

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КАФЕДРА ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ ФИЛОЛОГИИ

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Декан социально-гуманитарного
факультета

 _____ Якунина Ю. Е.

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине


Б.1.Б.2. Иностранный язык

Автор(ы): к.пед.н., доцент кафедры зарубежной филологии Шлангман М. К.

 _____
подпись

01.02.2019 г.
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Зав. кафедрой зарубежной филологии Крашенинников А. Е., к.фил.н., доцент

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01.02.19
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г. Магадан 2019 г.

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

№	Модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Календарь. The Calendar.	способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-4); способность работать в команде, толерантно воспринимать социальные, культурные и личностные различия (ОК-5); способность к самоорганизации и самообразованию (ОК-6).	Входной тест Тест 1 -7
2	Второй модуль: Ненаписанные истории. Unwritten Stories.		Тест 8 - 12
3	Третий модуль: Пирамиды Египта. The Pyramids of Egypt.		Тест 13 - 19 Итоговый тест 20, 21
4	Цивилизации древней Мексики. The Civilizations of Ancient Mexico.		Тест 22 - 29
5	Изобретение книгопечатания. The Invention of Printing.		Тест 30
6	Великое культурное движение. The Great Cultural Movement.		Тест 31 - 36
7	Древние Библиотеки. The Ancient Libraries.		Тест 37 – 40 Итоговый тест 41, 42
8	Развитие письменности. The Development of Writing.		Тест 43, 44
9	Феодальный гнет и восстания. The Feudal Oppression and Revolts.		Тест 45 - 48
10	Революция перед революцией. A Revolution Before The Revolution.		Тест 49, 50
11	Ирландский вопрос. The Irish Interest.		Тест 51 – 55 Итоговый тест (перевод) 56
12	Первые английские газеты. First English Newspapers.		Тест 57 - 60
13	Международный язык. International Language.		Тест 61
14	Блокада Ленинграда. The Siege of Leningrad.		Тест 62
15	Научное мышление. Scientific Mind.		Итоговый тест (перевод) 63

2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание уровня оценивания сформированности компетенции

Оценка уровня сформированности компетенций осуществляется на основании критериев модульно-рейтинговой системы в последнем семестре изучения дисциплины.

Уровни сформированности компетенции	Основные признаки уровня
Компетенции не сформированы	менее 50%
Пороговый уровень	50-65%
Повышенный уровень	65-85%
Высокий уровень	85-100%

3. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы

А. Формы текущего контроля

Задание на семестр.

К практическим занятиям:

1. Подготовить грамматический и лексический материал согласно изучаемым темам.
2. Подготовить дополнительное чтение в объеме 5000 печатных знаков.
3. Выполнить письменную итоговую работу.

3.1. Контрольные работы.

Контрольные работы по данной дисциплине учебным планом не предусмотрены.

3.2. Лабораторные работы.

Лабораторные работы по данной дисциплине учебным планом не предусмотрены.

3.3. Образцы тестов.

Входной тест

Name: _____ Date: _____

Placement Test for Elementary, Intermediate, First Certificate and Advanced Language Practice

Underline the answer which best answers the question or fits the space.

0 Where are you from?

A I'm France. B I'm from France. C French. D I'm French.

1 How old are you?

A I have 16. B I am 16. C I have 16 years. D I am 16 years.

2 Are you having a nice time?

A Yes, I'm nice. B Yes, I'm having it. C Yes, I am. D Yes, it is.

3 Could you pass the salt please?

A Over there. B I don't know. C Help yourself. D Here you are.

