

## Тема 15. Letter writing

### Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. Do you usually write letters, or emails?
2. When did you first send someone an email?
3. Do you think people will still use a pen and paper to write with in the future?
4. What can you say about the structure of formal letter?
5. What can you say about the structure of informal letter?

### Задание 2. Перечень контрольных вопросов по теме:

1. What can you say about letter writing in the UK?
2. What can you say about letter writing in the USA?
3. What can you say about letter writing in Russia?
4. What do you know about the structure of business letters?
5. Can you give an example of resume?
6. Can you give an example of CV?
7. Can you give an example of enquiry?

### Задание 3. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

### Test

1. Обращение Messrs в адресе получателя обозначает обращение по отношению к:
  - a. замужней женщине
  - b. двум или более мужчинам
  - c. женщине, о которой неизвестно, замужем она или нет
2. Сокращение ... указывает, что к письму приложены документы.
  - a. Enc(s)
  - b. cc:
  - c. p.p.
3. Сокращение ... используется в неофициальных письмах для того, чтобы добавить то, что было упущено в основной части письма.

- a. p.p.
  - b. PS:
  - c. cc:
4. Сокращение ... означает фамилии тех, кто должен получить копию письма.
- a. Enc(s)
  - b. cc:
  - c. Ref:
5. Примечания типа To whom it may concern находятся:
- a. после адреса получателя
  - b. после адреса отправителя
  - c. в конце письма
6. Пометки типа Urgent, To be called for, Private делаются:
- a. в верхнем правом углу
  - b. в верхнем левом углу
  - c. в нижнем правом углу
7. Вы пишете письмо подруге, обращаясь Dear Sarah, и заключительной формулой будет:
- a. Best wishes
  - b. Sincerely
  - c. Yours truly
8. Вы пишете официальное письмо деловому партнеру, обращаясь Dear Mr Shaw, и заключительной формулой будет:
- a. Yours sincerely
  - b. Regards
  - c. All the best
9. Вы пишете неофициальное письмо деловому партнеру, обращаясь Dear David, и заключительной формулой будет:
- a. Regards
  - b. Yours faithfully
  - c. All the best
10. Вы пишете официальное письмо лицу, чья фамилия и пол вам неизвестны, обращаясь Dear Sir/Madam, и заключительной формулой будет:
- a. Sincerely
  - b. Yours faithfully
  - c. Best wishes

#### Резюме

11. В Великобритании при написании резюме в пункте, где говорится о профессиональном опыте работы, первым указывается:
- a. Первое место работы
  - b. Последнее место работы
  - c. Не имеет значения

#### Пунктуация

Пунктуация имеет первостепенное значение, особенно если вам диктуют письмо или адрес.

12. Каким знаком обозначается термин semi-colon:
- a. :
  - b. ;
  - c. .
13. Каким знаком обозначается термин inverted commas:
- a. "..."
  - b. ,
  - c. ;
14. Каким знаком обозначается термин brackets:
- a. "..."

- b. (...)
- c. :

Электронное сообщение

15. Выберите правильное определение. E- business:
- a. economic business
  - b. electronic business
16. Выберите правильное определение. IMO:
- a. international monetary organization
  - b. in my opinion
17. Выберите правильное определение. SPAM:
- a. unwanted mail
  - b. compacted meat
18. Выберите правильное определение. TTYL:
- a. talk to you later
  - b. the time you left
19. Выберите правильное определение. HSIK:
- a. how should I know
  - b. have something in kit
20. Выберите правильное определение. C2B:
- a. customer to business
  - b. client to boss

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

**1. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Tom who writes:**

*... My tennis coach says I'm a natural. My elder brother thinks I can play tennis professionally. But I like tennis as much as football or volleyball. I think, sport's just my hobby, the best way to spend free time. I'm not sure I want to make it my profession. Which sports do you prefer to play? Are you a sport fan and if yes, which sport do you prefer? Do you think sport is OK for a career? By the way, next week we're going to the theatre with our class.*

**Write a letter to Tom.**

**In your letter answer his questions ask 3 questions about his summer plans**

**Write 100–140 words.**

**Remember the rules of letter writing.**

**2. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Todd who writes:**

*... In July I'm going to a science youth summer camp. It's an international camp, but the working language is English. My elder brother went to this camp last year and liked it there a lot. He could also practice his French.*

*By the way, is science your favourite subject? Would you like to join me? What kind of youth summer camps do you have in Russia? ... As for the latest news, I've passed my driving test and my elder brother said he'll let me use his car!*

**Write a letter to Todd.**

**In your letter answer his questions ask 3 questions about his summer plans**

**Write 100–140 words.**

**Remember the rules of letter writing.**

**3. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend who writes**

*... We moved to a new house a few weeks ago and I changed school. At first I was a bit afraid but I made new friends sooner than I expected. The teachers are nice and everything seems to be working out well. And what about you? Have you made any friends in your new school? Do you enjoy studying there? Have you got any new subjects this year? I've got to go now! It's time for my music lesson. Drop me a line when you can. Lots of love, Emily*

**Write a letter to Emily.**

**In your letter — answer her questions and tell her about your new school —ask 3**

**Questions about her preferences in music**

**Write 100-140 words**

**Remember the rules of letter writing.**

**4. You have seen the following advertisement in *The Moscow Times*.**

*World Aid is looking for volunteers to work in our camp in Tanzania:*

- *to work in the local wildlife reserve;*
- *to help look after elderly people;*
- *to teach basic Maths to primary children. Write to us saying what kind of work you are interested in and why. Give details about yourself and say why you think you are suitable for the work. Successful applicants will receive free transportation, accommodation and board.*

**Contact: Michael Cartwright, World Aid, 23 Market Street, Ludford, BN537S, UK**

**Write a letter to answer the advertisement. In your letter — explain why you decided to write — describe your appearance and character — ask about the accommodation and the time required to do this work.**

**Write 100-140 words.**

**Remember the rules of letter writing.**

**5. You have seen the following advertisement in *The Moscow News*.**

*Burger King are looking for new team members we are looking for Team Members who are motivated, friendly and ready to provide excellent guest service! Applicants should be prepared to work in a team and on a part-time or possibly casual basis. Previous experience would be an advantage. Apply for the job now! Tell us more about you and why you think you would make a great addition to our winning team. If your letter is chosen, we will invite you to an interview to discuss your application further.*

