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КАФЕДРА АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»**

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УРОВЕНЬ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ – СРЕДНЕЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ



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ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ**

Сертификат: 00A9E2DAF91A2F57E988B751E574CFCC
Владелец: Бучаев Ахмед Гамидович
Действителен: с 23.09.2025 до 17.12.2026

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Составитель: Акавова Аида Исламгереевна, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры английского и русского языков ДГУНХ.

Внутренний рецензент: Мухудадаева Раабат Абдурахмановна, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры английского и русского языков ДГУНХ.

Внешний рецензент: Абдуллабекова Умсалимат Багаутдиновна, кандидат филологических наук, научный сотрудник ДФИЦ РАН.

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Одобен на заседании кафедры английского и русского языков 24 февраля 2026г., протокол №6.

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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 в профессиональной деятельности» 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 в профессиональной деятельности» 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.

I. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫХ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

1.1. Перечень формируемых компетенций

<i>Код компетенции</i>	<i>Формулировка компетенции</i>
ОК	ОБЩЕКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ
ОК01	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;
ОК04	Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;
ОК09	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках;
ПК	ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ
ПК 3.2	Проводить обработку документации, информации при формировании налоговой отчетности, во время осуществления мероприятий налогового контроля (администрирования);

1.2. Компонентный состав компетенций

1.1 Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине

<i>Код и формулировка компетенции</i>	<i>Компонентный состав компетенции</i>		
	<i>Знать</i>	<i>Уметь</i>	<i>Владеть / иметь практически й опыт</i>

ОК 01 - Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;	31- актуальный профессиональный и социальный контекст, в котором приходится работать и жить; 32- основные источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; 33- алгоритмы выполнения работ в профессиональной и смежных областях; 34- методы работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; 35-порядок оценки результатов решения задач профессиональной деятельности	У1- распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; У2-анализировать задачу и/или проблему и выделять её составные части; У3- определять этапы решения задачи; выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы; У4- составлять план действия; определять необходимые ресурсы; У5- владеть актуальными методами работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; У6- оценивать результат и последствия своих действий (самостоятельно или с помощью наставника)	
ОК 04 Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;	31-психологические основы деятельности коллектива, 32- психологические особенности личности; 33-основы проектной деятельности.	У1- организовывать работу коллектива и команды; У2- взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами в ходе профессиональной деятельности.	

ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках;	31- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; 32- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); 33- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; 34- особенности произношения; 35-правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	У1- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), У2- понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; У3- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые У4- высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; У5- кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); У6- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.	
ПК 3.2 Проводить обработку документации, информации при формировании налоговой отчетности, во время осуществления мероприятий налогового контроля (администрирования);	31-законодательство Российской Федерации о налогах и сборах, 32-законодательство Российской Федерации о бухгалтерском учете и практика их применения; 33- законодательство Российской Федерации, содержащее нормы с требованиями к документам, используемым при постановке на учет в налоговых органах, 34- ведении учета в целях исполнения налоговых обязанностей работодателем и/или сторонних лиц, в том числе физических лиц; 35-о налогах и сборах;	У1-применять законодательство Российской Федерации о налогах и сборах, бухгалтерском учете, отраслевое законодательство в сфере деятельности налогоплательщика, У2-использовать практику применения указанного законодательства; У3-использовать правовые знания в сфере налогообложения для исчисления налогов и сборов, страховых взносов, а также подготовки и подачи соответствующей отчетности по уплате налогов и сборов, страховых взносов; У5-анализировать и применять на практике нормативные правовые акты, регулирующие заполнение	В1- постановки на учет в налоговых органах, В2- ведении учета в целях исполнения налоговых обязанностей работодателем и (или) в интересах третьих лиц, в том числе физических лиц

	принципы и порядок формирования отчетности, предусмотренной законодательством Российской Федерации, включая налоговую, управленческую, финансовую (бухгалтерскую) отчетности; постановления, распоряжения, приказы, методические материалы по документообороту; 36-локальные нормативные акты и организационно-распорядительные документы организации, регулирующие вопросы документооборота, ведения учета в целях исполнения налоговых обязанностей работодателем и/или сторонних лиц, в том числе физических лиц; 37-принципы систематизации и хранения регистров налогового и бухгалтерского учета; 38-правила защиты конфиденциальной информации; информационные системы, программное обеспечение, применяемые в организации.	налоговых деклараций, расчетов по налогам, сборам, страховым взносам; У6- пользоваться основными методами, способами и средствами получения, хранения и обработки информации, необходимой для исполнения налоговых обязанностей; У7-вести деловую переписку по вопросам, связанным с исполнением обязанностей по исчислению и уплате налогов, страховых взносов, сборов; оформлять аналитические и отчетные материалы по результатам выполненной работы; У8--пользоваться основными способами заполнения налоговых деклараций, расчетов по налогам, сборам, страховым взносам; У9-использовать современные технологии и информационные ресурсы для проверки контрагентов налогоплательщика; вести архив первичной документации, договоров, исполнения налоговых обязанностей	
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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 характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций	Наименование оценочного средства	
				Текущий контроль успеваемости	Промежуточная аттестация
1.	Тема: Making Contacts	ОК-09	<u>ОК-09</u> Знать: З1 Уметь: У1,У6	-проведение устного опроса -выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
2.	Тема: Cities and Villages	ОК-01 <u>ПК-3.2</u>	<u>ОК-01</u> Знать: З1,З3,З3 Уметь: У1,У2,У5 <u>ПК-3.2</u> Знать: З2,З5 Уметь: У4,У8 Владеть: В2	--проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. - выполнение заданий на формирование навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
3.	Тема: Leisure Time	ОК-04	<u>ОК-04</u> Знать: З1,З3 Уметь: У1,У2,	-проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. - выполнение заданий на формирование	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)

				навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий;	
4.	Тема: National Customs and Traditions.	ОК-01 ПК-3.2	ОК-01 Знать: 31 Уметь: У1 ПК-3.2 Знать: 34,36 Уметь: У1,У9 Владеть:В1	-проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. - выполнение заданий на формирование навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
5.	Тема: Travelling and Tourism	ОК-04	ОК-04 Знать: 31,32,33 Уметь: У1 ,У2,	выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений, - выполнение заданий на формирование навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий; -коллоквиум	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
6.	Тема: Outstanding Personalities of the Modern Era.	ОК-09	ОК-09 Знать: 31,35 Уметь: У1,У6	-проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. - выполнение заданий на формирование навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
7.	Тема: From a Global Language to a Global	ОК-04 ПК-3.2	ОК-04 Знать: 31, 33 Уметь: У1,У3 ПК-3.2 Знать: 31,34 Уметь: У2,У7 Владеть:В2	-проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. - выполнение	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)

				заданий на формирование навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий; -проведение ролевой игры	
8.	Тема: The System of Higher Education	OK-01 OK-09	OK-01 Знать: 31,32,33,34 Уметь: Y1,Y2,Y3,Y4 OK-09 Знать: 31,34 Уметь: Y1,Y5	-проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. - выполнение заданий на формирование навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
9.	Тема: Academic Mobility	OK-04 OK-09	OK-04 Знать: 31,33 Уметь: Y1,Y2,Y3 OK-09 Знать: 31,36 Уметь: Y1,Y3	-проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. - выполнение заданий на формирование навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
10.	Тема: Student Budget and Job Placement	OK-01 OK-09	OK-01 Знать: 31 Уметь: Y1 OK-09 Знать: 32,35 Уметь: Y4,Y6	-проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. - выполнение заданий на формирование навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3) Задание
11.	Тема: Academic Traditions	OK-04	OK-04 Знать: 31 Уметь: Y1	-проведение устного опроса выполнение	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2)

				грамматических и лексических упражнений. - выполнение заданий на формирование навыков чтения -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Тестирование (Задание 3)
12.	Тема: Summer Education and Orientation Programmes	ОК-09	ОК-09 Знать: 31,33,34 Уметь: У1,У3,У4,	-- проведение устного опроса - проведение контрольной работы,	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
13.	Тема: Outstanding Scientists and Alumni.	ОК-01	ОК-01 Знать: 31 Уметь: У1	- проведение устного опроса, выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений, -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
14.	Тема: International Student Exchange Programmes	ОК-04 ОК-09	ОК-04 Знать: 31 Уметь: У1 ОК-09 Знать: 31,35 Уметь: У1,У8	-проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений, - выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
15.	Тема: Money	ОК-01 ОК-04	ОК-01 Знать: 31 Уметь: У1 ОК-04 Знать: 31 Уметь: У1	- проведение устного опроса, выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений, -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3) Задание
16.	Тема: Banks and Banking Services	ОК-04 ОК-09	ОК-04 Знать: 31,32, Уметь: У1,У2, ОК-09 Знать: 31,33 Уметь: У1,У2	- проведение устного опроса - выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений,	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3) Задание

				-выполнение тестовых заданий;	
17.	Тема: International Trade.	ОК-01 <u>ПК-3.2</u>	<u>ОК-01</u> Знать: 31 Уметь: У1 <u>ПК-3.2</u> Знать: 32,37 Уметь: У2,У6 Владеть:В2	- проведение устного опроса, выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений, -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
18.	Тема: Public Finance.	ОК-09 <u>ПК-3.2</u>	<u>ОК-09</u> Знать: 31,32,33,34 Уметь: У1,У4, <u>ПК-3.2</u> Знать: 31,34 Уметь: У1,У3, У8 Владеть:В2	- проведение устного опроса, выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений, -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)
19.	Тема: Corporate Finance and Accounting.	ОК-01 ОК-09	<u>ОК-01</u> Знать: 31,33,34 Уметь: У1 <u>ОК-09</u> Знать: 31,32,33,34 Уметь: У1,У3	-проведение устного опроса -выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений. -выполнение тестовых заданий;	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2)
20.	Тема: Financial Markets	ОК-01 ОК-09	<u>ОК-01</u> Знать: 31,32,33 Уметь: У1,У5, <u>ОК-09</u> Знать: 34 Уметь:У3, У5	- проведение устного опроса выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений,. - выполнение тестовых заданий,	Тестирование (Задание 3)
21.	Тема: International Financial Organizations	ОК-09 <u>ПК-3.2</u>	<u>ОК-09</u> Знать: 31,32,33,34 Уметь: У1,У2,У4, <u>ПК-3.2</u> Знать: 31,36 Уметь: У1,У9 Владеть:В1	- проведение устного опроса - выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений,	Контрольные вопросы (Задания 1,2) Тестирование (Задание 3)

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

Балльно-рейтинговая система является базовой системой оценивания сформированности компетенций обучающихся.

Итоговая оценка сформированности компетенции(й) обучающихся в рамках балльно-рейтинговой системы осуществляется в ходе текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации и определяется как сумма баллов, полученных обучающимися в результате прохождения всех форм контроля.

Оценка сформированности компетенции(й) по дисциплине складывается из двух составляющих:

✓ первая составляющая – оценка преподавателем сформированности компетенции(й) в течение семестра в ходе текущего контроля успеваемости (максимум 100 баллов). Структура первой составляющей определяется технологической картой дисциплины, которая в начале семестра доводится до сведения обучающихся;

✓ вторая составляющая – оценка сформированности компетенции(й) обучающихся на экзамене (максимум – 30 баллов) или на зачете (максимум – 20 баллов).

4 – балльная шкала	«отлично»	«хорошо»	«удовлетворительно»	«неудовлетворительно»
100-балльная шкала	85 и $\geq$	70 – 84	51 – 69	0 – 50
Бинарная шкала	Зачтено			Не зачтено

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
УСТНЫЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА			
1	Устный опрос	Средство контроля, организованное как специальная беседа преподавателя с обучающимся на темы, связанные с изучаемой дисциплиной, и рассчитанное на выяснение объема знаний обучающегося по определенному разделу, теме,	Вопросы по темам/разделам дисциплины

		проблеме и т.п.	
2	Чтение	– Средство контроля навыков работы с текстом, чтения аутентичных текстов разных стилей (публицистические, художественные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи; овладение элементарными умениями анализа и интерпретации текста;	Фонд лексических упражнений
3.	Коллоквиум	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала темы, раздела или разделов дисциплины, организованное как учебное занятие в виде собеседования преподавателя с обучающимися	Вопросы по темам дисциплины
ПИСЬМЕННЫЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА			
5	Тест	Система стандартизированных заданий, позволяющая автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающегося.	Фонд тестовых заданий
6	Грамматические и лексические упражнения	Задания, способствующие формированию лексических и грамматических навыков овладения английским языком	Фонд грамматических и лексических упражнений
7	Контрольная работа	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для решения задач определенного типа по теме или разделу	Комплект контрольных заданий по вариантам

КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ОТВЕТОВ НА УСТНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ

№ п/п	Критерии оценивания	Количество баллов	Оценка/зачет
1.	1) обучающийся полно и аргументировано отвечает по содержанию задания; 2) обнаруживает понимание материала,	10	Отлично (высокий уровень)

	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		сформированности компетенции)
2.	полно и аргументировано отвечает по содержанию задания; обнаруживает понимание материала, может обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные; излагает материал последовательно и правильно, но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет	8	Хорошо (достаточный уровень сформированности компетенции)
3.	обучающийся 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 (приемлемый уровень сформированности компетенции)
4.	обучающийся 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 обучающегося, которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному овладению последующим материалом	0	Неудовлетворительно (недостаточный уровень сформированности компетенции)

КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ

№ п/п	Критерии оценивания	Шкала оценок	
		Количество баллов	Оценка

1.	90-100 % правильных ответов	9-10	Отлично (высокий уровень сформированности компетенции)
2.	80-89% правильных ответов	7-8	Хорошо (достаточный уровень сформированности компетенции)
3.	70-79% правильных ответов	5-6	
4.	60-69% правильных ответов	3-4	Удовлетворительно (приемлемый уровень сформированности компетенции)
5.	50-59% правильных ответов	1-2	
6.	менее 50% правильных ответов	0	Неудовлетворительно (недостаточный уровень сформированности компетенции)

**КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ПИСЬМЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ
ТРЕНИРОВОЧНОГО ХАРАКТЕРА**
(Лексико-грамматические упражнения)

№ 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 объёме.	5
2	Задание выполнено: цель выполнения домашнего задания достигнута; наличие правильных эталонных ответов; однако работа выполнена не в полном объёме.	4
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

КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ НА ЧТЕНИЕ

№п/п	Критерии оценивания	Количество баллов	Оценк а/зачет
1.	1) понимает основное содержание прочитанного и услышанного материала, почти все детали и смысловые связи между содержательными компонентами и частями текста; 2) свободно оперирует программным учебным	10 баллов	

	материалом в незнакомой ситуации по аспектам языка при непосредственном общении; 3) содержание высказывания отличается связностью, полнотой, спонтанностью, беглостью, аргументированностью, выражением собственной точки зрения, привлечением сведений из других учебных курсов; 4) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна, допускаются 1-3 ошибки (единичные ошибки, исправляемые путем самокоррекции, не учитываются).		
2.	1) понимает основное содержание прочитанного и услышанного материала, значительную часть деталей и основные смысловые связи между содержательными компонентами и частями текста; 2) свободно оперирует программным учебным материалом в частично измененной ситуации; 3) содержание высказывания соответствует ситуации общения, отличается связностью, полнотой, спонтанностью, беглостью, хорошо аргументировано; 4) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна, допускаются 4-5 ошибки (единичные ошибки, исправляемые путем самокоррекции, не учитываются).	9 баллов	
3.	1) понимает основное содержание прочитанного и услышанного материала и половину деталей; 2) коммуникативная задача решается в пределах знакомой ситуации; 3) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна; 4) высказывания логичны, аргументированы и построены на основе известных алгоритмов, допускаются ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (6-7 ошибок).	8 баллов	
4.	1) понимает основное содержание прочитанного и услышанного материала и некоторые детали; 2) коммуникативная задача решается в пределах знакомой ситуации;	7 баллов	

	3) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна; 4) высказывания логичны, построены на основе известных алгоритмов, допускаются ошибки на изученный программный учебный материал (8-9 ошибок).		
5.	1) достаточно полно понимает основного содержания прочитанного и услышанного, но без деталей; 2) коммуникативная задача решается по образцу в знакомой ситуации; 3) речь лексически и грамматически разнообразна; 4) допускаются ошибки языкового характера на изученный программный учебный материал (10-11 ошибок).	6 баллов	
6.	1) понимает значительную часть основного содержания прочитанного и услышанного, но без деталей; 2) коммуникативная задача решается по образцу в знакомой ситуации; 3) осознанно воспроизводит программный учебный материал по образцу; 4) допускаются ошибки, не препятствующие пониманию смысла высказывания (до 12 ошибок).	5 баллов	
7.	1) воспроизводит большую часть общего содержания прочитанного и услышанного материала; 2) говорит на уровне механического воспроизведения большей части текста, образца; 3) многочисленные фонетические и грамматические ошибки затрудняют понимание смысла высказывания.	4 балла	
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	

КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

№ n/n	Критерии оценивания	Шкала оценок	
		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	28-30	Отлично (высокий уровень сформированности компетенции)
2.	глубокие знания материала, отличное понимание сути вопросов, твердое знание основных понятий и положений по вопросам, структурированные, последовательные, полные, правильные ответы	25-27	
3.	глубокие знания материала, правильное понимание сути вопросов, знание основных понятий и положений по вопросам, содержательные, полные и конкретные ответы на вопросы. Наличие несущественных или технических ошибок	22-24	
4.	твердые, достаточно полные знания, хорошее понимание сути вопросов, правильные ответы на вопросы, минимальное количество неточностей, небрежное оформление	19-21	
5.	твердые, но недостаточно полные знания, по сути верное понимание вопросов, в целом правильные ответы на вопросы, наличие неточностей, небрежное оформление	16-17	Хорошо (достаточный уровень сформированности компетенции)
6.	общие знания, недостаточное понимание сути вопросов, наличие большого числа неточностей, небрежное оформление	13-15	

7.	относительные знания, наличие ошибок, небрежное оформление	10-12	Удовлетворительно (приемлемый уровень сформированности компетенции)
8.	поверхностные знания, наличие грубых ошибок, отсутствие логики изложения материала	7-9	
9.	непонимание сути, большое количество грубых ошибок, отсутствие логики изложения материала	4-6	Неудовлетворительно (недостаточный уровень сформированности компетенции)
10.	не дан ответ на поставленные вопросы	1-3	
11.	отсутствие ответа, дан ответ на другие вопросы, списывание в ходе выполнения работы, наличие на рабочем месте технических средств, в том числе телефона	0	

2.3. Критерии и шкала оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине при экзамене / зачете / дифференцированном зачете

При дифференцированном зачете:

№ п/п	Критерии оценивания	Шкала оценок	
		Сумма баллов по дисциплине	Оценка
1.	Обучающийся 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 компетенций.	51 и выше	Отлично (зачтено) (высокий уровень сформированности компетенции)
2.	Обучающийся твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос,		Хорошо (зачтено) (достаточный

	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.		уровень сформированности компетенции)
3.	Обучающийся 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.		Удовлетворительно (зачтено) (приемлемый уровень сформированности компетенции)
4.	Обучающийся не знает значительной части программного материала, неуверенно отвечает, допускает серьезные ошибки, не имеет представлений по методике выполнения практической работы, не может продолжить обучение без дополнительных занятий по данной дисциплине.	менее 51	Неудовлетворительно (не зачтено) (недостаточный уровень сформированности компетенции)

III ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИХ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

3.1. Типовые контрольные задания для текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся

Unit № 1 Making Contacts

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

1. How old are you?
2. Have you got a family?
3. Are your parents very old?
4. How old is your father (mother)?

5. Where do they live?
6. When were you born?
7. When did you leave school?
8. How many subjects do you at the Institute?
9. When did you last have a dictation? How many mistakes did you make?
10. Did you spend the summer in the country or in town? Where are you going to spend the summer?

Задание 2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

1. How many rooms are there in the house?
2. Are there guest rooms in the Palace?

Задание 3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

- Is the house a comfortable place to live in? And is the Palace?
- Do the house and the Palace have much in common?
- What kind of decor do the house and the Palace have?

Задание 4. Заполните приведенные ниже вопросы и спросите своего партнера о его/ее квартире (доме).

- How many rooms are there ...?
- Who lives ... ?
- There are ... , aren't there?
- Do you live in a house or in a flat?
- Find a picture or a photo of a flat or a house (it may be your flat or your friends' or any you like) and describe it.

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

Задание 1 Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Ты знакомы с нашим директором? Давайте я вас представлю.
2. Вы занимаетесь исследованиями в сфере экономики? — Да, я — экономист по образованию. Я преподаю экономику в университете.
3. Моя двоюродная сестра — журналист. Каждый день, кроме выходных, она встает в 6 утра, завтракает, одевается и едет на работу в телецентр.
4. В нашем доме 4 комнаты и сад с фонтаном.
5. Моих друзей зовут Анна и Александр. Анна — врач, она работает в больнице. Александр — менеджер, он работает в большой компании.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения. (лексическое упражнение)

1. Здравствуйте! Вы знакомы с Джоном? Он — наш ведущий менеджер по продажам.
2. В настоящее время почти во всех больших городах есть специальные посадочные площадки для вертолетов.
3. Королевская семья живет в прекрасном дворце!
4. Я хочу проконсультироваться с продавцом, который ответственен за этот товар.
5. Пойдемте в гостиную, я представлю вас своему племяннику.

Задание 3. Прочтите письмо от друга. Напишите ему /ей ответ. Опишите свою новую квартиру или дом.

Address

Date

Dear Dorothy,

Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear from you. How are the things with you? Is your mom okay? I am thinking about my trip to Russia this summer as you invited me to your place. Where am I going to stay? Is there a room for me?

You wrote me about your new house. Can you describe it?

I am looking forward to seeing you and your new room!

Best wishes,

Mike

a. Mingle with the class (talk to your friends) to fill in the table.

Name	Place of living	Occupation	Family

Задание 4. Вставьте глагол to be в соответствующей форме.

1. We (to be) friends.
2. Nick (to be) a web designer?
3. His laptop (to be) better than mine.
4. This (to be) his computer and that one (to be) hers.
5. My brothers (to be) students.
6. Kate and Ann (to be) IT Support team members.
7. I (to be) not at home now.
8. You (to be) a good system analyst.

9. Their contact number (to be) 575 756 345.
10. His company (to be) not very big.
11. Mike (to be) at work. His job title (to be) a website developer.
12. Our teacher (to be) a very kind person.

Задание 5. Заполните это электронное письмо с помощью *am, is, are, their, our or my*.

 Dear Colleagues

My name (1) ___ Jessica Martin and I (2) ___ the IT Support team leader. The IT Support team members (3) ___ : Mahmoud Al Banawy, Eli Ibrahim and Guido Pitteri. Mahmoud (4) ___ our network administrator.

Eli and Guido (5) ___ system maintenance officers. (6) ___ job is to keep our systems going. (7) ___ job is to support you. (8) ___ contact number (9) ___ 675 567 567.

Best regards

Jessica Martin

- **Задание 6.** Составьте форму множественного числа следующих существительных:

Shelf, calf, grief, cliff, life, knife, proof, reef, sheaf, wife, safe, gulf, self, elf, leaf, loaf, wolf, chief, mouse, deer, foot, woman, sheep, p., goose, Norman, ox, swine,

Задание 7. Вставьте соответствующее притяжательное местоимение:

1. I'm an actor. ... job is very interesting.
2. We have a dog. ... name is Blackie.
3. We live in a small village. ... house is very pretty.
4. My sister works in a theatre. She loves ... job.

Задание 8. Сопоставьте слова и их определения. Попробуйте перевести их.

family	a married man, especially when considered in relation to his partner in marriage.
relatives	A group consisting of two parents and their children living together as a unit.
to support	to earn something by actions, patience and a good attitude.
parents	A human offspring (son or daughter) of any age
husband	a person from thirteen to nineteen, an adolescent
to betray	to help, to assist, to demonstrate approval of something

to envy	to behave dishonestly towards a person who believes you, to give away his/her secret
teenager	a father or mother of a child.
children	a married woman; a man's partner in marriage.
to deserve	to have a bad feeling towards somebody when you wish you had what he/she has
to quarrel	to be grateful for something
wife	a man to whom someone is engaged to be married.
fiancé	a person who is connected with another or others by blood or marriage
to avoid	to demonstrate disagreement, often aggressively and with shouting.
to appreciate something	to keep away from something or somebody.

