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Министерство науки и высшего образования РФ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

«Дагестанский государственный технический университет»

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык»
наименование дисциплины по ОПОП

для направления 09.03.03 – «Прикладная информатика»
код и полное наименование направления (специальности)

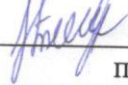
по профилю «Прикладная информатика в экономике»

факультет Филиал в г. Дербенте
наименование факультета, где ведется дисциплина

кафедра Естественных, гуманитарных, общепрофессиональных и специальных дисциплин
наименование кафедры, за которой закреплена дисциплина

Форма обучения очная, заочная курс 1,2 семестр (ы) 1-3.
очная, очно-заочная, заочная


Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки (специальности) 09.03.03 Прикладная информатика, с учетом рекомендаций и ОПОП ВО по направлению и профилю подготовки Прикладная информатика в экономике.

Разработчик  Т.Ф.Идрисова к.ф.л., ст.преподаватель
подпись (ФИО уч. степень, уч. звание)
« 27 » сентября 2022 г.

Зав. кафедрой, за которой закреплена программа  С.Ф.Исмаилова, к.социол.н.
подпись (ФИО уч. степень, уч. звание)

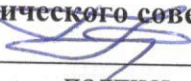
« 27 » сентября 2022 г.

Программа одобрена на заседании выпускающей кафедры ЕГОиСД от
« 27 » сентября 2022 года, протокол № 2

Зав. выпускающей кафедрой, по данному направлению (специальности,
профилю)  С.Ф.Исмаилова, к.социол.н.
подпись (ФИО уч. степень, уч. звание)

« 27 » сентября 2022 г.

Программа одобрена на заседании Методического совета филиала г.Дербенте от
« 28 » сентября 2022 года, протокол № 1

Председатель Методического совета филиала  Аликберов Н.А., к.ф.-м.н., ст.преподаватель
подпись (ФИО уч. степень, уч. звание)

« 28 » сентября 2022 г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО:

Директор филиала  / И.М.Мейланов/
подпись

Начальник УО  /Магомаева Э.В./
подпись

Проректор по УР  /Н.Л. Баламирзоев/
подпись

1. Цель освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

Цели и задачи дисциплины: Формирование у студентов такого объема языковых данных, на базе которого отрабатываются коммуникативные компетенции в различных сферах общения социально-базового, социально-культурного, межкультурного и профессионально- делового характера.

2. Место дисциплины в структуре ООП бакалавриата

Дисциплина входит в базовую часть ООП по направлению 09.03.03 (Б1.Б.3).

3. Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения дисциплины.

Результаты освоения ООП бакалавриата определяются приобретаемыми выпускником компетенциями, т.е. его способностью применять знания, умения и личные качества в соответствии с задачами профессиональной деятельности.

В результате освоения данной ООП бакалавриата выпускник должен **обладать следующими компетенциями:** УК4

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.1.Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации. УК-4.2.Умеет применять на практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию. УК-4.3.Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках, с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.
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В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен:

Знать:

Фонетические, грамматические и лексические структуры устной и письменной речи в определенном объеме;
словообразовательную структуру общенаучного и терминологического слоя текста по специализации, лексику делового, национально- культурного общения, лексическое наполнение деловой корреспонденции.

Уметь:

работать с профессиональной литературой в печатном и электронном виде, т.е. овладеть всеми видами чтения (просмотрового, ознакомительного, изучающего, поискового);
вести деловую и личную переписку, составлять заявления, заявки; делать рабочие записи при чтении и аудировании текста; готовить устные сообщения на заданную тему;
вести телефонные переговоры; аргументировать свою точку зрения.

Владеть:

всеми видами речевой деятельности в социально-культурном и профессиональном общении на иностранном языке, технологиями работы в среде e-learning.

4. Структура и содержание дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет **10 зачетные единицы – 360 часа**, в том числе – практических **170 часа**, СРС **154 часов**, форма отчетности: 1,2,3 семестр – зачет, 4 семестр - экзамен

4.1. Содержание дисциплины

№ п/п	Раздел дисциплины, тема лекции и вопросы	Сем.	Нед. сем- ра	Виды учебной работы, включая самостоятельную работу студентов и трудоемкость (в часах)				Формы текущего* контроля успеваемости (по срокам текущих аттестаций в сем- ре) форма промежуточной аттестации (по сем-м)
				ЛК	ПЗ	ЛР	СР	
1.	<u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Буквы и их алфавитное название. Фонетическая транскрипция. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Неопределённые и определённые артикли. Местоимения. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал.	1	1	-	2	-	4	Презентация «Рассказ о себе» Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 1
2.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Правила чтения согласных букв и их транскрипция. Типы слогов, правила чтения гласных букв и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Притяжательные местоимения. Глагол to be “быть”. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал.		1		2		4	Словарный диктант Эссе – «О себе и своей семье» Личное письмо Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 1
3.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Правило чтения согласных букв с, d, g, r, v, w, x и их транскрипция. Редуцированные формы служебных слов. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Указательные местоимения. Понятие о предложении. Порядок слов в предложении. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал.		2		2		4	Тест на аудирование Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Контрольное чтение КР № 1
4.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Долгие и краткие гласные звуки. Буквосочетания oo, ee, ea, th и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Прилагательное. Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с глаголом to be.		3		2		2	Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Лексико-грамматический тест КР № 1

	4. Лексико-грамматический материал.						
5.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Дифтонги. Буквосочетания ai, au, ay, ei, eu, ey и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Косвенный падеж личных местоимений. Неопределенная форма глагола.	3		2		2	Дискуссия Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Контрольное чтение КР № 1
6.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Ударения в слове. Буквосочетания ou, oi, oy, oa, wh и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Множественное число рочиствительных. Глагол to have “иметь”. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал. Текст “Computers” («Компьютеры»).	4		2		2	Тест на понимание содержания текста Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 1
7.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> “Немые” буквы в буквосочетаниях wr, kn, gh, gn, bt и их транскрипция. Буквосочетания ar, or, er, ir, ur, yr и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Числительное. Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения. Types of Questions. (Типы вопросов). 4. Устная тема “About myself” («О себе»).	5		2		2	Дискуссия Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Контрольное чтение КР № 1
8.	1. Краткие сведения о своеобразии публицистического стиля . Необходимые при пересказе статьи клише. 2. Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).	5		2		2	Составление аннотации Реферирование статьи Контрольное чтение КР № 1
9.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Буквосочетания ow, aw, ew, ch, sh, sk и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Повелительное наклонение. Специальные вопросы с глаголом to be. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал.	6		2		2	Интервьюирование Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 1
10.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	7		2			АКР № 1
11.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Связующее r. Буквосочетания are, ore, ure, ire, ure, ere и их транскрипция.	7		2		2	Презентация «О вузе» Лексико-

	<p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Глагол to do «делать». Дополнение.</p> <p>4. Устная тема “Our University” («Наш университет»).</p>						грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 2
12.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Буквосочетания air, oor, our, ear, eer, ph, ng и их транскрипция.</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Падежи имён существительных Конструкция there is / there are.</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>	8		2		2	Контрольное чтение Словарный диктант Ролевая игра КР № 2
13.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Буквосочетания ild, ind, igh, wa, qu и их транскрипция.</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения со вспомогательным глаголом to do. The Present Indefinite Tense (Настоящее неопределенное время).</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>	9		2		2	Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Эссе «Мой университет» КР № 2
14.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Буквосочетания tch, tion, sion, ssion, sure, ture и их транскрипция.</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Обстоятельство. The Past Indefinite Tense (Прошедшее неопределенное время).</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>	9		2		2	Грамматический тест Контрольное чтение КР № 2
15.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Суффиксы имён существительных: –ment, -ship, -ry, -er, -or, -ism, -ist и их транскрипция.</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Образование причастий настоящего времени (Participle I). Альтернативные вопросы.</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>	10				2	Тест на аудирование Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 2
16.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	11		2			АКР № 2
17.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Суффиксы имён прилагательных – al, -ful, -able, -ible, -ive и их транскрипция</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u> The Future Indefinite Tense (Будущее неопределенное время).</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический</p>	11		2		2	Презентация «Моя специальность» Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 3

	материал.						
18.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Выражение отношений родительского падежа при помощи предлога of. 4. Устная тема “My home town” («Мой родной город»).		12		2		2 Словарный диктант Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 3
19.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> 2. Монологическая речь.		13		2		2 Конкурс презентаций КР № 3
20.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика.</u> Времена глагола: Indefinite Tenses, Continuous Tenses, Perfect Tenses. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. Диалогическая речь.		13		2		2 Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Контрольное чтение КР № 3
21.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Словосложение. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. Диалогическая речь.		14		2		2 Реферирование текста Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 3
22.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР		15		2		АКР № 3
23.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Побудительные предложения. Отсутствие артикля перед названием улиц, площадей, парков, станций метро и аэропортов. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> (Передача содержания прочитанного путём перевода и изложения на английском языке). Текст «Higher Education in Russia» («Высшее образование в России»).		15		2		2 Ситуативный диалог Грамматический тест
24.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Неопределённые местоимения much, many, a lot of, few, little, a few, a little. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «Higher education in the USA» («Высшее образование в США»).		16		2		2 Тест на аудирование Контрольное чтение
25.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> 2. Монологическая речь.		17		2		2 Конкурс презентаций
26.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> 2. Диалогическая речь (топик).		17		1		2 Устная тема
27.	Подготовка к зачету		18				2
	Итого за 1 сем.:		18		51		54
1.	1. Фонетические упражнения.	2	1		2		2 Презентация

	<p>2. <u>Грамматика</u> Participle I и независимый причастный оборот.</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. Аудирование. Текст «Cambridge» («Кэмбридж»).</p>						«Выдающиеся личности»
							Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 4
2.	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика</u> Модальные глаголы can, may, must и их эквиваленты</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал. Текст “Our University” («Наш университет»).</p> <p>4. Аудирование. Текст «Madam Tussaud» («Мадам Тюссо»).</p>	2		2		2	<p>Словарный диктант</p> <p>Эссе – «Мой кумир»</p> <p>Контрольное чтение</p> <p>Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 4</p>
3.	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика</u> Эквиваленты модальных глаголов. “Can” и “must” в Past и Future Indefinite.</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «Alfred Nobel» («Альфред Нобель»).</p>	3		2		2	<p>Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения</p> <p>Лексико-грамматический тест КР № 4</p>
4.	<p>Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).</p>	4		2		2	<p>Дискуссия</p> <p>Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения</p> <p>Контрольное чтение КР № 4</p>
5.	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика</u> Причастие прошедшего времени (Participle 2)</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> (Передача содержания прочитанного путём учебного перевода или изложения на английском языке). Текст «Moscow» («Москва»).</p>	5		2		2	<p>Тест на понимание содержания текста</p> <p>Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 4</p>
6.	<p>Подготовка к аттестационной КР</p>	6		2			АКР № 4
7.	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика</u> Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический</p>	7		2		4	<p>Тест на понимание содержания текста</p> <p>Лексико-грамматические</p>

	материал. 4. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст «New York» («Нью-Йорк»).					тренировочные упражнения КР № 5
8.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Герундий и герундиальные обороты. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. Аудирование. Текст «London» («Лондон»).	8	2		2	Дискуссия Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Контрольное чтение КР № 5
9.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Способы выражения будущих действий. Времена группы “Perfect”. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «Air pollution» («Загрязнение воздуха»).	9	2		2	Составление аннотации Реферирование статьи Контрольное чтение КР № 5
10.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика.</u> “Passive Voice” (Пассивный залог). 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст «London’s underground» («Лондонское метро»).	10	2		4	Интервьюирование Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 5
11.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	11	2			АКР № 5
12.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика.</u> Пассивные конструкции. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. Аудирование. Текст «Environmental protection» («Защита окружающей среды»).	12	2		4	Презентация «О вузе» Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 6
13.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика.</u> Sequence of Tenses (Согласования времен). 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “The person I admire” («Мой кумир»).	13	2		2	Контрольное чтение Словарный диктант Ролевая игра КР № 6
14.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика.</u> Future in the Past. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «Seasons» («Времена года»).	14	2		2	Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Эссе «Проблемы окружающей среды» КР № 6
15.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	15	2			АКР № 6
16.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u>	16	2		2	Деловое письмо

	Direct\Indirect Speech (Прямая\косвенная речь). 2. Диалогическая речь.							
17.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Direct\Indirect Speech (Прямая\косвенная речь). 2. Монологическая речь (топик)		17		2		2	Устная тема
18.	Подготовка к зачету		18				2	
Итого за 2 сем.:			18		34		36	
1.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Безличное местоимение it. It в функции подлежащего. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “The menace of the MICRO” («Угроза микро») 4. Устная тема “Modern engineering” («Современная техника»).	3	1		2		1	Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Контрольное чтение Устный опрос КР № 7
2.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Инфинитив и его функции в предложении. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Учебный перевод с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст “Memoгу”) («Память»).		2		2		1	Контрольный перевод Реферирование статьи Домашнее чтение Устный опрос КР № 7
3.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Инфинитивные конструкции (Complex subject). 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. Аудирование. Текст «International cooperation» (р. 1) («Международное сотрудничество» ч.1).		2		2		1	Устный опрос Реферирование статьи Ролевая игра КР № 7
4.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Инфинитивные конструкции (Complex Object). 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст «International cooperation» (р.2) («Международное сотрудничество» ч.2).		3		2		1	Контрольное чтение Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 7
5.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Неопределённые местоимения some, any, no, every и их производные. Инфинитив страдательного залога. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «European United Programme» (р. 1) («Европейская объединенная программа» ч. 1).		4		2		1	Дискуссия Домашнее чтение Устный опрос КР № 7
6.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Возвратные местоимения. 2. Лексико – грамматический		4		2		1	Словарный диктант

	материал. 3. Аудирование. Текст «European United Programme» (р. 2) («Европейская объединенная программа» ч. 2).						Ролевые игры Презентация «Великобритания» КР № 7
7.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Прилагательные another, other. Способы выражения необходимости совершения действия. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст “Chip” («Чип»)	5				1	Контрольное чтение Лексико- грамматические тренировочные упражнения Презентация «США» КР № 7
8.	Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).	6		2		1	Реферирование статьи Контрольное чтение КР № 7
9.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Многочисленность глаголов shall, will, should, would. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал.	6		2		1	Презентация «Россия» КР № 7
10.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	7		2			АКР № 7
11.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Modal Verbs with Perfect Infinitive. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. Аудирование. Текст “Russia goes on-line” («Россия on-line»)	8				1	Дискуссия Домашнее чтение КР № 8
12.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Составные предлоги. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст “Surfing the Internet”(«Бродить в сети»).	8		2		1	Словарный диктант Контрольный перевод КР № 8
13.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Составные конструкции as..as 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “Multimedia technologies and business” («Мультимедийные технологии и бизнес»)	9		2		1	Реферирование текста КР № 8
14.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Инфинитивный комплекс с предлогом for в функции подлежащего. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. Аудирование. “Russian computers pass the test” «Российский компьютеры выдержали испытание»	10		2		1	Домашнее чтение Устный опрос КР № 8
15.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика.</u>	10		2		1	Лексико- грамматические

	Сослагательное наклонение в дополнительных придаточных предложениях после I wish. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст «New projects» («Новые проекты»)						тренировочные упражнения КР № 8
16.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	11		2			АКР № 8
17.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Условные предложения (Conditional Sentences). 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “Recent development in Banking” («Последние разработки в банковском деле»)	12		2		1	Эссе «Изучение иностранных языков» Дискуссия КР № 9
18.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Модальные глаголы (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал	12		2		1	Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения Устный опрос КР № 9
19.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Согласование времен (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “IBS and IBM become partners” («IBS и IBM теперь партнеры»)	13		2		1	Контрольное чтение Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 9
20.	1. Грамматика. Неопределенная форма глагола: Infinitive (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “Computer hacking – high-tech crime”(p.1) («Хакерство – высокотехнологичное преступление» ч.1)	14		2		1	Домашнее чтение Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 9
21.	Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).	14		2			Презентация «Техника, её отрасли» Устный опрос
22.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	15		2			АКР № 9
23.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Passive Voice (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал 3. <u>Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря.</u> Текст “Computer hacking – high-tech crime”(p.2) («Хакерство – высокотехнологичное преступление» ч.2)	16		2			Дискуссия «Компьютеры в нашей жизни» Устный опрос
24.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u>	16		2			Тест на

	Complex Object (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение и перевод спецтекста</u> с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст “Your computer and your health” p.1 («Компьютер и здоровье» ч. 1)						аудирование	
25.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Participle I (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Учебный перевод с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст “Your computer and your health” p. 2 («Компьютер и здоровье» ч. 2)		17		2		Контрольное чтение Презентация «Интернет» Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения	
26.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Participle II (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал.		17		1		Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения	
27.	Подготовка к зачету		18					
	Итого за 3 сем.:		17		51		18	
1.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> • Participle II (повтор) 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря “Real and Imagined problems” («Проблемы реальные и воображаемые»)	4	1		2		2	Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 10
2.	1. Грамматика. • Present Perfect Tense in Passive Voice (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст “Marketing” «Маркетинг»		2		2		2	Контрольное аудирование Устный опрос КР № 10
3.	1. Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст “Advertising” («Реклама»)		3		2		2	Контрольное чтение Реферирование текста КР № 10
4.	1. Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст «The End of Nuclear Industry» (p. 2) («Завершения атомной промышленности» ч.2) 2.Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).		4		2		2	Грамматический тест Монолог-сообщение «Интернет-ресурсы» КР № 10
5.	1. Краткие сведения о чтении и аннотировании текста. 2. Требование к аннотации. Язык и стиль аннотаций. 3. Работа с текстом.		5		2		4	Устный опрос Анкета КР № 10

	Текст «Pro and Cons» («За и против»)						
6.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	6		2			АКР № 10
7.	1. Работа с текстом. Текст “E-mail” «Электронная почта» 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. Тренировочные упражнения.	7		2		2	Презентация «Экономика Дагестана» КР № 11
8.	1. Чтение текста со словарём. Текст “Economics” «Экономика» 2. Составление аннотации. 3. Сокращение технических терминов.	8		2		4	Устный опрос КР № 11
9.	1. Краткое изложение содержания текста. Текст «Modern state of Russia’s Economy» («Современное состояние экономики России») 2. Интернациональная лексика.	9		2		4	Контрольное чтение Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 11
10.	1. Составление письменной аннотации текста. 2. Повторение грамматического материала “Passive Voice” («Пассивный залог») 3. Тренировочные упражнения.	10		2		2	Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические тренировочные упражнения КР № 11
11.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	11		2			АКР № 11
12.	1. Чтение и перевод текста. Текст “Modern Means of Communication and Electronic Commerce” 2. («Современные средства связи и электронная коммерция») 3. Лексико-грамматический материал.	12		2		2	Контрольный перевод КР № 12
13.	1. Чтение без словаря. 2. Беспереводное чтение с извлечением смысловой информации. 3. Передача содержания текста на русском языке. Текст “Computer engineering” («Компьютерная техника»).	13		2		2	Реферирование текста Лексико-грамматический тест КР № 12
14.	1. Работа с газетой “Moscow News”. 2. Чтение и перевод текста. Текст “Information Technology - For You” («Информационные технологии для тебя»)	14		2		3	Реферирование статьи КР № 12
15.	Подготовка к аттестационной КР	15		2			АКР № 12

16.	1. Работа по тексту со словарём. “Computer implications for management” «Применение компьютера в сфере менеджмента» 2. Повторение грамматического материала Sequence of Tenses (Согласование времен английского глагола).	16	2	5	Домашнее чтение
17	1. Чтение и перевод текста. Текст “Programming languages” («Языки программирования») 2. Лексико-грамматический материал.	17	2	5	
17.	Подготовка к экзамену	18		5	
	Итого за 4 сем.:	18	34	46	
	Итого		- 170 -	154	Экзамен (4 сем. – 36 ч.)