**Send your letters of application to Burger King Corporation, 5 Leninsky Avenue, Moscow 115645**

**Write a letter to answer the advertisement.**

**In your letter — explain why you decided to write — describe your education and experience —ask about the pay and the time required to do this work.**

**Write 100-140 words.**

**Remember the rules of letter writing.**

**6. You have seen the following advertisement in *The St Petersburg Times*.**

**SPARTA ADVENTURES**

**International Summer Camp**

*Group leaders wanted Athens, Attica, Greece*

**1-14 July/ 15-30 July/ 1-15 August**

- *Do you speak English?*
- *Do you play sports?*
- *Are you friendly and easy to get on with?*
- *Do you think you would make a good leader?*

**The job:**

to be responsible for a group of 15 children

**The salary:**

100 euro per week and free food and accommodation

All applicants must be fit and healthy!

**Write to:**

**5 Zalokosta Street, Athens, Attica, 10671 Greece** Write a letter to answer the advertisement. In your letter — describe your qualifications and experience — explain why you would make a good leader —ask about the accommodation and the period of work.

Write 100-140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**7. This is part of a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend.**

*...Do you often have arguments with your parents? I do. My mother thinks that I spend too much time hanging around with my friends. Do you often meet your friends? What do you usually do together? And what do you do when you disagree with your parents about how you spend your free time? Write back soon. Love, Ann*

**Write back to Ann.**

**In your letter — answer her questions —ask 3 questions about her relations with her younger sister**

Write 100-140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**8. Translate the following letters from English into Russian:****1. My dear friend,**

*You will probably be surprised to receive a letter from a person whom you have never met, so I will first of all introduce myself to you.*

*I am a second year student at St. Petersburg University, I am majoring in the English language and literature and I also listen to lectures on history, philosophy, linguistics, etc. After my lectures I like to play volleyball and tennis, I am a member of our University volleyball team, in the evenings I read books or go out for a walk, or go to a movie for relaxation.*

*I would like very much to hear about your studies and about your interests. I am enclosing some snapshots which I have taken.*

*Yours sincerely,*

*Peter*

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**2. Dear friend,**

*My English professor has told me that you would like to correspond with a guy from Russia. He has also given me your address and told me that I could write to you and suggest we correspond. I am doing this with great pleasure.*

*As I understand we are both studying foreign languages: you at a college and I at the university. That means that we should have a lot in common.*

*Please let me know soon if you are interested in my suggestion. If yes, please, write me about yourself, your family, your interests and hobbies.*

*I am looking forward to receive your letter.*

*Your pen friend,*

---

**1. Dear Matthew,**

*My English professor has given me your name and address and told me you would like to exchange visits with someone of the same age in my country.*

*How would you like to spend June or July with us at our country house on the river? Then I could visit you in August or September. Would that be possible?*

*We are both studying foreign languages at universities, and we should have a lot in common. I think you would enjoy your holiday, because we have a boat, and we would be able to swim and sunbathe. The weather here is usually marvelous at this time of the year.*

*Please let me know soon if you are interested.*

*Yours sincerely,*

*Leonid*

**Ex.1. Текст письма разбит произвольным образом. Составьте буквенную формулу письма-предложения.**

Dear Mr Heathrow

- d. If you are interested in being represented in Russia, I am confident that you would be satisfied with our services.
- b. Our company "Soft-System" has been working in the software field for more than 10 years, and we are very interested in representing you and selling your system software in Russia. Please let us know if you are interested in distributing your software in Russia.
- a. We received your address from the Moscow branch of the American Chamber of Commerce.
- e. We enclose a brochure and further details of our organization for your information.
- f. I look forward to hearing from you soon,
- c. We currently represent two American and one French company of great renown here in Russia. I would like to point out that we enjoy above average sales results. We employ a well-trained and efficient sales staff, and also have adequate facilities and means of transportation.

Sincerely yours,

M. Popov  
President and CEO,  
Soft- System

**Ex.2. Составьте правильную формулу положительного ответа на запрос.**

Dear Mrs Knowing

- a. Once again, thank you for your interest in our company. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you require further information.
- b. We produce our jewellery using the highest quality materials and natural stones. It is all fully guaranteed for three years.
- c. We are not in a position to allow credit terms. We are however prepared to allow a discount of three percent for payment within two weeks.
- d. Many thanks for your letter of April 21 inquiring about our range of traditional Russian jewellery and souvenirs. I am enclosing a catalogue together with a price-list.

**Ex.3. Составьте буквенную формулу ответа на запрос (отказ из-за отсутствия товара).**

Dear Mr Hopkins

- b. We are very sorry to inform you these CD-ROMs are not available at the moment.
- c. However, we are in the process of publishing a new series in the end of September. Please find attached our current catalogue and price list.
- d. Yours sincerely,
- a. Thank you for your order from August 20, 2000 for the software "Business Letters".

Rony Chang,  
Managing Director

**Ex.4.** Переведите ответ на письмо-запрос

Vitabiotics Ltd.  
1 Apsley Way  
London NW2 7HF,  
United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 20 8955 2600  
Fax: +44 20 8955 2601

PharmaLinc Co.  
6 Velizhskaya St.  
Ivanovo 153022, Russia

28 th November 2017

Dear Ms

Thank you for your letter of October 25 inquiring about our products.

I am enclosing our catalogue with prices covering insurance and delivery.

We allow quantity discounts: 5% for 100 drug packages, 10% for 300 drug packages, 15% for 500 drug packages. Our usual method of payments is by letter of credit. All our products can be delivered at the shortest possible time by air freight.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you require further information.