Задание 9. Раскройте скобки

1. I _____ (to do) morning Задания.
2. He _____ (to work) at a factory.
3. She _____ (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We _____ (to work) part-time.
5. They _____ (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike _____ (to be) a student.
7. Helen _____ (to have) a car.
8. You _____ (to be) a good friend.
9. You _____ (to be) good friends.
10. It _____ (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Задание 10 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock.
2. I (not to walk) to work every morning.
3. She (to do) her morning Задания every day.
4. He (to speak) German.
5. I (to visit) my friend every week.
6. Her first class (to start) at eight o'clock.
7. Ann (not to read) a lot.
8. He always (to invite) his friends to his birthday party.
9. I (to go) for a walk every day.
10. She (to wash) her car once a week.
11. - ... your brother (live) in Moscow? - No, he (not). He live in Kiev.
12. There ... a policeman at the door.
13. - ... you (like) reading books? - Yes, I ... I (like) to read very much.
14. She ... pretty and friendly.

III. Задания на формирование навыков чтения

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы.

My name is Tanya. I am a pupil. Tomorrow I will not go to school. It will be Sunday. Father and Mother will not be at home. They will go to see their friends.

Answer the questions:

1. Why won't Tanya go to school tomorrow?
2. Will her Mother and Father be at home?
3. Where will they go?
4. What will Tanya do when her parents go to see her friends?

IV. Тесты по теме.

Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

- A1. How many letter ... are there on this computer ...?
a) key, keyboards
b) key, keyboard
c) keys, keyboard
- A2. ... is a complicated descendent of this simple machine.
a) computer
b) memory
c) banking system
- A3. What is the opposite of the word "late"?
a)dark
b) early
c)green
- A4. ... can read and write on the diskettes.
a) drivers
b) CD
c) drives
- A5. Hundreds people ... wireless communication means.
a) play
b) use
c) invent
- A6. What is the noun form of "behave"?
a) behalf
b) behavior
c) behaving
d) behavement
- A7. You can move the pointer on the screen with the help of ...
a) keyboard
b) mouse
c) screen saver
- A8. Which of the following is a synonym for "boring"?
a)dull
b) interesting
c) serious
- A9. The case keeps electromagnetic ... inside the unit.
a) omission
b) wave

- c) emission
- A10. What is the noun form of “admire”?
- a) admiration
 - b) admiralty
 - c) admiral
 - d) admiring
- A11. What is the noun form of “high”?
- a) highness
 - b) highship
 - c) highment
 - d) height
- A12. The arrow is called a
- a) pointer
 - b) button
 - c) screen
- A13. C++ was developed from
- a) A language
 - b) B language
 - c) C language
- A14. How can I ... to the post office?
- a) reach
 - b) find
 - c) get
 - d) look
- A15. The ... monk suggested the idea of logical machine.
- a) England
 - b) Spanish
 - c) Irish
 - d) American
- A16. What is the noun form of “arrange”?
- a) array
 - b) arrangement
 - c) aration
- A17. The sharpness of the picture depends on the ... and ... of these pixels.
- a) number and size
 - b) number and colour
 - c) colour and size
- A18. “The 80 years were marked by appearance of DOS – ... with capacity of 60 megabyte.
- a) processor
 - b) coprocessor
 - c) microprocessor
- A19. Can we ... at your house and go to the party together?
- a) come

- b) find
- c) look
- d) read

A20. The case is the large ... that is the main part of the computer.

- a) metal box
- b) wooden case
- c) system unit

V. Ролевые игры

Задание 1. Role Play: A. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your jobs, companies and nationalities

Example: A: What's your full name? A: Where are you from?

B: My full name is ... B: I'm from ...

B. Identify the type of situation (formal, neutral, informal) and introduce:

- a close friend / to your mother
- a groupmate / to the English teacher
- a senior colleague / to your friend
- your teacher / to your parents
- your bank manager / to your brother
- yourself / to a new groupmate (colleague)
- one guest at your party / to another

Задание 2. Role Play: guessing the occupation.

Student A

Act out an interview with a representative of a certain profession. Ask him or her about his/her occupation, duties and responsibilities at work. Then try to make a guess.

Ask such questions as "Do you work with people?"

"Do you do research?"

"Do you write reports?"

"Do you make things?"

Student B

You are a veterinarian, a computer programmer, a marketing manager.

- Make your own family tree and present it to the class.
- **Respond using the model. Work in pairs.**

Model: There are cups in the cupboard. — Yes, that's true. There are five cups. There is a pool in the house. — Oh, no, there is no pool in the house.

1. There is electric grill in the kitchen.
2. There are chairs and arm-chairs in the garage.
3. There is a helicopter in the yard.
4. There are bathroom facilities in the kitchen.
5. There is a TV set in the kitchen.

Unit 2. Cities and Villages

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Посмотрите видео “Урбанизация и эволюция городов за 10 000 лет” и ответьте на вопросы

<https://youtu.be/fKnAJCSGSdk>

How many people live in an urban area today?

Who were people in the earliest days of human history?

What were semi-villages and what was unusual about them?

When and why did commerce appear?

Why were cities of the past overcrowded?

What is the future of cities?

Задание 2. Посмотрите видео “Урбанизация и эволюция городов за 10 000 лет” и ответьте на вопросы

<https://youtu.be/fKnAJCSGSdk>

How many people lived in an urban area in the past?

What happened 10,000 years ago?

When and why were permanent settlements made possible?

What facilitated commerce?

What happened during the Industrial Revolution?

Задание 3. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

- I agree that
- I disagree that
- As far as I am concerned
- I am at one with
- I am afraid that

“To live all the time away from the country is a form of slow death.” (Esther Meynell)

“It is only in the country that we can get to know a person or a book.” (Cyril Connolly, The Unquiet Grave, 1945)

Задание 4. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

- I agree that
- I disagree that
- As far as I am concerned
- I am at one with
- I am afraid that

“... the city is a natural human environment, but it is necessary to humanize it.”
(Antony Gormley)

“The city is not a concrete jungle, it is a human zoo.” (Desmond Morris)

“The two things that the traveler first sees in the big city are extra human architecture and furious rhythm. Geometry and anguish.” (Federico Garcia Lorca)

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

Задание 1. Переведите приведенные ниже предложения, при необходимости дополните их.

Жизнь в сельской местности имеет ряд преимуществ ...

Рим — столица Италии, в которой современная жизнь протекает в окружении всемирно известных памятников архитектуры.

Пробки — серьезная проблема больших городов.

Деревня, в которой живет моя бабушка, — тихое и спокойное место с потрясающими лесными пейзажами.

Москва — крупнейшая столица мира, с ультрасовременными небоскребами и историческими районами, крупными аэропортами и зелеными парками, театрами и университетами.

Задание 2. Переведите приведенные ниже предложения, при необходимости дополните их.

Каждое лето я езжу к бабушке в деревню, где ...

В настоящее время потребление велико, потому что люди могут позволить себе ...

Моя мама восхищается архитектурой этого тихого места, ...

Все реки текут в одном направлении.

Урбанизация — это глобальная проблема, которая ...

Задание 3. Образуйте от прилагательных сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения и переведите все три формы.

Cold

Slim

Good

Bad

Interesting

Comfortable

Little

Funny

Nice

Задание 4. Поставьте прилагательное в правильную форму и переведите предложения.

1) November is the ... (dark) month of the year.

2) Masha is my ... (good) friend and all my family likes her.

3) The white cat is ... (big) than the grey cat

4) The room of my sister is ... (comfortable) than the room of my mother.

5) The flowers on the window are ... (beautiful) than the flowers in the garden

6) Is the Kongo the ... (short) river in the world?

7) Yesterday was the ... (merry) day in my life!

Задание 5. Сопоставьте две части предложений.

1) Mary is the best

2) Dolphins are the cleverest

3) I like apples more

4) We were the best friends

5) The forest is the most wonderful

6) Children can speak English

7) He knows Biology worse than

a) than some other food

b) place in the world

c) learning at school

d) animals on the planet

e) pupil in our school

f) Russian

g) righter than adults

III. Тесты по теме.

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Jerry is _____ in our family.
the youngest
younger
the younger
2. Mercury is _____ planet in our solar system.
smaller
smallest
the smallest
3. Russia is _____ country in the world.
the biggest
biggest
the biggest
4. Watching a movie is _____ than reading a book.
most interesting
the most interesting
more interesting
5. Bella is _____ girl in our class.
the most beautiful
most beautiful
more beautiful
6. What is _____ movie that you have seen?
worst
the worst
the most bad
7. My mom is _____ mother in the world.
best
most good
the best
8. Harry is _____ than Nick.
taller
more tall
the tallest
9. People in the village are _____ than they are in the city.
friendlier
the friendliest
friendlyer
10. Ann is _____ girl I know.
the prettyest
prettiest
the prettiest
11. Larry is five years _____ than Martin.
oldest

older

more old

12. Home-made food is _____ than food from a restaurant.

best

better

more good

13. The park is _____ from the house than the square.

furthest

further

more far

14. This road is _____ than that one.

longer

more long

the longest

15. Learning English is _____ than learning Chinese.

the easiest

easier

more easier

IV. Полевые игры

Задание 1. Role Play: discussing pluses and minuses of urbanization.

Student A You believe that urbanization must go on. There are more advantages than disadvantages in this process.

Student B You are against urbanization because you know negative impacts that are connected with urbanization.

Useful phrases: I strongly believe... / I am afraid I can't agree with you on that. / But don't you think that... / On the one hand..., on the other hand... / I don't think so. / It is controversial

Imagine that you are working as a travel guide in Moscow/New York/Paris/Barcelona or any other city or town. Make a list of sights that you find the most interesting. Write short descriptions for tourists (5—6 sentences each).

Unit 3. Leisure Time

I. Устный опрос

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 a diet? If so, how long did you stayed 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. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

I agree that...

I disagree with...

“Sports do not build character. They reveal it.” (Heywood Broun)

“Reading is my favourite occupation, when I have leisure for it and books to read.”
(Anne Brontë)

Задание 3. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

I agree that...

I disagree with...

“The end of labour is to get leisure.” (Aristotle)

“Leisure is the time to do something useful.” (Benjamin Franklin)

“The best intelligence test is what we do with our leisure.” (Laurence J. Peter)

Задание 4. Работайте в парах, зачитывайте вопросы вслух и отвечайте на них по очереди. Следите за использованием артиклей.

When do you prefer to work out?

Do you run before work?

Do you like to go to the theatre or to the cinema?

Do you play any musical instrument?

What helps you to relax: listening to the radio or watching TV?

When do you prefer to go to the gym?

Have you got a lot of friends?

Which kind of activities do you love?

Задание 5. Посмотрите видео “Зачем нам музеи” и ответьте на вопросы

1. Where does the word ‘museum’ come from?
2. When and where was the first museum created?
3. What did the Romans collect?
4. Were curiosity cabinets private?
5. Were museums open to the public in the past?
6. What are modern museums like?

Задание 6. Посмотрите видео “Зачем нам музеи” и ответьте на вопросы

1. How old are museums?
2. Where were interesting things located in Ancient Greece?
3. Who was the first curator of the museum?
4. What were curiosity cabinets?
5. What happened in 1840?
6. What is the MUSEUM AGE famous for?

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

Задание 1. Составьте диалог о своих увлечениях

Student A: You want to get to know your group mate better. Ask him/her about his/her favourite sports, hobbies and interests.

Student B: You don't mind telling your group mate about your interests and hobbies. Ask him/her what leisure activities he/she prefers.

Задание. 2. Переведите приведенные ниже предложения

1. Мой младший брат очень интересуется восточными единоборствами.
2. Мюзиклы не очень популярны в России.
3. Сидячий образ жизни ведет к ожирению и избыточному весу.
4. На завтрак мы предпочитаем протеиновую еду.
5. Местные власти активно поддерживают физическую активность на свежем воздухе.

Задание 3. Переведите приведенные ниже предложения:

1. Футбол — самый популярный вид спорта во всем мире.
2. Здоровый образ жизни помогает увеличить продолжительность жизни.
3. В настоящее время существует много разнообразных диет, из которых каждый человек может выбрать наиболее подходящую.
4. В свободное время я люблю ходить со своими друзьями в кино.
5. Поход в театр или музей все еще является популярным видом отдыха молодых людей.

Задание 4. Найдите по одной ошибке в каждой строке.

There are many people today who suffers from	suffers	Line 0
a variety of diseases: food health problems can		Line 1
cause them. Personal allergies are one of the major		Line 2
food health problem today. There is many people all		Line 3
over the world that suffer from sensitivities to as		Line 4
certain types of foods including nuts, dairy and		Line 5
others. If people have any food healthy problems its		Line 6
important to find alternatives to their food habits.		Line 7
Soy products does replase dairy items. Many		Line 8
professionals attribute food health problems such as		Line 9
fust food to childhood obesitism. For children and		Line 10
adults a rise in fatty convenience foods causes side		Line 11
affects.		Line 12

Задание 5. Найдите информацию о знаменитости, которая предпочитает здоровый образ жизни. На занятии опишите его /ее образ жизни: способы поддержания формы, здоровое питание, участие в спортивных мероприятиях и т.д.

Задание 6. Напишите 10 предложений о спорте и пищевых привычках в вашей стране.

Задание 7. Напишите письмо своему британскому другу по переписке, в котором расскажите ему / ей, как вы проводите свое свободное время. Спросите его/ее о его/ее увлечениях и предпочтениях.

Задание 8. Напишите о вашем любимом виде спорта. Объясните, почему он вам нравится. 12. Напишите о вашем любимом театре/музее. Объясните, почему вам это нравится, как часто вы туда ходите, когда вы были там в последний раз и т.д.

Задание 9. Напишите список правил, по которым человек может вести здоровый образ жизни.

Задание 10. Напишите рецепт вашего любимого блюда.

III. Тесты по теме.

Выберите правильную форму глагола, обращая внимание на грамматическое время предложения.

Длительность тестирования – 45 минут

1	My parents ____ in a detached house.					
	A	lives	B	live	C	are lived
2	The sun ____ in the East.					
	A	rise	B	rises	C	rising
3	A red traffic lights ____ “Stop”.					
	A	means	B	mean	C	is mean
4	He ____ to any parties.					
	A	isn't belong	B	don't belong	C	doesn't belong
5	Do you ____ where the post office is?					
	A	know	B	knowing	C	knows
6	My mother ____ lots of money on clothes.					
	A	don't spend	B	spends	C	spend
7	Martin never ____ me text messages.					
	A	sends	B	doesn't send	C	send
8	____ lunch at work?					
	A	Are you usually have	B	Do you usually have	C	Does you usually have
9	I ____ too much coffee.					
	A	drinking	B	drinks	C	drink

10	The bank always ____ on time.					
	A	opens	B	is open	C	open
11	I ____ I'll show you the city.					
	A	am promise	B	promise	C	promises
12	All the companies ____ their goods on TV.					
	A	advertises	B	advertise	C	are advertised
13	Where ____ your books?					
	A	does keep	you	B	you keep	C do you keep
14	They ____ volleyball on weekends.					
	A	don't play	B	aren't play	C	doesn't play
15	My grandparents ____ going to the theatre.					
	A	loves	B	loving	C	love
16	____ her dog every morning?					
	A	Is Mary walk	B	Does Mary walk	C	Do Mary walk
17	Ted often ____ in a restaurant.					
	A	is dines	B	dine	C	dines
18	A surgeon is a person who ____ operations.					
	A	makes	B	is make	C	make
19	Tina ____ very happy.					

	A	don't look	B	doesn't looks	C	doesn't look
20	All sport competitions ____ at our stadium.					
	A	takes place	B	take place	C	are take
21	____ many houses?					
	A	Does he owns	B	Does he own	C	Do he owns
22	This train ____ at 10.30 every day.					
	A	leaves	B	does leave	C	leave
23	____ to you regularly?					
	A	Does your relatives write	B	Do your relatives writes	C	Do your relatives write
24	We ____ for the delay.					
	A	appologise	B	appologises	C	appologising
25	You never ____ what may happen.					
	A	knows	B	know	C	don't know

IV. Дискуссия.

1. Work in pairs. Discuss theatres and museums of your city / town / village.

Unit 4. National Customs and Traditions.

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. What occasions do people usually celebrate? Why?
2. Are there many holidays in our country?
3. What holidays are celebrated in Russia?
4. What is the most popular holiday in Russia?
5. What professional holidays in Russia do you know?
6. What Russian holiday makes you especially proud of?
7. Do you celebrate traditional Russian holidays? Why?
8. What holidays do you enjoy and why?
9. What is your favourite holiday?
10. What is your favorite special day?
11. Why do you like it?
12. Could you please tell us about some specific traditions associated with this day?
13. How do you prepare for the holidays/this holiday?
14. What holidays did you use to celebrate in your childhood?
15. Would you prefer to celebrate holidays with your friends or with your relatives? Why?
16. How often do you have celebrations at your school?
17. Do you go to school on the 1st of January?
18. Have you got the holiday party at school?
19. What is traditional New Year meal like?
20. What do people usually do to prepare for New Year celebration?
21. Do we mark Christmas in Russia?
22. How do we celebrate it?
23. What special days are celebrated both in Britain and Russia?
24. Which foreign holidays would you like to celebrate? Why?
25. What do you know about specific British holiday traditions?
26. What holidays does your family always celebrate?
27. Are family holidays important for people or not?
28. What is your attitude to the family holidays?
29. How do you celebrate birthday parties?
30. What presents do you get?
31. How do people celebrate birthdays in your region?
32. Did they decorate the place?
33. What would you advise a person who wants to organize a birthday party?
34. What birthday present do you recommend for a 17-year-old girl?

35. Why is it important to keep up different traditions?
36. What traditions are common for all countries?
37. What traditions are kept in your family? Why?
38. What family traditions do you keep/have?
39. Do you like these traditions?
40. What traditions make you especially proud of your country?
41. What family traditions would you like to have when you start your own family?
42. What everyday Russian traditions do you know?
43. What old traditions have survived in Russia?
44. Do your friends follow old Russian traditions? Why?
45. Have you got any traditions in your school?
46. Would you like to have more traditions in your life? Why?
47. Do you think modern people should start new traditions? Why?
48. What tradition of your country should disappear, in your opinion?
49. What can young people do to save traditions of their families?

Задание 2. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

I agree that...

I disagree that...

As far as I am concerned...

I am at one with...

I am afraid that...

“Traditions are a common part of our lives. They can be good, and not all traditions are wrong, but sometimes they can take the joy out of life.” (Joyce Meyer)

Задание 3. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

I agree that...

I disagree that...

As far as I am concerned...

I am at one with...

I am afraid that...

“I think that food ties us to our community and our traditions, and it is the thing that makes us feel good and connected.” (Kathy Freston)

Задание 3. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

I agree that...

I disagree that...

As far as I am concerned...

I am at one with...

I am afraid that...

“I like traditions, and the national anthem is important.” (Kate Mara)

Задание 4. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

I agree that...

I disagree that...

As far as I am concerned...

I am at one with...

I am afraid that...

“Ritual is important to us as human beings. It ties us to our traditions and our histories.” (Miller Williams)

Задание 5. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

I agree that...

I disagree that...

As far as I am concerned...

I am at one with...

I am afraid that...

“I don’t think culture is something you can describe.” (Bill Gates)

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

Задание 1. Переведите приведенные ниже предложения:

В честь празднования Дня сурка мы устроили специальный показ товаров народного промысла.

Моя мама печет отличные пироги каждые выходные!

Жители северной части города любят банановый пудинг, в то время как южане предпочитают барбекю с маринованными помидорами.

Национальная кухня — это особая общекультурная традиция, которая наполняет страну особым смыслом.

Я не люблю лосося на пару, но часто готовлю его на гриле.

Задание 2. Переведите приведенные ниже предложения:

Мы всегда следуем нашим традициям, поскольку они показывают наш общий опыт и поведенческие модели.

Эта страна обладает особенными пищевыми традициями.

Жители страны с восхищением встречают королевскую семью и все вместе исполняют государственный гимн.

В моей семье была прекрасная традиция: по воскресеньям моя бабушка готовила особый чай и угощала им всех знакомых, родственников и друзей в специальной палатке с чаем.

День города в нашем маленьком городке — веселое празднование, в котором участвуют целыми семьями и для всех находится интересное занятие.

Задание 3. Write an e-mail to your friend about the last holiday you celebrated.

Задание 4. Write an e-mail to your friend telling him/her about your favourite holiday.

Задание 5. Write a recipe of your favourite dish.

Задание 6. Write a plan of your ideal birthday celebration, including a special menu.

Задание 7. Write an answer to the question “Why do we need national customs and traditions?” (150—180 words).

III. Тесты по теме.

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Mozart was born in Salzburg ... 1756.

- a) on
- b) at
- c) in
- d) during

2. It has been raining ... two days without stopping.

- a) on
- b) for
- c) during
- d) at

3. Many interesting suggestions were made ... the meeting.

- a) into
- b) onto
- c) for
- d) during

4. My English courses begin ... 7 January and end ... 10 March.

- a) on / in
- b) at / at
- c) in / in
- d) on / on

5. I'm just going out to do some shopping. I'll be back ... half an hour.

- a) at
- b) for
- c) while
- d) in

6. Kate works hard during the week, so she likes to relax ... the weekends.

- a) in
- b) at
- c) for
- d) with

7. Our family always gets together ... Christmas Day.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) on
- d) while

8. I haven't seen Ann ... a few days. I last saw her ... Tuesday.

- a) during / on
- b) during / at
- c) for / on
- d) for / at

9. We met a lot of people ... we were on holiday. ... that time, we also visited a lot of museums and galleries.

- a) while / During
- b) during / While
- c) for / At
- d) at / For

10. Tom doesn't see his parents very often – usually only ... the New Year and sometimes ... the summer for a few days.

- a) on / in
- b) on / at
- c) at / in
- d) at / on

V. Ролевые игры

Задание 1. Role Play:

Student A — you are an Englishman / Englishwoman.

Student B — you are an American.

Ask each other about your national cuisines.

Задание 2. Role-play.

Student A — you are Russian. Your American / English friend is coming to visit you. You plan to treat him to national Russian dishes.

Student B — you are American / English and you are visiting your Russian friend. You want to try some national Russian dishes.

Unit 5. Travelling and Tourism

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. Why do people travel?
2. Do you agree that travelling broadens our minds?
3. Why do people take a camera with them? What do they usually photograph?
4. How do different people spend their holidays?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of tourism?
6. What are popular tourist destinations in your country?
7. What means of travel do you know? What are their advantages and disadvantages?
8. Do you have a fear of flying?
9. Are you fond of travelling?
10. What places have you visited?
11. What countries would you like to visit? Why?
12. Do you like to explore new places?
13. Are you good at reading maps?

14. Some people prefer to travel on their own and hate travelling in a group. What about you?
15. What was your best holiday you have ever had?
16. What is your worst travel experience?
17. Do you prefer active or relaxing holidays? Why?
18. Do you like traveling to countries that have a different language from your own?
19. Do you travel with a lot of baggage or do you like to travel light?
20. Do you believe that one-day people will be able to travel in space?
21. Would you like to go back to the same place?
22. Describe the most interesting person you met on one of your travels.
23. What was your best trip?
24. What was your worst trip?
25. Have you ever hitchhiked? If so, how many times?
26. Did your class in high school go on a trip together? If so, where did you go?
How long did you stay? How did you get there?
27. Do you prefer summer vacations or winter vacations?
28. Do you prefer hot countries or cool countries when you go on holiday?
29. Do you prefer to travel alone or in a group? Why?
30. Do you prefer to travel by train, bus, plane or ship?
31. Do you prefer traveling by car or by plane?
32. Have you ever been in a difficult situation while traveling?
33. Have you ever been on an airplane? How many times?
34. What airlines have you flown with?
35. Have you ever gotten lost while traveling? If so, tell about it.
36. How do you spend your time when you are on holiday and the weather is bad?
37. Are you planning on going anywhere for your next vacation? If so, where?
38. Do you think it is a good idea to travel with friends, or alone? How about with your family?
39. If you had \$100,000, where would you go on holiday?
40. What is the most interesting souvenir that you have ever bought on one of your holidays?

Задание 2. Выскажите свое мнение по поводу утверждений. Прочитайте их вслух, начиная с согласия или несогласия:

Agreement

- I agree with it 100 per cent.
- I couldn't agree with it more.
- That's so true.

- That's for sure.
- That's exactly how I feel.
- No doubt about it.

Disagreement

- I don't think so.
- I'm afraid I disagree.
- (strong) I totally disagree.
- I beg to differ.
- (strong) I'd say the exact opposite.
- That's not always true.

“The World is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page.” (Saint Augustine)

“Wherever you go, go with all your heart.” (Confucius)

“To travel is to take a journey into yourself.” (Danny Kaye)

Задание 3. Выскажите свое мнение по поводу утверждений. Прочитайте их вслух, начиная с согласия или несогласия:

Agreement

- I agree with it 100 per cent.
- I couldn't agree with it more.
- That's so true.
- That's for sure.
- That's exactly how I feel.
- No doubt about it.