4.2. Тематика для самостоятельной работы студента

<i>№ п/п</i>	<i>Тематика по содержанию дисциплины, выделенная для самостоятельного изучения</i>	<i>Кол-во часов из содержания дисциплины</i>	<i>Рекомендуемая литература и источники информации</i>	<i>Формы контроля СРС</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The first essential structures	2	К.Е. Эккерсли «Английский для всех» книга 1.	Пересказ
2.	The first essential structures	2		Тест
3.	Plurals. There is... there are	2		Устный опрос
4.	Question words	2		
5.	The verb “to be”	4		
6.	Reading lesson “The farm”	4		
7.	Possessive Adjectives. The Present Simple Tense	4		Тест
8.	The Present Continuous Tense	4		
9.	The verb “to have”	4		Опрос
10.	Reading lesson “The seaside”	4		
11.	Time, Days, Months, Seasons. Possessive case.	2		
12.	The Past Tenses. “to have”, “to be”	4		Перевод
13.	The Present Tenses	4		
14.	The Characters in “The Essential English books. Mr. Priestly	4		
15.	Some glimpses of Indefinite forms. Negative.	4		Устный опрос
16.	Subject and Object	4		
17.	The Characters in “The Essential English books”. Mr. Priestly and some others.	4		Аудирование
18.	The Future tense	4		
19.	Comparison of Adjectives	3		
20.	The Characters in “The Essential English books”. Students.	4		
21.	The Present Technico-Scientific Resolution	4	Людвигова Н.В. «Книга для чтения по английскому языку для тех. вузов»	Тест
22.	Infinitive. Complex object. Com-	2	Полякова Т.Ю.	Опрос

	plex subject		«Английский язык для инженеров»	
23.	Water.	2	Людвигова Н.В.	
24.	Forms of the Infinitive.	2	Полякова Т.Ю.	Реферирование
25.	A Great Invention of a Russian scientist.	3	Андрианова Л.Н. Книга для чтения для заочных тех. вузов	
26.	Pronouns	2	Бонк Н.А. учебник англ. языка, 2 тома	Опрос
27.	Windows	4	Полякова Т.Ю.	
28.	Passive Voice	2		
29.	Topic: English-speaking countries	4	Шпаковский В.Ф. I will speak English	Пересказ
30.	Newspaper referieren	2	'Moscow News'	Реферирование
31.	Information technology	2	Бобылева С.В., Жаткин Д.Н. Английский язык для сферы информационных технологий и сервиса	
32.	Participle 1, 2.	4	Полякова Т.Ю	
33.	Moscow	2		
34.	Modal verbs with the Perfect Infinitive	2	Бонк Н.А.	Устный опрос
35.	History of Information Technology	2	Бобылева С.В., Жаткин Д.Н. Английский язык для сферы информационных технологий и сервиса	Пересказ
36.	Newspaper referieren	2	'Moscow News'	Реферирование
37.	Current events	2	Прослушивание теле- и радио- новостей	
38.	The Gerund	2	Полякова Т.Ю.	Устный опрос
39.	My future speciality. My University.	2		
40.	Types of computers	2	Бобылева С.В., Жаткин Д.Н.	Пересказ
41.	Programming languages	2	Английский язык для сферы информационных технологий и сервиса	
42.	Computer Hardware	2		
43.	Computer Software	2		
44.	Date Storage	2		
45.	Data processing	2		
46.	Newspaper article	2	'Moscow News'	Реферирование
47.	Compute Networking	2	Бобылева С.В., Жаткин Д.Н.	Устный опрос
48.	Web design	2	Английский язык для сферы информационных технологий и сервиса	Презентация
49.	Successful entrepreneurs	4	Зайцева С.Е., Шибанова Е.С.	Интервьюирование
50.	Internet	4	Английский язык для экономистов	Ролевая игра
51.	Newspaper article	4	'Moscow News'	Реферирование
52.	The first modern economists	4	Зайцева С.Е.,	Пересказ

53.	Adam Smith and the wealth of nations	4	Шибанова Е.С. Английский язык для экономистов	Дискуссия
	Итого	154		

Структура и содержание дисциплины «Иностранный язык» по заочной форме обучения

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет **10 зачетных единиц – 360 часа**, в том числе – практических **44 часа**, СРС **295 часов**, форма отчетности: 1,2 курсы – зачет и экзамен

4.3. Содержание дисциплины

№ п/п	Раздел дисциплины, тема лекции и вопросы	курс	Виды учебной работы, включая самостоятельную работу студентов и трудоемкость (в часах)				Формы текущего* контроля успеваемости (по срокам текущих аттестаций в сем-ре) форма промежуточной аттестации (по сем-м)
			ЛК	ПЗ	ЛР	СР	
1.	<p><u>1.Буквы и звуки.</u> 2.Буквы и их алфавитное название. Фонетическая транскрипция. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Неопределённые и определённые артикли. Местоимения. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>	1	-	1	-	4	
2.	<p><u>1.Буквы и звуки.</u> Правила чтения согласных букв и их транскрипция. Типы слогов, правила чтения гласных букв и их транскрипция. 2.Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Притяжательные местоимения. Глагол to be “быть”. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>			1		4	
3.	<p>3. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Правило чтения согласных букв c, d, g, r, v, w, x и их транскрипция. Редуцированные формы служебных слов. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Указательные местоимения. Понятие о предложении. Порядок слов в предложении. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>			1		4	
4.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Долгие и краткие гласные звуки. Буквосочетания oo, ee, ea, th и их транскрипция. 4. Фонетические упражнения. 3.<u>Грамматика.</u> Прилагательное. Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с глаголом to be. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>			1		4	

5.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Дифтонги. Буквосочетания ai, au, ay, ei, eu, ey и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Косвенный падеж личных местоимений. Неопределенная форма глагола.		1		4	
6.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Ударения в слове. Буквосочетания ou, oi, oy, oa, wh и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Множественное число рочиствительных. Глагол to have “иметь”. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал. Текст “Computers” («Компьютеры»).		1		4	
7.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> “Немые” буквы в буквосочетаниях wr, kn, gh, gn, bt и их транскрипция. Буквосочетания ar, or, er, ir, ur, yr и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Числительное. Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения. Types of Questions. (Типы вопросов). 4. Устная тема “About myself” («О себе»).		1		4	
8.	1. Краткие сведения о своеобразии публицистического стиля . Необходимые при пересказе статьи клише. 2. Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).		1		4	
9.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Буквосочетания ow, aw, ew, ch, sh, ck и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Повелительное наклонение. Специальные вопросы с глаголом to be. 4. Лексико-грамматический материал.		1		4	
10.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u> Связующее r. Буквосочетания are, ore, ure, ire, yre, ere и их транскрипция. 2. Фонетические упражнения. 3. <u>Грамматика.</u> Глагол to do «делать». Дополнение. 4. Устная тема “Our University” («Наш университет»).		1		4	
11.	1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u>		1		4	

	<p>Буквосочетания air, oor, our, ear, eer, rh, ng и их транскрипция.</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u></p> <p>Падежи имён существительных</p> <p>Конструкция there is / there are.</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>					
12.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u></p> <p>Буквосочетания ild, ind, igh, wa, qu и их транскрипция.</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u></p> <p>Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения со вспомогательным глаголом to do.</p> <p>The Present Indefinite Tense (Настоящее неопределенное время).</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>		1		4	
13.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u></p> <p>Буквосочетания tch, tion, sion, ssion, sure, ture и их транскрипция.</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u></p> <p>Обстоятельство.</p> <p>The Past Indefinite Tense (Прошедшее неопределенное время).</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>		1		4	
14.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u></p> <p>Суффиксы имён существительных: – ment, -ship, -ry, -er, -or, -ism, -ist и их транскрипция.</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u></p> <p>Образование причастий настоящего времени (Participle I).</p> <p>Альтернативные вопросы.</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>		1		4	
15.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u></p> <p>Суффиксы имён прилагательных –al, -ful, -able, -ible, -ive и их транскрипция</p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u></p> <p>The Future Indefinite Tense (Будущее неопределенное время).</p> <p>4. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>		1		4	
16.	<p>1. <u>Буквы и звуки.</u></p> <p>2. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>3. <u>Грамматика.</u></p> <p>Выражение отношений родительского падежа при помощи предлога of.</p> <p>4. Устная тема “My home town” («Мой родной город»).</p>		1		4	
17.	<p>1. <u>Грамматика.</u></p> <p>2. Монологическая речь.</p>		1		4	
18.	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика.</u></p> <p>Времена глагола: Indefinite Tenses, Continuous Tenses, Perfect Tenses.</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p>		1		4	

	4. Диалогическая речь.					
19.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Словосложение. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. Диалогическая речь.		1		4	
20.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Побудительные предложения. Отсутствие артикля перед названием улиц, площадей, парков, станций метро и аэропортов. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> (Передача содержания прочитанного путём перевода и изложения на английском языке). Текст «Higher Education in Russia» («Высшее образование в России»).		1		4	
21.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Неопределённые местоимения much, many, a lot of, few, little, a few, a little. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «Higher education in the USA» («Высшее образование в США»).		1		4	
22.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> 2. Монологическая речь.		1		4	
23.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> 2. Диалогическая речь (топик).				4	
24.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Participle I и независимый причастный оборот. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. Аудирование. Текст «Cambridge» («Кэмбридж»).	2			4	
25.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Модальные глаголы can, may, must и их эквиваленты 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. Текст “Our University” («Наш университет») 4. Аудирование. Текст «Madam Tussaud» («Мадам Тюссо»).				4	
26.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика</u> Эквиваленты модальных глаголов. “Can” и “must” в Past и Future Indefinite. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «Alfred Nobel» («Альфред Нобель»).				4	
27.	Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).				4	
28.	4. Фонетические упражнения.				4	

	<p>2. <u>Грамматика</u> Причастие прошедшего времени (Participle 2)</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> (Передача содержания прочитанного путём учебного перевода или изложения на английском языке). Текст «Moscow» («Москва»).</p>					
29	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика</u> Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст «New York» («Нью-Йорк»).</p>				4	
30	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика</u> Герундий и герундиальные обороты.</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. Аудирование. Текст «London» («Лондон»).</p>				4	
31	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика</u> Способы выражения будущих действий. Времена группы “Perfect”.</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «Air pollution» («Загрязнение воздуха»).</p>				4	
32	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика.</u> “Passive Voice” (Пассивный залог).</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст «London’s underground» («Лондонское метро»).</p>				4	
33	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика.</u> Пассивные конструкции.</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. Аудирование. Текст «Environmental protection» («Защита окружающей среды»).</p>				4	
34	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика.</u> Sequence of Tenses (Согласования времен).</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “The person I admire” («Мой кумир»).</p>				4	
35	<p>1. Фонетические упражнения.</p> <p>2. <u>Грамматика.</u> Future in the Past.</p> <p>3. Лексико-грамматический материал.</p> <p>4. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «Seasons» («Времена года»).</p>				4	
36	<p>1. <u>Грамматика.</u></p>				4	

	Direct\Indirect Speech (Прямая\косвенная речь). 2. Диалогическая речь.					
37	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Direct\Indirect Speech (Прямая\косвенная речь). 2. Монологическая речь (топик)				6	
Итого за 1 курс:		1		22	150	Зачет/зачет
1.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Безличное местоимение it. It в функции подлежащего. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “The menace of the MICRO” («Угроза микро») 4. Устная тема “Modern engineering” («Современная техника»).	2		1	4	
2.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Инфинитив и его функции в предложении. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Учебный перевод с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст “Memory” («Память»).			1	4	
3.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Инфинитивные конструкции (Complex subject). 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. Аудирование. Текст «International cooperation» (p. 1) («Международное сотрудничество» ч.1).			1	4	
4.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Инфинитивные конструкции (Complex Object). 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст «International cooperation» (p.2) («Международное сотрудничество» ч.2).			1	4	
5.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Неопределённые местоимения some, any, no, every и их производные. Инфинитив страдательного залога. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст «European United Programme» (p. 1) («Европейская объединенная программа» ч. 1).			1	4	
6.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Возвратные местоимения. 2. Лексико – грамматический материал. 3. Аудирование. Текст «European United Programme» (p. 2) («Европейская объединенная программа» ч. 2).			1	4	
7.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Прилагательные another, other.			1	4	

	Способы выражения необходимости совершения действия. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст “Chip” («Чип»)					
8.	Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).		1		4	
9.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Многозначность глаголов shall, will, should, would. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал.		1		4	
10.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Modal Verbs with Perfect Infinitive. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. Аудирование. Текст “Russia goes on-line” («Россия on-line»)		1		4	
11.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Составные предлоги. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст “Surfing the Internet”(«Бродить в сети»).		1		4	
12.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Составные конструкции as..as 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “Multimedia technologies and business” («Мультимедийные технологии и бизнес»)		1		4	
13.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Инфинитивный комплекс с предлогом for в функции подлежащего. 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. Аудирование. “Russian computers pass the test” «Российский компьютеры выдержали испытание»		1		4	
14.	1. Фонетические упражнения. 2. <u>Грамматика.</u> Сослагательное наклонение в дополнительных придаточных предложениях после I wish. 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Текст «New projects» («Новые проекты»)		1		4	
15.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Условные предложения (Conditional Sentences). 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “Recent development in Banking” («Последние разработки в банковском деле»)		1		4	
16.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Модальные глаголы (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал		1		4	
17.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u>		1		4	

	Согласование времен (повтор) 2Лексико-грамматический материал 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “IBS and IBM become partners” («IBS и IBM теперь партнеры»)					
18.	1. Грамматика. Неопределенная форма глагола: Infinitive (повтор) 2.Лексико-грамматический материал 3. <u>Чтение без словаря.</u> Текст “Computer hacking – high-tech crime”(p.1) («Хакерство – высокотехнологичное преступление» ч.1)		1		4	
19.	Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).		1		4	
20.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Passive Voice (повтор) 2.Лексико-грамматический материал 3 <u>Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря.</u> Текст “Computer hacking – high-tech crime”(p.2) («Хакерство – высокотехнологичное преступление» ч.2)		1		4	
21.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Complex Object (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря.</u> Текст “Your computer and your health” p.1 («Компьютер и здоровье» ч. 1)		1		4	
22.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Participle I (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. <u>Чтение со словарём.</u> Учебный перевод с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст “Your computer and your health” p. 2 («Компьютер и здоровье» ч. 2)		1		4	
23.	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> Participle II (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал.				4	
24	1. <u>Грамматика.</u> 2Participle II (повтор) 3. Лексико-грамматический материал. 4. Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря “Real and Imagined problems” («Проблемы реальные и воображаемые»)				4	
25	1. Грамматика. Present Perfect Tense in Passive Voice (повтор) 2. Лексико-грамматический материал. 3. Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст “Marketing” «Маркетинг»				4	
26	1. Чтение и перевод спецтекста с				4	

	помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст “Advertising” («Реклама»)						
27	1. Чтение и перевод спецтекста с помощью отраслевого словаря. Текст «The End of Nuclear Industry» (р. 2) («Завершения атомной промышленности» ч.2) 2. Работа с газетой “Moscow News” (Перевод, пересказ статьи).				4		
28	1 Краткие сведения о чтении и аннотировании текста. 2Требование к аннотации. Язык и стиль аннотаций. 3Работа с текстом. Текст «Pro and Cons» («За и против»)				4		
29	1Работа с текстом. Текст “E-mail” «Электронная почта» 2Лексико-грамматический материал. 3.Тренировочные упражнения.				4		
30	1. Чтение текста со словарём. Текст “Economics” «Экономика» 2. Составление аннотации. 3. Сокращение технических терминов.				4		
31	1Краткое изложение содержания текста. Текст «Modern state of Russia’s Economy» («Современное состояние экономики России») 2. Интернациональная лексика.				4		
32	1Составление письменной аннотации текста. 2Повторение грамматического материала “Passive Voice” («Пассивный залог») 3. Тренировочные упражнения.				4		
33	1Чтение и перевод текста. Текст “Modern Means of Communication and Electronic Commerce” 2. («Современные средства связи и электронная коммерция») 3. Лексико-грамматический материал.				4		
34	Чтение без словаря. Беспереводное чтение с извлечением смысловой информации. Передача содержания текста на русском языке. Текст “Computer engineering” («Компьютерная техника»).				4		
35	Работа с газетой “Moscow News”. Чтение и перевод текста. Текст “Information Technology - For You” («Информационные технологии для тебя»)				4		

36	Работа по тексту со словарём. “Computer implications for management” «Применение компьютера в сфере менеджмента» Повторение грамматического материала Sequence of Tenses (Согласование времен английского глагола).					3	
37	1. Чтение и перевод текста. Текст “Programming languages” («Языки программирования») 2. Лексико-грамматический материал.					2	
Итого за 2 курс						22	145
Итого						-	44
						-	295
							Зачет/Экзамен

4.4. Тематика для самостоятельной работы студента

<i>№ п/п</i>	<i>Тематика по содержанию дисциплины, выделенная для самостоятельного изучения</i>	<i>Кол-во часов из содер- жания дисциплины</i>	<i>Рекомендуемая литература и источники информации</i>	<i>Формы контроля СРС</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The first essential structures	5	К.Е. Эккерсли «Английский для всех» книга 1.	Пересказ
2.	The first essential structures	5		Тест
3.	Plurals. There is... there are	5		Устный опрос
4.	Question words	5		
5.	The verb “to be”	5		
6.	Reading lesson “The farm”	5		
7.	Possessive Adjectives. The Present Simple Tense	5		Тест
8.	The Present Continuous Tense	5		Опрос
9.	The verb “to have”	5		
10.	Reading lesson “The seaside”	5		
11.	Time, Days, Months, Seasons. Possessive case.	5		
12.	The Past Tenses. “to have”, “to be”	5		Перевод
13.	The Present Tenses	5		
14.	The Characters in “The Essential English books. Mr. Priestly	5		
15.	Some glimpses of Indefinite forms. Negative.	5		Устный опрос
16.	Subject and Object	5		
17.	The Characters in “The Essential English books”. Mr. Priestly and some others.	5		Аудирование
18.	The Future tense	5		
19.	Comparison of Adjectives	5		Устный опрос
20.	The Characters in “The Essential English books”. Students.	5		
21.	The Present Technico-Scientific Resolution	5	Людвигова Н.В. «Книга для чтения по английскому языку для тех. вузов»	Тест
22.	Infinitive. Complex object. Complex subject	5	Полякова Т.Ю. «Английский язык для инженеров»	Опрос

23.	Water.	5	Людвигова Н.В.	
24.	Forms of the Infinitive.	5	Полякова Т.Ю.	Реферирование
25.	A Great Invention of a Russian scientist.	5	Андрианова Л.Н. Книга для чтения для заочных тех. вузов	
26.	Pronouns	5	Бонк Н.А. учебник англ. языка, 2 тома	Опрос
27.	Windows	5	Полякова Т.Ю.	
28.	Passive Voice	5		
29.	Topic: English-speaking countries	5	Шпаковский В.Ф. I will speak English	Пересказ
30.	Newspaper referieren	5	'Moscow News'	Реферирование
31.	Information technology	5	Бобылева С.В., Жаткин Д.Н. Английский язык для сферы информационных технологий и сервиса	
32.	Participle 1, 2.	5	Полякова Т.Ю	
33.	Moscow	5		
34.	Modal verbs with the Perfect Infinitive	5	Бонк Н.А.	Устный опрос
35.	History of Information Technology	5	Бобылева С.В., Жаткин Д.Н. Английский язык для сферы информационных технологий и сервиса	Пересказ
36.	Newspaper referieren	5	'Moscow News'	Реферирование
37.	Current events	5	Прослушивание теле- и радио- новостей	
38.	The Gerund	5	Полякова Т.Ю.	Устный опрос
39.	My future speciality. My University.	5		
40.	Types of computers	5	Бобылева С.В., Жаткин Д.Н. Английский язык для сферы информационных технологий и сервиса	Пересказ
41.	Programming languages	5		
42.	Computer Hardware	5		
43.	Computer Software	5		
44.	Data Storage	5		
45.	Data processing	5		
46.	Newspaper article	5	'Moscow News'	Реферирование
47.	Compute Networking	5	Бобылева С.В., Жаткин Д.Н. Английский язык для сферы информационных технологий и сервиса	Устный опрос
48.	Web design	5		Презентация
49.	Successful entrepreneurs	5	Зайцева С.Е., Шибанова Е.С. Английский язык для экономистов	Интервьюирование
50.	Internet	5		Ролевая игра
51.	Newspaper article	15	'Moscow News'	Реферирование
52.	The first modern economists	15	Зайцева С.Е., Шибанова Е.С. Английский язык для	Пересказ
53.	Adam Smith and the wealth of nations	15		Дискуссия

			ЭКОНОМИСТОВ	
	Итого	295		

5. Образовательные технологии

Для реализации компетентного подхода в учебном процессе широко используются активные и интерактивные формы организации и проведения занятий:

Проблемные ситуации, воображаемые ситуации, ролевые игры, имитации, интервьюирование, дискуссия, аннотирование, реферирование, рецензирование, презентация, тесты (тест достижений (achievement tests), выбор правильного ответа из числа предложенных вариантов (multiple choice), перекрёстный выбор (matching technique), выбор из двух возможностей (true/false technique), тест восстановления (cloze test), тест-определение, тест-определение лишнего, тест-описание, тест-викторина)

Удельный вес занятий, проводимых в интерактивной форме, составляет не менее 20% аудиторных занятий. (36 ч.)