With hope for future cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

PROFESSOR A.H.BECKETT,  
CHAIRMAN, VITABIOTICS

Encl.: Catalogue of Pharmaceutical Products

### ТЕМАТИКА ЭССЕ

1. Letter writing
2. Business letters
3. Formal letter
4. Informal letters
5. Letter of Order

### ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

1. The profile of an effective bank manager
2. The profile of an effective office manager
3. Business associations
4. Business relationships in Russia
5. Control in banking system

## ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ АТТЕСТАЦИЯ

### ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ

*Дискуссионные вопросы:*

1. What are your plans for future?
2. What do you think about your Institute?
3. What's your favourite subject?
4. What do you know about the structure of a bank?
5. What functions of a bank do you know?
6. Do you like to write letters?
7. Do you like to go shopping?
8. What does the UK mean?
9. Where is the UK situated?
10. What parts does Great Britain consist of?
11. What places of interest in England do you know?
12. What do you come to know about your future profession?
13. Do you want to be a businessman (businesswoman)?
14. What can you say about services of banks?
15. What can you say about Accounting system of the United Kingdom?
16. What is business? Give your own opinion.
17. What types of taxes do you know?
18. What principles of taxation do you know?
19. What does distinction between *federal*, *regional* and *local* taxes depend on?
20. What are all regional and local taxes in Russia?

#### Устные разговорные темы:

1. What is accounting?
2. The payroll of a company
3. Bookkeepers, accountants and controllers
4. Accounts and balance sheets
5. What is money?
6. Types of businesses in the U.K.
7. Forms of businesses in the U.S.A.
8. Gross domestic product
9. Inflation and deflation
10. Basic terms in foreign trade

#### Грамматические и лексические тесты:

#### Test 1. Подберите к профессиям (1 - 10) соответствующие им определения (a - j):

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>1. a cashier</b>      | a. an employee in an office, usually working for another person, dealing with letters, typing, filing etc. and making appointments and arrangements |
| <b>2. a lawyer</b>       | b. a person whose job is to receive and pay out money in a bank, shop, hotel etc.   |
| <b>3. an insurer</b>     | c. a person who is trained and qualified in legal matters   |
| <b>4. a secretary</b>    | d. a person who writes programs for a computer  |
| <b>5. a scientist</b>    | e. someone who works or is trained in science   |
| <b>6. a receptionist</b> | f. a person undertaking to make payment in case of loss etc.  |
| <b>7. a solicitor</b>    | g. a person to whom money is owed   |
| <b>8. a programmer</b>   | h. a person employed to make appointments for and receive clients at a hotel  |
| <b>9. a creditor</b>     | i. a lawyer who prepares legal documents, advises clients on legal matters, and speaks for them in the lower courts                                 |

10. a merchant

j. a wholesale trader, especially one who trades with foreign countries

**Test 2. Поставете название профессии (a - j) в соответствии каждому рекламному объявлению (1 – 10):**

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a) accountant            | f) computer operator |
| b) advertising executive | g) chauffeur         |
| c) assembly person       | h) receptionist      |
| d) salesperson           | i) personnel officer |
| e) clerk                 | j) R&D Manager *     |

- R&D Manager – research and development manager

1. You will be in charge of a team of highly creative individuals delivering new quality products and enhancing our existing range.
2. Reporting directly to Managing Director. You will take over financial control for all aspects of daily operation.
3. Successful applicant will be articulate and presentable. Remuneration includes retainer and car allowance plus commission structure.
4. Duties include filling, mailing, reception and other general office work.
5. Needed for night shift. Clean modern factory. Varied work. Good eyesight essential.
6. You will be an essential member of an agency responsible for some of the country's top accounts. You will be responsible for the administration of local and national promotions.
7. Some experience in the above-mentioned software is essential but training will be given to the successful applicant.
8. Sober habits, clean driving licence, able to be on call 7 days per week at times. Uniform supplied.
9. You are the first person our clients will meet so you need to be friendly, stylish and efficient.
10. With particular responsibilities for recruitment and selection. Communication skills and a pragmatic approach to solve essential problem.

**Грамматические тесты:**

**Test I. Choose the correct versions.**

1. He had to spend about six months in a class with...students.
  - a. more younger
  - b. younger
  - c. the youngest
2. It was absolutely the...food I have ever had.
  - a. worst
  - b. worse
  - c. most had
3. She's...I am.
  - a. elder than
  - b. older then
  - c. more old then
4. Nowadays Bob is eating more and exercising ... than he used to.
  - a. little
  - b. less
  - c. the least
5. It's not the ...place to live if you want a quiet life.
  - a. better
  - b. good
  - c. best
6. You should practice speaking English...

- a. most
  - b. more
  - c. the most
7. Ann is ...girl I have ever met.
- a. the most beautiful
  - b. a more beautiful
  - c. the beautifulest
8. You can't run as fast...
- a. as me
  - b. than I can
  - c. as I
9. Dick was ... of the three brothers.
- a. the eldest
  - b. the oldest
  - c. elder
10. She speaks French...
- a. very good
  - b. very well
  - c. very goodly
11. Peter will pass the exam if he works...
- a. hard
  - b. hardly
  - c. in a hard way
12. At about 5 o'clock the executive director arrived ... the office.
- a. at
  - b. in
  - c. to
13. They decided to spend an evening ... the cinema.
- a. in
  - b. at
  - c. inside
14. I've lost my key! How are we going to get ... the flat?
- a. into
  - b. to
  - c. through
15. They arrived ... Spain about two hours ago.
- a. at
  - b. in
  - c. to
16. The house is on fire! We'd better get ...!
- a. out
  - b. off
  - c. from
17. I really hate walking ...!
- a. on feet
  - b. on foot
  - c. by foot
18. His wife wasn't feeling too well and she wanted to go ... home.
- a. to
  - b. for
  - c. -
19. As a child, I was afraid of traveling ....