Disagreement

- I don't think so.
- I'm afraid I disagree.
- (strong) I totally disagree.
- I beg to differ.
- (strong) I'd say the exact opposite.
- That's not always true.

“To travel is to take a journey into yourself.” (Danny Kaye)

“The traveler sees what he sees, the tourist sees what he has come to see.” (Gilbert K. Chesterton)

“To travel is to discover that everyone is wrong about other countries.” (Aldous Huxley)

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

Задание 1. Работать в парах. Составьте диалог о наиболее привлекательных туристических направлениях. Поделитесь своими планами на отпуск.

Student A — Try to prove that your country is the best place to visit. Give reasons. Tell your partner about your plans for the coming vacation. Make use of the colloquial expression in the table below.

Student B — You share your partner’s point of view that there are many places of interest in your country but they also think that nowadays people should take their chance to see the whole world. Tell your partner which countries you are going to visit and what you are planning to see there. Make use of the colloquial expression in the table below.

To state your opinion

- In my opinion...
- The way I see it...
- If you want my honest opinion...
- As far as I’m concerned...
- If you ask me...

To ask for an opinion

- What’s your idea?
- What are your thoughts of...?
- How do you feel about that?
- What do you think?
- Do you agree?
- Wouldn’t you say.?

III. Задания на формирование навыков чтения

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и подчеркните все географические названия. Обратите внимание на артикли, используемые при них. Объясните их употребление.

Why am I planning to spend my vacation in Russia? Russia is a country, which stretches along Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Its population ranks 7th in the world after China, India, the USA, Indonesia, Brazil and Pakistan. There are so many places to see and to visit in Russia.

Motherland Monument (named The Motherland calls) is the largest statue in Mamaev Kurgan in Volgograd, the city which is also famous for its river — the Volga.

Lake Baikal is located in the south of the Russian region of Siberia. Lake Baikal is the world's deepest lake and the largest fresh-water tank on Earth.

Mount Elbrus is located in the western Caucasus mountain range, in Kabardino-Balkaria. Mount Elbrus is an inactive volcano, with altitude around 5,645 metres.

Peterhof in St. Petersburg has a worldwide fame as the capital of fountains. Actually, St. Petersburg is the concentration of historically well-known places: the Hermitage, Kunstkamera, its beautiful cathedrals, etc.

And of course Moscow! The capital of Russia which is famous for the Kremlin, Red Square, the Bolshoi Theatre, the Arbat and many others.

Задание 2. Прочтите текст и выполните задания к тексту.

ABOUT TRAVELL

Millions of people all over the world **spend their holidays** travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy splendid places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Thanks to (благодаря) different type of transport, we can realize all this. People can travel by train, by plane, by boat, by car etc. All ways of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations. But besides that we need to choose a way of travel, we need to complete some more points. First of all, we need to choose the place where we want to go **to rest**. Travel agencies can help us with this. They have a huge choice of directions. If you have money, you can buy an **expensive** ticket to the Maldives or Seychelles. If you don't have much money, you may be **offered cheap** directions. They will also help you to buy **tickets** for any transport and **book** a hotel room. If you know exactly where you want to go, you can **do without** a booking office . However,

you will have to book a hotel room or a bed in hostel and buy transport tickets in book offices yourself.

When you have already **solved these problems**, you must **pack a luggage**, take documents and go on a trip. But we remember to have to **go through customs control**. It is necessary! **Customs officers** must make sure (убедиться) that you are an honest person. When you have completed all these points, you can go to any place. Upon arrival, you need **to check in** at the hotel from 2 p.m. to 12 p.m. And that's it, now you can enjoy the beautiful view from windows of hotel, taste new foods and communicate with new people. But don't forget that you need **to check out** on time. Otherwise, you will not be grossly admitted! Enjoy your stay!

1. Сопоставьте английские слова с их переводом.

spend holiday	проходить таможенный контроль
to rest	резервировать, заказывать
a booking office	регестрироваться/выписываться (заезжать/выезжать)
expensive	собирать чемодан
to offer	таможенник
cheap	билет
a ticket	билетная касса
to book	обойтись без
to do without	отдыхать
to solve a problem	решать проблемы
to pack a luggage	предлагать
to go through customs control	проводить каникулы
a customs officer	дешевый
to check in/out	дорогой

2. Заполните пробелы.

to check out, expensive, to book, cheap, a ticket

Martin found a ... room on a Booking.com.

We can afford to buy an ... car to travel around our country.

George always buys plane ... on Avisales.

We need to ... from the hotel at 10 a.m.

Merial ... a ticket to Iceland for next month.

3. “True” or “False”

People travel to other countries and cities to enjoy the views and change the scenery.

People can only travel by plane.

We may not contact the travel agency if we have already chosen a place of rest.

Tickets can be expensive and cheap.

Check-in at the hotel takes place from 2 pm to 12 pm

4. В тексте есть преимущества и недостатки каждого вида транспорта. Назовите свои 2 преимущества и 2 недостатка самолета и поезда.

IV. Тесты по теме.

Present Simple и Present Continuous.

Test 1. Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Where _____ on holidays?

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

2. I _____ lots of books every year.

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

3. We _____ to a party next Saturday.

- A) go
- B) goes

- C) are going
- D) went

4. _____ to go out tonight?

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

5. Every morning Tessa _____ at 7.30.

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

6. Oh, someone _____ in my seat!

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

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

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

8. In Britain people _____ on the right.

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

9. What _____ in your free time?

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

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

- A) doesn't wear
- B) isn't wearing

- C) no wear
- D) wears

Test 2. Выберите правильный ответ:

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

V. Ролевые игры

Задание 1. Role Play: "Customer complaint".

Student A — You are staying at a famous hotel. Unfortunately there are many things that really trouble you: no clean towels, noisy neighbours, loud air conditioning. You are complaining to the hotel manager. Find out what can be done and what compensation you can get. Be insistent.

Student B — You are a hotel manager. One of your guests is not satisfied with his/her room (no clean towels, noisy neighbours, loud air conditioning). He/she wants to claim compensation. Try to solve the problem. Be polite.

Fill in the Hotel Reservation Form.

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

NAME: _____	DATE: _____
PHONE NO.: (H) _____	(W) _____
FAX NO.: _____	E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____
DATE OF ARRIVAL: _____	
AIRLINE & FLIGHT: _____	
TIME OF ARRIVAL: _____	
DATE OF DEPARTURE: _____	
AIRLINE & FLIGHT: _____	
TIME OF DEPARTURE: _____	
Smoking Room	___Yes ___No
Double Room	___Yes ___No
Single Room	___Yes ___No

Задание 2. Make up a questionnaire. Interview your group mates. Ask them about:

- the places they usually visit and they are going to visit;
- the reasons for their travel;
- the type of transport they use;
- where they stay;
- how they buy their tickets, etc.

Задание 3. Дискуссия

Выберите одну из англоговорящих стран. Какие там есть привлекательные места? Какие манеры считаются там уместными? Изучите дополнительные источники информации. Обсудите детали.

Student A — You are a tourist in the chosen country. Ask the guide about the sights, the traditions, and the etiquette of the country.

Student B — You are a guide. Get ready to answer all the questions of your client.

Prepare a monologue giving reasons why it is so important to visit the country the language of which you are learning, to get acquainted with its history and culture, its symbols and traditions. What would you like to see in the UK? Why?

Work in groups and discuss the questions.

What do people expect from a good hotel?

What do you consider to be the most important in choosing a hotel: *price, facilities, service, location*?

Unit 6. Outstanding Personalities of the Modern Era

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

- 1) What outstanding people of the English-speaking country do you admire?
- 2) What famous person would you like to interview? What questions would you like to ask?
- 3) What advice can you give to the teenagers who want to become famous?
- 4) Describe a person who motivated you best and explain why. . What famous people made our life different?
- 5) Do you think it is important to know the history of your country?
- 6) You have a chance to interview a celebrity. Whom will you choose and what questions will you ask?
- 7) My son wants to become a successful businessman in the future. What advice will you give him?
- 8) Some people say that great minds think alike. What do you think about it?

Задание 2. Посмотрите видео “Правда о том, как быть знаменитым” и ответьте на вопросы

[:https://youtu.be/0MvOvZWN23M](https://youtu.be/0MvOvZWN23M)

1. What is the best thing about being famous?
2. When did he become famous?
3. Did he want to become famous?
4. What is the worst thing about being famous?
5. Do you like this actor? Can you call him successful? Famous?

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

Задание 1. Переведите на английский

Многие известные люди скрывают свои настоящие имена и работают под псевдонимами.

Как дела у Майка? — Он все время хвастается своим гениальным стартапом.

Новая структура самой популярной информационно-поисковой системы оказала значительное влияние на развитие сети «Интернет».

Директор хотел бы привлечь вас к выполнению текущих задач.

Мои студенты хотят провести научное исследование в области микроэкономики.

Задание 2. Переведите на английский

Джеймс достиг профессионального успеха, потому что у него есть природный талант к преподаванию.

Слава, как и успех, имеет положительные и отрицательные стороны.

Я планирую специализироваться в экономике.

Я хотел бы поделиться радостью от получения Нобелевской премии с моими родными, друзьями и коллегами.

Мой дедушка посвятил всю свою жизнь физическому обучению подростков.

Задание 3. Выберите из списка ниже имя человека, которого описывает каждое описание (три имени являются дополнительными). Ниже дается 10 описаний самых известных людей Великобритании.

William Henry Gates III, Her Royal Highness The Princess Anne, Chris De Burgh, Sir Isaac Newton, George Stephenson, Anthony Charles Lynton "Tony" Blair, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, Henry VIII, James Watt, Alexander Graham Bell, Queen Victoria, Margaret Hilda Thatcher, Martin Luther King

1. _____ (March 3, 1847 - August 2, 1922) was a scientist, inventor, and founder of the Bell telephone company. In addition to his work in telecommunications technology, he was also responsible for important advances in aviation and hydrofoil technology.

2. _____ (December 25, 1642 – March 20, 1727 by the Julian calendar in use in England at the time; or January 4, 1643 – March 31, 1727 by the Gregorian calendar) was an English physicist, mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, and alchemist; who wrote the *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (published July 5, 1687)¹, where he described universal gravitation and, via his laws of motion, laid the groundwork for classical mechanics.

3. _____ (born 6 May 1953) has served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom since 1997, when he brought the Labour Party into power after 18 consecutive years of Conservative government.

4. _____ (November 30, 1874 - January 24, 1965) was a British politician, best known as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during World War II. At various times an author, soldier, journalist, legislator and painter,

he is generally regarded as one of the most important leaders in British and world history.

5. _____ (January 19, 1736 - August 19, 1819) was a Scottish mathematician and engineer whose improvements to the steam engine were a key stage in the Industrial Revolution.

6. _____ (24 May 1819 – 22 January 1901) was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837, and Empress of India from 1 January 1877 until her death. Her reign lasted more than sixty-three years, longer than that of any other British monarch. As well as being Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, she was also the first monarch to use the title Empress of India.

7. _____ (June 9, 1781 – August 12, 1848) was a British engineer who designed a famous and historically important steam-powered locomotive named Rocket, and is known as the Father of British Steam Railways.

8. _____ (28 June 1491–28 January 1547) was King of England and Lord of Ireland (later King of Ireland) from 22 April 1509 until his death. He was the second monarch of the Tudor dynasty. He is famous for having been married six times, and also wielded the most untrammelled power of any British monarch. Notable events to occur during his reign included the establishment of the Church of England, the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the union of England and Wales.

9. _____ (born August 15, 1950), is a member of the British Royal Family. She is the seventh holder of the title Princess Royal. She has been a princess with the style of Her Royal Highness since her birth and is currently ninth in the line of succession to the British throne.

10. _____ (born October 13, 1925) is a British politician and the first woman Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, a position she held from 1979 to 1990. She is a member of the Conservative Party and still the figurehead for a brand of politics involving reduced government spending and privatization of government owned industries. Even before coming to power she was nicknamed The Iron Lady in Soviet propaganda.

Задание 4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
7. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
11. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.

12. Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.
15. Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
16. They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
18. Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

Задание 5. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect negative.

1. I _____ (not clean) my football boots.
2. They _____ (not start) their meal.
3. I _____ (not do) my homework.
4. He _____ (not win) all his matches this year.
5. My brother and I _____ (not see) any films this week.
6. It's my birthday party today. I _____ (not invite) many people.
7. He _____ (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
8. Mum's really angry. We _____ (not tidy) our room!
9. I can't play with my friends this evening. I _____ (not finish) my homework.
10. I _____ (not visit) New York for three years.
11. Where's Alison? We _____ (not see) her since yesterday.
12. Dad _____ (not take) a holiday since last August.
13. John _____ (not play) the violin since he was school.

Задание 6. В письме есть 4 ошибки на использование for и since. Найдите и исправьте их. These are some sentences from Nigel's letter home from Africa. He has made four mistakes in using 'for' and 'since'. Correct his mistakes.

Dear Mum and Dad,

I've lived in Africa since two weeks and I love it! Africa is beautiful! I haven't travelled to any faraway place for last summer. I'm so happy now!

I've already seen Mr. Rambler. He is working for WWF here and taking photos of wild animals. I haven't seen any lions yet. I think I'll see them later.

Thank you for the trip. I've dreamed of Kenya for my childhood. I haven't seen you since ages! I miss you so much!

Love, Nigel.

Задание 7. Дополните предложения словами for или since. Complete the sentences. Use for or since.

1. I've lived in Washington _____ 1997.
2. Ben has studied English _____ three years.
3. They haven't visited their grandparents _____ months.
4. Julie's ill. She's been in bed _____ Tuesday.
5. My dad has had his car _____ sixteen.
6. It's been ten years _____ we moved to Oxford.

Задание 8. Пользуясь опорными словами, а также словами *for* и *since* составьте предложения в *Present Perfect Simple*.

1. Kate/be/in bed/a long time.
2. She / not eat / anything / this morning.
3. She / not see / her friends / a week.
4. She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
5. She / have / a red nose / three days.
6. She / not play / basketball / last weekend.
7. She / not do / any school work / Monday.

Задание 9. Напишите вопросы в *Present Perfect*, используя глаголы в скобках. Дайте правдивые ответы.

Пример:

(eat Italian food)

— Have you ever eaten Italian food?

— Lots of times.

1 (ski)

— _____

- _____

2 (win money)

- _____

- _____

3 (have a dream)

- _____

- _____

4 (break a leg)

- _____

- _____

5 (go to a concert)

- _____

- _____

Задание 10. Дополните диалог вопросами и ответами в *Present Perfect*.

Reporter: (you do) *Have you done* a lot of training this year?

Trish: Yes, *I have*. I have trained six times a week all year.

Reporter: Who _____ (1 you train) with?

Trish: With my coach, and the team.

Reporter: Where _____ (2 you play) this year?

Trish: Mostly in Britain. But we've also travelled to Holland.

Reporter : _____ (3 you win) many matches?

Trish: Yes, we (4) _____ .

Reporter: And how many matches _____ (5 you lose)?

Trish: Only three.

Reporter: That's great. _____ (6 you have) any injuries?

Trish: No, I _____ (7) .

Reporter: Thanks, Trish, and good luck.

Задание 11. Напишите вопросы с How long. Дополните ответы, используя for или since.

How long have you lived in London?

For three years.

1 He's a teacher.

_____ September.

2 My parents work in a shop.

_____ 1992.

3 My sister knows Robbie Williams.

_____ six months.

4 We've got a new car.

_____ two weeks.

Задание 12. Заполните письмо Джейн глаголами в Present Perfect.

Dear Amy

I _____ (1 not have) a letter from you for a long time. _____ (2 you lose) my address?

I bought the new Steps CD at the weekend. I _____ (3 already listen) to it. _____ (4 you hear) it yet? It's brilliant. There's a new video too, but I _____ (5 not see) it yet.

School is going OK. I _____ (6 just finish) some exams, but the holidays _____ (7 not start) yet. We're going to Ireland. I _____ (8 never be) there.

Write soon with your news.

Love

Jane

Задание 13. Ник готовится к путешествию. Он собирается навестить бабушку. Ознакомьтесь со списком дел, которые Ник планирует сделать до отъезда. Напишите, что он уже сделал, а что нет. Используйте already и yet.

Nick is getting ready to travel. He is going to visit his Granny. Read the list of things he must do before travelling. Write what he has done and what he hasn't done.

- to pack suitcases (+)
- to water flowers (+)
- to take my library book back
- to say 'good-bye' to Nigel (+)
- to clean my shoes
- to call Granny (+)
- to buy some food and drinks (+)
- to clean the parrot's cage
- to change the water for the fish
- to buy a present for Granny (+)

Задание 14. Write an e-mail to your friend about the person you admire, include brief biographical details, the person's achievements, why you admire him/her;

Задание 15. Write a list of qualities that an outstanding person should possess;

Задание 16. Write an answer to the question "Would you like to be famous? Why? Why not?" (150—180 words);

Задание 17. Write an answer to the question "What it takes to become an outstanding person?" (150—180 words).

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

Test 1.

Выберите предложение, в котором сказуемое выражено глаголом в Present Perfect.

1. a) Tom watched TV yesterday.
b) We have a dog.
c) I am reading a book now.
d) He was at school.
e) The have already been abroad.

2. a) My granny did not buy a table.
b) She is not a student.
c) His sister has not read a book.
d) They were students.
e) Joe is looking for his hat.

3. a) I lost my ball yesterday.
b) He has a big house.
c) We came to London yesterday.
d) Kate has given me three books already.
e) He is working now.

4. a) I have visited this museum already.
b) They were planting trees.
c) We were at work yesterday.
d) She bought a van last year.
e) Our grandparents like to swim.

5. a) Did you clean the window yesterday?
b) Were they happy together?
c) Has your brother been to Paris?
d) Was she ready to answer?

e) What are you doing?

Test 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect

6. John (to do) this Задание.

- a) did
- b) done
- c) have done
- d) has done
- e) does

7. They (to leave) Astana.

- a) have left
- b) left
- c) leaved
- d) has left
- e) have leaved

8. He (to see) this film.

- a) saw
- b) has seen
- c) have seen
- d) has seed
- e) have saw

9. We (to buy) a car.

- a) bought
- b) has bought
- c) have buyed
- d) buyed
- e) have bought

10. I (to eat) my breakfast

- a) ate
- b) eated
- c) have eaten
- d) has eated
- e) has eaten

Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму

11. She has opened the door.

- a) She has not open the door.
- b) She not opened the door.
- c) She has not opened the door.
- d) She not open the door.
- e) She has opened the not door.

12. I have learned the rule.

- a) I have not learned the rule.

- b) I have not learn the rule.
- c) I not learned the rule.
- d) I not learn the rule.
- e) I have learned the not rule.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в Present Perfect

13. You (not to find) the book.
- a) You did not find the book.
 - b) You have not found the book.
 - c) You has not found the book.
 - d) You have not find the book.
 - e) You not found the book.
14. The girl (not to do) her homework yet.
- a) not doed
 - b) has not did
 - c) has not done
 - d) have not done
 - e) has not to do
15. Those boys (not to play) football yet.
- a) not played
 - b) has not played
 - c) have not play
 - d) have not played
 - e) have not to play

Определите правильный порядок слов в вопросительном предложении:

16. read, have, book, this, you?
- a) Read you this have book?
 - b) This book you have read?
 - c) This book read you have?
 - d) Have you book this read?
 - e) Have you read this book?
17. already, bought, she, has, what?
- a) What has she already bought?
 - b) Already what she has bought?
 - c) She has bought already what?
 - d) Bought she has what already?
 - e) What bought she has already?
18. have, many, how, taken, they, apples
- a) They have many apples taken how?
 - b) How many apples have they taken?
 - c) She has bought already what?
 - d) Bought she has what already?
 - e) What bought she has already?

19. Выберите специальный вопрос к подчеркнутому слову

The children have eaten the cake.

- a) Have the children eaten the cake?
- b) What have the children eat?
- c) What have the children ate?
- d) Where have the children eaten?
- e) What have the children eaten?

20. Выберите общий вопрос к предложению.

Mary has been to Moscow.

- a) Been Mary has to Moscow?
- b) Has Mary was to Moscow?
- c) Been Mary have to Moscow?
- d) Has Mary been to Moscow?
- e) Has Mary be to Moscow?

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Present Perfect.

21. Я купил книгу на этой неделе.

- a) I buy a book every week.
- b) I'll buy a book next week.
- c) I bought a book last week.
- d) I am buying a book now.
- e) I have bought a book this week.

22. Он никогда не был в Париже.

- a) He did not be in Paris.
- b) He has never been to Paris.
- c) He was not in Paris.
- d) He never was in Paris.
- e) He has never be to Paris.

23. Кто написал эту статью?

- a) Who wrote this article?
- b) Who did write this article?
- c) Who has written this article?
- d) Who has write this article?
- e) Who has wrote this article?

24. Ты уже слушал новую песню?

- a) Have you listened to the new song already?
- b) You have listened to the new song already?
- c) You listened to the new song already?
- d) Did you listen to the new song already?
- e) Have you listen to the new song already?

25. Она уже позавтракала.

- a) She had breakfast.
- b) She has already had breakfast.

- c) She has breakfast.
- d) She has already have breakfast.
- e) She have already had breakfast.

Измените время глагола в следующих предложениях на Present Perfect

26. The pupils write a dictation.
- a) The pupils wrote a dictation.
 - b) The pupils has written a dictation.
 - c) The pupils have written a dictation.
 - d) The pupils have writed a dictation.
 - e) The pupils are writing a dictation.
27. He drinks water.
- a) He drank water.
 - b) He has drunk water.
 - c) He have drunk water.
 - d) He has drank water.
 - e) He is drinking water.
28. They don't plant flowers in their garden.
- a) They did not plant flowers in their garden.
 - b) They have not plant flowers in their garden.
 - c) They has not planted flowers in their garden.
 - d) They has not plant flowers in their garden.
 - e) They have not planted flowers in their garden.
29. Does she visit her relatives?
- a) Did she visit her relatives?
 - b) Has she visited her relatives?
 - c) Have she visit her relatives?
 - d) Has she visit her relatives?
 - e) Have she visited her relatives?
30. Where do you spend your holidays?
- a) Where have you spend your holidays?
 - b) Where have you spended your holidays?
 - c) Where has you spent your holidays?
 - d) Where have you spent your holidays?
 - e) Where did you spend your holidays?

V. Ролевые игры

Задание 1. Role Play

Student A — you are S. Brin. **Student B** — you are a reporter. Ask Student A about his life and Google creation.

- **Student A** — you are L. Page. **Student B** — you are a reporter. Ask Student A about his life and Google creation.
- Find information and prepare a report / a presentation about the person you admire. Deliver your report / presentation to the class.

Unit 7. From a Global Language to a Global

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. Why do people learn foreign languages?
2. Why do many people learn English?
3. What foreign languages do you learn at school?
4. Why are people fond of learning foreign language?
5. How important is it for a person to speak foreign language?
6. Why is it important to learn foreign language/English today?
7. Why is it important to know English?
8. Do you think foreign languages are important for making a career today?
9. What foreign languages are popular among employers today?
10. In what professions are foreign languages needed the most?
11. What is the best way to learn foreign language?
12. What difficulties do you have when you speak to a foreigner?
13. How do you overcome them?
14. Is it difficult to understand English grammar? Why?
15. When did you start learning English?
16. How long have you been learning English?
17. Why are you learning English now?
18. Why did you start learning it?
19. Where do you learn foreign languages?
20. Whom do you learn English with?
21. Who helps you to learn the language?
22. Had you studied English before you came to school?
23. What was your first English lesson like?
24. What was your first English teacher's name?
25. What do you find most difficult about learning English?
26. What do you use English out of the classroom for?
27. How many foreign languages can you speak?
28. Would you like to learn any other foreign languages?
29. Do you learn any other foreign languages?
30. What other languages would you like to learn?
31. What is the most effective way to learn foreign languages, in your view?
32. Do you think that it is necessary to learn all grammar rules? Why?
33. Do you do many grammar Задания?

34. Do you have enough time to learn English?
35. What tasks do you enjoy doing to improve your English?
36. What do you enjoy most in your English lessons?
37. How long does it take you to do your English homework carefully?
38. What should a person do to improve his or her English skills?
39. What are your English lessons like?
40. What is your attitude to learning foreign language?
41. Would you like to study foreign language abroad? Why?
42. Why have you chosen to do the English exam this year?
43. What did you do to prepare for your English exam?
44. How do you prepare for your test and exams in English?
45. What do you do to calm down before a test and exams in English?
46. What age do you think is the best for learning foreign languages?
47. How do you think you are going to use English in the future?
48. Do you think you will need to know a foreign language for your future job?