- 4 Yesterday I went _____ bus to the National Museum.
A on **B** in **C** by **D** with
- 5 Sue and Mike _____ to go camping.
A wanted **B** said **C** made **D** talked
- 6 Who's calling, please?
A Just a moment. **B** It's David Parker. **C** I'll call you back. **D** Speaking.
- 7 They were _____ after the long journey, so they went to bed.
A hungry **B** hot **C** lazy **D** tired
- 8 Can you tell me the _____ to the bus station?
A road **B** way **C** direction **D** street
- 9 _____ you remember to buy some milk?
A Have **B** Do **C** Should **D** Did
- 10 - Don't forget to put the rubbish out.
 - I've _____ done it!
A yet **B** still **C** already **D** even
- 11 You don't need to bring _____ to eat.
A some **B** a food **C** many **D** anything
- 12 What about going to the cinema?
A Good idea! **B** Twice a month. **C** It's *Star Wars*. **D** I think so.
- 13 - What would you like, Sue?
 - I'd like the same _____ Michael please.
A that **B** as **C** for **D** had
- 14 _____ people know the answer to that question.
A Few **B** Little **C** Least **D** A little
- 15 It's not _____ to walk home by yourself in the dark.
A sure **B** certain **C** safe **D** problem
- 16 _____ sure all the windows are locked.
A Take **B** Have **C** Wait **D** Make
- 17 I'll go and _____ if I can find him.
A see **B** look **C** try **D** tell
- 18 What's the difference _____ football and rugby?
A from **B** with **C** for **D** between
- 19 My car needs _____.
A repairing **B** to repair **C** to be repair **D** repair

- 20 Tim was too _____ to ask Monika for a dance.
A worried **B** shy **C** selfish **D** polite
- 21 I haven't had so much fun _____ I was a young boy!
A when **B** for **C** during **D** since
- 22 Sorry, I don't know _____ you're talking about.
A that **B** what **C** which **D** why
- 23 I'm afraid you _____ smoke in here.
A could not **B** don't have to **C** are not allowed to **D** can't be
- 24 Everyone wanted to go out _____ John.
A apart **B** unless **C** however **D** except
- 25 Honestly! I saw a ghost! I'm not _____ it up!
A having **B** laughing **C** making **D** joking
- 26 Eat everything up! I don't want to see anything _____ on your plate!
A left **B** missing **C** put **D** staying
- 27 Take the A20 _____ the roundabout, then turn left.
A right **B** as far as **C** along **D** heading north
- 28 I really hope you can find a _____ to this problem.
A result **B** way **C** conclusion **D** solution
- 29 Could you watch my bag while I go and get a cup of tea?
A Of course! **B** Never mind. **C** If you don't mind. **D** It doesn't matter.
- 30 In my country, it is _____ the law to watch an X-rated film if you are under eighteen.
A under **B** against **C** over **D** beyond
- 31 Rebecca had to _____ the invitation, as she was busy studying for her exams.
A take off **B** put back **C** turn down **D** get away
- 32 Police _____ that a terrorist group might be behind the kidnapping.
A suppose **B** fancy **C** suspect **D** accuse
- 33 When Christopher smiles, he _____ me of his grandfather.
A remembers **B** recalls **C** rethinks **D** reminds
- 34 The wonderful smell of freshly _____ coffee hit us as we entered the store.
A crushed **B** smashed **C** ground **D** pressed
- 35 Mike's dad wouldn't _____ him go to school with a red streak in his hair.
A allow **B** permit **C** accept **D** let
- 36 If only I _____ made that phone call!
A wasn't **B** didn't **C** hadn't **D** haven't
- 37 I like Mary for her friendly smile and her _____ of humour.
A sense **B** manner **C** way **D** impression