- a. in the air
  - b. by the air
  - c. by air
20. If I ...late, wait for me a little bit.
- a. am
  - b. will be
21. Do you think they...our terms?
- a. accept
  - b. will accept
22. I wonder if the weather...fine tomorrow.
- a. is
  - b. will be
23. Do you know when the Production manager ...from his business trip?
- a. is back
  - b. will be back
24. If you ...to the countryside tomorrow, let me know.
- a. go
  - b. will go
25. Do you know when they...house
- a. move
  - b. will move

**Test II. Choose the correct versions.**

1. ... that time my knowledge of English was minimal.
  - a. in
  - b. at
  - c. ...
2. My father comes home so tired that he can do little work ... the evening.
  - a. in
  - b. at
  - c. on
3. The BBC is showing this program ...Friday.
  - a. at
  - b. in
  - c. on
4. A lot of people were killed ... the war.
  - a. for
  - b. at
  - c. during
5. They've been building the house ... March.
  - a. during
  - b. for
  - c. since
6. They went to London ... Friday morning.
  - a. in
  - b. on
  - c. at
7. I usually wake up ... 7 o'clock ... weekdays.
  - a. in ... at
  - b. at ... on
  - c. on ...in
8. She was born ...1999.

- a. in
  - b. during
  - c. at
9. Kate and Ted are getting married ... this July.
- a. in
  - b. ...
  - c. at
10. They met again ...the spring of 2005.
- a. on
  - b. at
  - c. in
11. Jane heard ... into the table.
- a. that he bumped
  - b. him bump
  - c. him bumping
12. Some firms expect ... twelve hours ...?
- a. the guards to work
  - b. that the guards work
  - c. the guards work
13. Don't you feel the house ...?
- a. to shake
  - b. shaking
  - c. shook
14. The crowd parted to let the happy couple ... through.
- a. going
  - b. to go
  - c. go
15. I saw him ... the road and... down a staircase that led to the Underground.
- a. crossing ... disappeared
  - b. crossed ...disappearing
  - c. crossing...disappearing
16. What kind of world do we want our children ...from us?
- a. to inherit
  - b. inherit
  - c. inheriting
17. Experienced teachers help you ... quickly.
- a. learn
  - b. to learn
  - c. learning
18. I was sitting on my windowsill, eating bread and cheese and watching the sun ...
- a. going down
  - b. go down
  - c. to go down
19. You should use the money to make your home ...lovely.
- a. to look
  - b. looking
  - c. look
20. Did I hear you... would like to sell your car?
- a. said
  - b. say
  - c. saying
21. I believed ... the most reliable person.

- a. her to be
  - b. her be
  - c. in her to be
22. Mary hated her boyfriend ...
- a. laugh at
  - b. to be laughed at
  - c. laughed at
23. I'd like ... with us for another week.
- a. you to say
  - b. that you will say
  - c. you say
24. I could feel the earth ... as the earthquake began.
- a. that shook
  - b. to shake
  - c. shake
25. I expect ... her test this time.
- a. Anna pass
  - b. Anna to pass
  - c. Anna passing

**Test III. Choose the correct versions.**

1. He can play golf well, ...?
  - a. ..., doesn't he?
  - b. ..., can he?
  - c. ..., can't he?
2. You like black coffee, ...?
  - a. ..., aren't you?
  - b. ..., don't you?
  - c. ..., do you?
3. I met my (good) friend yesterday.
  - a. goodest
  - b. better
  - c. best
4. Dorothy is (young) in her family.
  - a. the youngest
  - b. the younger
  - c. young
5. Nowadays Bob is eating more and exercising ... than he used to.
  - a. little
  - b. less
  - c. the least
6. It's not the ...place to live if you want a quiet life.
  - a. better
  - b. good
  - c. best
7. Diana can't ski and she can't skate ....
  - a. too
  - b. also
  - c. either
8. She's ... work from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
  - a. in
  - b. at
  - c. on

9. She sat down ... him on the sofa.
- alongside
  - next to
  - with
10. Last year he spent a lot of time traveling ... London and Liverpool.
- between
  - from
  - in
11. Everyone ... that women are equal to men.
- know
  - knows
  - is knowing
12. Too ...people still smoke.
- many
  - much
  - a lot of
13. She doesn't speak...English.
- many
  - much
  - a lot of
14. **(3)** were absent from the lecture.
- Three
  - Third
  - thirty
15. The **(2)** lesson begins at eleven o'clock.
- two
  - second
  - twenty
16. ... of students were present at the meeting.
- Hundreds
  - The hundred
  - A hundred
17. ... of people greeted the Russian representatives.
- The thousand
  - Thousand
  - Thousands
18. We aren't rich. We aren't poor ... .
- too
  - either
  - so
19. Mrs. Potts wants to live in the country. ... does Mr. Potts.
- either
  - so
  - neither
20. In most countries you ... a special license to hunt wild animals.
- have to need
  - can have
  - may have
21. My aunt leaves for work at (8.30).
- half past eight
  - thirty to seven
  - quarter past eight

22. I usually get up at (7.10).
  - a. ten minutes to six
  - b. ten minutes to seven
  - c. ten minutes past seven
23. My father likes driving ....
  - a. really fast
  - b. very fastly
  - c. fastly
24. "What are you doing?" – "I ... the fish to see if it's all right."
  - a. am smelling
  - b. smell
  - c. do the smelling
25. Someone ... to speak to you on the phone.
  - a. is wanting
  - b. want
  - c. wants

**Test IV. Choose the correct versions.**

1. ... strange began to happen.
  - a. Anything
  - b. Something
  - c. Nothing
2. I believed ... the most reliable person.
  - a. her to be
  - b. her be
  - c. in her to be
3. Mary hated her boyfriend ... .
  - a. laugh at
  - b. to be laughed at
  - c. laughed at
4. I'd like ... with us for another week.
  - a. you to say
  - b. that you will say
  - c. you say
5. I tried to get her on the phone but she ... .
  - a. already left
  - b. already had left
  - c. had already left
6. Please be quite! Don't say ... !
  - a. nothing
  - b. anything
  - c. something
7. He ... his wallet on the train.
  - a. lost
  - b. had lost
  - c. has lost
8. The boy ... his hand because he knew the right answer to the question.
  - a. rose
  - d. raised
  - e. has risen
9. No one of my classmates has ... London.
  - a. been to