Задание 2. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

- agree that...
- I disagree that...
- As far as I am concerned...
- I am at one with those...
- I am afraid that...

“A different language is a different vision of life.” (Federico Fellini)

“One day there will be no borders, no boundaries, no flags and no countries and the only passport will be the heart.” (Carlos Santana)

Задание 3. Выскажите свое мнение, используя следующие выражения

- I agree that...
- I disagree that...
- As far as I am concerned...
- I am at one with those...
- I am afraid that...

“Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own.” (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe)

“No culture can live if it tries to be exclusive.” (Mahatma Gandhi)

Задание 4. Практикуйте микродиалоги в парах в соответствии с моделью.

Model:

A: Globalization has made people more tolerant to each other.

B: But hasn't it spread infectious diseases across the globe?

Prompts for dialogues: to create new jobs; to promote economic growth; to connect people across the globe; to exchange ideas and ideologies; to trade goods and services; to learn more about other cultures; to destroy cultural identity; to make rich people richer; to make poor people poorer; to spread information.

Задание 5. Посмотрите видео “Почему английский стал мировым языком?” и ответьте на вопросы:

<https://youtu.be/kg8jS-AMyMo>

Why is English a global language?

What did those two phases build?

Where can we see the dominance of the USA?

How many native speakers and non-native English speakers are there?

Задание 6. Посмотрите видео “Почему английский стал мировым языком?” и ответьте на вопросы

[:https://youtu.be/kg8jS-AMyMo](https://youtu.be/kg8jS-AMyMo)

What were the two main phases of the expansion of British Empire? Describe the events that took place during them.

How can the dominant role of English today be explained?

Do many people learn English as a second language?

Do you like English? Is it difficult to learn? Why?

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

Задание 1. Заполните: fluent, , gathering^[1], first, widespread, widely, second, disappearance^[2], displaced^[3], throughout, borrowed, worldwide, numerous

English is so _____ spoken, it has been referred to as a «global language». While English is an official language in many countries, it is the language most often taught as a _____ language around the world. It is also, by international treaty^[4], the official language for aircraft communication. Its acceptance^[5] as a first or second language is the main indication^[6] of its _____ status.

There are _____ arguments for and against English as a global language. On the one hand, having a global language help in communication and in _____ information, for example, in the scientific community. On the other hand, it leaves out^[7] those who

are not _____ in the global language. It can also lead to a cultural hegemony^[8] of the populations speaking the global language as a _____ language.

The secondary problem^[9] of the spread^[10] of global languages is the _____ of minority languages^[11], often along^[12] with the cultures and religions that **are** primarily **transmitted**^[13] in those languages. Death of minority languages caused by English **has been** particularly **reffered**^[14] to areas such as Australia and North America where speakers of local languages **have been** _____ or absorbed^[15] by speakers of English in the process of colonization. The expansiveness^[16] of the British and the Americans has spread English _____ the globe. Just as English itself has _____ words from many different languages over its history. English words are now _____ in many languages around the world, **indicative of**^[17] the technological and cultural influence of English speakers.

Задание 2. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим языковым подсказкам на русском языке. Классифицируйте последствия глобализации как положительные или отрицательные. Составляйте предложения на английском языке.

Противоречивое явление, культурная идентичность, быть более терпимыми друг к другу, создавать новые рабочие места, перемешаться, распространение инфекционных болезней, быть выгодным для кого-л., стимулировать конкуренцию, в обмен на информацию, торговать товарами и услугами по всему миру, международный туризм, получить выгоду от, беспрецедентный доступ к культуре других стран, привести к потере рабочих мест.

Задание 3. Переведите на английский:

Многие люди изучают иностранные языки для того, чтобы продолжить образование в зарубежных вузах или путешествовать по миру.

Мы признаем, что вы были правы в той ситуации.

Глобализация оказывает неоднозначное влияние на разные сферы жизни.

Посещение языковых курсов пойдет вам на пользу.

Международный стандарт английского языка является результатом формирующейся глобальной культуры.

Задание 4. Переведите на английский

Английский язык является языком межнационального общения.

Глобальное распространение английского языка привело к появлению большого количества слов английского происхождения в русском языке.

В лингвистическом смысле английский язык доминирует в мире.

Путешествуя по миру, люди начинают лучше понимать представителей других культур.

Свободная торговля между странами способствует экономическому росту.

Задание 5. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Past Simple.

1. I (to do) morning Задания.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Задание 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning Задания every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Задание 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.

8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Задание 8. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple.

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Задание 9. Вставьте глагол "to be" в требуемой форме Past Simple.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I....
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it
9. Max ... an office-worker.
10. We ... late, sorry!

Задание 10. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она была занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не был занят.
3. Вы были заняты?
4. Они были дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не было дома.
6. Я не знал.
7. Они знали?
8. Она не знала.
9. Кто знал?
10. Никто не знал.
11. Он читал английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не читали. (never / to read)
13. У неё была квартира? (to have a flat)

14. У него ничего не было.

15. Кто это был?

Задание 11. Напишите слова в правильном порядке.

1. 1. film? / like / you / Did / the /

2. _____

3. 2. you / many / did / ask? / How / people /

4. _____

5. 3. a / have / time? / they / Did / good /

6. _____

7. 4. did / weekend? / the / What / do / we / at /

8. _____

9. 5. she / DVD? / Where / that / did / buy /

10. _____

11. 6. party / on / your / go / Saturday? / he / Did / to /

12. _____

13. 7. did / yesterday? / Who / you / see /

Задание 12. Закончите предложения

1. I opened the door and _____ (look) inside.

2. Who _____ (close) all the windows?

3. I _____ (carry) my mom's shopping bag.

4. I _____ (not climb) over the fence.

5. I _____ (rip) my shirt.

6. The plane _____ (land) ten minutes ago.

7. We _____ (live) in that house when I was a baby.

8. My brother _____ (not cry) when he fell off his bike.

9. We _____ (walk) to school yesterday.

10. She _____ (smile) when she saw me.

11. We _____ (hurry) to the station to catch the train.

12. She _____ (laugh) when I told her the joke.

13. We _____ (race) each other on our bikes.

14. Dad _____ (not help) me with my homework.

15. Helen _____ (whisper) me a secret.
16. Luis Miguel _____ (hurry) to catch a bus.
17. We _____ (return) our books to the library.
18. She _____ (not kiss) the frog.
19. The frog _____ (change) into a prince.
20. Two doctors _____ (rush) into the room.
21. I _____ (not kick) the ball very hard.
22. Who _____ (invent) the computer?
23. Dinosaurs _____ (live) many years ago.
24. It _____ (not snow) last night.
25. They _____ (not work) until twelve last night.

B.

1. I _____ (loose) my watch in the park.
2. David _____ (not hurt) his knee.
3. I kicked the ball and it _____ (break) a window.
4. My new shoes _____ (not cost) a lot of money.
5. I _____ (get) this book from the library.
6. We had a garage where we _____ (keep) our car.
7. Ali _____ (cut) his knee.
8. The glass _____ (fall) off the table.
9. The glass _____ (not break).
10. We _____ (sell) our old car.
11. We _____ (buy) a new car.
12. The bell _____ (not ring).
13. We all _____ (go) into school.
14. The dog _____ (catch) the ball.
15. The man _____ (not kneel) down.
16. Our cat _____ (run) onto the road.
17. Jane _____ (not write) a letter.
18. I _____ (buy) a new camera last week.

19. We _____ (drive) to a safari park yesterday.
20. Yesterday Dad _____ (not take) me to the carnival.
21. Elizabeth _____ (give) Eva a chocolate.
22. Jack and Jill _____ (not go) up the hill.
23. Her ring _____ (cost) ten Euros.
24. I _____ (put) sugar in my coffee.
25. He _____ (not hit) the ball over the net.

Задание 13. Переведите отрицательные предложения в Past Simple на русский язык

I didn't ride a bicycle. I didn't pick mushrooms. I didn't open a book. I didn't play any game. I didn't sit by the river. I didn't write letters. I didn't meet my friends. I didn't visit my relatives. I didn't sleep long. I didn't walk in the forest. I didn't listen to the birds. I didn't sunbathe.

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

Test 1

1. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.

1. is
2. was
3. were

2. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.

1. finish
2. finishes
3. finished

3. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.

1. not helped
2. didn't helped
3. didn't help

4. Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he (not/play) tennis yesterday.

1. doesn't play

2. didn't play
3. didn't played

5. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.

1. had lunch
2. have lunched
3. had had lunch

6. Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not/ smoke) before.

1. hadn't smoked
2. didn't smoke
3. not smoked

7. The Frasers live in four-room apartment, but last year they (live) in a small house in the country.

1. were living
2. did live
3. lived

8. I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.

1. getted
2. goted
3. got

9. How you (cut) your finger?

1. How have you cut
2. How you cutted
3. How did you cut

10. Jack (try) to remember what he had done last April.

1. was tried
2. tried
3. tryed

11. Looking through the paper, the teacher (find) several mistakes.

1. finded
2. founded
3. found

12.He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.

1. had met, falled
2. met, fell
3. meeted, fell

13.Helen (prefer) tea to coffee.

1. preferred
2. preffered
3. prefered

14.When you (write) to your parents last time?

1. When do you writed
2. When did you write
3. When did you wrote

15.Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.

1. drunk
2. drinked
3. drank

16.Don't worry about your letter. I (send) it the day before yesterday.

1. sended
2. have sent
3. sent

17.When I was a child, I (always/be) late for school.

1. were always late
2. was always late
3. be always lated

18.My husband (work) in the bank for three years since 1990 to 1993.

1. was worked
2. had worked
3. worked

19.We (not/have) a holiday last year.

1. didn't have
2. haven't had

3. haven't had

20. When did Jill finish school?

1. When did Jill finish
2. When was Jill finish
3. When did Jill finish

Test 2

1. What ___ this weekend?
 - a. you are going to do
 - b. are you going to do
 - c. your gonna do
2. What ___ this weekend?
 - a. you are going to do
 - b. are you going to do
 - c. your gonna do
3. I'm not sure. ___ anything special?
 - a. Are you going to do
 - b. You are going to do
 - c. Is going to do
4. My friend Melissa and I ___ a party. Would you like to come?
 - a. am going to
 - b. are going to go to
 - c. go to
5. I'd love to! ___?
 - a. What's it going to be
 - b. Who's go to be
 - c. Where's it going to be
6. It is ___ to be at Ruth's house.
 - a. go
 - b. going
 - c. gonna
7. What time ___ start?
 - a. is it going to
 - b. it's going to
 - c. it
8. At 10 P.M. ___ invite?
 - a. Who are you going to
 - b. What you're going to
 - c. When you going to
9. I don't know. I think ___ anyone.

- a. I'm going invite
 - b. I'm not go invite
 - c. I'm not going to invite
10. I'm not sure. ___ anything special?
- a. Are you going to do
 - b. You are going to do
 - c. Is going to do
11. My friend Melissa and I ___ a party. Would you like to come?
- a. am going to
 - b. are going to go to
 - c. go to
12. I'd love to! ___?
- a. What's it going to be
 - b. Who's go to be
 - c. Where's it going to be
13. It is ___ to be at Ruth's house.
- a. go
 - b. going
 - c. gonna
14. What time ___ start?
- a. is it going to
 - b. it's going to
 - c. it
15. At 10 P.M. ___ invite?
- a. Who are you going to
 - b. What you're going to
 - c. When you going to
16. I don't know. I think ___ anyone.
- a. I'm going invite
 - b. I'm not go invite
 - c. I'm not going to invite

V. Ролевые игры

Задание 1. Role Play: discussing effects of globalization.

Student A

You work in a sweat shop in bad conditions; you are sure that globalization increases the gap between the rich and the poor; the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

Student B

You are a TV host at a TV talk show. Your position is that globalization creates both winners and losers everywhere and to varying degrees.

Student C

You are a representative of a multinational corporation who is sure that globalization creates new jobs and promotes growth in developing countries. You see mainly positives.

Задание 2: take part in a round-table discussion of advantages and disadvantages of the globalized world.

Unit 8. The System of Higher Education

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. Why is getting higher education in the UK or the USA so popular?
2. What famous British and American universities do you know?
3. How important is higher education for you?
4. Do you think everyone should strive for going to university?
5. Based on what you know, compare and contrast American education with your country's education?

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

Задание 1. Предоставьте русский перевод фраз. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях.

to go to university; higher education; to obtain a degree; to award a Bachelor's degree (a Master's degree; a Doctor's degree) in; to lead to a diploma; a sandwich course; to recognize something as something; to assess performance; to write a thesis; an undergraduate student; a graduate student; a postgraduate student; to differ in smth; to perform; to apply for smth / to apply smth; to qualify for / qualification; vocational (antonym academic)

Задание 2. Предоставьте русский перевод фраз. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях.

science / scientific / scientist; to date back to; to renown / renowned; a collegiate university; to carry research; academic achievements; innovative; to attend / attendance; to graduate from; to pass an examination; university staff; to comprise smth; outstanding; self-governed

Задание 3. Переведите на русский

Research-based Master's degrees generally require completion of a series of advanced course and seminar requirements, comprehensive examinations, and an independent thesis. Non-research Master's degrees generally require completion of a special project as well as coursework and examinations

Задание 4. Найдите ошибки. The Present Perfect и the Past Simple. Исправьте форму глагола и напишите правильную форму в отведенных местах, отметьте галочкой правильные предложения.

The Saxons <i>have called</i> Cambridge "Grantabrycge" (bridge over the river Granta).	1
The name of the town gradually <i>changed</i> to Cambridge.	2
The name of the river <i>has then changed</i> to Cam,	3
so it may be said that the river <i>has been named</i> after the town, not the town after the river.	4
According to research in 2009, residents of Cambridge <i>spend</i> more per head on takeaway meals than any other town or city in Britain.	5
Affiliates of Cambridge University <i>won</i> 89 Nobel Prizes covering all six disciplines.	6
Cambridge <i>won</i> most Nobel Prizes in Physics, 29 in all so far.	7
Oxford can claim only 58 Nobel Prizes but it <i>produced</i> more prime ministers than Cambridge, 27 compared with 14.	8
Lord Byron <i>has kept</i> a pet bear in his rooms at Cambridge, because he was not allowed a dog.	9
In 2001, Cambridge psychologists <i>have reported</i> that a sheep can remember the faces of 50 other sheep for more than two years.	10
Richard, Earl of Cambridge, <i>has been beheaded</i> in 1415 for plotting against Henry V.	11

Задание 5. Write sentences about yourself: what you have achieved and when you did it. Share with your partner.

Задание 6. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глаголы в Present Perfect или в Past Simple.

1. I (know) _____ her for six years.

I (know) _____ him when I was at school.

2. He (live) _____ in Paris from 1997 to 2000.

He (live) _____ in New York since 2001.

3. Where's Pete? I (not see) _____ him for ages.

I (not see) _____ Pete last night.

4. We (be) _____ at primary school from 1993 to 1998.

We (be) _____ in this class since September.

5. I (not watch) _____ this video yet.

I (not watch) _____ a video at the weekend.

Задание 7. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глаголы в Present Perfect или в Past Simple.

1. I _____ (never/ be) to the USA. I _____ (want) to go there last summer but I couldn't.

2. He _____ (live) in this street all his life.

3. His father _____ (come back) to London last Sunday.

4. Yan _____ (write) a letter to Nick two days ago.

5. He _____ (send) his letter yesterday.

6. They _____ (just/ buy) some postcards.

Задание 8. Выберите правильное слово.

1. She has /'s had a moped since she was 15.

2. We took /'ve taken a taxi to town that morning.

3. We played /'ve played volleyball last night

4. I'm really hungry. I didn't eat / haven't eaten since last night.

5. They visited/ 've visited Colorado last summer.

Задание 9. Поставьте глагол в соответствующем времени.

1. He (start) work at 9:00 a.m.

2. He (talk) on the phone right now

3. They (redecorate) their house this week
4. He (take) a shower has breakfast and (go) to school.
5. He (take) his cat to the vet tomorrow.
6. She (live) in Moscow).
7. Tom (catch) the train to work every morning.
8. He (clean) his room
9. We (try) to find tickets for the concert for three weeks.
10. Fred (work) for the company for ten weeks.
11. They (buy) a new car.
12. Kate (leave) the sports club late yesterday.
13. Nike (come) home (change) his clothes and (go) out again.
14. The children (walk) to school at 8:00 a.m. Yesterday.
15. Ann (go) to Bob's house at 5 in the afternoon.
16. I (do) my homework while my brother (play) a computer game.
17. He (cook) for over an hour.
18. The washer (work) fine now.

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

1. Education in Britain is ...
 - a. compulsory
 - b. complicated
 - c. impulsive
2. Compulsory education in Britain begins at the age of ... and ends at ...
 - a. 5, 16
 - b. 7, 16
 - c. 5, 18
3. Most children in Britain go to ... schools.
 - a. Public
 - b. Grammar
 - c. Comprehensive
4. ... consists of infant and junior schools.
 - a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Comprehensive
5. Pupils in infant school ...
 - a. sit in rows and have real classes.
 - b. often listen to the teacher's stories sitting on the carpet.
 - c. Study Geography, Chemistry, French.

6. British children go to secondary school at the age of ...
 - a. 11
 - b. 7
 - c. 14
7. The school year is divided in ... terms.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
8. The school year begins ...
 - a. On the first of September
 - b. On Monday in September
 - c. On Tuesday in September
9. The "core" subjects are ...
 - a. English and Mathematics
 - b. English, Mathematics and Science
 - c. English, Mathematics and French
10. Pupils in all state schools in England and Wales study ten ... subjects, which are called foundation subjects.
 - a. Major
 - b. interesting
 - c. Main
11. Match the definitions and the types of schools: 1) comprehensive, 2) modern, 3) grammar and 4) public.
 - a. These schools are schools, which take children of all abilities. So there are no entrance examinations. Almost all secondary school pupils (90 per cent) go there.
 - b. These schools give secondary education of a very high standard. Entrance is based on the test of ability, usually at 11.
 - c. These schools don't prepare pupils for universities. Education in such schools gives good prospects for practical jobs.
 - d. These schools are free from state control. They are independent. Most of them are boarding schools. The education is of a high quality, the discipline is very strict. Parents pay much money for the education of their children.
12. Private schools in England and Wales are ...
 - a. Interesting
 - b. Free
 - c. Expensive
13. Eton College, Harrow School and Winchester are the most famous ... schools.
 - a. Grammar
 - b. Public
 - c. Modern
14. Eton College is a boarding school for ...
 - a. Boys and girls
 - b. Boys

- c. Girls
- 15. Public schools are famous for their ...
 - a. Traditions
 - b. Beautiful buildings
 - c. Teachers
- 16. Winston Churchill, six other British Prime Ministers, the poet Lord Byron and many other famous people were educated in ...
 - a. Eton College
 - b. Winchester College
 - c. Harrow School
- 17. If pupils go to ... schools they have a good theoretical secondary education.
 - a. Modern
 - b. Grammar
 - c. Technical
- 18. Children can enter the best English universities after leaving ... schools.
 - a. Public
 - b. Grammar
 - c. Comprehensive
- 19. English and American school children usually get reports cards...
 - a. Once a year
 - b. Twice a year
 - c. Two or three times a year
- 20. All the pupils in Britain have their own ... to guarantee the safety of their things.
 - a. Desks
 - b. Bags
 - c. Lockers
- 21. At the age of ... pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education.
 - a. 18
 - b. 16
 - c. 11
- 22. To enter a university pupils have to take ...
 - a. "A" Level Exams
 - b. GCSE
 - c. Eleven Plus Examination
- 23. Pupils in Britain whose behavior is not ideal can be punished. Find the Russian equivalents for the names of punishment in British schools. Исключение из школы
- 24. Наказание письмом
- 25. Временное исключение из школы
- 26. Запись в дневнике
- 27. Оставление после уроков
 - a. Lines
 - b. Detention
 - c. Report
 - d. Suspension

- e. exclusion
- 28. Schools in Britain have ...
 - a. Names
 - b. Numbers
 - c. Numbers and names
- 29. Most children in the USA go to ... schools.
 - a. Public
 - b. Private
 - c. Comprehensive
- 30. Children in the USA begin their education at the age of ...
 - a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 7
- 31. Grades 1-5 make up ...
 - a. Elementary school
 - b. Primary school
 - c. High school
- 32. Education in public schools in the USA is ...
 - a. Difficult
 - b. Expensive
 - c. Free
- 33. School education in Australia is compulsory ...
 - a. From 6 till 16
 - b. From 7 till 18
 - c. From 6 till 15
- 34. Australian students can enter a university after ...
 - a. The senior secondary school
 - b. The junior high school
 - c. The elementary school

IV. Ролевые игры, дискуссии.

Задание 1. Role Play:

Student A — an undergraduate student of an American university; you would like to continue with your Master's programme in the UK;

Student B — a graduate student of a British university;

Student C — a reporter.

Задание 2. Discuss requirements of American and British systems of higher education.

13. Imagine that you are:

- a) an American student. Tell your friends from another country about educational opportunities in the USA;
- b) head of a college. Tell the audience about programmes available at your college.

The audience should ask questions.

Задание 3. Discuss the proverbs:

Live and learn. – Век живи – век учись.

It's never too late to learn. - Учиться никогда не поздно.

Knowledge is power. - Знание – сила.

Soon learnt, soon forgotten. Выученное наспех быстро забывается.

To know everything is to know nothing. – Знать все – значит не знать ничего.

Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain. – Деньги, истраченные на образование, никогда даром не пропадают.

Better untaught than ill taught. – Недоученный хуже неучёного.

Like teacher, like pupil. – Какой учитель, такой и ученик.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. – Малые знания вредны.

No living man all things can. – Нельзя быть мастером на все руки.

No man is wise at all times. - На всякого мудреца довольно простоты.

Too much knowledge makes the head bald. – Много будешь знать — скоро состаришься.

Practice makes perfect. - Дело мастера боится.

Diligence is the mother of success. - Терпение и труд все перетрут.

Unit 9. Academic Mobility.

I. Устный опрос.

Задание 1. Посмотрите видео “Виртуальная мобильность студентов в высших учебных заведениях во время COVID 19” и ответьте на вопросы.

https://youtu.be/BWk3y_W53k0

How did the number of mobile students increase between 2000-2017?

What happened in 2020? How did it change student mobility?

What types of VSM are there?

What benefits and challenges does VSM have?

How can virtual education be assessed? What challenges are there in this respect?

What is the future of virtual education from your point of view?

Задание 2. Посмотрите видео “Виртуальная мобильность студентов в высших учебных заведениях во время COVID 19” и ответьте на вопросы.

https://youtu.be/BWk3y_W53k0

What did student mobility look like before the pandemic?

What regions had the most numbers of mobile students?

What is VSM? What characteristics does it possess?

What activities can VSM offer to students?

What promising initiatives promote VSM?

What are the steps to address quality assurance mechanisms? What mechanisms are functioning nowadays?

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

Задание 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.

Задание 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.

Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол *may*.

1. Можно мне войти? 2. Можно, я пойду гулять? 3. Если твоя работа готова, можешь идти домой. 4. Учитель сказал, что мы можем идти домой. 5. Доктор говорит, что я уже могу купаться. 6. Папа сказал, что мы можем идти в кино одни. 7. Я думал, что мне можно смотреть телевизор. 8. Если ты не наденешь пальто, ты можешь заболеть. 9. Не уходи из дома: мама может скоро прийти, а у нее нет ключа. 10. Будь осторожен: ты можешь упасть. 11. Не трогай собаку: она может укусить тебя. 12. Мы, может быть, поедem за город в воскресенье. 13. Он может забыть об этом. 14. Скоро может пойти дождь. 15. Здесь нечего делать. Мы можем рано уйти сегодня. 16. Ты сказал, что мне можно взять твой велосипед. 17. Если хотите, можете идти сейчас. 18. Они могут заказать билеты по телефону. 19. Мой старший брат, может быть, пойдет в университет после школы. 20. Она, может быть, и обладает музыкальным талантом.

Задание 4. Вставьте модальный глагол *may (might)* или выражение *to be allowed to*. Вставляйте *to be allowed to* только в тех случаях, где *may (might)* употребить нельзя.

1. He... go home if he likes. 2. As soon as the boy ... leave the room, he smiled a happy smile and ran out to join his friends outside. 3. The doctor says I am much better. I ... get up for a few hours every day. 4. ... I bring my sister to the party? 5. He asked if he ... bring his sister to the party. 6. After the children had finished their homework, they

... watch TV. 7. He... join the sports club as soon as he passes his medical examination. 8. Becky's mother said that everybody ... take part in the picnic. 9. If you pass your exams, you ... go to the south. 10. ... I borrow your car, please? 11. He asked if he ... borrow my car. 12. ... I have a look at your newspaper? 13. One day all his dreams ... come true.