6. Оценочные средства для входного, текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины и учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы студентов

Входная контрольная работа по определению уровня знаний у студентов 1-х курсов.

Курс 1, семестр 1

Вариант 1

1. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквой "s" отличается от остальных: 1) six, 2) bus, 3) house, 4) less, 5) seem, 6) busy.
2. Выберите правильную форму глагола «to be». 1) am, 2) is, 3) are.
 - 1) He...in the first course.
 - 2) We...going to the theatre.
 - 3) You...the student of the Technical University.
3. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
 - 1) He ... school two years ago.
a) finished, b) will finish, c) finished
 - 2) I ...in the garden last Sunday.
a) worked, b) work, c) am working.
 - 3) He ...a pilot during the World War 2
a) is, b) will be, c) was.
4. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:
 - 1) ...you meet her at the station ?
a) does, b) did, c) was.
 - 2) ...she cook breakfast every morning?
a) does, b) did, c) was.
 - 3) ... the guests dancing when you came?
a) does, b) was, c) were.
5. Завершите разделительные вопросы, выбрав правильный вариант:
 - 1) They are going to have a party on Sunday,...?
a) didn't they, b) aren't they, c) won't they, d) don't they.
 - 2) She has bought many good things today,...?
a) didn't she b) hasn't she, c) hadn't she.
 - 3) We had a good rest in a holiday-home,...?
a) didn't we, b) haven't we, c) hadn't we.
6. Соотнесите предложения с русскими вариантами:
 - 1) I want you to invite him to the concert.
a) Я хочу пригласить его на концерт.
b) Я хочу пригласить тебя с ним на концерт.
c) Я хочу, чтобы ты пригласила его на концерт.
 - 2) I saw her working in the garden.
a) Я видела, что она работала в саду .
b) Я видела ее работающей в саду.
c) Я видела, как она работала в саду.
 - 3) She is going to spend her holidays at the seaside.
a) Она хочет провести свой отпуск у моря.
b) Она собирается провести свой отпуск у моря.

с) Она провела свой отпуск у моря.

7. Укажите правильный артикль.

1) He was born in... small Russian town.

a) a, b) an, c) the, d) -

2) ... Petrovs are our neighbors.

a) a, b) an, c) the, d) -

3) ... ice cream is made of milk and sugar.

a) a, b) an, c) the, d) -

8. Отметьте предложения, в которых перед инфинитивом употребляется частица «to»

1) He wants ... visit our relatives in Kiev.

2) I made her ... tell the truth.

3) Will you ... answer my question?

4) He can ... help you if you want.

5) Are they going ... come?

9. Выберите правильный модальный глагол из данных a) can, b) may, c) must.

1) He ... speak three foreign Languages.

2) You ... work hard at your English if you want to know it.

3) You ... not go out, the lesson is not over yet.

4) He ... be in this room.

10. Выберите нужное местоимение.

1) There are ... schools in this street.

a) some, b) any, c) no.

2) Do you want ... milk in your coffee?

a) some, b) any, c) no.

3) There are ... people in the park because it is cold.

a) some, b) any, c) no.

11. Укажите предложения, в которых глагол «to be» является вспомогательным глаголом для образования страдательного залога.

1) They are very clever students.

2) The letter is received yesterday.

3) He is playing in the yard now.

4) I am a first year student.

5) My mother is not playing the piano now.

6) We were invited to a concert last Saturday.

12. Укажите, какой частью речи является подчеркнутые в предложениях слова – существительным, прилагательным, глаголом.

1) This historic place is worth visiting.

2) Light travels more quickly than sound.

3) We were sitting in our hotel room, when he came.

4) He thanks his friend for the help.

13. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: a) shall, b) will.

1) They ... come to see us next week.

2) ... I help you?

3) It ... rain a moment.

4) There ... be foreign guests at the party.

14. Выберите правильный вариант:

1) He speaks English... .

a) good, b) well.

2) His English is very... .

a) good, b) well.

3) I feel... .

a) badly, b) bad.

15. Выберите правильный предлог:

1) Are you interested ... working for us?

a) at, b) in, c) of.

2) I am not very good ... learning languages.

a) at, b) in, c) of.

3) I was afraid ... getting burnt.

a) at, b) in, c) of.

Вариант 2

1. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквой “y” отличается от остальных?
1) busy, 2) city, 3) pity, 4) mummy, 5) reply, 6) any, 8) yearly.
2. Выберите правильную форму глагола «to be»: a) am, b) is, c) are.
1) ...you an engineer? –Yes, I...
2) my uncle...an office-worker.
3) ...your sister at school? -No, she...not at school.
3. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
1) This bag ...for all occasions.
a) is used, b) used, c) is using.
2) Newspapers...only in the evening today.
a) are brought, b) will be brought, c) have brought.
4. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол.
1) I...not heard this news.
a) did, b) have, c) will.
2) She...not marry him.
a) was, b) have, c) did.
3) I...not always do morning exercises.
a) do, b) have, c) am.
5. Завершите разделительные вопросы, выбрав правильный вариант:
1) You went to the stadium with him,...?
a) don't you, b) didn't you, c) won't you, d) wasn't you
2) He will see this show tonight,...?
a) doesn't he, b) didn't he, c) won't he, d) wasn't he.
3) They are going to the theatre on Saturday,...?
a) didn't they, b) aren't they, c) won't they, d) don't they.
6. Соотнесите предложение с русским вариантом.
1) The more we learn the more we know.
a) Мы много учим, много знаем.
b) Мы больше изучаем, чем знаем.
c) Чем больше мы учим, тем больше знаем.
2) The film is less interesting than the novel.
a) Фильм такой же интересный, как роман.
b) Фильм менее интересный, чем роман
c) Роман менее интересный, чем фильм.
3) I like both football and other games.
a) Я люблю футбол больше, чем другие игры.
b) Я люблю как футбол, так и другие игры.
c) Я люблю футбол и другие игры.
7. Укажите правильный артикль.
1) ...Mississippi is the longest river in the USA.
a) a, b) the, c) an, d) -.
2) ...Jack London is a well-known American writer.
a) a, b) an, c) the, d) -.
3) ...tea is cold.
a) a, b) an, c) the, d) -.
8. Отметьте предложение, в котором перед инфинитивом употребляется частица «to».
1) I...like play piano.
2) It is difficult...translate this sentence.
3) We must...understand the meaning of the words.
4) May I...go out?
5) He promised me ...learn these words.
9. Выберите правильный модальный глагол из данных: a) can, b) may, c) must.
1) You ...come in when you have taken off your boots.
2) I don't think I ...be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow.
3) Be careful: you...spill the milk if you carry it like that.
4) Take your raincoat with you: it...rain today.
10. Выберите нужное местоимение:
1) I invited my friend to...place.

- a)me, b)his, c)my, d)mine.
- 2)It is easy, you can do it... .
a)you, b)your, c)yours, d)yourself.
- 3)There is ...place like home.
a)no, b)none, c)nothing, d)nobody.
11. Укажите предложение, в котором глагол «to be» является вспомогательным глаголом для образования страдательного залога:
1)She is washing the baby.
2)Mother is watching TV.
3)Father is at work.
4)I am going to the cinema.
5)A new film is shown in our cinema.
6)He will be 16 next year.
12. Укажите какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые в предложениях слова- существительным, прилагательным, глаголом.
1)The new room was light and spacious.
2)Where shall we place the sofa.
3)He will head our delegation at the congress.
4)The art exhibition was a great success.
13. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: shall, will, should, would.
1)We...visit our relative on Sunday.
2)The doctor said he ...be all right soon.
3)I'm sure you...like her.
4)We hoped we ... return by be end of the month.
14. Выберите правильный вариант.
1)Our class in English will take place in room... .
a)the first, b)one.
2)We leave for London on...of January.
a)the tenth, b)ten.
3)My watch is...minutes fast.
a)the fifth, b)five.
15. Выберите правильный предлог.
1)I'm looking...my textbook which I left here.
a)at, b)for.
2)It's getting dark, will you turn...the light, please.
a) on, b)in.
3)I saw him playing football...that time.
a)at, b)in.

Аттестационная Контрольная работа №1

Курс 1, семестр 1

Вариант 1

1. *Образуйте множественное число имен существительных:*
Lion, tiger, uncle, son, foot, child, dress, ox, sheep, boy, lady, bag, tree, egg, army, tooth, letter, map, table, window, man, mouse, dog, cow, planet, body, day.
2. *Вставьте артикли, где необходимо:*
 1. I am ... engineer.
 2. This is ... good ... book.
 3. ... weather is fine today.
 4. This is my ... pencil.
 5. Where is ... cat? - ... cat is on ... sofa.
3. *Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных:*
Sort, fat, happy, comfortable, many, large, dirty, much, difficult, little, bad, good.
4. *Составьте предложения из данных слов:*
Coffee, now, I, not, am, drinking.
5. *Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями:*
 1. ... doesn't often write sentences on the blackboard
 2. ... go into their classroom and sit down at the tables.
 3. Does ... sometimes meet his friend at the office?

- Yes, ... does.
6. *Укажите личные формы глаголов «to be» и «to have»:*
1. He ... at the academy yesterday (is, was).
 2. He ... no lectures on Sundays (has, had).
 3. They ... at the club now (are, were).
7. *Вставьте глагол «to be» в Present, Past или Future Simple:*
1. My mother ... a teacher.
 2. He ... a pupil 10 years ago.
 3. I ... a doctor when I grow up.
 4. ... your father at work yesterday?
 5. My sister ... ill last week.
8. *Определите исходную форму следующих слов:*
- a) rates, faces, catches, merges, emits, presses, cases, pages, rays, applies;
 - b) bigger, finest, thinnest, safer, shifter, likely, quickly, heaviest, extremely, wider.
9. *Укажите предложения, в которых следует употребить форму глагола «to be» - «are»:*
1. This tube ... good.
 2. The band ... wide.
 3. The curves ... long.
 4. The flux ... strong.
 5. ... those charges wear?
10. *Выберите английские эквиваленты и переведите следующие предложения:*
1. (Любой) student will help you:
a) some; b) any; c) no
 2. I see (ничего) on the blackboard:
a) not anything; b) nothing; c) no

Вариант 2

1. *Образуйте множественное число имен существительных:*
Man, tree, king, book, girl, woman, child, mouse, dress, toy, tooth, boy, baby, train, watch, goose, sister, shelf, sheep, lady, foot, egg, leaf, match, box, bunch.
2. *Вставьте артикли, где необходимо:*
 1. My mother is at ... home. She is ... interesting ... book.
 2. Where is ... sofa? – It is in ... corner of ... room.
 3. There is ... little white cloud in ... sky.
 4. My ... books and exercise-book are on ... writing-desk.
 5. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moscow River.
3. *Образуйте степени порядковых числительных:*
(Example: 1- first)
2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 15, 20, 21, 32, 40, 63, 99, 100.
4. *Составьте предложения из данных слов:*
Grandmother, work, my, does, every, not, day.
5. *Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями:*
 1. Does ... have his French in the morning or in the evening?
 2. ... doesn't speak English to her teacher.
 3. Why don't ... visit your relatives?
6. *Укажите личные формы глаголов «to be» и «to have»:*
 1. He ... at a lecture yesterday (is, was).
 2. They ... no time yesterday (have, had).
 3. There ... a lot of flowers in the garden (is, are).
7. *Вставьте глагол «to be» в Present, Past или Future Simple:*
 1. Yesterday we ... at the theatre.
 2. Where ... your mother now? – She ... in the kitchen.
 3. Where ... you yesterday? – I ... at the cinema.
 4. Where ... your books now? – They ... in my bag.
 5. My sister ... a student last year, and now she ... a doctor.
8. *Определите исходную форму следующих слов:*
 - a) transmitted, typed, surrounded, traced, enlarged;
 - b) reducing, depending, occurring, satisfying, absorbing.

9. Укажите предложения, в которых следует употребить форму глагола «to be» - «are»:
1. Some new devices ... bad.
 2. This text ... about particles.
 3. Those particles ... neutral.
 4. All these texts ... not long.
 5. The theme ... very important.
10. Выберите английские эквиваленты и переведите следующие предложения:
1. Is there (кто-нибудь) in that room?
a) somebody b) someone c) anyone
 2. (Ни один) pupil could answer this question:
a) not anyone b) none c) no

Аттестационная Контрольная работа № 2

Вариант 1

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола «to be»
 - 1) He ... a pilot during the World War 2.
a) is, b) was, c) will be, d) are.
 - 2) This money ... enough to buy this book.
a) is, b) are, c) were, d) shall be.
 - 3) We ... watching TV at that time yesterday.
a) are, b) was, c) were, d) will be.
2. Выберите правильный артикль.
 - 1) That's ... good suggestion.
a) a, b) an, c) the, d) -
 - 2) I'm looking for ... job.
a) a, b) an, c) the, d) -.
 - 3) Here is a picture of ... town where I was born.
a) a, b) an, c) the, d) -.
3. Выберите правильную форму глагола «to have».
 - 1) Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he ... a lot of work.
a) have, b) has, c) had, d) will have.
 - 2) We ... a party tomorrow.
a) have, b) has, c) had, d) will have.
 - 3) I ... a good time in the South.
a) have, b) has, c) had, d) will have.
4. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to do".
 - 1) ... you meet her at the station yesterday?
a) do, b) did, c) does.
 - 2) ... she cook breakfast every morning?
a) do, b) did, c) does.
 - 3) What ... want to say me?
a) do, b) did, c) does.
5. В каких предложениях перед инфинитивом употребляется частица «to».
 - 1) I'd like ... tell you a story.
 - 2) It's the time ... choose your future profession.
 - 3) You must ... make the right choice of a job.
 - 4) I want ... become a doctor.
 - 5) We can ... teach the students every day.
6. Выберите правильный вариант.
 - 1) School year begins on the ... of September.
a) one, b) first.
 - 2) Room ... is empty.
a) five, b) fifth.
 - 3) There are ... pages in the book.
a) forty, b) fortieth.
7. Выберите правильную форму глагола.
 - 1) Neither Olga nor her sister ... to go to the disco to night.
a) want, b) wants, c) wanted, d) shall want.

- 2) A month ago they... us in on our work.
 a) help, b) helps, c) helped, d) will help.
- 3) I... you the answer in an hour.
 a) give, b) gives, c) gave, d) shall give.
8. Выберите правильный вариант.
- 1) Mount Everest is ... mountain in the world.
 a) high, b) highest, c) the higher, d) the highest.
- 2) I think that he speaks English... than Ann.
 a) bad, b) worst, c) badly, d) worse.

- 3) My left arm is... then my right one.
 a) stronger, b) more stronger, c) more strong.

9. Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1) The ... comes every morning.
 a) postman, b) postmen.
- 2) How many... high is this house.
 a) feet, b) foot.
- 3) There are many ... in our farm.
 a) sheep, b) sheeps.

10. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. When I arrived home my parents ...
 a) sleep, b) slept, c) were sleeping.
2. I look out of the window. It... hard.
 a) rains, b) is raining, c) will rain.
3. When he came, they ...
 a) had, b) were having, c) are having.

11. Соотнесите английский вариант с русским,

1. She is going to spend her holidays at the seaside.

- a) Она хочет провести свой отпуск у моря.
 b) Она собирается провести свой отпуск у моря.
 c) Она провела свой отпуск у моря.

2. What are you doing to night?

- a) Что ты делаешь сегодня вечером?
 b) Что ты хочешь делать сегодня вечером?
 c) Что ты делала сегодня вечером?

3. Do you mind answering this questions?

- a) Ты не возражаешь, если я отвечу на вопрос?
 b) Ты не хочешь ответить на этот вопрос?
 c) Ты думаешь над ответом на этот вопрос?

12. Подберите эквиваленты в английском, соответствующие русскому:

1. I. Дверь открылась и вошла девочка.

2. Дверь открылась и девочка вошла.

- a) The door opened and a girl came in.
 b) The door opened and the girl came in.

2.1. I hope to enter the institute.

2.1 hope you to enter the institute.

- a) Я надеюсь поступить в институт.
 b) Я надеюсь, что ты поступишь в институт.

13. Выберите правильное местоимение.

1. I've spoken to everyone except... .

- a) he, b) his, c) him, d) himself,

2. I enjoyed ... very much at Ann's party.

- a) me, b) myself, c) oneself, d) self.

2. We spent... holidays in Calcutta.

- a) our. b) ourselves, c) ourself, d) us.

14. Выберите правильный предлог,

1. Her wedding dress is made ,.. white silk.

- a) from, b) of, c) out of, d) for.

2.1 was angry ... bill for keeping me waiting.

a) about, b) because, c) at, d) with,

3.1 usually go to school... foot.

a) in, b) with, c) on, d) by.

15. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Tom is their ... son.

a) older, b) elder.

2. Kiev is ..., than Kursk.

a) farther, b) further.

3) Her baby is ... than mine.

a) less, b) smaller.

Вариант 2

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be".

1. He asked what institute I... going to enter.

a) am, b) is, c) was, d) shall be.

2. J looked out and saw that it... raining.

a) is, b) was, c) will be, d) where.

3.... I answer your question?

a) am, b) was, c) shall, d) shall be.

2. Выберите правильный артикль.

1. North America has ... Mississippi,..., third longest river.

a) a, b) an, c) the, d) —.

2.... stranger wanted ... glass of water.

a) a, b) an, c) the, d) —.

3. He asked for ... pencil and ... paper.

a) a, b) an, c) the, d) —.

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to have".

1. Asia ... the largest land mass of 17 million square miles.

a) have, b) has, c) had, d) will have.

2.... you any books in English?

a) have, b) has, c) had, d) will have,

3. She ... no lessons last Saturday.

a) have, b) has, c) had, d) will have.

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to do".

1.... Peter and Nick work in the same office?

a) do, b) docs, c) shall do.

2. He ... not answer on the lesson and I sent him away.

a) do, b) does, c) did,

3.... you know how to get to the center?

a) do, b) does, c) doing.

5. В каких предложениях перед инфинитивом употребляется частица "to".

1. When we began ... laugh an expression of surprise appeared on his face.

2. As he continued ... read, his interest turned into apathy.

3. I was able ... live very comfortably.

4. The weather may ... change tomorrow.

5. Can I... decorate our class?

6. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. We leave for London on... of January.

a) the tenth, b) ten.

2. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the middle... century.

a) eighteen, b) eighteenth.

3. Mozart began playing the piano at the age of....

a) four, b) fourth.

7. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Mr. Green often... to the latest news in the evening.

a) to listen, b) listen, c) shall listen, d) listens.

2. They... to the new film next week.

a) to go, b) goes, c) shall go, d) will go

4. John ... few letters to the secretary yesterday morning.

a.) dictate, b) dictates, c) dictated.

8. Выберите правильный вариант.

1.. New York is ... city of the USA.

- a) the larger, c) largest,
- b) the largest, d) more large.

2. Shakespeare is ... to understand than Agatha Christie.

- a.) difficult, c) most difficult,
- b) more difficult, d) the most difficult.

3. Oxford and Cambridge are... universities in Great Britain.

- a) older, c) the oldest,
- b) oldest, d) the most oldest.

9. Выберите правильный вариант.

J. It's warm and a lot of... are playing in the street,

- a) child, b) children.

2. My... are ill, but I'm afraid to treat them.

- a)tooth, b)teeth.

3. Give me ... I want to cut this picture,

- a) scissor, b) scissors.

10. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Last night I ... a cold.

- a) to catch. c) caught.
- b) catches, d) will catch.

2. Pete and Jack ... English every day.

- a) to study, c) shall study,
- b) study, d) studies.

3. Tomorrow we... to picnic to the nearest forest.

- a) to go, c)goes,
- b)go, d) shall go.

11. Соотнесите английский вариант с русским.

1. The more we learn the more we know.

- a.) Мы много учим, много знаем,
- b) Мы больше учим, чем знаем.
- c) Чем больше мы учим, тем больше мы знаем.

2. The film is less interesting than the novel.

- a) Фильм такой же интересный, как роман.
- b) Фильм менее интересный, чем роман.
- c) Роман менее интересный, чем фильм.

12. Подберите эквиваленты в английском, соответствующие русскому,

1.1. Вы не знаете, как проехать в центр?

2. Не знаете ли вы, как проехать в центр?

- a) Do you now how to get to the center?
- b) Don't you now how to get to the center?

2.1. По-моему, он не прав.

2. Я не думаю, что он прав.

- a) I think he is not right
- b) I don't think he is right.