- b. been in
  - c. gone to
10. Since I ... university, I've been interested in sociology.
    - a. have been met
    - b. was at
    - c. has gone to
  11. After leaving school, James ... it very difficult to get a good job.
    - a. has found
    - b. found
    - c. had found
  12. When ... her new fur coat?
    - a. did she buy
    - b. has she bought
    - c. did she bought
  13. When we finally got to the airport, the plane ... yet.
    - a. hadn't landed
    - b. didn't land
    - c. wasn't landing
  14. Christina said that ... week had been the longest one in his life.
    - a. that night
    - b. tonight
    - c. last night
  15. My neighbour said that her nephew had been killed in a skiing accident a few days ....
    - a. ago
    - b. before
    - c. before long
  16. Charles said that he hadn't seen the office manager ....
    - a. last night
    - b. the night before
    - c. yesterday in the evening
  17. I ... give up algebra because it got difficult for me.
    - a. was able to
    - b. was allowed
    - c. had to
  18. Nobody ... Charlie Chaplin completely.
    - a. knew
    - b. has known
    - c. was know
  19. When ... from his business trip?
    - a. has he returned
    - b. did he return
    - c. was he returning
  20. How long ago ...?
    - a. did they marry
    - b. have they married
    - c. they married
  21. Letters ... sent to all our clients every week.
    - a. are
    - b. have been
    - c. are been
  22. Nothing can ... done about this.
    - a. be

- b. be being
  - c. have been
23. Ann ... taken to hospital only tomorrow.
- a. will be
  - b. is
  - c. is being
24. When she was young, she ... people. Nobody liked it.
- a. had always criticized
  - b. was always criticizing
  - c. always criticizing
25. Everybody ... the party when the police arrived.
- a. were leaving
  - b. was leaving
  - c. had left

## TEXTS

***Read the text and do the exercises given below.***

### **Text 1. Native Americans**

The story of the Native Americans - or American Indians - is one that is unique, tragic and inspiring. It is unique because the Indians were the original inhabitants of the American continent and experienced every phase of its European settlement.

It is tragic because the conflict between the Indians and whites paralleled the experience of peoples throughout the world who have come in contact with expanding, industrialized societies. It is an inspiring story because the Native Americans, although lost much of their land in the 19th century, have survived, have asserted their political and economic rights, and have succeeded in retaining their identity and culture despite the onslaught of modern civilization.

Today Native Americans are full citizens of the United States. They are proud of their own cultural heritage, which they are trying to protect and maintain. Marks of that heritage can be found all over the United States.

Many of the names on United States maps Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, and Kansas - are Indian words. Indians taught the Europeans how to cultivate crops such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco. About half of the Indians in the United States live in large cities and rural areas throughout the country.

The remainders live in about 300 federal reservations (land set for their use). Today, there are about 1.4 million Native Americans, which are believed to be more than there were, when the first European explorers arrived in the New World.

#### **1. Mark the statements which are True:**

- a. The story of the Native Americans is one of saddest in the history of mankind.
- b. The Indians have never been the original inhabitants of the American continent.
- c. The Native Americans have managed to retain their identity and culture.
- d. It's almost impossible to find any marks of the Indians' heritage in the USA nowadays.
- e. Today all Indians live in federal reservations.

#### **2. Choose the right variant of translation:**

1. **Today Native Americans are full citizens of the United States.**
  - a. Сегодня американцы являются гражданами Америки.
  - b. На сегодняшний день коренные американцы являются полными людьми.
  - c. Сегодня коренные американцы являются полноправными гражданами США.
  
2. **About half of the Indians in the United States live in large cities and rural areas throughout the country.**

- a. Около половины индейцев в Соединенных Штатах живут в крупных городах и сельских районах по всей стране.
- b. Половина индейцев Соединенных Штатов живет в странах и сельских районах.
- c. Около половины индейцев Америки живут в больших городах и по всей стране.

**Read the text and do the exercises given below.**

### **Text 2. Living a Long Life**

It is often said that Japanese people, on average, live much longer than Europeans. To a large extent this must be due to the food most Japanese people eat since from the point of view of the life-style, life in modern Japan is no less stressful than ours in the west.

The Japanese live on a diet largely made up of fish and rice. At lunch-time a typical Japanese family will consume at least twice as many vegetables as we do in Europe. In comparison with Europeans, the Japanese eat far less meat and fewer potatoes; at the same time, they eat seven times more fresh fish than we do which make their diet much healthier by far. It would be fair to say that, in general, the Japanese consume far less sugar than Europeans, though the modern Japanese — frequent visitors to Europe on business or for pleasure — are discovering the pleasures and dangers of western-style eating habits.

#### **1. Mark the statements which are True.**

- a. The Japanese live as long as people in western countries.
- b. From the point of view of life-style, life in modern Japan is less stressful than in Europe.
- c. The Japanese eat much more vegetables than Europeans.
- d. When in Europe on business, the Japanese try to eat only their national food.
- e. They consume more sugar than we do.

#### **2. Choose the right variant of translation:**

1. It is often said that Japanese people, on average, live much longer than Europeans.
  - a. Говорят, что японские люди в среднем живут дольше, чем европейцы.
  - b. Говорят, что японцы, в среднем, живут гораздо дольше европейцев.
  - c. Говорят, что японцы, в среднем, живут гораздо меньше европейцев.
2. It would be fair to say that, in general, the Japanese consume far less sugar than Europeans...
  - a. Откровенно говоря, японцы потребляют намного меньше сахара, чем европейцы.
  - b. Следует заметить что, японцы потребляют меньше соли, чем европейцы.
  - c. Откровенно говоря, японцы потребляют равное количество сахара с европейцами.

### **Text 3. Banking**

Banks play very important role in any financial system. Banks are classified as commercial banks and central banks.

Commercial banks open accounts for their clients and receive money on current and deposit accounts. These funds they use to provide loans and for investment. They also collect cheques, discount bills, transfer money, buy and sell securities and do other commercial operations. The main purpose of commercial banks is to make profit.

The main purpose of central bank is to control monetary system. It helps government provide monetary policy by regulating supply, cost and availability of money and credit. It is the country's leading bank, which act as banker to government. It issue banknotes, regulates activity of retail banks and provides services related to the public debt.

#### **1. Mark the statements which are True.**

2. Banks play very important role in any financial system.
3. Banks are classified as noncommercial banks and private banks.
4. It issue banknotes, regulates activity of retail banks and provides services related to the public debt.
5. The main purpose of commercial banks is to make loans.