Задание 5. Вставьте модальные глаголы may или can.

1.... you see anything in this inky darkness? 2. You ... go when you have finished your essays. 3. What shall we do if the train is late? It ... be late, you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had. 4. When ... you come and see me? — Let me see: I ... not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday I'll find time. Yes, you ... expect me on Sunday about two o'clock. Will that be all right? 5. You ... come in when you have taken off your boots. 6. Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that. 7. Most children ... slide on the ice very well. 8. I don't think I ... be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I ... be. 9. ... you say what will happen in an hour?

Задание 6. Вставьте модальные глаголы may или can.

1.... I take it? 2. Let me look at your Zадания. I ... be able to help you. 3. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim. 4. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there. 5. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time. 6. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today. 7. Do you think you... do that? 8. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more. 9. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon? 10. What time is it? — It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure. 11. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.

Задание 7. Вставьте модальные глаголы may (might) или can (could).

1.... you help me? 2. I ... not imagine her speaking in public: I knew that she was so shy. 3. Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it. 4. You ... never say what ... happen next. 5. She asked me if she ... use my telephone. 6. ... I use your pen? 7. ... I find a pen on that table? 8. You ... read this book: you know the language well enough. 9. You ... take this book: I don't need it. 10. ... I help you? 11. ... I ask you to help me? 12. The school was silent: nothing ... be heard in the long dark corridors. 13. Waiting ... be endless, you know. 14. ... you tell me the nearest way to the city museum? 15. They ... think that I am too weak to take part in the excursion, but I am strong enough to do any kind of hard work, indeed. 16. He knew this period of history very well: he had read everything on the subject he found in the rich university library. 17. ... you please everyone? 18. There ... be no doubt about it.

Задание 8. Переведите на русский язык.

1. You must work hard on your English. 2. You must learn the words. 3. Must we learn the poem today? 4. It must be very difficult to learn Chinese. 5. You must not talk at the lessons. 6. Everybody must come to school on time. 7. Don't ring him up: he

must be very busy. 8. You must not make notes in the books. 9. I must help my mother today. 10. Don't worry! This is not important. — Not important! You must be joking! 11. He never comes to work late! He must have over slept today. 12. You must not argue with the boss. 13. She must stop eating too much and she must lose weight. 14. You must quit smoking! If you don't, you're going to have serious problems with your lungs some day. 15. We mustn't be late. 16. I must have forgotten about it. 17. I must say, you are making a serious mistake. 18. She must be very particular about what she eats.

Задание 9. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол must.

1. Я должна упорно работать над своим английским. 2. Вы должны внимательно слушать учителя на уроке. 3. Ты должен делать уроки каждый день. 4. Вы не должны забывать о своих обязанностях. 5. Вы должны быть осторожны на улице. 6. Она должна быть дома сейчас. 7. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке. 8. Вы, должно быть, очень голодны. 9. Должно быть, очень трудно решать такие задачи. 10. Я должен сегодня повидать моего друга. 11. Он, должно быть, очень устал. 12. У них даже есть яхта. Они, должно быть, очень богаты. 13. Ты должен уехать завтра утром? 14. Вы не должны опаздывать. 15. Я не должен забывать о своей матери. Я не писал ей целую вечность. Сегодня вечером я должен написать ей письмо. 16. Эта книга очень ценная. Вы не должны ее терять. 17. Неужели вам уже надо уходить? 18. Я должен признать, что я неправ. Что еще я должен сделать?

Задание 10. Переведите на русский язык.

1. I had to do a lot of homework yesterday. 2. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well. 3. Pete had to stay at home because it was very cold. 4. Mike had to write this Задание at school because he had not done it at home. 5. They had to call the doctor because the grandmother was ill. 6. Why did you have to stay at home yesterday — Because my parents were not at home and I had to look after my little sister. 7. It was Sunday yesterday, so he didn't have to be at work, but he had to do a lot at home. 8. I am sorry I couldn't come yesterday, I had to work late. 9. I haven't written my essay, I shall have to write it on Sunday. 10. We did not have to buy biscuits because our granny had baked a delicious pie. 11. Will you have to get up early tomorrow? 12. Why do you have to get up early tomorrow? 13. I had to go to the hospital to visit my aunt. 14. What did you have to learn by heart? — At school, I had to learn a beautiful poem "Leisure" by William Henry Davies. 15. I have to see him.

Задание 11. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени.

1. It is quite clear to everyone in the family that he must start getting ready for his exam instead of wasting time. 2. It is impossible to do anything in such a short time. I must ask the chief to put off my report. 3. I don't mean that you must do everything they tell you. 4. It is already twenty minutes past eight. You must go or you will be late for the first lesson. 5. I am very tired. I feel I must go to bed at once, or I shall fall

asleep where I am sitting. 6. We can't wait for them any longer, we must ring them up and find out what has happened. 7. I am thinking hard, trying to find a solution of the problem. There must be away out. 8. I doubt if I can finish the work in (on) time, but I must do it. 9. I must hand in my completed assignment by Friday.

Задание 12. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях.

Europe-wide; local section; to launch a pilot scheme; to offer services to; accredited higher education institution; to undertake a semester; eligible country; to facilitate student exchange; permanent resident; to include innovative options; to provide an academic year scholarship; non-degree study; community service.

Задание 13. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях.

merit-based grants; to provide a grant; to undertake a study; to participate in a program; to demonstrate potential; adaptable; grantee; to renew a scholarship; to give proof of; to fulfill requirements; to recognize credits; prior to arrival; professional networking; study-related internship; to immerse in a culture

Задание 14. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях.

course content; to be a major driver; flexible schedule; to enhance job skills; lifelong learning; to award a nanodegree; well-rounded individual; computer-graded assignment; to customize a course; to take interest in smth; to supplement instructor-guided learning; accredited; to offer inferior learning experiences

Задание 15. Переведите на русский язык. Составьте предложения.

всесторонне образованный человек

быть определяющим фактором в чем-л.

улучшить профессиональные навыки

подогнать курс под чьи-л. потребности

дополнять обучение, осуществляемое преподавателем

Задание 16. Переведите на английский.

- Недостаточный уровень знания иностранного языка считается еще одним значительным барьером для академической мобильности студентов.
- Чтобы постоянно улучшать пользовательский интерфейс мы решили настроить курс для нужд конкретных пользователей.
- Наш университет собирается запустить пилотную программу академической мобильности для студентов и преподавателей в этом году.

- Массовые открытые онлайн-курсы имеют ряд преимуществ, таких как гибкое учебное расписание, обучение на протяжении всей жизни, возможность настроить курс для потребностей конкретного студента.
- Наш университет — аккредитованное учреждение высшего образования, предоставляющее вам возможность пройти обучение дистанционно.

Задание 17. Переведите на английский

- Академическая мобильность — перемещение студентов и преподавателей высших учебных заведений в другое образовательное учреждение в своей стране или за ее пределами с целью обучения или преподавания.
- Культурные, социально-экономические и академические барьеры между странами могут быть преодолены в рамках Болонского процесса.
- В дополнение к программе Erasmus студенты могут воспользоваться программой виртуальной мобильности, или Virtual Erasmus, благодаря которой могут обучаться совместно со студентами других стран, не покидая своего дома.
- Мы можем сейчас обсудить трудности, с которыми сталкиваются студенты в программах академической мобильности? Использование системы кредитов (зачетных единиц) может представлять большую трудность для студентов из других стран

III. Тесты по теме.

Задание 1. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (can / may)

1. _____ you see anything in this dark room?
2. _____ I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you _____.
3. Kate _____ speak English.
4. Mike has got many books so he _____ read them.
5. _____ I borrow your pen?
6. Only a person who knows the language very well _____ answer such a question.
7. Most children _____ slide on the ice very well.
8. You _____ find any kind of information on the Internet.
9. British Parliament _____ issue laws and form the budget.
10. _____ I try on this coat?

11. You _____ not talk loudly in libraries.

12. He _____ read and write in English.

Задание 2. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / may / can)

1. You _____ not smoke here.

2. _____ you hear that strange noise?

3. He _____ come today or tomorrow.

4. My little brother _____ count to ten.

5. This incident _____ have serious consequences.

6. You _____ have a valid permit to enter.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / may)

1. I'm not sure but perhaps Roberto _____ leave for Australia soon.

2. You _____ talk to your daughter about her future.

3. You _____ have a visa to travel to some countries.

4. You _____ stop smoking. It is bad for your health.

5. I _____ make sure cargoes reach their destination.

6. However cold it _____ be, we'll go skiing.

7. People _____ take care of future.

IV. Ролевые игры, дискуссии.

Задание 1. Role Play:

Student A — You have just completed your course. You have spent a year in a European university but you have completed a non-degree course. However, you have had invaluable language and cultural practice. Give your fellow student a piece of advice, share your impressions.

Student B — You are thinking over applying for participation in a student exchange programme. You are in two minds: whether to go abroad or to stay at home and study online. Ask the other student for a piece of advice. Find out the benefits and pitfalls of both forms of academic mobility.

Задание 2. What is your opinion about academic mobility? Would you like to take part in a student exchange programme? Discuss in groups/

Задание 3. Discuss the questions in pairs/groups.

Would you like to be able to continue studies in a European university online?

Do you think Russian degrees will ever be recognized in Europe or the USA?
Would you like to have a diploma that would be internationally recognized?

Unit 10. Student Budget and Job Placement.

I. Устный опрос

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. Посмотрите видео “Как определиться с карьерой” и выполните приведенное ниже задание.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sUbR1uZ9G3A>

Listen to Dan Lok and put down the list of his advice on how to decide on a career. Discuss his advice in class, think if his advice can work in Russia. Add to the list what you think is appropriate. Reason your ideas and advice.

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

Задание 1. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

to determine one's expenses; to be responsible for; to take into account; to create a student budget; to track expenses; to lump the expenditures into spending categories; to have money in a bank account; to save money from a summer job; to fund one's expenses; to earn from work- study; to gather one's asset information together; to add all fixed assets together; to multiply by; to anticipate doing smth; to decide what the financial goals are.

Задание 2. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

to meet educational and living expenses; to get experience; to obtain skills; to compliment one's academic performance; student loans; to network with professionals; to sample different career choices; to get a permanent job; to get a part-time job; negative / positive consequences of smth; to place constraints on smth; to balance work and studies.

Задание 3. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

an office worker; to replace smth (smb); to facilitate faster execution of tasks; to be difficult to manage; to struggle with; efficient work environment; to be well-versed in smth; to be familiar with; to store information efficiently; to be a whiz(z) at doing smth; to communicate accurately and politely; to give smb a favourable impression of smb (smth); to result in frayed nerves; on an interpersonal basis

Задание 4. Подумайте, с какими трудностями может столкнуться офисный работник. Каков ваш способ преодоления этих трудностей? Work in pairs.

Think what are the difficulties an office worker may face with. What is your way to overcome those difficulties?

Задание 5. Заполните таблицу плюсов и минусов офисной работы. Fill in the table of pluses and minuses of the office job.

Pluses	Minuses

Задание 6. Составьте список всех возможных вещей, необходимых офисному работнику. При необходимости обратитесь к словарю. На занятии сравните свои списки. Кто победил?

Create a list of all possible things necessary for an office worker. Consult a dictionary if needed. In class compare your lists. Who won?

Задание 7. Переведите на английский

Я считаю, что студенты — достаточно взрослые люди и сами несут ответственность за свою жизнь, поэтому и сами должны планировать свои расходы.

У меня есть возможность самому оплачивать свою учебу, так как я откладывал всю свою зарплату от летней занятости.

Банки начали предлагать образовательные кредиты сравнительно недавно.

Нужно отметить, что на самом деле совмещать работу и учебу совсем непросто и найти правильный баланс в этом отношении могут единицы.

Если вы хотите, чтобы вас пригласили на собеседование, ваше резюме должно быть хорошо написано и профессионально представлено

Задание 8. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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.

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.

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 _____.

Задание 9. 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		
--	----------	--	--

Задание 10. Найдите в следующем списке глаголов только глаголы состояния.

to love, to understand, to cost, to work, to need, to enjoy, to learn, to want, to hate, to like, to sleep, to believe, to agree, to answer, to translate, to prefer, to drive, to remember, to belong, to matter, to depend, to drink, to paint, to sing, to seem, to know, to leave, to own, to fall, to adore, to cry, to allow, to doubt, to plant, to travel, to promise.

Задание 11. Выберите верную форму глагола.

1. He ... (likes/is liking) his job. (Ему нравится его работа.)
2. We ... (know/are knowing) you are busy today. (Мы знаем, что ты занят сегодня.)
3. I ... (have/am having) French lessons on Tuesdays. (У меня уроки французского по вторникам.)
4. Caroline ... (has/is having) lunch at the moment. (В данный момент Каролина обедает.)
5. My parents ... (have/are having) a nice garden in the country. (У моих родителей есть хороший сад в деревне.)
6. I ... (need/am needing) some more time. (Мне нужно еще немного времени.)
7. ... (Do you realize/Are you realizing) what time it is? (Вы осознали, который сейчас час?)
8. I am sorry but I ... (don't understand/am not understanding). (Простите, но я не понимаю.)
9. She ... (thinks/is thinking) about travelling to Spain. (Она подумывает о путешествии в Испанию.)
10. We ... (think/are thinking) your house is wonderful. (Мы считаем ваш дом прекрасным.)
11. Why ... (do you taste/are you tasting) the salad? Is it fresh? (Почему вы пробуете салат? Он свежий?)
12. ... (Do they agree/Are they agreeing) with my answer? (Они согласны с моим ответом?)
13. The luggage ... (contains/is containing) clothes only. (Багаж состоит лишь из одежды.)
14. ... (Do you believe/Are you believing) in god? (Вы верите в бога?)
15. I ... (see/am seeing) an elegant woman across the street. (Я вижу элегантную женщину по ту сторону дороги.)

Задание 12. Найдите ошибки в форме глаголов (если они имеются) и исправьте их.

1. Yes, I am understanding what you mean.
2. I am not liking chocolate ice-cream.
3. Sandra is having a serious talk with her father now.
4. I'm OK and I don't need an ambulance.
5. My mum is adoring white roses.
6. They have a big house in the suburbs of Madrid.
7. Tom is preferring racing cars to motorbikes.
8. Are you hearing some noise in the kitchen?
9. I am thinking about finding a new job.
10. The kids aren't wanting any more biscuits.
11. Why aren't you agreeing with me?
12. He is not knowing my name.
13. That laptop belongs to me.
14. I'm not enjoying this party. The music is too loud.
15. How much is this perfume costing?

Задание 13. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple. Объясните ваш выбор.

We (have) three kids. We (taste) the cakes now. I (think) about it at the moment. Our book (include) stories and Задания. They (remember) what happened. We (need) a longer rope. She (to try) to lose weight, but I (think) she (not to try) to do her best. You (look) great in this new coat. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? — They (to have) a smoke in the garden. I can't say that I still (to love) her. Why you (to want) to know all details? What awful noise! Our neighbors _____ (have) a party. Your new French perfume _____ (smell) so nice. He (appear) in a new play. Why (Molly/smell) the soap?

Задание 14. Поставьте is / am / are / do / don't / does / doesn't.

1. Our grandma ... live with us. She has her own little house.
2. What time you usually wake up?
3. Why ... they looking at us?
4. I working now.
5. your brother drive every morning?
6. We want to move at all.
7. Sam..... play football very often.
8.the sun shining? No, it ... not.

Задание 15. Исправьте ошибки

1. It often is snowing here in April.
2. It snows now.
3. Every morning mother cook breakfast.
4. Mother are cooking breakfast now.
5. We often are watching) TV.

6. Now we is watching TV.

III. Тесты по теме.

Test 1. Выберите глагол в правильной форме.

Why are you feeling/do you feel your pockets? Have you lost anything?

I am smelling/ smell the roses because I like their scent.

The milk tastes/ is tasting bitter.

I have been having/ have had this bag for years.

Have you lost anything? What are you looking for/do you look for?

Do you believe/Are you believing in god?

She thinks /is thinking about travelling to Spain.

Caroline has/is having lunch at the moment.

I am sorry but I don't understand/am not understanding).

He likes/is liking his job.

Why do you taste/are you tasting the salad? Is it fresh?

I see/am seeing an elegant woman across the street.

Test 2. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

1. Children ... to school on Sundays. A goes never B go never C never go	6. Listen! Children ... now. A are singing B sing C sings
2. Look at them! They ... in the garden. A plays B are playing C play	7. She ... at 8 o'clock in the morning. A get up B is getting up C gets up
3. Bill ... TV every evening. A watch B watches C is watching	8. They ... watching TV at the moment. A are not B don't C doesn't
4. My parents ... work in a hospital. A don't B doesn't C aren't	9. They ... watch TV every day A are not B don't C doesn't
5. We always go to bed... ten o'clock. A in B at C on	10. They have guitar lessons ... the evening. A in B on C at

IV. Тематика дискуссий

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?

Unit 11. Academic Traditions

Задание 1. Посмотрите видео “Почему колледжи терпимо относятся к братствам” и ответьте на вопросы ниже

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVh7HP_wisw

1. Why are fraternities characterized in a negative way?
2. Are fraternities a new phenomenon?
3. What fraternal organizations can help us understand college fraternities?
4. What was the first fraternity and when was it founded?
5. What happened in 1825?
6. What problem did colleges face in 1920? Who helped to solve them?
7. What did fraternities provide students with?
8. What was the biggest reason to keep fraternities?
9. How would you answer the question “Are fraternities overrated?”

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

Задание 1. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

to play a unique role; to foster feelings of community; to have the potential; to provide a means of; to instill common values; to generate pride and enthusiasm; to become ingrained in a university's culture; to recognize the risks; to create an inclusive environment; to build loyalty and cohesion; to alienate students from the sense of community; to remain a primary component of student life; to preserve heritage of traditions; to unite all students as one community; to create a bond

Задание 2. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

to roll around; to look forward to doing smth; to be ranked first/second, etc.; to bring people together; to cheer on the runners; to show spirit; to make one's heart swell with pride; to live up to its reputation; to get in on the race; to flock to the sidelines; to push oneself to his/her limit; to commit to the healthy lifestyle

Задание 3. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

to create an enormous dragon; to parade across campus; to have the roots in the antics; to develop a reputation as; to hang decorations on the hall; to become attached to the holiday; to become an integral part of the celebration; to view positively; to abolish the holiday; to result in a more peaceful sporadic tradition; to challenge the dragon symbolically; to account for many aspects; to leave something shrouded in uncertainty; to devoid of the mystery and surprise; to reveal the bare facts

Задание 4. Переведите на английский.

“Architecture students pass along stories of Dragon Days past as folklore and legend, and the holiday might be somewhat devoid of its mystery and surprise if all the bare facts were revealed.”

Задание 5. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

to participate with a team; leg of the race; to bike around the track; to count down; to coin a term; to disqualify for taking a ‘shortcut’; to evolve into what it is today; to raise scholarship money; to work one's way through college; to raise awareness of smth; to charge the committee with spreading the word; to be a lightbulb moment; to pitch the idea of smth; to build lifelong support for smth; to build enthusiasm and leadership; to forge an everlasting bond between smb/

Задание 6. Переведите на английский

- Руководство университета не считает ваш поступок правильным и положительным, поэтому приняло решение отменить празднование.
- Участие в спортивных мероприятиях повышает осознанность и осведомленность о важности командной работы.
- Наш профессор по математике придумал новый термин и получил за это Нобелевскую премию.
- Студенты проявили храбрость и строем прошли по кампусу, поддерживая таким образом дисквалифицированных спортсменов.
- Вчера на собрании мистер Браун подал прекрасную идею собрать деньги для помощи бедным студентам.
- **Задание 7. Переведите на английский**

- Академические традиции очень важны, поскольку они помогают создать связь между бывшими и настоящими студентами и, таким образом, привить им общие ценности.
- Я понимаю все риски такого решения, но оно позволит нам создать инклюзивную академическую среду в нашем учебном заведении.
- Многие молодые люди являются приверженцами здорового образа жизни в настоящее время.
- Когда профессора увидели результаты своих студентов, их сердца преисполнились гордостью.
- Исполнение гимна университета стало неотъемлемой частью праздника.

Future Simple.

Задание 8. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в форме Future Simple

1. I think we _____ two return tickets. (to buy)
2. Kate _____ ten tomorrow. (to be)
3. My aunt _____ to Canada next summer. (to go)
4. I _____ you in the evening. (to phone)
5. I'm sure our 3-day tour _____ more than 5000 roubles. (to cost)

Задание 9. Вставьте 'll или won't.

1. Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she _____ be 12.
2. It's sunny today. It _____ rain.
3. Kelly is eleven today. She _____ be twelve until next year.
4. Rob is nine. He _____ be ten on his next birthday.
5. This month is May. It _____ be June next month.
6. Jenny: 'Mum, the bus is late. I _____ be home until eight o'clock.
7. It's 25 degrees today. It _____ snow tomorrow.
8. I sent the letter this afternoon. It _____ arrive until tomorrow.

Задание 10. Read the sentences in A and decide what to do. Use I think I'll... and the words in B. Прочитайте предложения в колонке А и найдите решение в колонке В. Напишите свои решения начиная с I think I'll...

A	B
1 It's hot in this room.	go to the optician's
2 I'm hungry.	open a window
3 My flat is in a mess.	buy a new one

4 I haven't got any stamps	turn on the heating
5 I want some new glasses.	watch it
6 I'm cold.	take a taxi home
7 I've just missed my bus.	get something to eat.
8 There's a good film on TV	go to the post office
9 My watch is broken.	tidy it

1. I think I'll open a window.

Задание 11. *Сделайте предложения помощи, используя Future Simple.*

- 1 It's hot in here.
- 2 These boxes are heavy.
- 3 The windows are dirty.
- 4 I haven't got any money.

Задание 12 *Complete the sentences. Use 'll or won't.*

- Amy's brother is thirteen. He _____ be fourteen on his next birthday.
 I bought a lottery ticket, but I _____ win
 My dad is thirty-nine. He _____ be forty on his next birthday.
 My sister Mary is fifteen. She _____ be sixteen until next year.
 My brother's clever. He _____ pass all his exams.
 It's raining now. But it _____ be sunny later.
 Debbie and Bob are always late. They _____ arrive until eight o'clock.

Задание 13. *Опишите свои планы на день. Write about your plans for this afternoon.*

Begin like this:

First I'll have dinner. Then I'll go for a walk. After that ...

Задание 14. *Напишите в будущем времени.*

1. You can speak to him. _____ to him.
2. You can dance there. _____ there
3. We must stay here. _____ here
4. I can help you. _____ you
5. She must make sandwiches. _____ sandwiches.
6. She can read English books. _____ English books.
7. They can go to the party. _____ to the party.
8. They must invite their friends _____ their friends.
9. You can buy food there. _____ food there.
10. We can grow vegetables. _____ vegetables.

Задание 15. *Напишите свои мысли по поводу будущего ваших одноклассников. Write predictions about your classmates' future.*

Example:

I think Nick will be an engineer.

Задание 16. Что Вы будете делать на летних каникулах. What will you do in the summer holidays? Use the words from the box.

go to the theatre, go to the river, go to the zoo, collect pebbles, read books, read magazines, watch films, make friends, go sunbathing, write a diary

I think I'll _____

I don't think I'll _____

Задание 17. Вы на острове, что Вы будете делать? You are on an island. What do you think you'll do?

1. Will you live in a cave or in a village? I think I'll live in a cave.

2. Will you sleep on the grass or in the tree? I think I'll _____ .

3. Will you eat caterpillars or snakes? _____

4. Will you go fishing or collect fruit? _____

5. Will you wash in the sea or in the river? _____

6. Will you ride a horse or an ostrich? _____

7. Will you make friends with dolphins or with parrots?

8. Will you drink milk or water? _____

Задание 18. Напишите предложения помощи. Write sentences offering help. Use the words in the box.

answer it, help you, close the window, buy you a drink, get you some fruit

The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.

1. It's cold in here

2. I can't do my Maths homework.

3. I'm really thirsty.

4. I'm hungry.

Задание 19. Imagine that you will be very busy next week. Say what will you do?

Задание 20. Раскройте скобки, используя Future Simple.

I _____ (to be) at home. I _____ (to invite) my friend Nina to come home. We _____ (play). She _____ (be) Big Grey Angry Wolf and I _____ (be) Little Red Riding Hood. And who _____ (be) Granny, who lives in the forest. I think we _____ (invite) Kate to come and play with, us too.

Упражнение. Раскройте скобки, используя Future Progressive.

Tomorrow John _____ (to get up) at seven. Then he _____ (to go) to school. He _____ (to have) dinner at one. He _____ (to come home) at three. Then he _____ (to play) in the yard. After that he _____ (to do) his homework.