13. Выберите правильное местоимение.

1. Take ... a cup of coffee

- a) you, b) your, c) yourself.

2. Look behind ... !

- a) you, b) your, c) yourself.

3. You don't have to *worry*. He can take care of....

- a) he, b) him, c) himself.

14. Выберите правильный предлог.

1. She doesn't like noisy parties. She prefers to stay ... herself.

- a) by, b) for.

2. Let's hear Harris singing a comic song and then you can judge ... yourselves.

- a) by, b) for.

3. I don't believe it's less I see ... myself.

- a) by, b) for.

a)

15. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The situation changed from bad to
a) well, b) worse.
2. Her husband is twice as ... as she is.
a) old, b) older.
3. The more she knew this man the ... she liked him.
a) little, b) less.

Аттестационная Контрольная работа № 3

Вариант 1

1. Употребите нужную форму прилагательного.

1. Moscow is (large) than Petersburg
2. Henry is (tall) of all
3. This summer is (hot) than last summer
4. This is (beautiful) house in the city
5. He is (good) student in the group
6. The flat is (little) comfortable than yours
7. There were (many) students at the lecture today than yesterday

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами в соответствующих формах.

1. My friend . . . the Medical Institute last year (to enter)
2. All students . . . exams in winter (to take)
3. Ancient Rus . . . one of the early feudal states (to be)
4. The Slavonic written language . . . to Rus from Bulgaria in 9th century (to come)
5. He . . . to the Institute by metro (to go)
6. Usually he . . . at home on Sunday (to be)
7. We . . . books from the library last week (to get)
8. I . . . with my teacher tomorrow after classes (to speak)
9. He . . . well (to swim)

3. Перефразируйте предложения, употребляя страдательный залог

1. The teacher asks the students a lot of questions
2. He told an interesting story
3. I shall give you a good book
4. We discussed a new article at the lecture
5. They will complete the experiments by the end of the week
6. I shall send the telegram tomorrow
7. The Spartans gave a purely military education to their children

4. Переведите на русский язык.

1. He was listened to with great attention
2. This poet is much spoken about
3. Her children will be taken care of
4. The picture was attentively looked at
5. The work of this student was paid attention to
6. She looked after her little sister when
7. her mother was at work

5. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами (can, must, may, should)

1. Nina is ill. She . . . stay in bed
2. . . . I open the windows? It's too stuffy here
3. Mary is free tonight . She . . . go to dance
4. There is no ink in my pen. . . . I write with a pencil?
5. You . . . do what the doctors says
6. You . . . not smoke in the dining-room
7. He . . . learn the new words regularly to know English better
8. You . . . translate this text without a dictionary because you know all new words

6. Отнесите информацию к будущему и прошлому, используя соответствующую форму модального глагола или его эквивалента.

1. You must read the text again.
2. I can meet you at the metro station.

3. You may go home after classes.

7. Переведите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения.

1. He is the best student of our group.

2. This best is more difficult.

3. Today is as cold as yesterday.

4. This book is less interesting.

5. The more he works the better are the results.

8. Переведите данные ниже предложения. Определите, какую функцию выполняет окончание “-s” в некоторых словах.

1. He lectures on geometry.

2. My friends live in Moscow.

3. What is your friend's profession?

9. Выберите английский эквивалент и переведите следующие предложения.

1. (что-то) happened to my fountain-pen (something, somewhat, anything)

It doesn't right.

2. (любой) result in our experiment will be of great importance for the whole research (any, some, no)

10. Выберите правильный вариант перевода

1. I heard he went to the seaside to have a rest

а) Я слышал, что он отправляется на побережье, чтобы отдохнуть.

б) Я слышал, что он отправился на побережье, чтобы отдохнуть.

2. I know you were there and saw everything

а) Я знаю, что вы были там и все слышали

б) Я знаю, что вы там и все слышите

Вариант 2

1. Употребите нужную форму прилагательного.

1. John is (short) than William

2. December 22 is (short) day of the year

3. January is (cold) than March

4. Mathematics is (difficult) for him than physics

5. He knows English (good) than you

6. Agatha Christie is one of (famous) English writers

7. He is (bad) student in the group

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами в соответствующих формах

1. Some students . . . their entrance exams (to fail)

2. The students of our group . . . all the lectures (to attend)

3. Monasteries . . . cultural and educational centers (to be)

4. My mother . . . this letter yesterday (to write)

5. The boy . . . us everything (to tell)

6. Now there . . . a beautiful garden near the house (to be)

7. This student . . . well at the last lesson (to answer)

8. The teacher . . . the new grammar rule at the last lesson (to ask)

9. He . . . me in my work everyday (to help)

3. Перефразируйте предложения, употребляя страдательный залог

1. I borrow books from the central library

2. She visited her friends

3. The dean will receive you at 3 o'clock

4. We discussed an interesting problem at the lecture

5. Automatic machinery will do all the work

6. The students of our Institute will meet the English sportsmen

7. The teachers paid special attention to reading, writing and literature

4. Переведите на русский язык

1. The documents were sent for a week ago

2. The child was looked for everywhere

3. You are always waited to

4. This book is often to be referred

5. He worked hard on his new novel

6. He looked through the morning newspapers at breakfast

5. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами (can, must, may, should)

1. Drivers . . . stop when they see the red light
 2. You . . . smoke here. Children are out
 3. Mark is a good student. He . . . speak English.
 4. He gave me a book to read and said, " You . . . keep it for seven days"
 5. You . . . study much if you want to pass the examination well
 6. Little children . . . go to bed early
 7. If you are ill, you . . . consult a doctor
 8. She . . . work on a computer
- 6.** Отнесите информацию к будущему и прошлому, используя соответствующую форму модального глагола или его эквивалент
1. He must leave early in the morning
 2. She can play tennis after work
 3. They may continue the experiment
- 7.** Переведите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения
1. These machine tools are not so efficient as the new ones
 2. This new apparatus is four times as powerful as the old one
 3. The more systematic our studies are, the deeper the knowledge
 4. He reads better now
 5. The more we study, the more we know
- 8.** Переведите данные ниже предложения. Определите, какую функцию выполняет окончание " s" в некоторых словах
1. The exhibits of the geographic Museum tell us about the history of the development of the Earth
 2. This foreign firm exhibits new machine tools and instruments
 3. The lectures of Professor N are very interesting
- 9.** Выберите английский эквивалент и переведите следующие предложения
1. (Некоторые) electrical devices find wide application in every house (some, something, no)
 2. You will find this material (нигде), but in the Encyclopedia (nowhere, nobody, somewhere)
- 10.** Выберите правильный вариант перевода
1. I know you often visit Moscow
 - а) Я знаю, что ты часто бываешь в Москве
 - б) Я знаю, что ты часто бывал в Москве
 2. Mother said she received letters from her son every week
 - а) Мама сказала, что получает письма от сына каждую неделю
 - б) Мама сказала, что получала письма от сына каждую неделю

Аттестационная Контрольная работа № 4
Курс 1, семестр 2
Вариант 1

1. Закончите предложение, используя следующие глаголы. Употребите отрицательную форму где необходимо):

to know, to close, to drink, to live, to open, to eat, to go, to grow, to make, to translate.

- 1 Ann..... German very well.
- 2 I never coffee.
- 3 The swimming- pool at 9 o'clock and at 18:30 every day.
- 4 The sun ...round the earth.
- 5 Rice in Britain.
- 6 Bees honey.
- 7 Vegetarians meat.
- 8 An interpreter.....from one language into another.

2. Используйте правильную форму глагола (утвердительную \отрицательную):

- 1 It was warm, so I.... off my coat (to take)
- 2 The film wasn't very good. I.... it very much. (to enjoy)
- 3 I knew Jarah was very busy, so I.... her.(to disturb)
- 4 I was very tired, so I.... to bed early.(to go)
- 5 The bed wasn't very comfortable, I very well.(to be)

3. Закончите предложение используя правильную форму глагола:

- 1 I've got an extra ticket. I to the cinema tomorrow evening.(go)

- 2 Peter to India next summer.(travel)
- 3 It cloudy in Moscow tomorrow.(be)
- 4 It cloudy in Moscow tomorrow.(be)
- 5I type the letter today?
- 6you bring the mail, please? Gertainty. I it right away.(do)

4. Используйте модальные глаголы:

- 1 I'm afraid. I come to the party.
- 2 My grandfather drive a car.
- 3 Our firm has customers in French-speaking countries. That's why we learn French next year.
- 4 Jane, you get ready for the talks.
- 5 I get in touch with the Customs House?
- 6I come in? I'm sorry . I'm late.
- 7 I have a bad toothache. I see the dentist today?
- 8 Hewrite an answer to the Chinese firms. you help him?

5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

- 1 Это статья труднее вашей я не могу перевести ее. Можно взять ваш словарь?
- 2 Вы должны напечатать контракт. Это дело очень срочное.
- 3 Сара может водить, но у нее нет машины.
- 4 Книги здесь не продаются, только журналы и газеты.
- 5 Вчера эти документы были отпечатаны нашим секретарем.
- 6 Сроки доставки будут обсуждаться на следующей неделе.

6. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на обозначение времени:

- 1 - Когда ты придешь посмотреть мою новую квартиру ?
-Можно прийти в пятницу?
-Конечно , приходи в 7 часов. Тебя устраивает это время? Мы будем дома.
- 2-Который час?
-11.40
-Боюсь , что мы опоздаем на поезд.
- Нет, мы приедем на вокзал вовремя.

7. Сравните предложения в прямой и косвенной речи и переведите их:

1 Ivanov :”I live in Troparevo “.	Ivanov says (that) he lives in Troparevo.
2 Ivanov :”We began the discussion yesterday”.	Ivanov says (that) they began the discussion yesterday.
3 Ivanov :”the talks won’t be difficult?	Ivanov says (that) the talks Won’t be difficult.

8. Закончите следующие предложения:

- A) 1 We will send an enquiry for the goods if
2 The will make an offer as soon as
- B) 1 Ig the President is free in the afternoon he
2 He will consider the matter after he
- C) 1 Ig the delivery olater don’t suit us
2 We shall place a big order provided

9. Закончите следующие предложения , используя слова , данные в скобках:

- 1 Ig didn’t know when(to serve dinner)
- 2 The waiter asked us what(to begin lunch with)
- 3 He asked me what(to do under our contract)

10. Ответьте на данные вопросы:

- 1 Have you ever bun to any famous resorts in Russia?
- 2 What are the most popular holiday places in this country?
- 3 Have you travelled much about the country?

Вариант 2

1. Закончите предложения используя следующие глаголы (по необходимости употребите отрицательную форму):

- 1Bad driving many accident.
- 2 My parents in a very small house.
- 3The Olimpic Games every four years.
- 4The sum in the east.

- 5 An atheist in bod.
- 6 A liar is someone who the truth.
- 7 I never coffee.
- 8 The rever amazon into the Atlantic Ocean.

2. Используйте правильную форму глагола (утвердительную/ отрицательную):

- 1 Sue wasn't hungry, so she anything (eat)
- 2 It was a funny situation but nobody (laugh)
- 3 The window was open and a bird ... into the room (fly)
- 4 The hotel wasn't very expensive. It very much. (cost)
- 5 He was in hurry, so he time to phone. (have)
- 6 It was hard work carrying the bags. They very heavy (by)

3. Закончите предложение:

- 1 Peter ... to London on business next month. (go)
- 2 I have no free time. I to the cinema tomorrow. (not| go)
- 3 He the cable to the firms in two days (send)
- 4 I phone the peopl from bank?
- 5 you buy tickets for the ballet , please?
Gertainty. I right away. (do)
- 6 It rainy in London tomorrow (be)

4. Закончите предложения используя модальные глаголы:

- 1 I translate the contract. you help me ?
- 2 I'm afraid. I ... go to the exhibition. I'm ill.
- 3 We have business partners in Germany.
- 4 You ... type the Board's report. I ... wait. (not)
- 5 I go to the besign organization? Na you (not)
- 6 I take your dictionary?
- 7 My wife is ill I leave the office earlier?
- 8 My sister work on a computer.

5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

- 1 В комнате душно. Можно открыть окно ?
- 2 Мы должны провести переговоры с немецкими бизнесменами.
- 3 Он может говорить на четырех языках.
- 4 Особое внимание уделяется иностранным языкам.
- 5 Вчера эти документы были отпечатаны нашим секретарем.
- 6 Сроки доставки будут обсуждаться на следующей неделе.

6. Переведите следующие диалоги, обращая внимание на обозначение времени:

- 1- Когда вы обычно уходите на работу?
- В 8.30 утра. Но вчера я ушел в 8 часов. Я хотел подготовится к переговорам, мы принимали английских бизнесменов.
- 2- Мне нужно поговорить с председателем.
- К сожалению, его нет. Он уехал на переговоры в 10 часов.
- Когда он вернется?
- Не могу сказать, я не знаю.

7. Сравните предложение в прямой и косвенной речи и переведите их:

1. Petrov: "How long does it take you to get to work ?"	Petrov asks Ivanov how long it takes him to get to work .
2. Petrov: "What points have you discussed ?"	Petrov asks Ivanov what points they have discussed .
3. Petrov: When will you be ready to discuss our enguiry , Mr. Brown ?"	Petrov asks Brown when they will be ready to discussed their enguiry .

8. Дополните следующие предложения:

- a) 1 The preliminary talks will held in Moscow, if
2 We will sign a contract after ... and provided
- b) 1 When the talks are over we
2 am not busy on Monday I
- c) 1 As soon as the goods are delivered ...
2 The matter will be settled after ...

9. Закончите следующие предложения, используя слова , данные в скобках:

- 1 The secretary wondered if (to arrive by plane)
- 2 She told us that (to reserve a room)
- 3 He answered that ...(to fill in a check –in card)

10. Ответьте на данные вопросы:

- 1 Have you ever discussed terms of delivery with your signer any contracts yet ?
- 2 Have you signed any contracts yet?
- 3 Was it abroad or it this country?

**Аттестационная Контрольная работа № 5
Вариант 1**

1. Выберите правильную форму причастия.
 1. I felt I was an ... visitor.
a) unexpecting, b) unexpected.
 2. The noise of the ... glass made me wake up.
a) breaking, b) broken.
 3. He sad all night... letters to his friends.
a) writing, b) written.
2. Употребите герундий или инфинитив.
 1. He went on (to read)
 2. We decided not.... (to go out)
 3. Will you stop ... about it? (to talk)
 4. I suggest... this film. (to see)
3. Определите, чем являются подчеркнутые слова: инфинитивом, причастием или герундием.
 1. The actress playing the leading role is my mother.
 2. Playing tennis made me happy.
 3. They must be playing football now.
4. Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. She ... at this office for 10 years.
a) works, b) worked, c) has worked.
 2. I... the work.
a) finish, b) finished, c) have finished.
 3. They ... friends for many years.
a) were, b) has been, c) have been.
5. Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. We usually drink ... water in hot weather.
a) few, b) a lot of, c) many, d) little.
 2. This text is easy, there are ... new words in it.
a) little, b) a lot of, c) few, d) not much.
 3. We have ... bread, please, go and buy some.
a) much, b) many, c) little, d) few.
6. Выберите правильный модальный глагол.
 1. He ... speak three foreign languages,
a) can, b) may, c) must.
 2. You ... work hard at your English if you want to know it.
a) can, b) may, c) must.
 3. You ... not go out, the lesson is not over yet.
a) can, b) may, c) have.
7. Выберите правильный предлог.

Do you know the way ... making good coffee?

 1. There is a nice book ... you to read.
a) for, b) of, c) to.
 2. It was a difficult situation ... us.
a) for, b) to, c) of.
8. Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. Ее попросили придти.
a) We asked her to come.
 2. Он заставил меня передумать.
b) She was asked to come.

- a) He made me change my mind.
 b) I was made to change my mind.
3. Видели, как она с ним разговаривала.
 a) We saw her talking to him,
 b) She was seen talking to him.
9. Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. They ... the whole day yesterday.
 a) cooked, b) have cooked, c) had cooked.
 2. I never... to home.
 a) was, b) have been, c) had been.
 3. Tom ... from the cinema by 5 o'clock.
 a) returned, b) have returned, c) had returned.
10. Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. There are ... people in the park because it is cold.
 a) some, b) any, c) no.
 2. Give me ... tea, please, I am thirsty.
 a) some, b) any, c) no.
 3. Are there ... new buildings in your street?
 a) some, b) any, c) ten.
11. Выберите правильный вариант,
 1. Do you really think that... visits this place?
 a) somebody, b) anybody, c) nobody.
 2. I could see...: it was quite dark.
 a) something, b) anything, c) nothing.
 3. I saw ... near the wood that looked like a tent.
 a) something, b) anything, c) nothing.
12. Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. He... smoking.
 a) refused, b) gave up,
 2. Next year she will... high school.
 a) leave, b) graduate from.
13. Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. I haven't seen her
 a) late. b) lately.
 2. She came home every
 a) late, b) lately.
 3. She always works
 a) hard, b) hardly.

Вариант 2

1. Выберите правильную форму причастия.
 1. The vase ... into pieces was carefully wrapped in paper.
 a) breaking, b) broken.
 2. She sat on the river bank ... the sitting sun.
 a) watching, b) watched,
 a) crowding, b) crowded.
2. Употребите герундий или инфинитив.
 1. She couldn't help (to smile)
 2. The play is worth (to see)
 3. I expected him ... tomorrow. (to come)
 4. We are looking forward to (to meet)
3. Определите, чем являются подчеркнутые слова: инфинитивом, причастием или герундием.
 1. I enjoy singing the song.
 2. He hasn't come yet. He must still be working.
 3. We went out avoiding each other as m
4. Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. I ... all my exams in June.
 a) have passed, b) passed, c) is passing,
 2. I... my exams and can have a good time now.
 a) have passed, b) passed, c) am passing.

3. I... my exams in June and go to the seaside with you.
 a) have passed, b) passed, c) shall pass.
5. Выберите правильный вариант.
1. I have ... time. I can wait.
 a) little, b) a plenty of, c) many, d) few.
2. Don't lose your temper. Have ... patience.
 a) little, b) a little, c) few, d) a few.
3. I have ... interesting books. You can choose any.
 a) much, b) little, c) a lot of, d) a little.
6. Выберите правильный модальный глагол.
1. He ... be in this room.
 a) is, b) must, c) has.
- 2.... I invite my friend to the party ?
 a) can, b) may, c) must.
3. The lights are on. They ... be at home.
 a) may, b) must, c) are to.
7. Выберите правильный предлог.
1. You can really ... her being honest.
 a) for, b) on, c) in.
2. We were waiting ... the taxi to drive to the door.
 a) for, b) on, c) to.
3. It's not very easy ... me to translate it.
 a) for, b) on, c) to.
8. Выберите правильный вариант.
1. Я ждала, что он придет завтра.
 a) I expected him to come tomorrow.
 b) He was expected to come tomorrow.
2. Она не любит, когда ей задают вопросы,
 a) She doesn't like asking such questions.
 b) She doesn't like being asked such questions,
3. Ей задавали много вопросов.
 a) She asked a lot of questions.
 b) She was being asked a lot of questions.
 c) She was asking a lot of questions.
9. Выберите правильный вариант.
1. My sister already ... from the institute.
 a) graduated, b) have graduated, c) had graduated.
2. I... an interesting TV program this week.
 a) saw, b) have seen, c) had .
3. I understood that she ... my letter.
 a) didn't read, b) haven't read, c) hadn't read.
10. Выберите правильный вариант.
1. I saw ... boys in the garden, but Mike was not among them.
 a) some, b) any, c) no.
2. Are there ... pictures in our book?
 a) some, b) any, c) no.
3. There are ... flowers here in winter.
 a) some, b) any, c) no.
11. Выберите правильный вариант.
1. Has ... in this group got a dictionary?
 a) somebody, b) anybody, c) nobody.
2. I haven't seen him
 a) somewhere, b) anywhere, c) nowhere.
3. I know the place is ... about here, but exactly where, I don't now.
 a) somewhere, b) anywhere, c) nowhere.
12. Выберите правильный вариант.
1. your dictation, please.
 a) bring, b) take.
2. Why don't you ... out to the garden, It's so warm here.

- a) come, b) go.
3. Tom ... it was a nice restaurant but I didn't.
a) said, b) told.
13. Выберите правильный вариант.
1. He ... works at all.
a) hard, b) hardly.
2. They live somewhere ... us.
a) nearly, b) near.
3. Her husband is ... 60.
a) nearly, b) near.