#### **3. Choose the right variant of translation:**

1. Banks play very important role in any financial system.

- a. Банки играют очень важную роль в любой финансовой системе.
  - b. Работа банка не влияет на финансовую систему страны.
  - c. Банки не важны в финансовой системе.
2. Banks are classified as commercial banks and central banks.
    - a. Банки классифицируются как некоммерческие и центральные.
    - b. Банки классифицируются как коммерческие и центральные.
    - c. Банки бывают двух видов.
  3. The main purpose of commercial banks is to make profit.
    - a. Главной целью коммерческих банков является получение прибыли.
    - b. Главная задача банков – предоставление кредитов.
    - c. Главная цель банков - контроль денежно-кредитной политики страны.

#### **Text 4. The financial system**

The financial system is a network of financial organizations, which carry out and regulate financial activities, the ministry of finance, the treasury, the central bank, the tax service, stock and currency exchanges.

There are budgeting, financing, investment, banking, taxation and insurance are the main forms of financial activities. Financial assets flow in the system from savers to borrowers, who use them. Savers and borrowers are linked by financial intermediaries. They are banks, finance, investment and insurance companies.

The heart of Britain financial services industry locates in the famous “Square Mile” in the City of London. It is one of the largest financial centers in the world. The world’s largest banks and financial markets located there. For example, London Stock Exchange, the Foreign Exchange Market, the Financial Futures and Options Market, Eurobond and Eurocurrency markets.

##### **1. Mark the statements which are True.**

2. The heart of Britain financial services industry locates in the famous “Square Mile” in the City of London.
3. “Square Mile” is not one of the largest financial centers in the world.
4. The world’s largest banks and financial markets located there. For example, London Stock Exchange, the Foreign Exchange Market, the Financial Futures and Options Market, Eurobond and Eurocurrency markets.
5. The financial system is a network of economic organizations...

##### **2. Choose the right variant of translation:**

1. The world’s largest banks and financial markets located there.
  - a. Там располагаются самые крупные банки мира и финансовые рынки.
  - b. Там располагаются мировые финансовые рынки.
  - c. Крупные банки расположены в Сквее Майл.
2. There are budgeting, financing, investment, banking, taxation and insurance are the main forms of financial activities.
  - a. Составление бюджета, финансирование, инвестирование, банковское дело, налогообложение и страхование являются основными формами финансовой деятельности.
  - b. Составление бюджета, финансирование, инвестирование, банковское дело, налогообложение и страхование являются основными формами экономической деятельности.
  - c. Составление бюджета, финансирование, инвестирование, банковское дело, налогообложение и страхование являются основными формами деятельности банков.
3. Savers and borrowers are linked by financial intermediaries.
  - a. Заемщики связаны между собой финансовыми посредниками.
  - b. Вкладчики и заемщики связаны финансовыми посредниками.
  - c. Вкладчики и заемщики не связаны финансовыми посредниками.

## Text 5. The history of money

At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt and others.

Commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible and portable that to serve effectively as money. None of the above-mentioned commodities possessed all these qualities, and in time they were replaced by precious metals, first by silver, later by gold. The coins came into use, when metal was cutting into definite weight, when the payment was made.

Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. Then, when goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence.

### 1. Are the following statements True or False?

1. At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money.
2. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt and others.
3. The coins came into use, when leather was cutting into definite weight, when the payment was made.
4. Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins.
5. At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money.

### 2. Choose the right variant of translation:

1. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt and others.
  - a. Такими товарами были крупный и мелкий рогатый скот, кожа, рыба, табак, чай, соль и др.
  - b. Такими товарами были скот, кожа, рыба, сыр, молоко, табак, чай, соль и др.
  - c. Товарами для продажи были крупный и мелкий рогатый скот, кожа, рабы, табак, чай, соль и др.
2. At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money.
  - a. В разное время и в разных частях света много различных товаров использовалось в качестве оплаты.
  - b. В разное время и в разных частях света много различных товаров использовалось в качестве денег.
  - c. В разное время и в разных частях света товары не использовались в качестве денег.
3. That's how the first banknotes came into existence.
  - a. Таким образом появились первые банкноты.
  - b. Вот так появились деньги.
  - c. Такова история появления бумажных банкнот.

### Text. Payments in international trade

On Monday morning the participants resumed their work and listened to the lecture on payments in international trade.

*Here is a part of the lecture:*

With any form of international trade it is essential to ensure that payment will be received in accordance with the terms of the underlying commercial contract. The most secure and established methods of settling international trade transactions are:

- by documentary letters of credit and
- by documentary collection bills.

Documentary letters of credit are opened by the importer's bank with a bank in the exporter's country, usually the importing bank's correspondent in the exporting country. Exporters submit to the bank in their country all the shipping, insurance and other documents specified in the letter of credit issued by the importer's bank. If the documents are in order the bank in the exporting country will credit the exporters with the proceeds. The proceeds are reimbursed-by the importer's bank in due course.

Documentary collection bills are presented to the importer's bank or its correspondent by the exporters together with all the shipping, insurance and other documents, specified in the contract. If the documents are in order the importers instruct their bank to pay and they collect the shipping documents then.

There are a few ways of transferring money from bank to bank. In the recent past these ways were:

- mail transfers and
- telegraphic transfers.

Now these two types of messages are practically replaced by SWIFT messages. SWIFT stands for the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication. It is a network serving now more than 3,000 banks in about 100 countries. It speeds up payment messages between banks immensely. If sending and receiving banks are both 'logged-in', a message can be delivered in under 20 seconds. Over 1 million messages are sent every day via the computers of SWIFT and its member banks.

The role of correspondent banks is permanently growing. They facilitate and expedite international payments. A correspondent bank is one which carries a deposit balance for another bank located in another city or country and engages in an exchange of services with that bank.

#### **1. Insert prepositions:**

... Monday morning the participants listened... the lecture... payments.. international trade.

It is essential to ensure that payments will be received ... terms and conditions... the contract.

The most secure methods are payments.. documentary letters... credit and. . documentary collection bills.