Задание 21. Прочитайте, переведите на русский, подчеркните глаголы в форме Future Simple.

DAVID: What will we do tomorrow?

SUSAN: We'll go into space. We'll see a space school.

DAVID: Will we see computers there?

SUSAN: Certainly we'll do.

DAVID: Will we play computer games?

SUSAN: Yes, we will.

DAVID: Do the pupils write and count at space schools?

SUSAN: No, they don't. The computer counts and types instead.

DAVID: Will we come back tomorrow?

SUSAN: No, we won't.

DAVID: Will we come back in two days?

SUSAN: I hope we will.

Задание 22. Прочитайте текст. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форме Future Simple.

I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more. Soon it ____ (1 be) Sunday, and all our family ____ (2 be) at home. I ____ (3 get up) at 9 o'clock, and then I ____ (4 do) my morning Задания and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast I ____ (5 help) my mother in the kitchen and my father ____ (6 go) shopping. Then we (7 go) for a I walk in the park or to the cinema. After dinner my friends ____ (8 come) to me, and we ____ (9 play) together at home or in the yard. In the evening my mother ____ (10 knit), my father ____ (11 watch) a concert on TV and I ____ (12 listen) to music or read a book. I know that I ____ (13 have) a lot of fun next Sunday.

b) Найдите ответы на следующие вопросы. Find the answers to the following questions in the text and read them aloud:

1. Will all the family be at home on Sunday?
2. When will the boy get up?
3. What will he do in the morning?
4. What will he do after breakfast?
5. Who will come after dinner?
6. What will they do at home or in the yard?
7. What will they do in the evening?

The boy will have a lot of fun next Sunday, won't he?

Задание 23. Какова будет жизнь через 100 лет? Составьте вопросы и дайте ответы на них. *What will life be like in 100 years from now? Complete the questions with will and give answers.*

- 1 children | go | to school in 100 years?
- 2 people | watch | more TV than they do now?
- 3 people | read | fewer books?
- 4 people | live | longer?
- 5 everyone | speak | the same language?
- 6 the world's climate | be | different?
- 7 life I be I better?

Example:

Will children go to school in 100 years?

Children will go to school in 100 years. или Children won't go to school in 100 years.

III. Тесты по теме.

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. When _____ the project?
you will finish
you'll finish
will you finish
2. We _____ an English lesson on Friday.
won't have
will have not
not will have
3. Where _____ after school?
will you go
you will go
you go will
4. She _____ the movie tonight.
watch will
will watch
watch'll
5. What _____ after work?
will he do
do will he
he will do
6. _____ today, take an umbrella.
will it rain
it rain will
it will rain
7. He _____ to the cinema tomorrow.
go not will
will not go

- will go not
8. What _____ at the supermarket?
you will buy
buy you will
will you buy
9. Will you read the book tomorrow? Yes, _____
I'll
I will
I read
10. I _____ lunch at the café today.
have will
will have
have'll

IV. Ролевые игры

Задание 1. Role Play:

Student A — an architecture student;

Student B — an engineering student;

Student C — a reporter.

Discuss Dragon Day celebration.

Задание 2. Role play.

Student A — you are a student of Indiana University. You desperately need money. Ask for help from Student B.

Student B — you are an organizer of the Little 500 bike race. Student A asks for financial help.

Задание 3. Role play.

Student A — you are the participant of Beer Bike.

Student B — you are a reporter. Interview Student A about this event.

Задание 4. Dragon Day celebration. Monologue. Imagine that you are Mr. Straight. Tell the audience how the idea to celebrate dragon day came to your mind. The audience should ask questions.

Unit 12. Summer Education and Orientation Programmes

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?

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

Задание 1. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

loads of activities; to strive to do smth; to make smth an enjoyable experience; for all ability levels; to learn with a push on smth / doing smth; to build one's confidence; to expand one's vocabulary; to have a great time; to practice one's English; to work as a team; to be popular with smb; on campus; to be focused on smth; to build a study schedule; to offer a range of subjects

Задание 2. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

to provide a learning experience; to be aware of smth; to be committed to smth / doing smth; to become passionate about smth; to bring out one's best; to hold debates on contemporary issues; to execute solutions to problems; to craft advanced research products; to be challenged technically and artistically; one-on-one instructor evaluations; to sharpen critical thinking skills; to argue before a jury of peers; mock trial activities; to learn public speaking; to immerse oneself in smth / doing smth

Задание 3. Переведите на русский язык. Используйте 5 из них в своих собственных предложениях

to get one's student ID; to familiarize oneself with; to enroll for courses; to schedule one's program; to request an exemption; to see different availability; Professor's Perspective; Campus Access Card; required / optional placement exams; prior to; an exam in calculus; to tour one's assigned residence hall; to meet with a financial aid advisor; to suggest doing smth

Задание 4. Переведите на русский язык.

“These sessions include:

‘Professor’s Perspective’, in which an IU faculty member discusses expectations in the classroom;

an overview of IU advising by area of study;

topical sessions on subjects like career services, finances and billing, technology, student services, and the Campus Access Card (student ID).”

Задание 5. Work in groups. Make a list of possible problems a student taking either of the summer education programmes may face. Compare your ideas with other groups.

Задание 6. Напишите письмо. Write your own Letter of Inquiry to the University / College. Try to find out the details about the programme / course you are interested in.

Задание 7. Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.

1. By the time Teddy comes home Pamela ... (will eat/will have eaten/will be eating) all the apple jam.
2. It’s still not clear if the weather ... (will change/will have changed/changes) for the better.
3. When Sandra enters a Design College she ... (will study/will be studying/will have been studying) Drawing for 5 years there.
4. We ... (will travel/will have travelled/will have been travelling) to lake Baikal in 2 months.
5. She ... (will be playing/will have played/will have been playing) tennis tomorrow afternoon.
6. My dear granny ... (will become/will be becoming/will have become) a pensioner by 2018.
7. When you come to the station I ... (will wait/will be waiting/will have waited) for you by the central entrance.
8. By the time he returns, we ... (will starve/will have starved/will have been starving) here for 3 days!

Задание 8. Поставьте глагол в форму Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect или Future Perfect Continuous.

to work

1. I ... in Brazil at this time next year.
2. Dad ... in the garden next Sunday.
3. By next Monday she ... here for one month already.
4. In May our Russian teacher ... at our school for 30 years!

to read

5. He ... the report by that time.
6. We ... the letters when you come.
7. Pearson ... the contract tomorrow.
8. Ann ... this book for two weeks the day after tomorrow.

Задание 9. Составьте предложения, используя the Future Continuous Tense.

1. Sue/to do/homework/at 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
2. We/to sunbathe/from 9 to 12 o'clock/tomorrow morning.
3. Nick and Jack/to drive/to Berlin/at this time/next Monday.
4. You/to have/a conference/from 3 to 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
5. My cousin/ to practise/in the gym/at 7 o'clock/tomorrow evening.
6. Nelly and Diana/to rest/in Hawaii/at this time/next week.
7. We/to dance/at the party/all the evening/tomorrow.
8. Kate/to visit/ her grandparents/all day/next Saturday.
9. They/to prepare/ to the wedding party/all next week.
10. I/to travel/around Canada/for two weeks/next month.

Задание 10. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в форму Future Continuous. Обратите внимание на отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

1. We ... (drive) towards the mountains at that moment. (Мы будем ехать по направлению к горам в тот момент.)
2. This time next week Rosie ... (fly) to Tokyo. (В это время на следующей неделе Розы будет лететь в Токио.)
3. You ... (use) the Internet in half an hour? (Ты будешь пользоваться интернетом через полчаса?)
4. I ... (not sunbathe) on the beach tomorrow at noon. (Завтра в полдень я не буду загорать на пляже.)
5. Mark ... (stay) at the hotel until next Monday? (Марк будет жить в отеле до следующего понедельника?)
6. Tomorrow evening my parents ... (celebrate) their 20th wedding anniversary. (Завтра вечером мои родители будут праздновать свою 20-ю годовщину свадьбы.)
7. I'm sure when you come home your mother ... (not sleep). (Я уверен, что когда ты придешь домой, твоя мама не будет спать.)
8. Sarah ... (wait) for your response on Friday morning. (Сара будет ждать вашего ответа в пятницу утром.)
9. Ellen ... (make) breakfast while her husband ... (take) a shower. (Эллен будет готовить завтрак в то время, как ее муж будет принимать душ.)
10. Andy ... (sing) a new song at the party tonight? (Энди будет петь новую песню сегодня на вечеринке?)

11. Посмотрите план Майкла на следующую неделю. Напишите, чем он будет или не будет заниматься, используя глаголы в Future Continuous.

Monday, 10 a.m. – to drive my wife to the airport (отвезти жену в аэропорт)

Tuesday morning – not to sleep till late (не спать допоздна)

Wednesday, 2 p.m. – to take the dog to the vet (отвезти собаку к ветеринару)

Thursday, 6 p.m. – to play rugby with my brothers (поиграть в регби со своими братьями)

Friday, 8 p.m. – to watch the football championship, not to drink any beer (посмотреть чемпионат по футболу, не пить пива)

Saturday afternoon – to tidy the house (навести в доме порядок)

Sunday evening – to meet my wife at the train station (встретить жену на железнодорожном вокзале)

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

Why are you in a hurry? If you arrive at 8 o'clock, they ... the meal.

- ☐ will be still cooking
- ☐ are still be cooking
- ☐ still are cooking

2. He ... when you come back tonight.

- ☐ would be sleeping
- ☐ slept
- ☐ will be sleeping

3. I ... for my exam on Philosophy all day tomorrow.

- ☐ works
- ☐ will be working
- ☐ am working
- ☐ have been working

4. Next Friday, the President ... ten years in power.

- ☐ will celebrate
- ☐ will be celebrating
- ☐ will be celebrated
- ☐ celebrates

5. I ... more about that topic in my next lecture.

- ☐ am saying
- ☐ will say
- ☐ will be saying

6. After the operation you ... any sport for a while.

- ☐ don't
- ☐ didn't
- ☐ will not be do
- ☐ won't do

7. She ... every day until the end of the month.

- ☐ performs
- ☐ be performing
- ☐ will perform
- ☐ will be performing

8. We ... to my brother's house again for Christmas.

- ☐ will be going
- ☐ go
- ☐ are going

9. I ... Tom on Tuesday. That's when we usually meet.

- ☐ saw
- ☐ will see
- ☐ will be
- ☐ have seen

10. We ... you in half an hour.

- ☐ will be joining
- ☐ shall join
- ☐ will join

IV. Ролевые игры

Задание 1. Role Play:

Student A — you are a University graduate. You want to get a job at an international company. Talk to your perspective recruiter to find out what the English requirements are and whether you will have to take any exams.

Student B — you are a recruitment manager at the international company.

Talk to one of the applicants explaining what language exams he/she will need to take.

Задание 2. Role play.

Student A — you are a Russian student who wants to enter a British university. Find out which exam you will have to take.

Student B — you are an academic counselor. Provide the student with the details of the exam he/she needs.

Talk to one of the applicants explaining what language exams he/she will need to take.

Unit 13. Outstanding Scientists and Alumni

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. Why is science so important in the modern world?
2. How does science help keep peace in the world?
3. How does science help solve the energy problem?
4. What proves that the study of science is important for understanding of the natural world?
5. Do you know any outstanding scientists of the world?
6. What people are considered to be outstanding?
7. What qualities must they possess?
8. Is it enough to be talented to be called outstanding?
9. What outstanding people of the English-speaking country do you admire?
10. What famous person would you like to interview? What questions would you like to ask?
11. What advice can you give to the teenagers who want to become famous?
12. Describe a person who motivated you best and explain why.

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

Задание 1. Составьте предложения в the Past Continuous Tense.

1. I/to go home/at 4 o'clock yesterday.
2. We/to play basketball/at 6 o'clock last Sunday.
3. She/to talk with her friend/for forty minutes yesterday.
4. You/to wash the window/in the afternoon yesterday.

5. Nick/to ride his bike/all the evening.
6. Sheila and Dora/to wait for a bus/for half an hour.
7. They/to prepare for the party/all day yesterday.
8. I/to learn the poem/for an hour.
9. Dick/to paint the walls in his room/from 2 to 6 o'clock last Wednesday.
10. Eve and Tony/to skate/all day last Saturday.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

1. Alison ... **(to have)** lunch at two o'clock yesterday.
2. Edward and Henry ... **(to play)** the guitar all the evening.
3. Ben ... **(to run)** in the park in the morning yesterday.
4. I ... **(to speak)** to the manager from three to half past five last Thursday.
5. My grandparents ... **(to drive)** to Poltava at this time yesterday.
6. Lucy ... **(to iron)** clothes from 4 to 6 o'clock last Saturday.
7. You ... **(to sleep)** for three hours in the afternoon.
8. Julia ... **(to listen)** to news at this time yesterday.
9. My mother ... **(to dust)** the furniture when I came home yesterday.
10. We ... **(to play)** on the playground all day last Sunday.

Задание 3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I was brushing my teeth when/while my sister was making tea.
2. He was riding a horse when/while the car drove to the stable.
3. Sue was walking along the path as/while it started to rain.
4. You were washing the dishes as/while I was drying them.
5. Kate was speaking to the doctor when/while her mobile telephone rang.
6. We were discussing the film as/while Mary was looking through some magazines.
7. The waiter was carrying the tray when/while he dropped a glass.
8. Sam was crossing the road when/while he saw his friend at the bus stop.
9. Lin and Wendy were preparing for the test as/while the postman knocked at the door.
10. The child was eating soup when/while his mother was making salad.

Задание 4. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Continuous. Переведите предложения.

1. I ... (live) in Mexico in June, 2010.
2. When I entered the bathroom he ... (shave).
3. When she met him, they ... (work) for the same company.

4. What you ... (do) last night?
5. I showed him my new dress, but he ... (not look) at it.
6. When it started to rain, they ... (sit) on the grass.
7. Which hotel Anna ... (stay) when she lost her credit card?
8. We ... (sleep) when the phone rang.
9. Doctor Fleming discovered penicillin while he ... (study) influenza.
10. Sam ... (stand) under the tree because it ... (rain).
11. When the teacher came into the classroom, the children ... (run) and ... (scream).
12. While Bob ... (chop) the meat, his wife ... (peel) potatoes.
13. When I arrived at the party, all the guests ... (dance).
14. The waiter cut his finger while he ... (pick up) the broken glasses.
15. What you ... (wear) when he met you?

Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Tom was sleeping in his bed when somebody stole his car. His wife was watching TV in the living-room. His mother, Mrs. Crown, was talking on the phone in her bedroom. His father, Mr. Crown, was playing cards with his neighbors. Tom's son was listening to music with his headphones. And Tom's daughter was taking a shower. The dog wasn't barking.

1. Was Tom sleeping?
2. What was his wife doing?
3. Was Mrs. Crown talking on the phone in Tom's bedroom?
4. Was Mr. Crown playing chess or cards?
5. What was Tom's son listening to?
6. Tom's daughter was taking a bath, wasn't she?
7. Was the dog barking?

III. Задания на формирование навыков чтения

Read the text, translate it and do some exercises below.

The word "science" comes from the Latin word "scientia", which means "knowledge". Science covers the broad field of knowledge that deals with facts and the relationship among these facts.

Scientists study a wide variety of subjects. Some scientists search for clues to the origin of the Universe and examine the structure of the cells of living plants and animals. Other researches investigate why we act the way we do, or try to solve complicated mathematical problems.

Scientists use systematic methods of study to make observations and collect facts. They develop theories that help them order and unify facts. Scientific theories consist of general principals or laws that attempt to explain how and why something happens

or happened. A theory is considered to become a part of scientific knowledge if it has been tested experimentally and proved to be true.

Scientific study can be divided into two major groups: sciences and humanities. They also have other names such as STEM, the arts and so on. As science, knowledge grew and became more complicated. Many new fields of science appeared. At the same time, the boundaries between scientific fields became less clear. Numerous areas of science overlap each other and it is often hard to tell where one science ends and another begins. All sciences are closely interconnected.

Science has great influence on our life. It provides the basis of modern technology – the tools and machines that make our life and work easier. The discoveries and inventions of scientists also help shape our view about ourselves and our place in the Universe.

a. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph:

- 1) The fields of scientific research.
- 2) Different groups of sciences.
- 3) The importance of science.
- 4) What is science?
- 5) Methods of scientific research.

b. Ask questions to the following sentences.

1. The word “science” comes from the Latin word “scientia”.
2. Scientists use systematic methods of study to make observations and collect facts.
3. Scientific study can be divided into three major groups: the natural.
4. Scientists use systematic methods of study to make observations and collect facts
5. Science has great influence on our life.

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

The police caught Dan when he ... a shop.

- ☐ was robing
- ☐ has robbed
- ☐ robed
- ☐ was robbing

2. He couldn't speak because he ... of laughter.

- ☐ were dying
- ☐ was dying
- ☐ had died

3. When you rang me yesterday, I ... a bath.

- ☐ were having
- ☐ had
- ☐ was having
- ☐ had had

4. Somebody stole the money from Dad's pocket while he

- ☐ slept
- ☐ was sleeping
- ☐ were sleeping

5. I ... by the window when I heard the noise.

- ☐ sitted
- ☐ was sitting
- ☐ sat

6. Just as Tom ... the street, a car came round the corner.

- ☐ crossed
- ☐ was crossing
- ☐ were crossing

7. On coming up to the house I saw a man who ... to unlock the door by force.

- ☐ was trying
- ☐ tried

8. I saw a light in your window as I ... by.

- ☐ had passed
- ☐ passed
- ☐ was passing

9. Liz's elder brother said that he ... to enter Leeds University.

- ☐ would go
- ☐ will go
- ☐ was going

10. While my son ... for my call, somebody knocked at the door.

- ☐ had waited
- ☐ was waiting
- ☐ waited

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

- Have you ever considered studying abroad?
- What do you think are the benefits of studying abroad?
- To what countries would you consider going?
- Does it need to be an English speaking country, why or why not?
- Would you prefer studying in a big city, a small city or perhaps a village? Why?
- When would you like to go?
- How long would you like to go for?
- Would you prefer a big university, a small university or a language school?
- Do you know anyone who has studied abroad? Did they enjoy themselves?
- While you studied abroad would you prefer to live in a dormitory type setting, stay with a host family, or find your own apartment?
- Would you consider being an au pair (live-in babysitter)?
- What kind of subjects would you study?
- What would you do to get involved in the culture and meet the locals?
- What could you do today to help you to prepare for that experience?

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

Задание 1. Переведите с английского

1. If it didn't rain, we would go for a walk.
2. If we had a camera, we could take pictures of the beautiful scenery.
3. If there were any sugar left, we should not have to go to the shop.
4. If I knew him, I should ask his advice.
5. If you did not have a toothache, you would enjoy the party.
6. If you were not so absent-minded, you would not make so many mistakes.
7. If you rang me up, I should know you were in trouble.
8. If you watched the cat, it wouldn't eat the fish.
9. If it were not so late, we would go to see them.
10. If I were you, I would read the book.

Задание 2. Скажите, что упоминаемое действие было бы выполнено, если бы было выполнено условие.

Example. *If I have time, I will do it. – If I had time, I would do it.*

1. If I work hard, I will pass the exams.
2. If there is hot water, I'll have a bath.
3. If you get up early, you'll be in time.
4. If I have a lot of money, I will go on a trip round the world.
5. If I have a lot of time, I will take music lessons.

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, используя сослагательное наклонение (второе условие)

1. If I ... (be) you, I ... (write) to her.
2. If I ... (be) taller, I ... (play) in a basketball team.
3. If you ... (stay) longer, you ... (meet) my parents.
4. If she ... (not eat) so much, she ... (be) slimmer.
5. If he ... (not see) them, he ... (not know) the truth.
6. What ... you ... (do) if you ... (see) him?
7. What ... you ... (do) if you ... (have) million dollars?
8. If they ... (have) million dollars, they ... (travel) around the world.
9. What ... you ... (do) if you ... (lose) your key?

If I ... (lose) my key, I ... (call) my parents

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

Test 1.

Subjunctive Mood (Present, Future) V. 1	Subjunctive Mood (Present, Future) V. 2
<i>Choose the right form</i>	<i>Choose the right form</i>
1. If I ... my finger, I wouldn't hurt for weeks. a. will cut; b) cut; c) would cut; d) had cut 2. If my train were late, I ... a taxi. a. will take; b) take; c) would take; d) had taken 3. I would go there if I ... you. a. am; b) be; c) was; d) were 4. I ... to see you if I had enough time. a) would come; b) will come; c) come; d) came 5. If I ... a receptionist, I would welcome holidaymakers. a. will be; b) was; c) were; d) am 6. I wish it ... winter now. a. will be; b) was; c) is; d) were 7. I wish we ... go to the Crimea. a. will be able to; b) can; c) could; d) would be able to 8. I wish she ... at home now. a. were b) is; c) was; d) would be 9. I wish you ... your best. a. will do; b) have done; c) do; d) did 10. I wish my parents ... a new	1. If I ... my homework now, I would go for a walk. a. finish; b) finished; c) would finish; d) had finished 2. If I had enough time, I ... on the computer. a. would work; b) had worked; c) work; d) worked 3. I would make medicines if I ... a chemist. a. am; b) be; c) were; d) will be 4. I ... you if you asked me. a) would help; b) will help; c) helped; d) help 5. If she ... here now, I would be really happy. a. will be; b) were; c) would be; d) am 6. I wish it ... summer now. a. will be; b) would be; c) were; d) is 7. I wish I ... her. a. saw; b) see; c) would see; d) will see 8. I wish she ... a porridge for breakfast.

computer. a. bought ; b) will buy; c) would buy; d) buy 11.If only he ... a journalist. a. were; b) is; c) are; d) will be 12.If only he ... the competition a. will win; b) won; c) would win; d) had won 13.If only we ... at home today. a. stayed; b) will stay; c) would stay; d) stay 14.If only I ... the language of birds. a. have known; b) know; c) would know; d) knew 15.If only he ... a treasure of gold. a. found; b) find; c) will find; d) would find	a. have b) has; c) had; d) will have 9. I wish you ... ill. a. won't be; b) were; c) were not; d) are 10.I wish my friend ... a pet. a. had ; b) will have; c) would have; d) has 11.If only she ... a nurse. a. were; b) is; c) are; d) will be 12.If only he ... in Paris a. will be; b) had been; c) is; d) were 13.If only we ... the film. a. see; b) saw; c) would see; d) will see 13.If only I ... the truth. a. knew; b) know; c) would know; d) have known 13.If only they ... French. a. speak; b) spoke; c) will speak; d) would speak
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Test 2.

- The dog looks as if it _____ hungry.
 - were
 - had been
- Sara cried as if something terrible _____.
 - happened
 - had happened
- It seems as if he _____ to say something rude.
 - is going
 - were going
- Everybody treats me as if I _____ a catching disease.
 - am having
 - had
 - have
- They are talking as if they _____.
 - had never quarreled
 - never quarreled
- She told me what to do as if she _____ everything.
 - knew
 - had known

7. **The boy smiled as if he _____ something funny.**
a. remembered
b. had remembered
8. **I wish you _____ here. It's rather difficult to breathe.**
a. not smoked
b. didn't smoke
c. hadn't smoked
9. **I wish I _____ speak better Spanish.**
a. would can
b. shall be able
c. could
10. **We wish it _____ sunny and warm all year round.**
a. is
b. was
c. were
11. **The criminal wished he _____ at all.**
a. wouldn't be born
b. hadn't been born
c. weren't born
12. **They shook hands as if they _____ each other for a long time.**
a. knew
b. had known
13. **He wishes his friends _____ to his party next week.**
a. came
b. would come
c. would have come
14. **I don't understand you as though we _____ on different planets.**
a. would live
b. lived
15. **He smiled as if he _____ read my thoughts.**
a. can
b. could
c. would
16. **They behave as if nothing _____.
happened
had happened**
17. **You look healthy as though you _____ jogging every morning.**
a. would go
b. went
c. had gone
18. **You sound if you _____ a sore throat.**
a. have
b. had

19. **I feel so tired as if I _____ all day.**
a. worked
b. had worked
20. **He began to tremble as if he _____ a ghost.**
a. saw
b. had seen

IV. Дискуссии

1. What is your opinion about international student exchange?
2. Which educational program appeals to you? Where would you like to study?