Аттестационная Контрольная работа №6

Вариант 1

1. Укажите предложения, в которых выделенные слова являются:
- a) существительными,
б) глаголами – сказуемыми в повелительном наклонении.
1. **Group** these words.
2. Repeat that **group** of words.
3. **Study** of these phenomena is extremely difficult.
4. **Study** these phenomena.
5. **Time** is a concept in physics.
2. Подберите правильный русский эквивалент к соответствующей английской группе слов:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The angle of motion. | 1. Изменение направления |
| 2. The change of direction. | 2. Скорость света. |
| 3. according to that theory. | 3. Угол движения. |
| 4. The speed of light. | 4. Изменение физических явлений |
| 5. The study of physical phenomena. | 5. В соответствии с этой теорией |
3. Выберите правильный вариант перевода.
1. The students are the club.
a) Студенты в клубе.
b) У студентов есть клуб.
c) В клубе находятся студенты.
2. The dictionaries are on the tables of students.
a) На столах студентов имеются словари.
b) Словари у студентов на столах.
4. Укажите предложения, в которых выделенные слова являются:
- a) Существительными.
б) сказуемыми в настоящем времени.
1. **Light** the laboratory.
2. Electric current **heats** those plates.
3. **Heat** those plates.
4. The students **light** the laboratory in the evening.
5. **Light** travels with great speed.
5. Выберите правильный вариант перевода:
1. This system uses ...
a) Эту систему используют ...
b) Эта сила прикладывает ...
6. Определите, какими частями речи являются выделенные слова:
1. There are many **uses** for electric energy.
2. That apparatus **uses** electric energy.
3. **Travel** in that direction.
4. These particles **move** at **right** angles to the direction of **travel** of **those** waves.
7. Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимания на причастия II (Participle II).
1. The new method was applied by scientist.
2. The scientist studies the applied forces.
8. Найдите предложения, в которых сказуемое употреблено в стандартном залоге.
1. We shall study this subject next year.

2. Last year we did not study it.
3. This subject is not studied at our academy.
4. The result of our tests was greatly affected by this phenomenon.
5. A series of experiments was conducted in our laboratory.
9. Укажите правильный вариант перевода сказуемого:
 1. Major Petrov will study this subject next year.
 - а) изучает; б) изучал; в) будет изучать.
 2. That engineer makes interesting experiments.
 - а) проводит; б) проводил; в) проведёт.
 3. The electrode is surrounded by a grid.
 - а) окружает; б) окружал; в) окружен.
 4. Such phenomena are observed with the help of a telescope.
 - а) наблюдались; б) наблюдаются; в) будут наблюдаться.
 5. He began his work last year.
 - а) начнёт б) начинает; в) начал.
10. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимания на слова с окончанием “-ed”.
 1. The scientist applied a new method in his work.
 2. The applied method was very effective.

Вариант 2

1. Укажите предложения, в которых выделенные слова являются
 - а) существительными;
 - б) глаголами – сказуемыми в повелительном наклонении;
 1. **Time** that motion.
 2. **Change** the direction of motion of these particles.
 3. **Change** in the direction of motion of these particles is very important.
 4. **Measure** the speed of motion of particles.
 5. That particle has no **charge**.
2. Подберите правильный русский эквивалент к соответствующей английской группе слов:

1. for measuring some quantity.	1. положение спутника.
2. The unit for measuring angels.	2. Применить ту же единицу.
3. A very important science.	3. для измерения какой-нибудь величины.
4. The position of the satellite.	4. единица (для) измерения углов
5. to apply the some unit.	5. очень важная наука.
3. Выберите правильный вариант перевода:
 1. The students have English lessons.
 - а) Студенты на занятиях по английскому языку.
 - б) У студентов занятия по английскому языку.
 2. The teacher has many English books.
 - а) Много английских книг находятся у преподавателя.
 - б) У преподавателя много английских книг.
 - в) Английские книги находятся у преподавателя.
4. Укажите предложения, в которых выделенные слова являются:
 - а) существительными
 - б) сказуемыми в настоящем времени.
 1. Study the line of travel of those particles.
 2. Radio waves travel with the speed of light
 3. Travel in that direction.
 4. Heat is a physical phenomenon.
 5. Change the direction of motion.
5. Выберите правильный вариант перевода.
 1. This device heats ...
 - а) Этот прибор нагревается
 - б) Это прибор нагревает.
 2. This process is maintained...
 - а) Это процесс поддерживает.
 - б) Этот процесс поддерживается.
6. Определите, какими частями речи являются выделенные слова:

1. **Direct** current does not vary in direction.
2. The emitter is **usually indirectly** heated.
3. that is a very **weak** charge.
4. The first electrode is **called** the cathode, the second is called the grid **while** the third is called the plate.
7. Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимания на причастия II (Participle II).
 1. The accelerated particles move with great speed.
 2. These particles are accelerated in the reactor.
8. Найдите предложения, в которых сказуемое употреблено в страдательном залоге:
 1. A new method was applied in the laboratory.
 2. This method was invented by professor N.
 3. We shall repeat these texts before the examinations.
 4. All the words will be also repeated.
 5. This device was in our laboratory.
9. Укажите правильный вариант перевода сказуемого:
 1. The control electrode surrounds the emitter.
 - а) окружен; б) окружил; в) окружает;
 2. These devices will be tested next week.
 - а) испытываются; б) могут испытываться; в) будут испытываться;
 3. These experiments will be useful for the test.
 - а) полезны; б) будут полезны; в) должны быть полезны;
 4. That method was applied by our engineers.
 - а) применяется; б) применялся; в) мог применяться;
 5. That apparatus operated automatically.
 - а) работает; б) сработает; в) работал;
10. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимания на слова с окончаниями "-ed".
 1. The accelerated particles move with great speed.
 2. The engineer accelerated the particles in the reactor.

Аттестационная Контрольная работа №7

Курс 2, семестр 3

1. Тестовые задания по аудированию.

A Sad Story

Three men came to New York for a holiday. They came to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth floor. In the evening the young men went to the cinema. When the film was over, they went to a restaurant and had supper there. They came back to the hotel very late.

"I am very sorry," said the clerk of the hotel, "but our lifts do not work at night. If you don't want to walk up in your room, you can sleep in the hall".

"No, no," said one of the three men, "no, thank you. We shall walk to our room". Then he said to his friends, "I think I know how to make it easy for us to walk up to forty-fifth floor. On our way to the room. I'll tell you some jokes, and then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories". So they began to walk up to their room. At last they came to the forty-fifth floor. They were very tired by that time, and they decided to have a rest. "Well", said Tom, "now it's your turn, Peter. Tell us a story with a sad end".

"I'll tell you a story", said Peter. "It will not be long, but it will be sad enough. Listen. We have left the key to our room in the hall downstairs".

I. True or false:

- a) Three men came to Moscow for a holiday.
- b) When the film was over the young men went to the disco-club.
- c) The young men forgot the key to their room in the hall.
- d) The lift didn't work at night.
- e) The young men stayed at a hotel on forty-second floor.

II. Put these sentences in the order which they occur in the story:

1. At last they came to the forty-fifth floor.
2. They have left the key to their room in the hall downstairs.
3. They came back to the hotel very late.
4. In the evening the young men went to the cinema.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) 4 1 2 3 | c) 4 3 1 2 |
| b) 3 2 1 4 | d) 4 3 2 1 |

III. Choose the right form of the verb:

1. At last they to the forty-fifth floor.
a) comes b) are coming c) came d) have come

2. They very tired by that time.
a) was b) are c) were d) is

IV. Choose the right variant:

- a) Peter his friends told that they had left the key in the hall.
- b) Peter told that his friends that had left they the key in the hall.
- c) Peter told his friends that they had left the key in the hall.
- d) Peter had left they key told his friends in the hall.

V. What can be inferred from this reading?

- a) They came back to the hotel very late and went to sleep.
- b) They fooled away their time going up to the forty-fifth floor without the key.
- c) They had a very good holiday.
- d) They had left the key in the hall downstairs.

2. Лексико-грамматические тестовые задания.

Вариант 1.

- 1) Укажите предложения, в которых местоимение “ it ” является подлежащим в безличном предложении.
 - 1. Text number 10 is long. It is difficult to translate it.
 - 2. What does the word “lesson” mean? It means “урок”.
 - 3. What time is it now? It is 10 o'clock. It is late.
 - 4. We must learn the new words. It is necessary to repeat them.
 - 5. That is a good look. It is very interesting.
- 2) Подберите правильный вариант перевода сказуемого.
 - 1. These factors must be determined by our scientists.
 - a) можно определить, b) необходимо определить.
 - 2. That engineer will consider the results of these measurements.
 - a) может рассмотреть, b) рассмотрит.
- 3) Найдите предложения, в которых инфинитивная группа является обстоятельством цели.
 - 1. The engineer wanted to measure those particles.
 - 2. The engineer used these units to measure such particles.
 - 3. To compare electric currents we must have certain units.
 - 4. It is possible to vary the current according to a sine law.
- 4) Укажите предложения, в которых употреблён обстоятельный оборот с причастием II.
 - 1. When water is heated, it turns into steam.
 - 2. When heated, water turns into steam.
 - 3. Dynamics studies the laws of motion of material bodies when acted upon by forces.
 - 4. If the motor is regulated property, it will run smoothly.
- 5) Определите, в каких предложениях причастие II употреблено в определительном причастном обороте.
 - 1. The engineer studies various problems connected with structural design.
 - 2. These problems are connected with structural design.
 - 3. Such an action tends to change the shapes of the involved bodies.
 - 4. The energy absorbed from these waves will be much greater than the energy from waves of other frequencies.
- 6) Найдите предложения, в которых слова с окончанием “-(e)d” являются сказуемыми в прошедшем времени в действительном залоге.
 - 1. This force acted upon the metal plate.
 - 2. The metal plate acted upon by that force is very thick.
 - 3. The professor described a series of new experiments.
 - 4. The series of experiments described by the professor was made in that laboratory.
- 7) Выберите правильный вариант перевода.
 - 1. the absorbing liquid
 - a) поглощаемая жидкость
 - b) поглощающая жидкость
 - 2. the formula explained
 - a) объяснённая формула

- б) объясняющая формула
- 8) Укажите, в каких предложениях причастия I и II употреблены в определительных оборотах.
1. The student asked for the article treating of the equilibrium of absolutely rigid bodies
 2. This phenomenon described in that article is of great importance in actual engineering problems.
 3. The professor lectured on the equilibrium of bodies rigidly connected with the earth.
- 9) Переведите предложения, в которых слова с окончанием “-ing” являются герундием:
1. The method of obtaining these data is of great importance.
 2. The operator started transmitting that information.
 3. Flying round the Earth the cosmonauts conducted important scientific research.
- 10) Укажите английское предложение, которое является эквивалентом русского перевода.
1. Он спросил об этом ...
 - a) He has been asked ..., b) He has asked ...
 2. Нам ответили ...
 - a) We have been answered ..., b) We have answered ...
 3. Их включили ...
 - a) They have included ..., b) They have been included...

Вариант 2

- 1) Укажите предложения, в которых местоимение “it” является подлежащим в безличном предложении.
1. I liked that English book because it was interesting to read it.
 2. That motor has two hundred HP. It is powerful.
 3. There is a steel plate in that laboratory. It is very heavy.
 4. There are few new words in this test. It is easy to translate it.
 5. This test is short. It is easy.
- 2) Подберите правильный вариант перевода сказуемого.
1. The professor must prove that theorem.
 - a) должен сказать b) докажет
 2. Special machines can transform one form of energy into another.
 - a) будут преобразовывать b) могут преобразовать
- 3) Найдите предложения, в которых инфинитивная группа является обстоятельством цели.
1. We may use various types of apparatus to produce electric current.
 2. The most accurate devices must be used to determine the size of those particles.
 3. A theory is necessary to explain these facts.
 4. To maintain of potential is necessary.
- 4) Укажите предложения, в которых употреблён обстоятельный оборот с причастием II.
1. When repaired the automobile moved at a high speed.
 2. As started above, the force will act in the opposite direction.
 3. It acted upon by a force, a body tends to change the direction of motion or its shape.
 4. The method worked out in our laboratory was very effective.
- 5) Определите, в каких предложениях причастие II употреблено в определительном причастном обороте.
1. Frequency is usually expressed in kilocycles.
 2. The frequency usually expressed in kilocycles is abbreviated KC.
 3. This amplitude modulated wave is then rectified.
 4. The amount of energy thus radiated is extremely small.
- 6) Найдите предложения, в которых слова с окончанием “-(e)d” являются сказуемыми в прошедшем времени в действительном залоге.
1. The motor designed by that engineer is of the newest type.
 2. A force is an action exerted by one body on another.
 3. Professor N examined the new device carefully.
 4. The student showed us the new radio set.
- 7) Выберите правильный вариант перевода.
1. the connecting rod
 - a) соединённый шток
 - b) соединительный шток
 2. the ensured result
 - a) обеспеченный результат
 - b) обеспеченный результат
- 8) Укажите, в каких предложениях причастия I и II употреблены в определительных оборотах.
1. Statics is a branch of science dealing with the laws of composition of forces.

2. Dealing with these interactions of bodies the scientist carefully studied that problem.
 3. He carefully studied the phenomenon treated in that paper.
- 9) Переведите предложения, в которых слова с окончанием “-ing” являются герундием:
1. Studying that relationship they solved that problem.
 2. The scientist conducting that experiment is widely known.
 3. They couldn't solve that problem without studying that relationship.
- 10) Укажите английское предложение, которое является эквивалентом русского перевода.
1. Оно изолировано...
 - a) It has been isolated...
 - b) It has isolated...
 2. Вас следует включить...
 - a) You should be included...
 - b) You should include...
 3. Этот факт объяснит...
 - a) This fact will explain...
 - b) This fact will be explained...

Аттестационная Контрольная работа №8

1. Тестовые задания по аудированию.

Educational Purposes of Computer Use in Russia

The computer has become an integral part of modern everyday life. The computer has settled comfortably down in its many spheres. But as the computer became very accessible, the sphere of its use significantly widened.

Additionally computer technologies permit us to structure the information and to provide easy and free access. Rationally structured easily accessible databases in their turn much increase the possibilities for many people. Most of the higher schools in Moscow, have their own computer nets which allow the students to get information and to publish their scholarly research as well as to exchange ideas with that additional important element which the computer provides us - the Internet. Of course due to the well-known limitations of the financial capacities of the country in general and of the sciences in particular, the Internet development in Russia is still limited. But the process is going on. It is not impossible to note an additional sphere in which the computer is being used in Russia. The ability of multimedia to educate and entertain schoolchildren and students IS important.

In addition, the use of the computer will become even more important because it allows us to accustom children and young people to the world of knowledge in forms which are very comfortable to them. It is impossible to recount in detail all spheres of the educational purposes of computer use in Russia.

I. True or false:

1. As the computer became very accessible, the sphere of its use widened.
2. The computer has not become an integral part of life.
3. Rationally structured easily accessible databases increase the possibilities for people.
4. The ability of multimedia to educate and entertain schoolchildren and students is not important at all.

II. Put them in the order in which they occur in the story.

1. But the process is going on.
2. It is impossible to recount in detail all spheres of the educational purposes of computer use in Russia.
3. The computer has become an integral part of life.
4. Additionally computer technologies permit us to structure the information and to provide easy and free access.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) 3 4 2 1 | c) 1 2 3 4 |
| b) 3 4 1 2 | d) 4 3 2 1 |

III. Find in the text the right words to complete the sentences:

1. Rationally structured easily accessible _____ in their turn much _____ the possibilities for people.
2. The computer has not become an _____ part of life.
3. The computer became very _____, the sphere of its use widened.
4. The ability of _____ to educate and _____ schoolchildren and students is important.

IV. Match each word in A with the Russian equivalent in B:

- | A | B |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. обеспечивать | a) database |
| 2. доступный | b) financial capacity |
| 3. финансовые мощности | c) to provide |
| 4. база данных | d) accessible |

V. Make up sentences. Choose the right variant.

Most / the / of / own / schools / higher / in / their / nets / have / computer / Moscow

1. Schools of the most higher have their own computer nets.
2. Most the higher schools in Moscow have their of own computer nets.
3. Most of the higher schools in Moscow have their own computer nets.
4. Computer nets have the most of higher school nets in Moscow.

2. Лексико-грамматические тесты.

Вариант 1

1) Соотнесите английские предложения, со сложным дополнением с русскими.

1. I want him to help me

а) Я хочу помочь ему.

б) Я хочу, чтобы он помог мне.

2. I know him to be a good pupil.

а) Я знаю его, как хорошего ученика.

б) Я знаю он станет хорошим учеником.

3. Mother made me eat the soup.

а) Мама сделала для меня суп.

б) Мама заставила меня съесть суп.

2) Соотнесите русские предложения с английскими, соблюдая согласование времен.

1. Нам сказали, что он очень талантливый певец.

а) We were told that he is a very talented singer.

б) We were told that he was a very talented singer.

2. Я узнала, что моя сестра получила интересное предложение от его фирмы.

а) I learnt that my sister has received a very interesting offer from his firm.

б) I learnt that my sister had received a very interesting offer from his firm. 3. Мы были уверены, что его новая картина будет шедевром.

а) We were sure, that his new picture would be a masterpiece.

б) We were sure, that his new picture will be a masterpiece.

3) Дополните предложения, употребляя Active Voice или Passive Voice.

1. Nick ... to go home at once when I gave him the things his mother asked for.

а) had told, б) had been told.

1. We ... to a concert last Saturday.

а) invited, б) were invited.

2. Petersburg ... in 1703.

а) founded, б) was founded.

4) Выберите правильный вариант в следующих условных предложениях.

1. If you ... busy, I shall leave you alone.

а) are, б) were, в) had been.

2. If I ... in Moscow, I should visit the Tretyakov Gallery every year.

а) live, б) lived, в) had lived.

3. If my father ... early, we should have watched TV together.

а) returns, б) returned, в) had returned.

5) Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I wish I ... in the south, I should bathe every day.

а) am, б) were, в) had been.

2. I wish I ... a space man, I should fly to other planets.

а) am, б) were, в) had been,

3. I wish I ... my lesson, I should have got a good mark.

а) am, б) were, в) had been.

б) Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I took someone else's umbrella by

а) mistake, б) fortune, в) error.

2. George Mid I have ... to meet at 5 o'clock.

а) appointed, б) arranged, в) discussed.

3. You are ... your time talking to her.

а) spending, б) missing, в) wasting.

7) Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He went for a walk after he ... the translation,

а) finished, в) had finished,

б) has finished, д) had been finishing.

2. George said he ... since four in the afternoon.

- a) was boating, c) had been boating,
 b) have been boating, d) had boated.
3. She ... for about half an hour when the doctor came in.
 a) was sitting, c) has sat,
 b) sat, d) had been sitting.
- 8) Выберите правильный вариант.
1. ... the sitting-room door, she sat down in the armchair.
 a) having closed, b) having been closed.
2. ... long ago the letter was difficult to read because of a great many old English forms.
 a) having written, b) having been written.
3. They were old friends ... at school together.
 a) having studied, b) having been studied.
- 9) Выберите правильный вариант my name I turned back.
 1. ... hearing somebody calling
 a) after, b) on, c) before.
2. ... entering the house she put on all the lights.
 a) on, b) at, c) without.
3. She invited him to her house ... making inquiries about him.
 a) on, b) after, c) at.
- 10) Соотнесите английские предложения с русскими.
- 1.1 Она могла бы прийти.
 1.2 Она, должно быть, пришла.
 a) She must have come.
 b) She could come.
- 2.1 Ей надо было прийти вовремя.
 2.2 Ей следует приходить вовремя.
 a) She should come in time.
 b) She should have come in time.

Вариант 2

- 1) Соотнесите английские предложения, со сложным дополнением с русскими.
1. I want the work to be done.
 a) Я хочу делать работу.
 b) Я хочу, чтобы работа была сделана.
2. I expect him to come.
 a) Я надеюсь, что он придет.
 b) Я надеюсь прийти с ним.
3. I like her to sing.
 a) Мне нравится, когда она поет.
 b) Мне нравится, как она поет.
- 2) Соотнесите русские предложения с английскими, соблюдая согласование времен.
1. Она надеялась, что ее друзья придут навестить ее.
 a) She hoped that her friends will come to see her.
 b) She hoped that her friends would come to see her.
2. Я знал, что он усердно работает над изучением английского языка.
 a) I knew that he worked at his English hard.
 b) I knew that he works at his English hard.
3. Он думал, что папа починил его велосипед.
 a) He thought that Father has repaired his bicycle.
 b) He thought that Father had repaired his bicycle.
- 3) Дополните предложения, употребляя Active Voice или Passive Voice.
1. We wanted the letter ... immediately.
 a) to post, b) to be posted.
2. St. Basil's Cathedral ... in the middle of 18th century.
 a) built, b) was built.
3. St. Petersburg ... in 1703 by Peter the Great.
 a) founded, b) was founded.
- 4) Выберите правильный вариант в следующих условных предложениях.
1. If you ... free, I shall come to see you.