Documentary letters. credit are opened... a bank.. the exporter's country.

Exporters submit ... the bank all the shipping documents.

If the documents are... order the bank will credit the exporter... the proceeds.

Documentary collection bills are presented... the importer's bank.

... the recent past there were two ways... transfer! ing money... bank... bank.

#### **2. Translate the parts of the text speaking about:**

documentary letters of credit

documentary collection bills.

#### **3. Translate into Russian:**

the receiving bank

the sending bank

if the banks are logged in...

It carries a deposit balance for another bank.

It carries a deposit balance for another bank located            in another city or country.

The correspondent bank engages in an exchange of services with that bank

#### **4. Complete as in the text:**

SWIFT stands for the Society...

It's a network serving... banks... countries.

It speeds up payment messages between...

If. . banks are logged-in a message can be delivered...

Over one million... via computers of SWIFT and...

A correspondent bank is one which carries...

#### **5. Find English equivalents in the text:**

платеж по документарному аккредитиву —

платеж по документарному инкассо —

представить документы в банк —

открыть аккредитив в банке —

перевести средства —

отправить сообщение по СВИФТ —  
банк-корреспондент —  
Это ускорит платеж. —

**6. Sum up what the text said about:**

SWIFT and SWIFT messages  
correspondent banks

**7. Make short dialogues as in the example:**

• Example

*letters of credit*  
— The information on letters of credit is not very clear, is it?  
— I agree with you here. It is not clear at all. (or)  
— I can't agree with you I'm afraid. Everything is absolutely clear.

*collection bill*  
*SWIFT correspondent banks*  
*payments bank transfers*

**Text 6. Taxation.**

Funds are withdrawn from the circular flow in the form of taxation by the government. It levies two types of tax:

- *Direct taxes*, such as *income tax*, *corporation tax* (on profits) and other taxes on income or wealth;
- *Indirect taxes*, such as *VAT* and *customs and excise duties*, which are levied on spending by all of us;

If the authorities withdraw funds through taxation and then fail to spend this tax revenue, the circular flow will reduce the level of activity in the economy.

Taxation policy has been substantially altered by the Conservative government in the 1980s and early 1990s. It has reduced direct taxes because of the belief that taxation of this kind reduces the incentive to work and so dampens the spirit of enterprise in the economy. Indirect taxes, such as VAT, have been increased to make up for some of the revenue lost from direct taxes. The government has thus transferred the tax burden from direct to indirect taxes. The total burden of taxation has hardly altered.

*I. Suggest the Russian equivalents*

withdrawals, which are not passed on as spending with UK firms; a number of factors are thought to determine the level of savings; job security; another factor is social change; generations placed great store by saving; will remove those funds from the domestic circular flow and will cause a decrease; direct (indirect, corporation, income) taxes; the tax revenue; taxation of this kind reduces the incentive to work and so dampens the spirit of enterprise; the tax burden

*II. Replace the parts in **italics** by synonyms*

with the likely result that...; decisions are taken in response to economic uncertainty; alternatively; consume durable goods; UK Inhabitants; if the authorities fail to spend this tax revenue; will cause a decrease on the level of economic activity; earnings from exports have been insufficient; if imports increase due to the growth of industry; substantially; because of the belief that.

*III. Fill in the gaps with the words and expressions from the text*

1. Interest rates influence the saver's decision since they represent \_\_\_ on his savings.
2. Previous generations \_\_\_ saving in order to carry out major purchases.
3. Expenditures on goods and services imported- from abroad \_\_\_ those funds from \_\_\_ and will cause \_\_\_ in the level of economic activity.
4. If imports of raw materials increase due to the growth of \_\_\_, then this indicates \_\_\_.
5. Funds are withdrawn from the \_\_\_ by the government, which \_\_\_ two types of tax.
6. Indirect taxes include VAT and \_\_\_.
7. Direct taxes reduce \_\_\_ to work and so dampen \_\_\_ in the economy.

8. The government has transferred \_\_ from direct to indirect taxes.

*IV. Find in the text English equivalents for the following*

доходы от сбережений; очевидно, что...; подталкивать, побуждать; в конце концов; это означает рост экономики; на том основании, что; налог на добавленную стоимость; акцизный сбор; Восполнять

*V. Find English explanations*

the return on one's savings; taxes (direct, indirect, income, corporation, on wealth, VAT); excise duties; the tax revenue

*VI. Answer the questions*

1. What are withdrawals? Name their forms.

2. When do people decide to save?

3. What is the reason for purchasing imports?

4. Why can buying imports be harmful?

5. What are direct and indirect taxes?

6. Why did the Conservative government reduce direct taxes in the 1980s and increase indirect ones?

7. Make conclusions from the Circular Flow Model. *VII. Translate into English using all the active possible*

1. В ответ на увеличение правительством налогов предприниматели приняли решение поднять цены на потребительские товары. Подобное налогообложение явно не способствует развитию торговли.

2. Считается, что на решение покупать или не покупать импортные товары влияет целый ряд факторов: цены, качество и т. д.

3. Выпуская хорошие товары, предприниматели побуждают население покупать их, а не откладывать деньги, что может привести к падению уровня экономической активности.

4. Многие люди, пытавшиеся получить большой процент со своих денег, положенных на депозит в разные сомнительные банки, оказались обманутыми.

5. В некоторых странах акцизный сбор с продажи алкогольных напитков является очень доходной статьей.

6. В России налог на добавленную стоимость был введен в январе 1992 года.

7. Изъятия – это часть национального дохода, которая не используется населением для покупки потребительских благ, произведенных в стране. Изъятия состоят, таким образом, из сбережений, чистых налогов и затрат на покупку импортных товаров. Изъятия равны инъекциям.

### **Text 7. Read and translate the text. Find a conditional sentence in it, state its type.**

In the past, financial management was not a major concern for a business. The bank handled the financing and the company took care of producing and selling.

Today only a few firms operate in this way. They negotiate terms of financial transactions, compare rates among competing financial institutions. Financial management begins with the creation of a financial plan.

The financial manager develops and controls the financial plan. He also forecasts the economic conditions, the company's revenues, expenses and profits.