Unit 15. Money

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

1. it possible to do without money?
2. Do you get pocket money? How often? How much?
3. Do you spend it the same day or save up for later?
4. What do you usually spend your pocket money on?
5. How much cash have you got in your wallet/pocket today? How much in notes and how much in coins?
6. Are you good at saving money?
7. What do you save up for?
8. What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
9. What is something you look forward to buy?
10. Have you ever bet on money with your friends?
11. Do you sometimes borrow money?
12. Do you sometimes lend money?
13. Have you got a bank account? How much money have you got in it?
14. Have you ever won money in a lottery? How much?
15. What would you do if you won a jackpot?
16. Have you ever found money in the street?
17. Do you always count a change?
18. When buying things what do you look at first of all: price, brand, color, looks?
19. Have you got a credit card?
20. How do you pay for goods in a shop: in cash or by credit card?
21. Do you get a grant? How much?
22. Do you put by any amount of it?
23. Are there any people who live in poverty in our country?

24. What is the percentage of wealthy people?
25. What is the average salary in our country?
26. Do you know anybody who's recently made a fortune?
27. Do you ever give money to beggars?
28. What is the best way to keep money?

Задание 2. Посмотрите видео “Что на самом деле случилось с Биткоином” и ответьте на вопросы.

<https://youtu.be/DUdcyf51JA8>

Did all the people with bitcoins become wealthier?

What was the situation with bitcoins in the first five years?

What happened in January 2017?

What happened in summer 2017?

What is Gartner Hype Cycle? How does it work?

What is your forecast for bitcoin? Does it have potential? Is it a useful technology?

Задание 3. Посмотрите видео “Что на самом деле случилось с Биткоином” и ответьте на вопросы.

<https://youtu.be/DUdcyf51JA8>

Is bitcoin a rather precise topic? Why?

Did people care about bitcoins at the very beginning?

When and why did people become interested in bitcoins?

Was bitcoin the only cryptocurrency?

What did people with bitcoins start to do in December 2017? What did it lead to?

What is bit coin compared to? Why? Do you agree with the comparison?

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

Задание 1. Переведите на английский

Электронный платеж в биткойнах между двумя сторонами происходит без посредников и не может быть отменен.

Разные авторы называют биткойн по-разному — криптовалюта, цифровая валюта, виртуальная валюта, электронная наличность.

При «отмывании» денег форма денежных средств может меняться как с наличной на безналичную, так и наоборот.

Золото как драгоценный металл могло выполнять три функции — средства расчета, средства сбережения и средства обмена.

Покупательная способность товарных денег основывается на стоимости, присущей тому товару, который выступает в роли денег.

Задание 2. Переведите на английский

Кредитные карты — лучшая форма денег.

Электронные деньги имеют ряд преимуществ, например, при использовании технологии блокчейн, их невозможно подделать.

Наличные деньги становятся все менее востребованными, так как многие предпочитают оплачивать покупки и счета, используя безналичный расчет.

Не снимайте все деньги со счета, оставьте пару рублей.

Монополия на производство денег (печатание купюр и чеканку монет) во многих странах принадлежит государству.

Задание 3. Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.

1. I ... (to have) breakfast before I went to school.
2. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework.
3. By 8 o'clock the rain ... (to stop).
4. Alice was late because she ... (to miss) the bus.
5. She went to the post-office after she ... (to write) the letter.
6. He ... (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.
7. He got a bad mark for his test because he ... (to make) a lot of mistakes in it.
8. I went to bed after I ... (to finish) reading the book.
9. The child ... (to fall) asleep before the parents came home.
10. They ... (to marry) before they bought this house.

Задание 4. Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.

1. Jill was afraid she _____ (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.
2. Dad wasn't at home when I came back. He _____ (go) out twenty minutes before.
3. I wasn't hungry because I _____ (just/have) breakfast.
4. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody _____ (leave) it the day before.

5. I apologized I _____ (not/phone) her.
6. He told me that he _____ (come back) a fortnight before.
7. I knew him at once though I _____ (meet) him many years before.
8. We spent the night in Klin, a town we _____ (often/hear of) but _____ (never/see).
9. They couldn't believe he _____ (give up) his job in the bank. He _____ (make) a good living there.
10. Mr. Jackson said that he _____ (already/buy) everything for lunch.
11. Alice asked her brother where he _____ (arrange) to meet his friends.
12. We had no car at that time because we _____ (sell) our old one.
13. They _____ (finish) painting the ceiling by two o'clock.

Задание 5. Определите, какое действие произошло раньше. Объедините два предложения в одно, не меняя части местами. Используйте BEFORE

Example/ Пример

I sent a telegram. Then I met my friend.

— I had sent a telegram before I met my friend.

1. The rain stopped. I went for a walk.
2. I did my homework. My mother returned home.
3. We met in the street. We went to the park.
4. They packed their things. Then they started.
5. I had dinner. I switched on the TV set.
6. He returned home. The guests left.
7. We came to the cinema. The film began.
8. I read the book. I saw the play.
9. They lived here. They moved to another place.
10. We played a game of tennis. We went to my place

Задание 6. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя before, as soon as, after.

Example/Пример

They had lived in the country. They moved to the city.

— They had lived in the country before they moved to the city.

1. He had finished school. He went to a camp.
2. She had phoned her friend. She went to meet her.
3. I read the book. I had seen the film.
4. I had cleaned my room. I invited my friends home.
5. He entered the university. He had finished school.
6. He told me about his impressions. He had returned from his journey.
7. He was unhappy. He had got bad news.
8. I had finished the text. I handed in my Задание-book.

Задание 7. Дополните предложения, используя Past Perfect .

I watched a new film after...

I went for a walk after...

I fell asleep after...

I began to read a book after...

I helped my mother about the house after..

Задание 8. Используйте Past Perfect предложенных глаголов, чтобы дополнить предложения to leave, to go, to die, to see, to live, to fly

- I didn't read the text in class because I ... my book at home.
- The children didn't want to go to the cinema because they ... already ... the film.
- Kate wasn't at home last week because she ... to visit her uncle.
- Linda never knew her father because he ... before she was born.
- I was excited when the plane took off because I... never ... before.
- My grandfather was always afraid of animals because he ... never ... in the country.

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа.

Test MONEY

1. The going for the job is \$ 7 an hour.

- ☐ pay
- ☐ price

- ☐ rate
 - ☐ wage
2. When you buy a house you can claim tax on the mortgage.
- ☐ aid
 - ☐ assistance
 - ☐ benefit
 - ☐ relief
3. Inflation is the first problem that the new government will have to
- ☐ clasp
 - ☐ grasp
 - ☐ seize
 - ☐ tackle
4. Mr Teenager's will be held in trust for him until he is 21. Then he will be free to spend it.
- ☐ dowry
 - ☐ heirloom
 - ☐ heritage
 - ☐ inheritance
5. When the company was declared bankrupt, all its fixed were claimed by its creditors.
- ☐ assets
 - ☐ benefits
 - ☐ funds
 - ☐ sums
6. Our country has never had a large in its balance of payments.
- ☐ abundance
 - ☐ addition
 - ☐ overflow
 - ☐ surplus
7. Miss Cheating is in trouble because she has not paid her National Insurance for ten years.
- ☐ contributions
 - ☐ subscriptions
 - ☐ subsidies
 - ☐ tributes

8. People in financial difficulties sometimes fall to unscrupulous money lenders.

- ☐ fool
- ☐ prey
- ☐ sacrifice
- ☐ scapegoat

9. Because Mr Sacked has just lost his job, his aunt's legacy came as a useful

- ☐ advantage
- ☐ benefit
- ☐ profit
- ☐ windfall

10. The government has introduced currency controls which will make it more difficult to holiday abroad.

- ☐ extreme
- ☐ striking
- ☐ stringent
- ☐ strong

11. If you don't complete your income tax , you may have to pay more than is necessary.

- ☐ account
- ☐ document
- ☐ report
- ☐ return

12. As a result of increased productivity, the workers received a pay increase.

- ☐ fundamental
- ☐ palpable
- ☐ substantial
- ☐ tangible

13. \$ 150? \$250? Let's the difference and say \$200.

- ☐ agree
- ☐ avoid
- ☐ decrease
- ☐ split

14. Newly coins always look clean and shining.

- ☐ minted

- ☐ moulded
 - ☐ pressed
 - ☐ printed
15. For some jobless people, joining the queue is a humiliating experience.
- ☐ benefit
 - ☐ dole
 - ☐ grant
 - ☐ ration
16. If a man is legally separated from his wife, is he still for her debts?
- ☐ answerable
 - ☐ bound
 - ☐ chargeable
 - ☐ liable
17. The two men a coin to see who should take care of the business on the weekend.
- ☐ hurled
 - ☐ lobbed
 - ☐ threw
 - ☐ tossed
18. No-one knows precisely how much she earns a month, but \$4,000 can't be very of the mark.
- ☐ broad
 - ☐ distant
 - ☐ far
 - ☐ wide
19. The between the rich and the poor is very evident in the Western World.
- ☐ deviation
 - ☐ differentiation
 - ☐ difference
 - ☐ distance
20. The salary is \$35,000 per annum, with annual of \$2,000 for five years.
- ☐ annexes
 - ☐ bonuses
 - ☐ increments

☐ prizes

21. The government's policy is to firms in trouble to prevent unemployment.

☐ contribute

☐ endow

☐ grant

☐ subsidise

22. Being a teacher, I shop at stores which offer a to teachers.

☐ deduction

☐ discount

☐ rebate

☐ subsidy

23. Share prices on the Stock Exchange plunged sharply in the morning but slightly in the afternoon.

☐ recovered

☐ regained

☐ restored

☐ retrieved

24. The firm will go bankrupt if it cannot meet its

☐ charges

☐ duties

☐ liabilities

☐ promises

25. Mr Businessman needed \$ 10,000, but as his capital was up in shares, he borrowed it from his bank.

☐ bound

☐ knotted

☐ locked

☐ tied

IV. Ролевые игры, дискуссии.

Задание 1.Role play.

role A — Bitcoin. You think Bitcoin is the best form of money. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that are wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): credit cards, cash or gold.

role B — credit cards. You think credit cards are the best form of money. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that are wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): Bitcoin, cash or gold.

role C — cash. You think cash is the best form of money. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that are wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): credit cards, Bitcoin or gold.

role D — Gold. You think gold is the best form of money. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that are wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): credit cards, cash or Bitcoin.

Задание 2. Work in pairs / groups and debate the following statements.

“Money often costs too much.” (Ralph Waldo Emerson)

“An investment in knowledge pays the best interest.” (Benjamin Franklin)

Задание 3. Work in pairs / groups and debate the following statements.

“Without money, modern economies could not function.”

“A wise man should have money in his head not in his heart.” (Jonathan Swift)

Задание 4. Work in pairs / groups and share with each other what you know about digital money.

Unit 16. Banks and Banking Services

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

- Do you have a bank account? If so, why?
- How or why did you choose the bank(s) you work with?
- Have you ever closed a bank account? Why? What was the process?
- What is the process for opening a bank account in your country? How much identification do you need to provide?
- Have you ever had reason to complain to your bank? How did they react to your complaint?
- Apart from when you play Monopoly, have you ever had a bank error in your favour? What did you do about it?

- How often do you check your bank statements?
- Do you know the current manager of your branch? How often do they change? Do you think it's a good policy to change the manager regularly?
- Do you own a credit card? What is your opinion of credit cards?
- Can you explain the difference between a debit card and a credit card?
- Are cheques common in your society? If not, what are the most common methods of payment?
- Is card payment secure for online shopping ?
- **II. Задания, направленные на развитие лексико-грамматических навыков и навыков письма**
- **Задание 1.Переведите на английский**
- При высоком уровне инфляции, может возникнуть проблема ликвидности денег.
- Не нужно беспокоиться, вы можете в любое время снять необходимую сумму со своего текущего счета.
- В настоящее время наш банк предлагает наиболее выгодную процентную ставку по сберегательным счетам.
- Инфляция может возникнуть, если центральный банк выпускает слишком большие объемы валюты страны.
- В период пандемии многие коммерческие банки перешли в онлайн-режим, что позволяет потребителям спокойно оплатить коммунальные услуги или даже обратиться в банк за займом не выходя из дома.
- **Задание 2.Переведите на английский**
- В настоящее время в нашей стране наблюдается бум ипотечных кредитов.
- В периоды политической нестабильности в любой стране будет наблюдаться рост безработицы и постоянное повышение процентных ставок.
- Мы не принимаем оплату картой, к сожалению. В соседнем здании есть банкомат, где вы можете снять необходимую сумму.
- Центральный банк страны является кредитором последней инстанции в период финансового кризиса.
- Здоровая денежная политика, проводимая в стране, является признаком компетентности ее руководителей.
-

Задание 3. завершите предложения этими словами: Purse, cheque, cash, coins, banknote

1. You have the largest collection of unusual _____ .
2. Please remember to check that you have singed the _____.
3. I rarely carry much _____ and only one credit card.
4. She searched in her _____ for some change.
5. The _____ of 25 rubles is used in the Soviet Union.

Задание 4. Вставьте слова Credit card, convert, wallet, expensive, argue, coins, a waste, purse, barter, decide

1. My brother has been collecting _____ from 10 years. 2. We can pay by _____ instead of cash. 3. I didn't like the film yesterday. It was a _____ of time. 4. I rarely _____ with my parents. 5. Helen has liked two dresses, she can't _____ which to buy. 6. You can _____ your money in any bank. 7. In ancient times there were no money and people had to _____ different things. 8. The shoes are too _____. I can't afford them. 9. We use _____ for paper money and _____ for coins.

Задание 5. Вставьте слова Currency, banknote, save, exchange rate, to earn, charity, to lend, to pay, to waste, huge

Extremely large, very big _____, a system of money in general use in a particular country _____, give money in exchange for goods or work done _____, help or money given to those in need _____, a piece of paper money _____, to get money for your work _____, try not to spend money _____, to give money to someone for a period of time _____, to spend money for something silly _____, the value of one currency for the purpose to convert to another _____.

Задание 6. Вставьте слова Credit card, convert, wallet, expensive, argue, coins, a waste, purse, barter, decide

1. My brother has been collecting _____ from 10 years. 2. We can pay by _____ instead of cash. 3. I didn't like the film yesterday. It was a _____ of time. 4. I rarely _____ with my parents. 5. Helen has liked two dresses, she can't _____ which to buy. 6. You can _____ your money in any bank. 7. In ancient times there were no money and people had to _____ different things. 8. The shoes are too _____. I can't afford them. 9. We use _____ for paper money and _____ for coins.

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа

I thought that Mrs. Fowler ... us everything.

- ☐ told
- ☐ had told
- ☐ was told

2. He ... in the house he ... for himself near the Devon coast.

- ☐ had lived...had built
- ☐ lived...built
- ☐ had lived...built
- ☐ lived...had built

3. The telephone on his table ... and he ... it up.

- ☐ rang...had picked
- ☐ had rung...had picked
- ☐ had rung...picked
- ☐ rang...picked

4. He ... the bill and

- ☐ had paid...left
- ☐ had paid...had
- ☐ paid...had left
- ☐ paid...left

5. She ... on her coat and ... for a walk.

- ☐ put...had gone
- ☐ had put...went
- ☐ had put...had gone
- ☐ put...went

6. I was late because I ... in a jam.

- ☐ stick
- ☐ had stick
- ☐ had stuck

7. We went out after it ... raining.

- ☐ be stopped
- ☐ had been stopped
- ☐ had stopped

8. I thanked him for what he ... for me.

- ☐ did
- ☐ had been done

9. The house he ... was of a modern design.

- ☐ was built
- ☐ built
- ☐ had been built

10. My mother was worried because I ... in touch with her for a long time.

- ☐ wasn't
- ☐ hadn't been

○ haven't been

IV. Ролевые игры, дискуссии.

Задание 1. Role play.

Role A — Ms/Mr. K.H. Morrison, a bank manager

You invite your customer Ms Johnson to your office to confirm that you have opened an account in her name with your bank. Take the original Account Opening Form from her. Discuss the details.

Role B — Ms A. Johnson, a customer

Ms/Mr. K.H. Morrison has invited you to her/his office to discuss the details necessary to complete the account opening. Present the original Account Opening Form which you have filled in. Be ready to answer the manager's questions and prepare a list of your questions concerning the details of your account.

Задание 2. Follow the links below and organize a round-table discussion on the future of banking. In the end of your discussion make a summary about the most desirable/useful trends.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbesfinancecouncil/2020/01/02/13-changes-coming-to-the-banking-industry/?sh=575089d77ebe>

<https://www.businessinsider.com/banking-industry-trends>

Unit 17. International Trade

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Посмотрите видео “Как мир перестраивает торговлю [без участия США]” и ответьте на вопросы

<https://youtu.be/HYIVt8z6Nls>

How did international trade suffer while D.Trump was the US President?

What does Joe Biden say about international trade?

Why did the US and the EU trade alliances fail?

Have the US and the EU always been allies in terms of international trade?

What country can outperform the US and the EU in international trade and why?

Задание 2. Посмотрите видео “Как мир перестраивает торговлю [без участия США]” и ответьте на вопросы

<https://youtu.be/HYIVt8z6Nls>

How was the world divided?

What else does international trade involve except trading goods and services?

What are the prospects of international trade relations under J. Biden?

What reform is urgently needed and why?

What awaits transatlantic trade relations?

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

• Задание 1. Переведите на английский

- Существующая система международной торговли считается некоторыми экспертами несправедливой.
- Маркировка Fairtrade — это система сертификации, созданная для того, чтобы покупатели могли отличить продукцию, соответствующую стандартам справедливой торговли.
- Открытие рынков для импортных товаров сродни технологической модернизации.
- Свободная торговля способствует установлению добрососедских отношений между торгующими странами.
- Участие в международной торговле позволило развивающимся странам повысить уровень жизни.

• Задание 2. Переведите на английский

- Политика протекционизма предполагает активное вмешательство государства в международную торговлю.
- Государство проводит политику протекционизма, субсидируя отдельных производителей.
- Для достижения целей экономической политики протекционизм использует ряд ограничительных мер, таких как таможенные пошлины, импортные квоты и торговое эмбарго.
- Международная торговля — обмен товарами и услугами, а также капиталом между странами и регионами.

Задание 3. Выберите правильный модальный глагол,

1. You *can't have / don't have to / mustn't* study at the weekends, except when you have exams.
2. You *may not / might not / needn't* Everything will be OK.
3. You *don't have to / might not / mustn't* use your mobile phone in class.
4. Diana looks happy. *She can / can have / must have* heard some good news.
5. I *can't / may not / might not* have left my mobile phone at school on Friday afternoon – I had it on Friday night.
6. It *can / could / couldn't* rain tomorrow.

Задание 4. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (**must / can / should / may**)

1. I have some free time. I _____ help her now.
2. I _____ drive Susan's car when she is out of town.
3. _____ I have a glass of water?
4. Anyone _____ become rich and famous if they know the right people.
5. You _____ go to this party. It's very important.
6. Bird _____ be known by its song.
7. He is coming here so that they _____ discuss it without delay.
8. It's late. You _____ go to bed.
9. He _____ have told me about it himself.

Задание 5. Дополните предложения подходящим модальным глаголом. Воспользуйся **must, don't have to, might, should, must have, mustn't, can't have and shouldn't**.

1. You _____ drive on the pavement. It's illegal.
2. You _____ say that. It's not nice.
3. I _____ go to work tomorrow because it's a public holiday.
4. I _____ buy this CD, but I'm not sure.
5. He's not here. He _____ gone out.
6. She didn't study enough. She _____ passed her exam.
7. You _____ eat more vegetables. They're good for you.
8. You _____ be 18 before you can buy alcohol.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения еще раз, не меняя смысла. Используйте один из модальных глаголов в скобках.

1. It's possible Mary saw him. (must / may / can)

Mary

2. I am certain Peter has got lost. (should / could / must)

Peter

3. My advice is that you stop. (should / must / could)

You

4. Perhaps we went to London. (must / can / might)

We

5. I am sure Pierre is French. (can / must / could)

Pierre

6. It's not possible that Peter kissed Helen. (might not / can't / should)

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа

Do you ... clean the house every day or every week?

- ☐ had to
- ☐ must
- ☐ have to
- ☐ have

2. They ... do their homework today because it is a holiday at the school.

- ☐ don't have to
- ☐ don't have
- ☐ must not
- ☐ had not to

3. I ... help you with your shopping because you have a lot of bags.

- ☐ thought to
- ☐ ought
- ☐ ought to
- ☐ thought

4. When will you ... come and see us in our new house?

- ☐ have to
- ☐ can
- ☐ be able to

☐ must

5. I may ... go to Paris next week because there is a very big exhibition there.

☐ have

☐ had to

☐ had

☐ have to

6. This isn't a difficult task, so you ... be able to complete it by Friday.

☐ should

☐ can

☐ couldn't

☐ mustn't

7. Teresa ... believe her eyes. She saw a man beating his wife on the street!

☐ must

☐ could

☐ should

☐ couldn't

8. We've worked long and hard today. ... we call it a day?

☐ Shall

☐ Could have

☐ Must have

☐ Should have

9. If you choose a bold color for your walls, you ... choose some soft, neutral accent pieces in order to create a balanced feeling in the room.

☐ will be

☐ should

☐ won't

☐ shall have

10. Kendra ... finish her homework on time, or she can't go outside to play with her friends.

☐ must

☐ must have

☐ can't

☐ shall have

IV. Дискуссии.

Задание 1. Debate the topic of international trade in pairs / groups: economists vs noneconomists.

Задание 2. Work in pairs and discuss what you know about protectionism. What is your attitude to this phenomenon? What industries should be protected in your country and why?

Unit 18. Public Finance

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Перечень вопросов по теме для устного обсуждения:

What comes to mind when you hear the word finance'?

- (2) Do you think finance has different meanings to different people?
- (3) Are you happy with the state of your finances?
- (4) Do you think it's important for children to learn about finance in school?
- (5) Are you interested in reading news about the financial world?
- (6) Are you good at saving and sticking to budgets?
- (7) Do you have any interest in talking to a personal financial advisor?
- (8) Have you ever risked money in financial markets?
- (9) Does the finance minister/secretary in your country do a good job?
- (10) Is it better to keep your money under your bed?

Задание 2. Watch the video “How the government uses fiscal policy to influence the economy” and answer the questions below.

<https://youtu.be/QbxXns0zero>

What tools are there at the government's disposal?

Who is in charge of monetary policy?

How much money does the government control?

What idea was there behind this Act?

Why is GDP essential?

How would you interpret the arguments given in the video? What is your idea about the Economic Stimulus Act of 2008 - was it effective?

Watch the video “How the government uses fiscal policy to influence the economy” and answer the questions below.

<https://youtu.be/QbxXns0zero>

How do fiscal and monetary policies differ?

What two avenues are there in fiscal policy?

Why was the Economic Stimulus Act of 2008 signed?

Why would business have more demand? What would this situation lead to?

What arguments can there be to the situation described in the video?

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

• **Задание 1.Переведите на английский**

- Существует большое количество налогов и разнообразные принципы их классификации, одним из которых является разделение налогов по принципу их взимания, а именно прямые и косвенные налоги.
- Муниципальные образования могут использовать неналоговые доходы как основной источник пополнения бюджета.
- Если организация не платит налоги, то на нее будут наложены разнообразные штрафы и пени.
- Структура расходов государственного бюджета устанавливается в бюджетном плане страны и зависит от экономической ситуации в стране.
- Жесткий курс на укрепление валюты и тяжелое состояние государственных финансов ослабили экономический фундамент страны.

Задание 2.Переведите на английский

- Продвинутые информационные технологии существенно повысили производительность труда многих офисных работников.
- Отношение государственного долга к ВВП является важным экономическим показателем благонадежности экономики страны, так как показывает, сможет или нет страна выплатить свои долги.
- С началом глобальной эпидемии короновирусной инфекции многие предприятия получили налоговые льготы.
- Дискреционная финансовая политика способствует развитию национального производства, уменьшению безработицы и общему оздоровлению экономической системы страны.

- Издание РБК со ссылкой на данные Минфина РФ и ЦБ сообщило, что на фоне пандемии коронавируса нового типа долг российского правительства превысил его ликвидные резервы и вернулся к положительным значениям.

Задание 3. Переведите прямую речь в косвенную, учитывая последовательность времен.

1. "Public Finance is nothing else than a sophisticated discussion of the relationship between the individual and the state. There is no better school of training than public finance." (Vaclav Klaus, Czech Republic Prime Minister) — Once, Vaclav Klaus, Czech Prime Minister, said ...
2. "It is difficult to get a man to understand something, when his salary depends upon his not understanding it." (Upton Sinclair) — Upton Sinclair once noticed ...
3. "It was a struggle financing CNN, but I did it without ever asking the government for a nickel." (Ted Turner) — ...
4. "I believe that with the help of foreign countries — and under that condition only, because they have no other source of financing — the new government may temporarily extricate Georgia from the current situation." (Eduard Shevardnadze) — ...
5. "For the first time in history, we declared war without financing it. Americans have not been asked to pay for it through taxes." (David Broder) — ...
6. "European museums are all dependent on government financing. The moment European governments are under financial pressure, their budgets are cut." (Thomas P. Campbell) — ...
7. "The reason I ran in 2006 was to make my district one of the fifteen that at the time it would have taken to switch the control of the House and stop the Bush agenda. The second priority I had was to provide health care for everybody. And the third was to do public financing of campaigns." (John Yarmuth) — ...