- a) are, b) were, c) had been,
 2. If the weather ... fine, we should play outside.
 a) arc, b) were, c) had been.
 3. If I ... near a wood, I should have gathered a lot of mushrooms.
 a) live, b) lived, c) had lived.
 5) Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. I wish I ... your fishing I should have caught much fish.
 a) join, b) joined, c) had joined.
 2. I wish I ... at the camp, I should have a very good time.
 a) am, b) were, c) had been.
 3. I wish I ... a sailor, I should sail to Africa.
 a) are. b) I were. c) I had been
 6) Выберите соответствующий глагол.
 1. The plane ... not long ago.
 a) boarded, b) landed, c) set.
 2. Bob ... on the chair nearest the door.
 a) eat down, b) sat up, c) set.
 3. The sun was ... behind the horizon.
 a) landing, b) setting, c) rising.
 7) Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. She ... the book by last Wednesday and gave it back to Jane,
 a) finished, c) had finished,
 b) have finished, d) had been finishing,
 2. I wondered what he ... since I saw him last January.
 a) did, c) had done,
 b) was doing, d) had been doing.
 3. After the manager ... all the visitors, he dictated a few letters.
 a) received, c) had received,
 b) have received, d) was receiving.
 8) Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. ... his homework John played a game of chess with his brother.
 a) having written, b) having been written.
 2. ... his friends, he invited them to the cinema.
 a) having met, b) having been met.
 3. ... long ago this question was crossed out
 a) having discussed, b) having been discussed.
 9) Выберите правильный вариант.
 1. I'm looking ... my textbook, which I left here.
 a) at, b) for.
 2. It's getting dark, will you turn ... the light please.
 a) on, b) off.
 3. I saw him playing football ... that time.
 a) at, b) in.
 10) Соотнесите английские предложения с русскими.
 1.1 Если у меня будут деньги.
 1.2 Если бы у меня были деньги.
 a) If I had money.
 b) If I have money,
 2.1. Она не могла прийти.
 2.2. Ей не следует приходить.
 a) She shouldn't come.
 b) She couldn't come.

Аттестационная Контрольная работа №9

1. Тесты по аудированию.

A Higher Education in Great Britain

Higher education in Great Britain is provided by three main types of institutions: universities, colleges and institutions of higher education, and art and music colleges. They are empowered by a Royal Charter or an Act of Parliament. Most universities are divided into faculties which may be subdivided into

departments. Universities in the UK examine matters of concern to all universities. Many colleges and institutions of higher education are the result of mergers of teacher training colleges and other colleges.

Non-university higher education institutions also provide degree courses, various non-degree courses and postgraduate qualifications. Some may offer Higher Degrees and other qualifications offered by most non-university higher education institutions which are validated by external bodies such as a local university or the Open University. An institution can also apply for the authority to award its own degrees but it must be able to demonstrate a good record of running degree courses validated by other universities. A degree from any one British university or institution of higher education is considered to be academically equivalent to a degree from any other British university or institution of higher education. However, certain British universities carry, for historical reasons, extra prestige. Oxford and Cambridge are obvious examples, and competition for entry to these universities is great.

I. True or false:

1. Higher education in Great Britain is provided by three main types of institutions.
2. Non-university higher education institutions can not provide degree courses and postgraduate qualifications.
3. Oxford and Cambridge are examples of extra prestige and competition for entry to these universities is great.
4. Many colleges and institutions of higher education are the result of merges of teacher training colleges and other colleges.

II. Put them in the order in which they occur in the story:

1. Most universities are divided into faculties which may be subdivided into departments.
 2. Certain British universities carry, for historical reasons, extra prestige.
 3. Higher education in Great Britain is provided by three main types of institutions.
 4. Universities in the UK examine matters of concern to all universities.
- a) 2 1 3 4 b) 1 2 3 4 c) 3 1 4 2 d) 3 2 1 4

III. Choose among the words in parentheses the one that correspond to the text above to complete the sentences.

1. Competition for entry to Oxford and Cambridge is _____
a) great b) big c) large
2. Non-university higher education institutions also provide degree ____ non-degree courses and post-graduate qualifications.
a) programmes b) curriculums c) courses
3. Most universities ____ into facilities which may be subdivided into departments.
a) are divided b) are called c) are interested

IV. Match each word in A with the Russian equivalent in B.

- | A | B |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. уполномочивать, разрешать | a) available |
| 2. придавать, подтверждать | b) to abolish |
| 3. отменять, упразднять | c) to validate |
| 4. доступный | d) to empower |

V. Make up sentence. Choose the right variant.

Education / provided / higher / is / three / by / institutions / types / Britain / of / in

1. Higher education in Britain is provided by three types of institutions.
2. Britain is provided by three types of higher education instructions.
3. Higher education in Britain is provided by three of institutions types.
4. Institutions is provided by three higher education in Britain.

2. Лексико-грамматические тесты.

Вариант 1

1. Какие формы инфинитива используются в инфинитивных конструкциях данных ниже-Complex Subject или Complex Object?

- 1 Communication is supposed to have no limits howadais
- 2 The line appeared to be demagnetiged
- 3 Every battery is known to possess two terminals
- 4 The output of machinery is known to be steadily increasing all over the world
- 5 In some countries, the nuclear power plants are believed to produce about 80 per cent of the whole amount of energy

2. Переведите следующие предложения содержащие формы сослагательного наклонения (The Subjunctive Mood):

1 Zero-resistance transmission lines would be very economical!

2 Without these means of communication the scientists

3 Of thin wires had been used in this device the wires would have melted

4 Of the operators had used some additional components they would have been able to actuate the real .

5 We know a moving magnet to induce a current in a wire , the effect being stronger if the wire were in the form of a coil

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Technological advantages in computers be used to enrich communications between people. When a person edits a document or writes an electronic message, the computer is not the intended recipient of the result, but merely stores or transmits that information.

In the paperless office of the future, most of the letters, memos, and reports that are currently printed on paper will instead be stored in the office computer system . But before it can fill this role successfully , the computer system must provide convenient ways to include figures and photographs in document and allow comments to be « pencilled into the margin (поле) » of an electronic page. In other words , it must provide mechanisms for human communication that are at least as convenient and efficient as current paper-based communication system .

3.2. Укажите значения следующих слов и выражений:

. advance

. to enrich communications

. electronic

. recipient

. to store

. to transmit

. instead

. currently

. to provide convenient ways

. successfully

Аттестационная Контрольная работа №10

Вариант 1

1) Соотнесите английские предложения, со сложным дополнением с русскими.

1. I want him to help me

a) Я хочу помочь ему.

b) Я хочу, чтобы он помог мне.

2. I know him to be a good pupil.

a) Я знаю его, как хорошего ученика.

b) Я знаю он станет хорошим учеником.

3. Mother made me eat the soup.

a) Мама сделала для меня суп.

b) Мама заставила меня съесть суп.

2) Соотнесите русские предложения с английскими, соблюдая согласование времен.

1. Нам сказали, что он очень талантливый певец.

a) We were told that he is a very talented singer.

b) We were told that he was a very talented singer.

2. Я узнала, что моя сестра получила интересное предложение от его фирмы.

a) I learnt that my sister has received a very interesting offer from his firm.

b) I learnt that my sister had received a very interesting offer from his firm.

3. Мы были уверены, что его новая картина будет шедевром.

a) We were sure, that his new picture would be a masterpiece.

b) We were sure, that his new picture will be a masterpiece.

3) Дополните предложения, употребляя Active Voice или Passive Voice.

1. Nick ... to go home at once when I gave him the things his mother asked for.

a) had told, b) had been told.

3. We ... to a concert last Saturday.

a) invited, b) were invited.

4. Petersburg ... in 1703.

a) founded, b) was founded.

4) Выберите правильный вариант в следующих условных предложениях.

1. If you ... busy, I shall leave you alone.

a) are, b) were, c) had been.

2. If I ... in Moscow, I should visit the Tretyakov Gallery every year.

a) live, b) lived, c) had lived.

3. If my father ... early, we should have watched TV together.

a) returns, b) returned, c) had returned.

5) Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I wish I ... in the south, I should bathe every day.

a) am, b) were, c) had been.

2. I wish I ... a space man, I should fly to other planets.

a) am, b) were, c) had been,

3. I wish I ... my lesson, I should have got a good mark.

a) am, b) were, c) had been.

6) Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I took someone else's umbrella by

a) mistake, b) fortune, c) error.

2. George Mid I have ... to meet at 5 o'clock.

a) appointed, b) arranged, c) discussed.

3. You are ... your time talking to her.

a) spending, b) missing, c) wasting.

7) Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He went for a walk after he ... the translation,

a) finished, c) had finished,

b) has finished, d) had been finishing.

2. George said he ... since four in the afternoon.

a) was boating, c) had been boating,

b) have been boating, d) had boated.

3. She ... for about half an hour when the doctor came in.

a) was sitting, c) has sat,

b) sat, d) had been sitting.

8) Выберите правильный вариант.

3) ... the sitting-room door, she sat down in the armchair.

a) having closed, b) having been closed.

2. ... long ago the letter was difficult to read because of a great many old English form.

a) having written, b) having been written.

3. They were old friends ... at school together.

a) having studied, b) having been studied.

9) Выберите правильный вариант my name I turned back.

1. ... hearing somebody calling

a) after, b) on, c) before.

2. ... entering the house she put on all the lights.

a) on, b) at, c) without.

3. She invited him to her house ... making inquiries about him.

a) on, b) after, c) at.

10) Соотнесите английские предложения с русскими.

1.1 Она могла бы прийти.

1.2 Она, должно быть, пришла.

a) She must have come.

b) She could come.

2.1 Ей надо было прийти вовремя.

2.2 Ей следует приходиться вовремя.

a) She should come in time.

b) She should have come in time.

Вариант 2

1) Соотнесите английские предложения, со сложным дополнением с русскими.

1. I want the work to be done.

a) Я хочу делать работу.

- b) Я хочу, чтобы работа была сделана.
2. I expect him to come.
- a) Я надеюсь, что он придет.
b) Я надеюсь прийти с ним.
3. I like her to sing.
- a) Мне нравится, когда она поет.
b) Мне нравится, как она поет.
- 2) Соотнесите русские предложения с английскими, соблюдая согласование времен.
1. Она надеялась, что ее друзья придут навестить ее.
a) She hoped that her friends will come to see her.
b) She hoped that her friends would come to see her.
2. Я знал, что он усердно работает над изучением английского языка.
a) I knew that he worked at his English hard.
b) I knew that he works at his English hard.
3. Он думал, что папа починил его велосипед.
a) He thought that Father has repaired his bicycle.
b) He thought that Father had repaired his bicycle.
- 3) Дополните предложения, употребляя Active Voice или Passive Voice.
2. We wanted the letter ... immediately.
a) to post, b) to be posted.
2. St. Basil's Cathedral ... in the middle of 18th century.
a) built, b) was built.
3. St. Petersburg ... in 1703 by Peter the Great.
a) founded, b) was founded.
- 4) Выберите правильный вариант в следующих условных предложениях.
1. If you ... free, I shall come to see you.
a) are, b) were, c) had been,
2. If the weather ... fine, we should play outside.
a) are, b) were, c) had been.
3. If I ... near a wood, I should have gathered a lot of mushrooms.
a) live, b) lived, c) had lived.
- 5) Выберите правильный вариант.
1. I wish I ... your fishing I should have caught much fish.
a) join, b) joined, c) had joined.
2. I wish I ... at the camp, I should have a very good time.
a) am, b) were, c) had been.
3. I wish I ... a sailor, I should sail to Africa.
a) are. b) I were. c) I had been
- 6) Выберите соответствующий глагол.
1. The plane ... not long ago.
a) boarded, b) landed, c) set.
2. Bob ... on the chair nearest the door.
a) eat down, b) sat up, c) set.
3. The sun was ... behind the horizon.
a) landing, b) setting, c) rising.
- 7) Выберите правильный вариант.
1. She ... the book by last Wednesday and gave it back to Jane,
a) finished, c) had finished,
b) have finished, d) had been finishing,
2. I wondered what he ... since I saw him last January.
a) did, c) had done,
b) was doing, d) had been doing.
3. After the manager ... all the visitors, he dictated a few letters.
a) received, c) had received,
b) have received, d) was receiving.
- 8) Выберите правильный вариант.
1. ... his homework John played a game of chess with his brother.
a) having written, b) having been written.
2. ... his friends, he invited them to the cinema.

- a) having met, b) having been met.
- 3... long ago this question was crossed out
 a) having discussed, b) having been discussed.
- 9) Выберите правильный вариант.
1. I'm looking ... my textbook, which I left here.
 a) at, b) for.
2. It's getting dark, will you turn ... the light please.
 a) on, b) off.
3. I saw him playing football ... that time.
 a) at, b) in.
- 10) Соотнесите английские предложения с русскими.
- 1.1 Если у меня будут деньги.
 1.2 Если бы у меня были деньги.
 a) If I had money.
 b) If I have money,
- 2.1. Она не могла прийти.
 2.2. Ей не следует приходить.
 a) She shouldn't come.
 b) She couldn't come.

4. Прочитайте и переведите статью из газеты «Moscow news»:

One reason is the reinterpretation of law , such as Title 50 of the U.S Code which governs , among other things , foreign intelligence . Since the defined by Pentagon lawyers as global and indefinite , Donald Rumsfeld , the U.S. Secretary of Defense , has been handed carte blanche powers it comes to intelligent operations overseen .

Thus , it has been revealed that the `Strategic Support Branch, ` the brainchild of Rumsfeld , has been running operations for the past two years with our explicit congressional authority,» the Post reported.

4.1. Укажите значения следующих слов и выражений:

- . to govern
- . title
- . foreign intelligence
- . to define
- . to reveal
- . brainchild
- . explicit
- . congressional authority

Вариант 2

1. Какие формы инфинитива используются в инфинитивных конструкциях данных ниже – Complex Subject или Complex Objection?

- 1 The capacity of generating units was said to have been doubled
- 2 What two conditions are necessary to cause an electric current to flow?
- 3 Ebonite, rubber, and glass are considered to be good insulators
- 4 Nuclear plants are expected to be located away from urban areas
- 5 The use of underground transmission lines is known to have been increased

2. Переведите следующие предложения, содержащие формы сослагательного наклонения (The Subjunctive Mood):

- 1 It was a job one could have done much better
- 2 Without the Sun there would be no light, no heat, no energy of any kind
- 3 Oxygen is an element of greatest importance to the Earth as all living beings would die without it
- 4 Of it were not for lasers a great number of technological developments would not have taken place
- 5 On some hot countries the use of only one percent of the solar energy would serve an enormous source of energy.

3.1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

High-level languages are to assembly or machine –language programming what integrated circuits are to discrete logic-they collect small, related elements into neat modules. The benefits, too are

similar. Just as the hardware designer needs fewer components to build a system, the programmer thinking in a high-level language needs fewer lines of code to make a system go. Such languages are not the perfect solution for all programming problems. They require a lot of memory, for example, and in the case of microcomputers, that was economically impractical till quite recently. But now they can often be used to cut expensive microcomputer firmware development time, especially if their user is aware of languages strengths and weaknesses.

3.2. Укажите значения следующих слов и выражений:

to assembly
integrated circuits
to discrete logic
benefit
hardware
perfect solution
to require
to be aware of
related elements
neat modules

4. Прочитайте и переведите статью из газеты "Moscow news":

The Russian space agency boss said that he "will support private investments in space exploration". He pointed out that many countries have taken this path already, thus allowing the promotion of private suborbital flights. "It is important to support the enthusiasts, who love space exploration and want to do something new," Perminov added.

According to public opinion polls, 83% of Russians think that space exploration is one of the factors contributing to its "national glory". "The living standards in this country are still rather low, but people want Russia to remain a leading space country," Perminov said.

4.1. Укажите значение следующих слов и выражений:

space agency
private investments
exploration
promotion
public opinion polls
to allow
to point out
to support

Аттестационная Контрольная работа № 11.

2 курс, 4 семестр

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Atoms are small that all our knowledge of their structure and behaviour must be obtained indirectly. The electrons which are responsible for most of the chemical and physical properties of an element are easily displaced or detached and a good deal of information about the outer parts of the atom can be collected by moderately simple techniques. Study of the nucleus is more difficult, for the particles comprising it are very firmly bound together and only the most vigorous disturbance will separate them. A common and fruitful method of investigation is the exposure of suitable targets to bombardment with high-energy particles or radiations and a variety of particle accelerators have been devised for this purpose during the last twenty-five years.

The simplest particle accelerator consists of a glass vessel containing two electrodes to which a potential difference is applied. The particles which must be charged are introduced into the tube and are attracted towards one or their of the electrodes, gaining energy as they approach it.

2. Сделайте краткий анализ текста и передайте содержание текста в форме плана.

An ammeter is an instrument for measuring current. It is composed of a circular shaped magnet in which a sector has been removed. In this sector is a coil of wire on a nonmagnetic spool which is the armature and it is mounted on delicate jeweled bearings. A double spring holds the armature to which an indication needle is attached in the normal (or zero) position. As soon as current flows a torque exists, by virtue of the current reaction in the magnetic field. The armature attempts to turn against the spring and deflects the needle an amount dependent on the current. Thus the current may be read on the calibrated scale. A low resistance element (shunt) is placed in parallel with the winding to limit its current for heavy

current measurements. By this means a given movement will indicate different current ranges with different paralleled law resistance shunts.

3.

3.1. Прочитайте и переведите статью из газеты «Moscow News»

Police in Russia have a bad rap from foreigners and rights activists alike. A recent Amnesty report noted wide-spread incidents of torture, while immigrants in Russia face a registration system so complicated that many have no choice but to face regular harassment and bribery from patrols. Last year in Moscow, allegation of rape were made against police officers stopping a young woman in the subway who were not registered in Moscow.

But Interior Ministry officials usually come out with statements praising the decrease in official crime rates over the year. Reports are presented showing an overall increase in the number of solved crimes, and an overall decrease in the number of unsolved crimes.

3.2 Укажите значение следующих слов и выражений.

Recent, wide-spread, torture, to complicate, statement, decrease, official crime rates, registration system, regular harassment, official.

3.3 Найдите предложения с Пассивным залогом (Passive Voice) и Причастием I (Participle I)

4. Объясните употребление Future Perfect Tense. Приведите примеры предложений.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The mechanism of friction between metals is now fairly well understood. When two solid surfaces are pressed together contact is made only at the tiny high spots, and the pressure at these points is consequently so high that welding can occur especially if, in addition, heat is generated by relative motion of the surfaces. In this way particles of one surface are transferred to the other when rubbing takes place. At high rubbing speeds with insufficient lubrication large areas of one surface may be removed by the other, causing severe damage to bearings, etc., but in cases of mild friction the transferred material may be very small and difficult to detect or measure. Such measurements can be performed with a high sensitivity if one of the metal surfaces is made radioactive.

2. Сделайте краткий анализ текста и передайте содержание в форме плана

The biological effect of nuclear radiations can be summarized in a word-structure. Any of these radiations, if applied in sufficient quantity, will destroy by external irradiation, when the skin usually receives the largest dose, or by internal irradiation, after the ingestion or inhalation of radioactive materials. To assess the magnitude of the radiation hazard and to formulate protective measures we should first inquire whether the effects to be dealt with have a threshold—that is, a dose level below which no damage will be produced. If a threshold exists and can be measured for different radiations, a reliable system of tolerance dose levels can be laid down. So far, the attempts to demonstrate a threshold for radiation damage have been inconclusive. It is believed that some of the changes resulting from very small doses are reversible, but other effects appear to be cumulative and it is probably wise to assume that there is no threshold.

3.

3.1 Прочитайте и переведите статью из газеты «Moscow News»

Besides cheap drugs, low crime, free healthcare and smiling Mounties, there is yet another reason to love Canada: the absence of U.S. neoconservatives. And since the frozen outback was not mentioned as an “outpost of tyranny” by incoming U.S. secretary of state Condoleezza Rice, the threat of American invasion seems relatively low at present time.

Thus, on Wednesday, a headline from *Fox News* screamed “Canada Awaits American Influx”. Following the re-election of George W. Bush in November, Canadians have been alarmed at a 500 % increase in hits to its immigration Web site from Americans looking for ideological alternative to “slash and smash”.