The financial manager's job starts and ends with the company's objectives. The financial manager compares the expenses involved to the revenues. It helps him to predict cash flow. The available cash consists of beginning cash plus customer payments and funds from financing.

The financial manager plans a strategy to make the ending cash positive. If cash outflow exceeds cash inflow, the company will run out of cash. The financial manager can trim expenses or ask the customer to pay faster.

The financial manager also chooses financial techniques. Another one is long-term financing.

### **Text 8. Auditors and their reports**

Auditors are usually independent certified accountants who review the financial record of a company. These reviews are called audits. They are usually performed at fixed intervals – quarterly, semiannually or an-

nually. Auditors are employed either regularly or on a part-time basis. Some large companies maintain a continuous internal audit by their own accounting departments. These auditors are called internal auditors.

Not so many years ago the presence of an auditor suggested that a company was having financial difficulties or that irregularities had been discovered in the records. Currently, however, outside audits are a normal and regular part of business practice.

Auditors see that current transactions are reordered promptly and completely. Their duty is to reduce the possibility of misappropriation, to identify mistakes or detect fraudulent transactions. Then they are usually requested to propose solutions for these problems.

Thus auditors review financial records and report to the management on the current state of the company's fiscal affairs in the form of Auditor's Report or Auditor's Opinion.

### Text 9. Accounts and Balance Sheets

From the Trial Balance, prepared by the bookkeeper, the accountant creates a *Profit and Loss Statement and Balance Sheet*.

A Profit and Loss Statement or a Profit and Loss Account shows the income or loss of the company for the period. The Profit and Loss Statement is made only on the basis of those accounts of the Ledger which affect the profit and loss of the company. The Profit and Loss Statement may contain the following items:

- Sales
- Trading profit
- Depreciation
- Rent received
- Interest paid
- Profit before tax
- Tax
- Profit after tax
- Dividends
- Profit retained
- Earnings per share

The other accounts of the Ledger which reflect the assets, liabilities and capital of the firm, make up a Balance Sheet. This shows the net worth or book value of the company.

The two sides of the Balance Sheet that is *Total Assets and Total Capital and Liabilities* are always to be equal.

## КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПРИ ЗАЧЕТЕ / ЭКЗАМЕНЕ

Сумма баллов по дисциплине	Оценка /зачет	критерии оценивания
85 – 100	«отлично» / зачтено	Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если он глубоко и прочно усвоил программный материал, исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически стройно его излагает, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, использует в ответе материал различной литературы, правильно обосновывает принятое нестандартное решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач по формированию общепрофессиональных компетенций.
70 - 84	«хорошо» / зачтено	Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет

		теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения, а также имеет достаточно полное представление о значимости знаний по дисциплине.
51 – 69	«удовлетворительно» / зачтено	Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает сложности при выполнении практических работ и затрудняется связать теорию вопроса с практикой.
менее 51	«неудовлетворительно»/ незачтено	Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который не знает значительной части программного материала, неуверенно отвечает, допускает серьезные ошибки, не имеет представлений по методике выполнения практической работы. Как правило, оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится студентам, которые не могут продолжить обучение без дополнительных занятий по данной дисциплине.

#### **IV. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИЕ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ**

Процедура оценивания – порядок действий при подготовке и проведении аттестационных испытаний и формировании оценки.

Процедура промежуточной аттестации проходит в соответствии с Положением о промежуточной (рубежной) аттестации знаний студентов и учащихся ДГУНХ.

- Аттестационные испытания проводятся преподавателем (или комиссией преподавателей – в случае модульной дисциплины), ведущим лекционные занятия по данной дисциплине, или преподавателями, ведущими практические и лабораторные занятия (кроме устного экзамена). Присутствие посторонних лиц в ходе проведения аттестационных испытаний без разрешения ректора или проректора не допускается (за исключением работников университета, выполняющих контролирующие функции в соответствии со своими должностными обязанностями). В случае отсутствия ведущего преподавателя аттестационные испытания проводятся преподавателем, назначенным письменным распоряжением по кафедре .

- Инвалиды и лица с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, имеющие нарушения опорно-двигательного аппарата, допускаются на аттестационные испытания в сопровождении ассистентов-сопровождающих.

- Во время аттестационных испытаний обучающиеся могут пользоваться программой учебной дисциплины, а также с разрешения преподавателя справочной и нормативной литературой, непрограммируемыми калькуляторами.

- Время подготовки ответа при сдаче зачета/экзамена в устной форме должно составлять не менее 40 минут (по желанию обучающегося ответ может быть досрочным). Время ответа – не более 15 минут.

- При подготовке к устному экзамену экзаменуемый, как правило, ведет записи в листе устного ответа, который затем (по окончании экзамена) сдается экзаменатору.

- При проведении устного экзамена экзаменационный билет выбирает сам экзаменуемый в случайном порядке.

- Экзаменатору предоставляется право задавать обучающимся дополнительные вопросы в рамках программы дисциплины текущего семестра, а также, помимо теоретических вопросов, давать задачи, которые изучались на практических занятиях.

- Оценка результатов устного аттестационного испытания объявляется обучающимся в день его проведения. При проведении письменных аттестационных испытаний или компьютерного тестирования – в день их проведения или не позднее следующего рабочего дня после их проведения.
- Результаты выполнения аттестационных испытаний, проводимых в письменной форме, форме итоговой контрольной работы или компьютерного тестирования, должны быть объявлены обучающимся и выставлены в зачётные книжки не позднее следующего рабочего дня после их проведения.

#### Порядок подготовки и проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета/экзамена

действие	сроки	методика	ответственный
выдача вопросов для промежуточной аттестации	1 неделя семестра	на лекционных /практических и др.занятиях, на офиц.сайте вуза и др.	ведущий преподаватель
консультации	последняя неделя семестра/период сессии	на групповой консультации	ведущий преподаватель
промежуточная аттестация	в период сессии	устно, письменно, тестирование бланочное или компьютерное, по билетам, с практическими заданиями	ведущий преподаватель, комиссия
формирование оценки	на аттестации		ведущий преподаватель, комиссия