Задание 4. 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.

Задание 5. 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.

Задание 6. 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"

III. Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа
Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

George: "I have to go now."

George said he had to go now.

George said he has to go then.

George said he had to go then.

2. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

"There wasn't electricity in the past".

She said that there hasn't been electricity in the past.

She said that there hadn't been electricity in the past.

She said that there wasn't electricity in the past.

3. Отметьте предложение с ошибкой:

Judy said she might be late.

Judy said she will be late.

Judy said she could be late.

4. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Nina: "Could you speak English when you were 20?"

Nina asked me if I could have spoken English when I was 20.

Nina asked me if I could speak English when I was 20.

Nina asked me if I could speak English when I had been 20.

5. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Laurie: "I'm a dancer."

Laurie told he was a dancer.

Laurie told me he was a dancer.

Laurie said me he was a dancer.

6. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

"I can speak English very well".

He said that he could speak English very well.

He told that he could speak English very well.

He said me that he could speak English very well.

7. She always tells me not to come home late. **She always tells me:**

"Not come home late".

"Please, don't come home late".

"Don't come home late".

8. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Lenny: "I will come tomorrow."

Lenny said she would come the next day.

Lenny said she would come tomorrow.

Lenny said she will come the next day.

9. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Jerry: “Could you give me a lift to the office?”

Jerry asked me to give him a lift to the office.

Jerry asked me if I gave him a lift to the office.

Jerry told me to give him a lift to the office.

10. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Kenny: “You should try harder.”

Kenny told me that I should tried harder.

Kenny told me that I should try harder.

Kenny told me that I should have tried harder.

11. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Rachel: “Who is your teacher?”

Rachel asked who was my teacher.

Rachel asked who my teacher is.

Rachel asked who my teacher was.

12. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Megan: “Where did you put my passport?”

Megan asked me where I put her passport.

Megan asked me where I had put her passport.

Megan asked me where did I put her passport.

13. **The police officer told me _____ .**

not to park there

to not park there

not to parked there

14. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Nick: “I’m going to Dublin next week”.

Nick said that he was going to Dublin the following week.

Nick said that he was going to Dublin next week.

Nick said that he was going to Dublin following week.

15. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Vanessa: “What are you doing here?”

Vanessa asked me what I was doing there.

Vanessa asked me what I was doing here.

Vanessa asked me what was I doing there.

16. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Ben: “You must sign the document today.”

Ben told me I had to sign the the document that day.

Ben told me I must sign the the document today.

Ben told me I had to sign the the document today.

17. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Nick: “Do you need to get up early tomorrow?”

Nick asked did I need to get up early the next day.

Nick asked if I needed to get up early the next day.

Nick asked if I needed to get up early tomorrow.

18. **Berta** _____ **me that she lived in Canada.**

told

asked

said

19. **Lisa said she hadn't been at the meeting** _____ .

the day before

yesterday

the next day

20. Переведите предложение в косвенную речь

Mom: "Wash your hands before meals."

Mom told me to wash my hands before meals.

Mom told me to wash your hands before meals.

Mom told me wash my hands before meals.

Unit 19. Corporate Finance and Accounting

I. Устный опрос

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 do 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?

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

Задание 1.Переведите на английский

Балансовый отчет содержит статьи доходов и расходов, которые либо принесут выгоду компании, либо приведут ее к банкротству.

Коллеги, разрешите вас поздравить — по итогам прошлого года чистая прибыль нашего предприятия составила 300 млн долларов.

Безусловно, слияние наших компаний принесет достаточное количество преимуществ всем заинтересованным сторонам и позволит снизить затраты на оплату управленческого персонала.

Наш бухгалтер подготовит для вас отчет о прибылях и убытках нашего предприятия на основе операционной деятельности за прошедший год.

Пять лет назад меня пригласили возглавить отдел корпоративных финансов в крупной компании, которая занималась организацией сделок по слияниям и поглощениям.

Задание 1.Переведите на английский

Компания может привлечь дополнительный капитал путем первоначального публичного предложения акций, что одновременно означает выход компании на новый, более высокий уровень.

Одним из основных источников финансирования инновационных предприятий является венчурный капитал, который совместно с предпринимательством создает успешную бизнес-экосистему.

Для того, чтобы понять, приносит ли бизнес прибыль, финансовые отчеты необходимо составлять ежемесячно!

Эрик Найман указывает, что оценка недвижимости с точки зрения активов и пассивов должна быть более гибкой, нежели это описано в классической теории финансового и бухгалтерского учета.

При поглощении компаний особое внимание стоит уделять управленческому ресурсу и правильно определить сотрудников, которых следует оставить.

III.Тесты по теме.

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. She said that she_____keen on drawing.

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| a) was | c) has been |
| b) is | d) were |

2.1_____her that I_____time to play the piano.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) told, have no | c) told, did not have |
| b) tells, did not have | d) told to, had not have |

3. Jane answered that she _____ very early, so she _____ the news.
 a) went to bed, hadn't seen
 b) had gone to bed, hadn't seen
 c) has gone to bed, hasn't seen
 d) had gone to bed, didn't see
4. Mary told me that she _____ to leave for London the next week.
 a) is going
 b) has gone
 c) were going
 d) was going
5. I replied that I _____ her when I _____ back.
 a) will phone, got
 b) would phone, got
 c) will have phoned, will have come
 d) is to phone, get
6. Mary said that Paris _____ beautiful in spring.
 a) is
 b) has been
 c) was
 d) were
7. The teacher _____ a report on the Civil War.
 a) told Jane to make
 b) tell to Jane to make
 c) told Jane make
 d) told to Jane to make
8. Jane _____ worry about her health.
 a) ask to me not to
 b) asked to not
 c) asked me not to
 d) asked not
9. I said that I _____ if I _____ time.
 a) will go, have
 b) would go, had
 c) would go, have had
 d) will go, had
10. Mary answered that she _____ wake up early in the morning when she was young.
 a) did get used to
 b) is getting used to
 c) gets used to
 d) used
11. Jane told me _____ calm.
 a) to stay
 b) stay
 c) to have stayed
 d) staying
12. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you _____ ill.
 a) were
 b) are
 c) has been
 d) had been
13. She said that Mary _____ into her flat because she _____ her key.
 a) cannot get, lost
 b) couldn't get, has lost
 c) couldn't get, had lost
 d) can't get, was losing
14. Jane told everybody that she _____ a meeting _____.
 a) had, tomorrow
 b) was having, tomorrow
 c) will have, the next day
 d) was having, the next day
15. Mary told me that writing a test _____ her nervous.
 a) is making
 b) made
 c) will make
 d) make

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Ellie exclaimed that she _____ that car since her father gave it to her and that there had been no complaints.
a) had driven c) drove
b) had been driving d) was driving
2. Vie said that they knew only what was in the papers, that they _____ for a call or a telegram since they heard of the accident.
a) waited c) had waited
b) were waiting d) had been waiting
3. Norma said that the old car had broken when they _____ the bridge.
a) has crossed c) crossed
b) had been crossing d) were crossing
4. She said she couldn't go in the water because she _____ her swimming suit.
a) had not brought c) hasn't brought
b) didn't bring d) will not bring
5. She said my shoes were wet through and asked if I _____ all the way from the station in that rain.
a) has walked c) walking
b) had walked d) was walking
6. The old teacher advised me to speak slowly if I _____ them to understand me.
a) had wanted c) wanted
b) want d) would want
7. It was announced that the international treaty against the new warfare _____ and had gone into effect.
a) would have been ratified c) had been ratified
b) is ratified d) was ratified
8. The Navy officials said that the dolphins _____ in **salt** water holding tanks.
a) will be kept c) are kept
b) would be kept d) will kept
9. Nobody can explain why she decided to touch upon the matter yesterday night. She _____ that the whole subject was too dangerous to discuss at night.
a) ought to know c) ought known
b) ought to have known d) ought know
10. It has recently been announced that further supplies _____ soon be available.
a) will c) were
b) would d) are
11. She wondered if Stephen had found that the room was empty and if he _____ for her at the moment.
a) looked c) was looked
b) had been looking d) was looking
12. The receptionist told us that from our room we _____ a wonderful view over the sea.
a) will have c) would have
b) were going to have d) were having

13. Miss Marple replied that she_____surprised at seeing the doctor depart.
 a) is not c) has not been
 b) won't be d) would not be
14. The receptionist explained that breakfast_____served between 7.00 and 9.00.
 a) is b) is being
 c) was d) was being
15. The guide reminded us that after lunch we_____ sightseeing.
 a) go c) went
 b) were going d) would go

Тест 3

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He asked me if Tom_____yet.
 a) hadn't left c) leaves
 b) left d) hasn't left
2. He asked me how long I_____English.
 a) learn c) has been learning
 b) am learning d) had been learning
3. I didn't know who they_____about.
 a) speak c) were speaking
 b) are speaking d) spoke
4. Do you know whose work they_____.
 a) discuss c) were discussing
 b) are discussing d) discussed
5. I didn't know he_____a new book.
 a) wrote c) writes
 b) has written d) had written
6. We didn't know whose things they_____.
 a) were c) can be
 b) are d) may be
7. All the students knew they_____revise for the examinations.
 a) will c) may
 b) must d) had to
8. He showed me which Задания he_____.
 a) does c) had done
 b) has done d) 'll do.
9. He knows that Peter_____in Kiev now.
 a) was b) is
 c) 'll be d) has been
10. He knew why Peter_____to Kiev several times.
 a) was c) had been
 b) has been d) 'll be
11. I thought you_____do it tomorrow.
 a) 'd c) can
 b) 'll d) must

12. We were sure that you_____cope with the task.
a) can c) could
b) will d) are able to
13. The teacher asked what we_____.
a) discuss c) are discussing
b) discussed d) were discussing
14. He wanted to know when we_____there again.
a) go c) '11 go
b) were going d) are going
15. A man asked how_____to the Red Square.
a) get c) getting
b) to get d) 'd get

IV. Дискуссии.

Задание 1. Work in pairs and discuss what you know about accounting.

What types of accounting do you know? What accounting principles should companies follow in their financial reports?

Задание 2. Work in two groups and debate the difficulties accountants may face.

Unit 20. Financial Markets

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Посмотрите видео “Фондовый рынок игнорирует экономику. Вот почему” и ответьте на вопросы.

<https://youtu.be/vFJj4E1G2Qc>

1. What was the situation in the labour market in September 2020?
2. What happened to the US economy during the pandemic?
3. What areas suffered the most?
4. What was the situation in the stock market at the same time?
5. What forces were driving the stock market? How did they act?
6. Why was the stock market so successful during the pandemics?

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

Задание 1.Переведите на английский

3. Банки, брокеры и инвестиционные компании являются посредниками между покупателями и продавцами на бирже.

4. Покупать и продавать некоторые виды ценных бумаг можно и вне биржи, этот способ торговли так и называют — внебиржевым.
5. Внебиржевая торговля связана с большими рисками, так как операции с ценными бумагами никем не контролируются.
6. Если вы хотите инвестировать деньги в ценные бумаги, делать это стоит через фондовую биржу.
7. Производный финансовый инструмент — договор, по которому стороны получают право или обязуются купить, продать, предоставить или получить некоторый товар или ценные бумаги.

• **Задание 2.Переведите на английский**

1. Негативные события могут «пошатнуть» котировки, но крепко стоящие на ногах эмитенты находят способы вернуть рост стоимости акций.
- 2. Более рискованные инвестиции могут привести как к большой прибыли, так и к убыткам.
3. Держатели акций получают доход в виде дивидендов.
4. Акции публичной компании могут рассматриваться как более ликвидный актив, чем акции непубличных компаний, потому что они могут быть предложены к продаже неограниченному кругу лиц.
5. Фондовый рынок — это рынок ценных бумаг: акций, облигаций, инвестиционных паев.

III.Тесты по теме. Выбрать единственный верный вариант ответа

1) In the S&P 500 forecasting Задание, many subjects seemed to be subject to the representativeness heuristic. This concept of behavioral finance posits that:

- Most people don't behave like forecasters, they tend to be affected by their recurring thoughts at the time.
- Most people don't behave like forecasters, they tend to interpret new evidence as a confirmation of their existing beliefs or theories.
- Most people don't behave like forecasters, they tend to rely too heavily on the first piece of new information offered when making decisions.
- Most people don't behave like forecasters, what they saw in the past is representative of the future.

Q2) An efficient market is defined as one in which:

- Asset prices quickly and fully reflect all available information.
- All participants have the same opportunity to generate the same returns.
- Asset prices are often in line with the intrinsic value.
- Transactions are ultimately costless.

Q3) The Dividend Discount Model (or Gordon Growth Model) can be stated as follows.

Let the investor's discount rate be equal to r . If earnings equal dividends, and if dividends grow at the long-run rate g , then the price of the stock P can be written as follows:

- $P = E/(r+g)$
- $P = (E \cdot g)/(r)$
- $P = E/(r-g)$
- $P = (E \cdot r)/(g)$

Q4) Human judgment and experience can play a role in the advent of stock market crash because:

- Investors with an experience of financial crises are better at staying out of the market in turbulent times.
- A lot of people who have lived through financial crises have reported that, as a consequence of these crises and their narratives, their faiths in the market have diminished.
- Investors with an experience of financial crises are better at diversifying their portfolios.
- Investors with an experience of financial crises are better at exploiting profit opportunities.

IV. Ролевые игры

Задание 1. Role play.

Role A — you are a specialist of an investment bank. Consult student B and student C on investing and raising funds in the stock market.

Role B — you have surplus cash and you would like to invest it.

Role C — you are the owner of a company that needs extra funds for business expansion.

Unit 21. International Financial Organizations

I. Устный опрос

Задание 1. Посмотрите видео “Чем на самом деле занимается Всемирный банк?” и ответьте на вопросы.

<https://youtu.be/F59fF-xu-bY>

Why has the WB become more dysfunctional?

When and why did the WB turn its attention to global poverty?

How did the WB help India?

How does the WB raise its funds?

When and why did the WB fail some of its projects?

Задание 2.Посмотрите видео “Чем на самом деле занимается Всемирный банк?” и ответьте на вопросы.<https://youtu.be/F59fF-xu-bY>

What are the major numbers characterising the WB? (number of employees, number of member countries, financial turnover)

When and why was the WB established?

What specialists did the WB comprise as its members?

What are the two main goals of the WB? How do they achieve them?

Are the WB's initiatives and projects beneficial?

Do you believe that the WB is still an efficient and necessary institution?

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

Задание 1.Переведите на английский

Взносы по квотам являются важнейшим источником финансовых ресурсов МВФ.

Квота государства-члена определяет максимальный размер его финансового обязательства перед МВФ и число голосов, а также влияет на доступность финансирования от МВФ.

Специальные права заимствования представляют собой международный резервный актив, созданный МВФ в 1969 году.

Возможно, Россия не стала бы занимать у МВФ, если бы не «унаследовала» многомиллиардные долги СССР.

МФВ оказывал России и другим постсоветским странам комплекс экспертных и консалтинговых услуг.

Задание 2.Переведите на английский

МВФ предоставляет кратко- и среднесрочные кредиты при дефиците платежного баланса государства.

Всемирный Банк предоставляет кредиты только бедным странам; МВФ может давать кредиты любой из своих стран-членов, которая испытывает нехватку иностранной валюты для покрытия краткосрочных финансовых обязательств.

Одной из целей МФВ является содействие сбалансированному росту международной торговли, который поможет достичь и поддерживать высокий уровень занятости и реальных доходов.

Миссия Всемирного банка — покончить с бедностью в течение жизни одного поколения и способствовать всеобщему благосостоянию.

Международный банк реконструкции и развития и Международная ассоциация развития предоставляют займы под низкие процентные ставки, под нулевой процент или в виде грантов странам, не имеющим доступа к международным рынкам капитала.

Задание 3. Read the short texts and complete the gaps with the second, third or mixed type of conditionals.

1) After the devastating earthquake that hit Haiti in early 2010, the IMF approved \$268 million in post-catastrophe debt relief in July 2010 to free up resources for Haiti to meet its exceptional needs.

If there had been no earthquake in 2010, Haiti would not have ...

If the IMF had not approved \$268 million in post-catastrophe debt relief in July 2010, Haiti ...

2) To boost social spending, the IMF-supported program includes a quantitative target on poverty-reducing expenditures, including on health, education and agriculture in Haiti. This helped social spending double between 2009 and 2014, with anti-poverty spending standing at about 4 per cent of GDP.

If the IMF ..., Haiti's social spending would not have doubled.

If Haiti's social spending had not doubled, the anti-poverty spending ...

3) The IMF is supporting other actions taken recently in the context of the program, including the launching of a comprehensive education program financed by the Haitian government to bring all children aged 6 to 12 to school over a period of four years and a food production and distribution program in

poor neighborhoods to alleviate the impact of natural risks and promote agricultural projects as well as food distribution.

If the IMF were not supporting the comprehensive education program, all children aged 6 to 12 would not ...

If the IMF were not supporting the food production and distribution program, poor neighborhoods .

4) Jordan has implemented several measures under its IMF-supported national program: cash transfers were introduced in November 2012 to soften the social impact of the removal of general fuel subsidies. The transfers amount to about US\$100 per person per year; they are capped at a maximum of six family members.

If Jordan had not implemented the measures under its IMF-supported national program, the social impact of the removal of fuel subsidies ...

If cash transfers had not been introduced in November 2012, families ...

5) The World Bank approved a US\$70 million loan for small and medium-sized enterprises (US\$50 million disbursed to date), and a similar loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is being negotiated.

If the WB ..., small and medium sized enterprises ...

If the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development approved a similar loan, small and medium-sized firms ...

Do Internet search on the response of the IMF and the World Bank to the pandemic of COVID 19 and act out a dialogue with a partner discussing how helpful these organisations can be in overcoming crises of all kinds.

III. Тесты по теме.

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. She would be very tired if she _____ work 10 hours a day.
would have to

has to

had to

2. If we _____ our flight, we would be at home now.
hadn't missed

didn't miss

haven't missed

3. I will not clean the flat unless you _____ me.
help

will help

helps

4.If he were taller he _____ playing basketball.

will start

started

would start

5.If you could do anything in the world, what _____?

would you do

do you do

will you do

6. If I had had a lot of money, I _____ a house last year.

had bought

would buy

would have bought

7.If I _____ too much, I feel terrible.

slept

sleep

will sleep

8. If you _____ to be fit, you should Задание more.

will want

want

would want

9.When he _____ to town, we have lunch together.

comes

came

will come

10.If I lived by the sea, I _____ swimming every day.

will go

would went

would go

11.If I were you, I _____ English when I was at school.

would study

had studied

would have studied

12.If I don't know the word, I _____ in the dictionary.

would look it up

looked it up

look it up

13.If you come late, you _____ the presentation.

will miss

missed

would miss

14.If she _____ free today, she would go to an art gallery.

were

will be

would be

15. We will go to the café after you _____ your homework.

do

will do

did

IV. Role-play. Prepare a talk show according to the role descriptions.

Role A — you are a lead specialist of the IMF. You would like to explain how it works, what principles it is based and how it helps different countries.

Role B — you are a scientist who has been doing research into effects of globalization. You want to criticize the so-called Washington consensus. Express criticism concerning conditions placed on loans and structural adjustment programmes, “blind faith in the market” and the “one-size-fits-all” policy pursued by the IMF. Another complaint is the high debt that developing countries have to face because of the World Bank. The debt has become perpetual.

Role C — you are an expert of the World Bank who is responsible for projects in developing countries. Explain how the World Bank helps low-income countries develop their infrastructure and promote economic growth.

Role D — you are a “green” representative of the environmental movement. Criticize the World Bank for ignoring the environmental and social impact of projects it supports (refer to examples).

Role E — you are a journalist, moderating a discussion on the issues associated with the results of the IMF and the WB’s activities. Prepare a list of questions. Don’t let the speakers quarrel; give enough time to both opponents and proponents of the two financial institutions to state their opinion.

3.2. Типовые контрольные задания для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся

ВОПРОСЫ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ

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):

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. a cashier
person,
making appointments and | a. an employee in an office, usually working for another
dealing with letters, typing, filing etc. and
arrangements |
| 2. a lawyer
bank, shop, | b. a person whose job is to receive and pay out money in a
hotel etc. |
| 3. an insurer | c. a person who is trained and qualified in legal matters |

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 4. a secretary | d. a person who writes programs for a computer |
| 5. a scientist | e. someone who works or is trained in science |
| 6. a receptionist | f. a person undertaking to make payment in case of loss etc. |
| 7. a solicitor | g. a person to whom money is owed |
| 8. a programmer | h. a person employed to make appointments for and receive clients at a hotel |
| 9. a creditor | 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. Поставьте название профессии (а - j) в соответствие 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.
- on
 - at
 - in
- 11.Jane heard ... into the table.
- that he bumped
 - him bump
 - him bumping
- 12.Some firms expect ... twelve hours ...?
- the guards to work
 - that the guards work
 - the guards work
- 13.Don't you feel the house ...?
- to shake
 - shaking
 - shook
- 14.The crowd parted to let the happy couple ... through.
- going
 - to go
 - go
- 15.I saw him ... the road and... down a staircase that led to the Underground.
- crossing ... disappeared
 - crossed ...disappearing
 - crossing...disappearing
- 16.What kind of world do we want our children ...from us?
- to inherit
 - inherit
 - inheriting
- 17.Experienced teachers help you ... quickly.
- learn
 - to learn
 - learning
- 18.I was sitting on my windowsill, eating bread and cheese and watching the sun ...
- going down
 - go down
 - to go down
- 19.You should use the money to make your home ...lovely.
- to look
 - looking
 - look
- 20.Did I hear you... would like to sell your car?
- said
 - 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.
- a. alongside
 - b. next to
 - c. with
10. Last year he spent a lot of time traveling ... London and Liverpool.
- a. between
 - b. from
 - c. in
11. Everyone ... that women are equal to men.
- a. know
 - b. knows
 - c. is knowing
12. Too ... people still smoke.
- a. many
 - b. much
 - c. a lot of
13. She doesn't speak ... English.
- a. many
 - b. much
 - c. a lot of
14. **(3)** were absent from the lecture.
- a. Three
 - b. Third
 - c. thirty
15. The **(2)** lesson begins at eleven o'clock.
- a. two
 - b. second
 - c. twenty
16. ... of students were present at the meeting.
- a. Hundreds
 - b. The hundred
 - c. A hundred
17. ... of people greeted the Russian representatives.
- a. The thousand

- b. Thousand
 - c. Thousands
18. We aren't rich. We aren't poor
- a. too
 - b. either
 - c. so
19. Mrs. Potts wants to live in the country. ... does Mr. Potts.
- a. either
 - b. so
 - c. neither
20. In most countries you ... a special license to hunt wild animals.
- a. have to need
 - b. can have
 - c. may have
21. My aunt leaves for work at (8.30).
- a. half past eight
 - b. thirty to seven
 - c. 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
 - 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

TEXTS

Read the text and do the Задачues 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 Tasks 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.

- с. 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...
 - а. Откровенно говоря, японцы потребляют намного меньше сахара, чем европейцы.
 - б. Следует заметить что, японцы потребляют меньше соли, чем европейцы.
 - с. 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.
 - а. Банки играют очень важную роль в любой финансовой системе.
 - б. Работа банка не влияет на финансовую систему страны.
 - с. Банки не важны в финансовой системе.
- 2. Banks are classified as commercial banks and central banks.
 - а. Банки классифицируются как некоммерческие и центральные.
 - б. Банки классифицируются как коммерческие и центральные.
 - с. Банки бывают двух видов.
- 3. The main purpose of commercial banks is to make profit.
 - а. Главной целью коммерческих банков является получение прибыли.
 - б. Главная задача банков – предоставление кредитов.
 - с. 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 Сквея 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 this 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.

- с. 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.
- с. 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 annually. 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.

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IV. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, ПРАКТИЧЕСКОГО ОПЫТА, 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.

Во время дифференцированного зачета обучающиеся должны ответить на два теоретических вопроса, выполнить тестовое задание и провести работу над текстом, которые соответствуют содержанию планируемых результатов обучения.

Дифференцированный зачет проводится в устной и письменной форме. На устный ответ, выполнение тестового задания и работу над текстом обучающемуся отводится 35 минут. За ответ на теоретические вопросы студент может получить максимально 10 баллов, за выполнение тестового задания -5 баллов, за работу над текстом-5 баллов.