3.2 Укажите значения следующих слов и выражений

Cheap drugs, low crime, absence, threat of invasion, relatively, to scream, ideological alternative, to mention, to alarm, outpost.

3.3 Найдите предложение с фразеологическим оборотом «slash and smash» и определите его значение.

4. Объясните разницу в употреблении герундия (Gerund) и Причастия I (Participle I).

Аттестационная Контрольная работа № 12

Вариант 1

A. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

During the course of a computation each register will hold many different numbers. Before a computation starts, a description of the arithmetic operation which are to be performed is stored in the coded form in some of the registers of the machine. In general may store either a number or a coded "instruction". It is useful to have a name which can be applied to the contents of a register independent of whether it is a number or an instruction. Each register is said to contain a "word".

B. It is important for you to understand clearly from the very beginning that the drawing of the line, on which the scale is being established, in a horizontal position is merely a matter of taste (or rather, of convenience). It may be drawn in any position whatsoever on the paper. Similarly, the placing of the point 1 to the right of 0 (once the line has been drawn in a roughly horizontal position) is again merely a matter of convenience; it might just as well have been placed to the left of 0. The actual decision (or recommendation) to place it to the right of 0 may be attributed to the fact that most of us are right handed.

2. Сделайте краткий анализ текста и передайте содержание в форме плана.

A. Direct current motors operate on the same principle as the direct current generator. Voltage is supplied to the machine, which sets up a field and also sets up a current in the rotor windings through the commutator. Just as it required mechanical power to drive the generator windings through the field, so will the machine rotate when fields and currents bear this same relation. As the rotor tends to reach a position where less torque is produced, the voltage supplying brush will have passed to the next commutator segment, the force will continue and the machine will rotate.

B. The most common example of motion with constant acceleration is that of a body falling towards the earth. In the absence of air resistance it is found that all bodies, regardless of their size or weight, fall with the same acceleration at the same point on the earth's surface, and if the distance covered is not too great the acceleration remains constant through the fall. This ideal motion is spoken of as 'free fall'. The acceleration due to gravity, or the acceleration of gravity and is denoted by the letter "g".

3.1. Прочитайте и переведите статью из газеты «Moscow News»

The construction of the modern-day Stonehenge was founded by New Zealand government, and it took volunteers from that country's Astronomical Society 18 month to erect it. The structure consists 24 vertical pillars, which, together with the connection lintels, form a structure 30 meters in diameter and four meters high.

However, the project's authors were compelled to reject the ancient technique of erecting the structure itself. A repetition of the original construction procedure would have been too expensive and would have taken too much time. Instead, the Phoenix team used wooden pillars and lintels covered with cement and wire net, and finished with concrete.

3.2. Укажите значения следующих слов и выражений.

Construction, modern-day, government, volunteer, to erect, ancient technique, to reject, expensive, original construction procedure.

3.3. Найдите предложения с Пассивным залогом (Passive Voice) и Причастием II (Participle II).

4. Объясните употребление Present Perfect Tense. Приведите примеры.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

A. A supply of electrons is readily obtained from a heated metal filament by thermic emission. We have seen how the electrons are arranged in rings around the nucleus of an atom. In metals and other conductors some electrons, about one per atom, are not permanently associated with any particular nucleus but are free to move about in the spaces between the atoms.

A metal, in fact, consists of a number of positive ions immersed in a cloud of electrons. These are the conduction electrons and they are responsible for the transmission of heat and electric charge through the material. For example, if a potential difference is established between two points in a conductor, some of the conduction electrons move towards the positive terminal of the supply thereby making an electric current.

2. Сделайте краткий анализ текста и передайте содержание в форме плана.

Vacuum tubes behave very much like relays in electrical circuits as they are capable of controlling large currents by means of small currents. The chief difference between a tube and relay is that a tube neither opens nor closes a contact but may cause current to change gradually or rapidly, depending on the shape of the controlling wave.

Before a discussion of the type of vacuum tube which can control power it would be well to investigate the behaviour of simple tubes which have but two elements. Two-element Tubes.-Two-element tubes find many applications in aircraft radio. A two-element tube is constructed with a hot filament similar to that in an Electric bulb. Sometimes this filament heats a sleeve which closely surrounds it and in this case the tube is said to have an indirect heater. Either type of filament structure is called a cathode. A plate of cylindrical or oval shape surrounds the cathode.

3.1. Прочитайте и переведите статью из газеты «Moscow News»

The cause for speculation became a press conference last Thursday during which Kasyanov revealed his plans to launch a consultancy, MK Analytica, to advise Russian and foreign investors and help them “overcome risks which are unfortunately increasing.

During the press conference, the former prime minister also heavily criticized Russia’s current political course. “The direction has changed. It’s not the right one,” he said. “The general conclusion is that the country is going in the wrong direction.”

This led journalists to prod him on his political plans, asking whether he would run in the 2008 elections.

3.2 Укажите значения следующих слов и выражений:

cause, to reveal, to launch a consultancy, unfortunately, conclusion, wrong direction, election, to overcome, former.

3.3 Найдите предложения с пассивными конструкциями и Present Continuous Tense.

Объясните употребление Past Perfect Tense. Приведите примеры предложений.

1 СЕМЕСТР – ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТ TASK 1. LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR TESTS

Variant I

I. Choose the correct forms of the verbs, given below:

1. Where is Robert? ... a shower?.

a) does he have b) has he c) is he having

2. Hurry up! The concert ... at 7 o'clock.

a) will started b) is starting c) starts

3. I ... watch TV tonight.

a) am going to b) will be going to c) go to

4. Father ... there yet.

a) was b) haven't been c) have been

II. Supply the articles *a/an* or *the*, if necessary:

5. Please, clean ... blackboard.

6. They say ... sugar is bad for you.

7. They are looking for ... man with ... long dark hair.

8. ... sun rises in ... east and sets in ... west.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions:

9. My friend is interested ... medicine.

a) in b) on c) about d) for

10. Don't stare ... me!

a) of b) at c) for d) in

11. America was discovered ... Columbus.

a) by b) with c) from d) in

12. My father goes ... work every day.

- a) in b) to c) at d) off

IV. Choose the appropriate modal verb:

13. You . . . take this book: I don't need it.

- a) may b) might c) can d) could

14. . . . he really do this today? – No, he . . . not, he . . . do it if he likes.

- a) may b) need c) must d) can

15. She . . . not call the doctor again unless she feels worse.

- a) need b) can c) must d) may

16. She . . . have forgotten to take her medicine.

- a) should b) must c) might d) had to

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct words to complete each sentence:

17. The spent thein the castle. (knight, night)

18. Be sure to . . . your name on the . . . line. (write, right)

19. Have you heard the fairy . . . about the cat with no . . . ? (tail, tale)

20. Didn't you . . . Ann ask you to put the plate . . . ? (here, hear)

TASK 2. TESTS ON AUDING

A Sad Story

Three men came to New York for a holiday. They came to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth floor. In the evening the young men went to the cinema. When the film was over, they went to a restaurant and had supper there. They came back to the hotel very late.

"I am very sorry," said the clerk of the hotel, "but our lifts do not work at night. If you don't want to walk up in your room, you can sleep in the hall".

"No, no," said one of the three men, "no, thank you. We shall walk to our room". Then he said to his friends, "I think I know how to make it easy for us to walk up to forty-fifth floor. On our way to the room. I'll tell you some jokes, and then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories". So they began to walk up to their room. At last they came to the forty-fifth floor. They were very tired by that time, and they decided to have a rest. "Well", said Tom, "now it's your turn, Peter. Tell us a story with a sad end".

"I'll tell you a story", said Peter. "It will not be long, but it will be sad enough. Listen. We have left the key to our room in the hall downstairs".

I. True or false:

- a) Three men came to Moscow for a holiday.
- b) When the film was over the young men went to the disco-club.
- c) The young men forgot the key to their room in the hall.
- d) The lift didn't work at night.
- e) The young men stayed at a hotel on forty-second floor.

II. Put these sentences in the order which they occur in the story:

1. At last they came to the forty-fifth floor.
2. They have left the key to their room in the hall downstairs.
3. They came back to the hotel very late.
4. In the evening the young men went to the cinema.

a) 4 1 2 3 c) 4 3 1 2

b) 3 2 1 4 d) 4 3 2 1

III. Choose the right form of the verb:

1. At last they to the forty-fifth floor.

- a) comes b) are coming c) came d) have come

2. They very tired by that time.

- a) was b) are c) were d) is

IV. Choose the right variant:

a) Peter his friends told that they had left the key in the hall.

b) Peter told that his friends that had left they the key in the hall.

c) Peter told his friends that they had left the key in the hall.

d) Peter had left they key told his friends in the hall.

V. What can be inferred from this reading?

a) They came back to the hotel very late and went to sleep.

b) They fooled away their time going up to the forty-fifth floor without the key.

c) They had a very good holiday.

d) They had left the key in the hall downstairs.

TASK 1. LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR TESTS

Variant II

I. Choose the correct forms of the verbs, given below:

1. He is a writer. He books.
a) writes b) write c) will write
2. What . . . you . . . here at such a late hour?
a) do ___do b) have ___done c) are ___doing
3. Did postman . . . a letter to him?
a) bring b) brought c) is bringing
4. We . . . for a new job.
a) looked b) are looking c) had looked

II. Supply the articles *a/an* or *the*, if necessary:

5. Have you already had . . . breakfast?
6. Could you close . . . door, please?
7. They met him . . . hour ago.
8. I saw . . . man going into the house.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions:

9. Does this car belong . . . you?
a) at b) on c) to d) for
10. Most children are strongly influenced . . . their parents.
a) of b) at c) for d) by
11. We did not want to stay . . . town on such a hot day.
a) in b) to c) under d) about
12. Every morning I leave home . . . University.
a) at b) for c) to d) in

IV. Choose the appropriate modal verb:

13. Suddenly all the lights went out. We . . . see a thing.
a) couldn't b) can c) can't d) mustn't
14. "Could we have picnic here?" – "I am afraid you . . ."
a) needn't b) can't c) couldn't d) mustn't
15. I had my keys a moment ago. They . . . be here somewhere.
a) must b) might c) may d) could
16. George . . . be strong: he can lift heavy weights.
a) must b) can c) need d) may

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct words to complete each sentence:

17. Yesterday the sky was clear . . . and the wind . . . from the north. (blew, blue)
18. He decided to . . . his new shirt, but he doesn't know . . . he put it. (wear, where)
19. We brought a . . . of cool water to the . . . traveler. (pail, pale)
20. After his illness John felt . . . for a (week, weak)

TASK 2. TESTS ON AUDING

A Cigar

Mr. Dickenson felt very bad. One of his friends recommended him Doctor Hill who always gave his patients good advice. So Mr. Dickenson made arrangements to see the doctor the next day.

When Doctor Hill had examined Mr. Dickenson, he told him to go to village and stay there not less than a month. He also recommended him to go to bed early, drink milk, eat a lot of vegetables and meat and smoke only one cigar a day. "If you take my advice," said the doctor, "you will soon feel as well as before." Mr. Dickenson looked a little surprised when he heard the doctor's advice, but the doctor did not notice it and though Mr. Dickenson was about to ask him something he called the next patient.

A month later Mr. Dickenson came to Doctor Hill again. "How are you?" the doctor asked him. "You look better now. Did my advice help you?"

"Thank you," said Mr. Dickenson, "I did all you recommended me to do. I went to the country, I ate a lot of meat and vegetables but one cigar a day nearly killed me. You see it is impossible to begin smoking at my age."

I. True or false:

- a) Mr. Dickenson felt very bad.
- b) Doctor Hill wasn't a good doctor.
- c) Mr. Dickenson smoked badly.
- d) Doctor Hill recommended Mr. Dickenson to stay at home.
- e) Mr. Dickenson didn't go to the country.

II. Put these sentences in the order which they occur in the story:

- 1. Mr. Dickenson went to the village.
- 2. Mr. Dickenson looked a little surprised when he heard the doctor's advice.
- 3. Mr. Dickenson felt very bad.
- 4. Mr. Dickenson made arrangements to see the doctor the next day.

- a) 2 1 3 4 c) 3 2 1 4
- b) 4 2 1 3 d) 3 4 2 1

III. Choose the right form of the verb:

- 1. Mr. Dickenson very bad.
- a) felt b) was felt c) had felt d) feels.
- 2. Doctor Hill him to go to bed early.
- a) recommends b) recommended c) has recommended d) had recommended

IV. Choose the right variant:

- a) Mr. Dickenson see next to day made arrangements the doctor the
- b) Mr. Dickenson made the arrangements to see the doctor next day
- c) Mr. Dickenson made arrangements to see the doctor the next day

V. What can be inferred from this reading?

- a) Doctor Hill wasn't a good doctor as everybody thought
- b) Mr. Dickenson never smoked.
- c) Mr. Dickenson wasn't ill.

2 СЕМЕСТР – ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТ

Variant 1

TASK 1. TESTS ON READING

Modern Russian's Economy and Industries

Russia has a complete range of mining and extractive. Russia ended 2004 with its sixth straight year of growth, averaging 6.5 per cent annually since the financial crisis of 1998. Real fixed capital investments have averaged gains greater than 10 per cent over the last five years, and real personal incomes have realized average increases over 12 per cent.

Russia has also improved its international financial position since the 1998 financial crisis, having paid off its foreign debt by 2007. Strong oil export earnings have allowed Russia to increase its foreign reserves. These achievements, along with a renewed government effort to advance structural reforms, have raised business and investor confidence in Russia's economic prospects. Nevertheless, serious problems persist. Oil, natural gas, metals, and timber account for more than 80 per cent of exports, leaving the country vulnerable to swings in world prices.

Russia's manufacturing base is dilapidated and must be replaced or modernized if the country is to achieve broad-based economic growth. Other problems include a weak banking system, a poor business climate that discourages both domestic and foreign investors, corruption, and widespread lack of trust in institutions.

I. True or false:

- 1. The advantage of Russian's economy include a strong banking system, a rich business climate that attracts investors.
- 2. Russia has a complete range of mining and attractive industries.
- 3. Real fixed capital investments have average gains greater than 10 per cent over the last 5 years.
- 4. Oil, natural gas, metals account for more than 80 per cent of imports.

II. Put the sentences in the order in which they occur in the story:

- 1. Russia's manufacturing base is dilapidated and must be replaced or modernized if the country is to achieve broadbased economic growth.
- 2. Russia ended 2004 with its sixth straight year of growth, averaging 6.5 per cent annually since the financial crisis of 1998.
- 3. Real fixed capital investments have averaged gains greater than 10 per cent over the last five years.
- 4. Strong oil export earnings have allowed Russia to increase its foreign reserves.

- a) 1 2 3 4 b) 4 3 2 1 c) 2 3 1 4 d) 2 3 4 1

III. Find in the text the right words to complete the sentence:

1. Russia has a ____ range of mining and attractive industries.
a) complete b) completed
2. Real fixed capital _____ have averaged gains greater than 10 per cent over the last five years, and real personal ____ have realized average increases
a) investments b) incomes
3. Russia's manufacturing _____ is developed and must be replaced or modernized if the country is to ____ broad - based economic growth.
a) base b) achieve

IV. Match each word in A with the Russian equivalent in B.

- | A | B |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. отговаривать | a) discourage |
| 2. вкладчик | b) investor |
| 3. уязвимый | c) vulnerable |
| 4. приводить в упадок, разрушать | d) to dilapidate |

V. Make up sentence. Choose the right variant.

Over / ten / per cent / capital / average / five / years / investments / have / the / last / greater / gains / than

1. Over the last five years have averaged the capital investments than ten per cent greater gains.
2. The capital investments have averaged gains greater than ten per cent over the last five years.
3. Ten per cent have averaged the capital investments over the five last years than greater gains.
4. The capital investments have averaged than ten per cent over the last five years greater gains.

TASK 2. LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR TESTS

I. Choose the correct forms of the verbs, given below:

1. We are going for a walk. Who . . . to go with us?
a) is wanting b) does want c) want d) wants
2. She never drinks strong coffee, . . . ?
a) doesn't she b) is she c) does she d) is not she
3. By the time we arrived at the station, the train . . .
a) left b) has left c) had left d) was left
4. Nobody . . . why people walk or talk in their sleep.
a) know b) knows c) knew d) is knowing

II. Fill in the right prepositions in the sentences.

1. It happened . . . our way home.
a) in b) on c) for d) about
2. She is good . . . foreign languages.
a) with b) for c) in d) at
3. We'll show them . . . the plant after lunch.
a) round b) for c) out d) by
4. I wonder what's going . . . here.
a) at b) on c) by d) with

III. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. If what you say is true, there is . . . we can do about it.
a) little b) not many c) few d) a few
2. The children shouldn't take that medicine, and . . .
a) neither should she b) neither she should c) she did either d) either shouldn't she
3. I hope you didn't hurt
a) oneself b) by yourself c) yourself d) myself
4. I'd like you to meet a very good friend of . . . , Robert White.
a) us b) we c) our d) ours

IV. Find the Russian equivalents of the following English proverbs.

1. A word spoken is past recalling. А. Слово не воробей, вылетит – не поймаешь.
2. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. В. Попытка не пытка.
3. Who keeps company with the wolf will learn to howl. С. С волками жить – по-волчьи выть.
4. You never know what you can do till you try. D. Не говори «гоп» пока не перепрыгнешь.

V. Choose the right pronoun.

1. . . . knocked at the door.
a) some b) somebody c) someone d) something
2. You don't have to worry. He can take care of . . .

- a) him b) himself c) yourself d) myself
 3. I invited my friend to . . . place.
 a) me b) his c) my d) mine
 4. It's easy, you can do it
 a) you b) your c) yours d) yourself

Variant 2

TASK 1. TESTS ON READING

Television

The television set is evidently the most important and popular electronic product of all time. In its short history television has had great influence on people's life and way of thinking.

At present TV communication is provided with the help of a system of artificial earth satellites so that people living in different parts of the country and all over the world and in different time zones are able to watch the central TV programs at the most convenient hours. "Nowadays many countries also have cable TV, a system using wires for the transmission of television programs (like telephone calls). Scientists announced that many technical problems had been solved and in the future it would be possible via satellite and cable TV to use more channels on a TV set at every home in the world.

Then we saw how a new technical invention, colour television, was rapidly replacing black-and-white television. Recently it was reported that the first pocket-size colour television set had been developed. It was stated that a liquid-crystal display was used similar to those on calculators and watches. A few years ago it became evident that the next major advance for TV would be digital television. Once a week you put the programs you like into the memory, and the TV set will automatically switch on the desired channel at the right time. You can watch several programs simultaneously on miniscreens and then produce one of them in full format.

By the end of 1980s television has moved to a new and the most important stage in its development since the appearance of colour television. Technically it is called high-definition television (HDTV) or Hi-Vision. This is the much higher resolution television of the 21st century. This revolution was started by Japanese manufacturers when they developed a new video system with a picture resembling a wide-screen film more than traditional television. The new system increases the screen's width-to-height ratio (16:9). The result is a picture several times sharper than in the existing TV sets. The plasma display makes it possible to produce a large, bright, colour, flat TV screen so thin and light that it can also be hung on a wall like a framed picture. The engineering problem that has existed almost since the first days of television may be solved now.

I. True or false:

1. First television black-and-white pictures were excellent.
2. The most important stage in television development is high definition television or Hi-vision.
3. Only a few years ago colour television was rapidly replacing black-and-white television.
4. It became clear television had a great influence on people's life.

II. Put them in the order in which they occur in the story.

1. Recently it was reported that the first pocket-size colour television set had been developed.
 2. The engineering problem that has existed almost since the first days of television may be solved now.
 3. Nowadays many countries also have cable TV, a system using wires for the transmission of television programs.
 4. You can watch several programs simultaneously.
- a) 2 4 3 1 b) 3 2 4 1 c) 3 1 4 2 d) 1 2 3 4

III. Choose among the words in parentheses the one that correspond to the text above to complete the sentences.

- 1) Scientists _____ that many technical problems had been solved and in the future it would be possible via satellite and cable TV to use more channels on a TV set.
 a) declared b) announced c) pronounced
- 2) At present TV communications _____ with the help of a system of artificial earth satellites.
 a) is divided b) is provided c) is watched
- 3) Then we saw how a new technical invention, colour television, _____ replacing black-and-white television.
 a) was quickly b) was swiftly c) was rapidly

IV. Match each word in A with the Russian equivalent in B.

A B

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. влияние | a) simultaneously |
| 2. одновременно | b) rapidly |
| 3. быстро | c) to announce |
| 4. объявлять | d) influence |

V. Make up sentence. Choose the right variant.

Television / life / a / influence / peoples / on / had / great

1. Television had great a influence on people's life.
2. Influence had a great television on people's life.
3. People's life had a great influence on television.
4. Television had a great influence on people's life.

TASK 2. LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR TESTS

I. Choose the correct forms of the verbs, given below:

1. I think you . . . this article for a long time.
a) have been translating b) are translating c) translated d) have translated
2. The film is worth
a) to see b) see c) seeing d) be seeing
3. We . . . for Paris at 7 o'clock next Monday morning.
a) had left b) have been leaving c) have left d) are leaving
4. She . . . hard all day so she was too tired to go to the party.
a) is working b) has worked c) had been worked d) has been working

II. Fill in the right prepositions in the sentences.

5. Ask Kate to join . . . our party.
a) at b) to c) in d) –
6. This newspaper isn't very popular . . . young people.
a) for b) with c) about d) over
7. It's better to book the tickets . . . advance.
a) in b) at c) of d) for
8. They arrived . . . London at 7.30 a.m.
a) to b) at c) in d) for

III. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

9. There isn't . . . sense in what you suggest.
a) many b) much c) few d) a few
10. My sister can't sing well and
a) I can't b) neither can I c) either can I d) neither can't I
11. Their house is three times as big as
a) our is b) ours one c) our d) ours
12. I hope you didn't hurt
a) oneself b) by yourself c) yourself d) myself

IV. Find the Russian equivalents of the following English proverbs.

13. Time is the great healer. A. То смех, то слезы.
14. April weather. B. Время лечит.
15. As welcome as a storm. C. Нежданный гость хуже татарина.
16. There is a time to speak and a time to be silent. D. Всему своё время.

V. Choose the right pronoun.

17. She wanted to tell me . . . interesting.
a) somebody b) something c) some d) somewhere
18. I think we have met her
a) somebody b) something c) some d) somewhere
19. I invited my friend to . . . place.
a) me b) his c) my d) mine
20. It's easy, you can do it
a) you b) your c) yours d) yourself

3 СЕМЕСТР – ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТ

1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

Ever since human have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings have been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for let-

ters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally: spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be away of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates negative reaction.

Other forms of non-linguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

- 1) Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
 - a) When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
 - b) Everybody uses only one form of communication.
 - c) Non-linguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
 - d) Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.
- 2) Which of the following statements is *not* true?
 - a) There are many forms of communication in existence today.
 - b) Verbalization is the most common form of communication.
 - c) The deaf and mute use an oral form of communication.
 - d) Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.
- 3) Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?
 - a) picture signs
 - b) Braille
 - c) body language
 - d) signal flags
- 4) How many different form of communication are mentioned here?
 - a) 5
 - b) 7
 - c) 9
 - d) 11

2. Задайте вопрос к выделенному слову или фразе

1. Shopping is a very important part of life, but **shoppers** are faced with a confusing and rapidly changing situation. (*Who...?*)
2. Some people really **feel happy** if they have made a bargain. (*How do some people feel...?*)
3. It's **a pleasure** for me to make coffee for breakfast. (*Do you like...?*)
4. I don't like washing up by hand because **I find it tedious**. (*Why...?*)
5. **My mother and I** run the house in our family. (*Who runs...?*)

3. Соотнесите следующие пословицы и поговорки

с их русскими эквивалентами:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Time heals all wounds. | А. Глаза – зеркало души. |
| 2. He laughs best who laughs last. | В. В здоровом теле - здоровый дух. |
| 3. Too much knowledge makes the head bald. | С. Жизнь прожить – не поле перейти. |
| 4. Life is not a bed of roses. | Д. Много будешь знать, скоро состаришься. |
| 5. A sound mind is a sound body. | Е. Хорошо смеётся то, кто смеётся последним. |
| 6. Facts are stubborn thing. | Ф. Привычка – вторая натура. |
| 7. The face is the index of the mind. | Г. Время залечивает все раны. |
| 8. A great ship asks deep waters. | Н. В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят. |
| 9. When in Rome do as the Romans. | И. Большому кораблю большое плавание. |
| 10. Habit is a second nature. | Ж. Факты – упрямая вещь. |

4. Откорректируйте следующие предложения, зачеркнув ненужное:

1. How many years are there so much in a millennium?
2. No matter what may happen, we will always and anywhere be by your side.
3. If you want, I'll dictate the miserable address right to you.

4. In his speech the lecturer as well as mentioned some historic dates.
5. I want you to help me, sir, if you can did it.
6. This news surprised me for a long time.
7. That evening Diana called me from about London too much.
8. Your English has greatly improved lately forever.
9. The whole of Europe is in a careful and definite crisis.
10. Yesterday I left the my house without any money left.

5. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. I usually get _____ home from _____ work at 7 o'clock.
 - a) -, -
 - b) the, the
2. Nobody has been here _____.
 - a) still
 - b) yet
3. Milk is one of the _____ products for children.
 - a) more useful
 - b) very useful
 - c) most useful
4. It's _____ that the children are tired.
 - a) obviously
 - b) obviusely
 - c) obvious
5. In the Second World War _____ people did not use petrol in _____ cars.
 - a) some, theirs
 - b) some, their
 - c) any, them
6. Self-respect is important. It's important for people to like _____.
 - a) yourselves
 - b) oneself
 - c) themselves
 - d) yourself
7. He said he _____ finish that project without our help.
 - a) would be able to
 - b) would be able
8. Very soon a new article _____ by this journalist.
 - a) will written
 - b) will be written
9. He _____ to the radio when the telephone rang.
 - a) listened
 - b) was listening
10. When I was a teenager, DVD players _____ yet.
 - a) hadn't been invented
 - b) hadn't invented
11. With the invention of pneumatic tools many problems of technology _____.
 - a) solved
 - b) had been solved
 - c) were solved
 - d) have solved
12. Robert said he _____ indoors all day.
 - a) will stay
 - b) would stay
13. Instead of _____ the letter, she went away.
 - a) finishing
 - b) finish
 - c) to be finishing
14. Trees live _____ longer than people or animals do.
 - a) much
 - b) more
15. To prevent tyranny, there was _____ president and the central government had very _____ power.

- a) not any, a little
b) no, little
16. _____ conclusion he said that he was very happy to visit our country.
a) To
b) In
c) At
17. I am going to protect my children _____ poverty.
a) from
b) of
c) on
18. How are you getting _____?
a) in
b) on
c) off
19. Madina wanted to do something good for Amir, but she hadn't _____ courage for that.
a) some
b) enough
20. The President became used to _____ by his opponents.
a) criticize
b) being criticized

Вариант 2

1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

Because Egyptians believed in life after death, they mummified the body to preserve it from decay. The ancients left no written accounts as to the execution of this process, so scientists have had to examine mummies and establish their own theories. The embalming process might have taken up to seventy days for nobles and only a few for the poor. Certain compounds of salts, spices, and resins were used to preserve the corpse, which was later wrapped in a fine linen cloth and then encased in wooden box before being placed in a sarcophagus.

- 1) How have we been able to learn about the mummification process?
a) Accurate records have been handed down to us.
b) Interviews with embalmers who still use the process have revealed the secret.
c) After studying mummies, scientists have developed their own theory
d) Chemical analysis of the compounds has led us to an explanation of the method used.
- 2) How would you describe the embalming process?
a) lengthy and complicated
b) short and simple
c) strict and unfaltering
d) wild and terrifying
- 3) Which of the following statements is *not* true?
a) Bodies were preserved as a matter of religious belief.
b) All mummification took seventy days to complete.
c) Special compounds were used to embalm the bodies.
d) It has been difficult to determine the process used.

2. Задайте вопрос к выделенному слову или фразе

1. She **did not care** about her food. (*Did she...?*)
2. Doctor Hubert was a friend of **mine**. (*Whose...?*)
3. We are going to stay here for a fortnight. (*How long...?*)
4. Frank has ordered **a dry Martini** for Beatrice and **a White Lady** for Frances. (*What drinks...?*)

5. Sunshine, soft breeze, long warm days, basking in the sun – all the things correspond the typical image of summer weather. (*What is ...?*)

3. Соотнесите следующие пословицы и поговорки

с их русскими эквивалентами:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Best defence is offence. | A. С волками жить – по-волчьи выть. |
| 2. Self comes first. | B. Куй железо, пока горячо. |
| 3. One hand washes another. | C. Честность – лучшая политика. |
| 4. Money has no smell. | D. К тому, кто ждёт, всё придёт. |
| 5. He that lives with the wolves learns to howl. | E. Лучшая защита – нападение. |
| 6. Everything comes to him who waits. | F. Деньги не пахнут. |

7. Better be envied than pitied.
8. Strike the iron while it is hot.
9. Don't change horses in midstream.
10. Honesty is the best policy.

- G. Коней на переправе не меняют.
- H. Своя рубашка ближе к телу.
- I. Лучше жить в зависти, чем в жалости.
- J. Рука руку моет

4. Откорректируйте следующие предложения, зачеркнув ненужное:

1. What is the approximate population of your spare town?
2. Everything must have a little one beginning.
3. We live in the life that we have created for themselves.
4. The plane arrives at 2 o'clock watch in the morning side.
5. This Saturday Aida will be greatly celebrating her future birthday.
6. People speak many a lot about the latest fast events.
7. That evening Diana called me from about London too much.
8. I often think of about changing from my job.
9. The country has made great different progress this year ago.
10. The whole of Europe is in a careful and definite crisis.

5. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. Two years _____ a big time to stay abroad.
 - a) is
 - b) are
2. It's _____ third time you ask me _____ same question.
 - a) the, the
 - b) a, -
3. Let's go to the swimming-pool for _____ change.
 - a) a
 - b) the
 - c) -
4. He'll _____ let you know his Daghestan address.
 - a) certain
 - b) certainly
 - c) certainly
5. Mr. Jacobs had a servant _____ was very stupid.
 - a) who
 - b) what
 - c) which
6. I'm awfully sorry, but I _____ to give you this book.
 - a) will not can
 - b) won't be able
 - c) will not able
7. You look very tired. You _____ have been working all day long.
 - a) might
 - b) could
 - c) must
8. Petrol prices _____ since last summer.
 - a) have been increased
 - b) were increased
9. Yesterday Angelina _____ at home all day long.
 - a) stayed
 - b) had stayed
10. It's difficult to say what technological changes _____ in television in the future.
 - a) are made
 - b) will make
 - c) will be made
11. - Would you like whisky or wine? - _____ I prefer orange juice.
 - a) Either b) Neither

1. About myself and my family.
2. My future profession.
3. My university.
4. The person I admire (writer, poet, politician or scientist).
5. Ecological problems.
6. Great Britain. London.
7. The United States of America. Washington.
8. The Russian Federation. Moscow.
9. The Republic of Daghestan. My home town.
10. Learning foreign languages.
11. Modern engineering. Its branches (Computers engineering).
12. Computers in our life.
13. The Internet.
14. National economy of Daghestan.
15. Economic relations of Daghestan.

ТЕСТОВОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕРКИ ОСТАТОЧНЫХ ЗНАНИЙ

Вариант №1

I. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого.

- 1 I'm going to the concert tonight. The concertat 7.30.
 - a)is starting
 - b)starts
 - c)start
 - d)will be start
2. Next month she.... 18 years old.
 - a)will be
 - b)will being
 - c)shall being
 - d)shall be
3. Don't give him cigarettes. He (not/smoke).
 - a)isn't smoke
 - b)doesn't smoke
 - c)don't smoke
 - d) aren't smoke
- 4.They can't go out because they.....rain-coats and umbrellas.
 - a)have got
 - b)aren't have
 - c)don't have
 - d) has got
- 5.- Where is my book?

- Oh, I.... it somewhere.

 - a)see
 - b)saw
 - c)had seen
 - d)have seen
- 6.I knew that Mercury the closest planet to the Sun.
 - a)was
 - b)is
 - c)had been
 - d) has
- 7.Mike hoped that his friend..... him with his car.
 - a) would help
 - b) will help
 - c) helped
 - d) helps

II. Вставьте нужное личное или притяжательное местоимение

- 1.How far is.....from Moscow to London?
 - a)there
 - b)they

- c)it
 - d)their
2. A few months ago I met an old friend of...
- a)my
 - b)me
 - c)mine
 - d)him
3. What's ...phone number? May I phone you?
- a) his
 - b) mine
 - c) our
 - d) your
4. Give me your photo and I 'll give you....
- a) mine
 - b) ours
 - c) your
 - d) yours

III. Используйте глагол в пассивной форме

1. Many different languages ...in India.
- a) speak
 - b) spoke
 - c) are speaking
 - d) are spoken
2. I....to the new director yesterday.
- a) am introduced
 - b) was introduced
 - c) have been introduced
 - d) was introducing
- 3.The theory.... in the past.
- a) has been well received
 - b) has well received
 - c) was well received
 - d) was well receiving
4. The datato in the press.
- a) have been referred
 - b) are referred
 - c) will be referred
 - d) were referred

IV. Вставьте нужный модальный глагол

1. I really think yousee a doctor.
- a) need
 - b) have
 - c) should
 - d) ought
2. He is very rich. He.... work for his living.
- a) oughtn't
 - b) mustn't
 - c) doesn't need
 - d) doesn't have to
3. - Did they find your house?
- Yes, It took them a long time but they....to find it.
- a) could
 - b) can
 - c) were able
 - d) have been able
4. Everybody ... to know safety rules.
- a)must
 - b)ought
 - c)may

d)should

5.Any student ... know the difference between the digital and analog computer.

a) can

b) must

c) should

d) would

Вариант №2

I. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого

1. We shall not begin the meeting until everybody.....

a) come

b) will come

c) comes

d) came

2. Don't worry! When the phone I'll call you.

a) rings

b) will ring

c) is going to ring

d) ring

3. I'll let you know as soon as I from her.

a) have hear

b) heard

c) have heard

d) shall have heard

4. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybodyto bed.

a) went

b) had gone

c) was

d) has gone

5. Two weeks.....since I started my letter to you.

a) had gone

b) have gone

c) went

d) gone

6. We didn't know the score but we were sure their team the game.

a) had lost

b) has lost

c) lost

d) loses

7. Yesterday Tom heard that his aunt for five days.

a) was ill

b) has been ill

c) had been ill

d) is ill

II. Вставьте some, any, no или их производные

1. Intuition is defined as a way of knowing.....more or less immediately without having to go through a conscious process of figuring out the answer.

a) nothing

b) somewhere

c) anywhere

d) something

2. There aren'tconveniences in the house.

a) some

b) no

c) any

d) much

3. There are mistakes in your translation.

a)some

b)any

- c) no
 - d) someone
4. Do you have plans for the summer? 'I have no plans yet'.
- a) some
 - b) any
 - c) no
 - d) someone

III. Используйте глагол в пассивной форме

1. When you go through customs/ your luggage may..... by a customs officer.
- a) be checked
 - b) have checked
 - c) have been checked
 - d) checked
2. The day before yesterday we.....to the Restaurant by Tom.
- a) are invited
 - b) were invited
 - c) invite
 - d) invited
3. I..... in a small Russian town not far from Samara.
- a) was borne
 - b) am born
 - c) was born
 - d) borned
4. The datato in the press.
- a) have been referred
 - b) are referred
 - c) will be referred
 - d) were referred

IV. Вставьте нужный модальный глагол

1. -Did you go to the concert?
- No, we.....have gone but decided not to.
- a) could
 - b) can
 - c) might
 - d) must
2. -Where are my keys?
- I suppose I.....them in the car.
- a) may have left
 - b) may leave
 - c) might leave
 - d) may be leave
3. - Do you want me to wait for you?
- No, it's okey. Youwait.
- a) mustn't
 - b) needn't
 - c) don't need
 - d) shouldn't to
4. You ... to concentrate on the main rules.
- a) are
 - b) must
 - c) were
 - d) might
5. Any student ... know the difference between the digital and analog computer.
- a) can
 - b) must
 - c) should
 - d) would

№ п/п	Виды занятий	Необходимая учебная, учебно-методическая (основная и дополнительная) литература, Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы	Автор(ы)	Изд-во и год издания	Кол-во изданий	
					В библиотеке	На кафедре
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Основная литература</i>						
1.	ПЗ СРС	Деловой английский для начинающих	Любимцева С. Н.	М.: ГИС, 2011	9	25
2.	ПЗ СРС	Учебник английского языка. 2 тома	Бонк Н. А.	М.: ДеКонт+ГИС, 2010	1	4
3.	ПЗ СРС	Самоучитель английского языка	Петрова А. В.	М.: Ростинтер, 2011	-	12
4.	ПЗ СРС	Английский язык. Упражнения по грамматике [ibooks.ru]	Меркулова Е.М.	СПб.:Юникс, 2013г	-	
5.	ПЗ СРС	Английский язык. Чтение, письменная и устная практика [ibooks.ru]	Меркулова Е.М.	СПб.:Юникс, 2013г	-	
6.	ПЗ СРС	Английский для инженеров	Агабекян И.П.	Ростов н/Д: Феникс,2011	2	25
<i>Дополнительная литература</i>						
7.	ПЗ СРС	Английский язык для инженеров	Полякова Т.Ю.	М.: ВШ, 2005	6	15
8.	ПЗ СРС	Английский язык для технических вузов	Шевцова Г.В., Москалец Л.Е.	М.: Флинта, Наука, 2009	1	5
9.	ПЗ СРС	Учебник английского языка. 2 тома	Бонк Н. А.	М.: ДеКонт+ГИС, 2008	5	4
10.	ПЗ СРС	Английский для инженеров	И.П.Агабекян, П.И. Коваленко	Ростов-на- Дону, Феникс,2009	2	10
<i>Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы</i>						
11.	ПЗ СРС	Газета «Moscow News»		2014		
12.	ПЗ СРС	«Репетитор English» Интерактивный курс обучения	-	2011	-	1
13.	ПЗ СРС	“English elements” Курс английского языка (5 уровней)	-	2012	-	1
14.	ПЗ СРС	“Cool English” Обучающий курс	-	2010	-	1
15.	ПЗ СРС	“LANGMaster”	-		-	1
16.	ПЗ СРС	«Тесты по английскому языку»	-	2013	-	1
17.	ПЗ	“Periscope”	-	2014	-	1

	СРС					
18.	ПЗ СРС	“ABBYY Lingvo 12”	-	2012	-	1
19.	ПЗ СРС	“Retrans Vista”	-	2010	-	1
20.	ПЗ СРС	Оригинальные фильмы (документальные, художественные) на изучаемом языке	-	2014- (регулярно обновляемая фильмотека)	-	7

8. Материально-техническое обеспечение

Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины включает:

- библиотечный фонд (учебная, учебно-методическая, справочная экономическая литература, экономическая научная и деловая периодика);

- компьютеризированные рабочие места для обучаемых с доступом в сеть

Интернет;

- аудитории, оборудованные проекционной техникой.

Для проведения самостоятельной работы и практических занятий обучающиеся могут использовать компьютерные классы кафедры (ауд. №303, 306) и лингафонный кабинет 302, оборудованные современными персональными компьютерами с соответствующим программным обеспечением:

Все персональные компьютеры подключены к сети университета и имеют выход в глобальную сеть Интернет.

Специальные условия инвалидам и лицам с ограниченными возможностями здоровья (ОВЗ)

Специальные условия обучения и направления работы с инвалидами и лицами с ОВЗ определены на основании:

- Федерального закона от 29.12.2012 №273-ФЗ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации»;

- Федерального закона от 24.11.1995 № 181-ФЗ «О социальной защите инвалидов в Российской Федерации»;

- приказа Минобрнауки России от 05.04.2017 № 301 «Об утверждении Порядка организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по образовательным программам высшего образования – программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры»;

- методических рекомендаций по организации образовательного процесса для обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья в образовательных организациях высшего образования, в том числе оснащенности образовательного процесса, утвержденных Минобрнауки России 08.04.2014 № АК-44/05вн).

Практическая подготовка для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов организуется с учетом особенностей их психофизического развития, индивидуальных возможностей и состояния здоровья.

Инвалиды и лица с ограниченными возможностями здоровья могут проходить практическую подготовку в организациях, где созданы специальные рабочие места или имеются возможности принятия таких обучающихся, с учетом рекомендации медико-социальной экспертизы относительно условий и видов труда.

Инвалиды и лица с ограниченными возможностями здоровья могут сдавать зачеты в сроки, установленные индивидуальным учебным планом. Инвалиды и лица с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, имеющие нарушения опорно-двигательного аппарата допускаются на аттестационные испытания в сопровождении ассистентов – сопровождающих.

Инвалиды и лица с ограниченными возможностями здоровья обязаны выполнить программу практик в рамках ОПОП/адаптированных ОПОП