- 38 These shoes are very _____ for walking in the mountains.
A practical **B** functional **C** realistic **D** active
- 39 _____ of the credit for our success has to go to the Chairman, Peter Lewis.
A Several **B** Much **C** Enough **D** Sufficient
- 40 We were surprised that over 500 people _____ for the job.
A wrote **B** applied **C** enquired **D** requested
- 41 The children watched in excitement as she _____ a match and lit the candles.
A scratched **B** struck **C** rubbed **D** scraped
- 42 Sorry about Kate's strange behaviour, but she's just not used to _____ lots of people around her.
A had **B** have **C** having **D** has
- 43 Ivan kept running very hard _____ none of the other runners could possibly catch him.
A even though **B** however **C** despite **D** as
- 44 'I did this painting all _____ my own, Dad,' said Milly.
A by **B** with **C** for **D** on
- 45 You _____ better check all the details are correct before we send it off.
A would **B** had **C** should **D** did
- 46 This game is _____ to be for five year-olds, but I think a two year-old could do it!
A expected **B** required **C** obliged **D** supposed
- 47 Just put this powder down, and it should _____ any more ants from getting in.
A prevent **B** avoid **C** refuse **D** forbid
- 48 When Jonie _____ to do something, you can be sure she'll do it, and do it well.
A gets on **B** takes up **C** sets out **D** brings about
- 49 _____ we get to the top of this hill, the path gets much easier.
A At the time **B** Eventually **C** Once **D** Finally
- 50 Fifty-seven? No, that _____ be the right answer!
A can't **B** mustn't **C** wouldn't **D** needn't
- 51 _____ happens, I'll always be there for you!
A However **B** What **C** Whatever **D** No matter
- 52 Can you _____ to it that no one uses this entrance?
A see **B** deal **C** ensure **D** get
- 53 A _____ debate ensued, with neither side prepared to give way to the other.
A warm **B** heated **C** hot **D** boiling
- 54 I've drunk milk every _____ day of my life, and it's never done me any harm!
A particular **B** individual **C** single **D** one

- 55 The version of the film I saw had been _____ censored.
A strongly **B** deeply **C** great **D** heavily
- 56 He promised to phone me at nine o'clock exactly, and he was as _____ as his word.
A true **B** good **C** right **D** honest
- 57 There has been so much media _____ of the wedding that I'm completely fed up with it.
A circulation **B** attention **C** broadcasting **D** coverage
- 58 If I were you I would _____ clear of the area around the station late at night.
A stick **B** steer **C** stop **D** stand
- 59 Turning back now is out of the _____.
A agenda **B** matter **C** question **D** possibility
- 60 Joe's fear of enclosed spaces _____ from a bad experience he had when he was a child.
A stems **B** leads **C** starts **D** flows

Модуль 1

Тест 1

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

My grandmother ... not nervous and she ... rarely upset.

- A) is, is;
- B) are, am;
- C) was, were;
- D) was, will be;
- E) will be, is.

Вопрос 2

Art ... long, life ... short.

- A) was, will be;
- B) is, was;
- C) is, is;
- D) will be, is;
- E) was, were.

Вопрос 3

You ... right. That ... a lot of money.

- A) is, is;
- B) were, were;
- C) is, are;
- D) is, is;
- E) are, is.

Вопрос 4

Where ... your books now? They ... in my bag.

- A) is, is;
- B) were, were;
- C) is, are;
- D) is, was;
- E) are, are.

Вопрос 5

Where ... your mother yesterday? - She ... at the cinema.

- A) is, is;
- B) was, was;
- C) were, were;
- D) is, are;
- E) is, was.

Вопрос 6

When my granny ... young, she ... an actress.

- A) is, is;
- B) was, was;
- C) were, were;
- D) is, are;
- E) is, was.

Вопрос 7

... you ... at school tomorrow? – yes, I ...

- A) is, is;
- B) will be, will;
- C) was, were;
- D) will be, am;
- E) were, will.

Вопрос 8

He ... with his family now. His sons ... so much excited.

- A) will be, will;
- B) were, will;
- C) was, were;
- D) is, are;
- E) are, will be.

Вопрос 9

Yesterday he ... in Geneva. Tomorrow he ... in London.

- A) will be, was;
- B) are, will be;
- C) was, will be;
- D) is, is;
- E) was, was.

Вопрос 10

The students ... in the Russian museum last night. Last month they ... in the Hermitage.

- A) are, was;
- B) were, will be;
- C) will be are;
- D) were, were;
- E) are, were.

Вопрос 11

The children ... not upset, they ... very angry.

- A) were, are;
- B) are, are;
- C) will be, were;
- D) is, is;
- E) is, are.

Вопрос 12

The neighbours ...not happy because her children ... too noisy.

- A) was, were;

- B) will be, are;
- C) was, are;
- D) are, are;
- E) were, will be.

Вопрос 13

I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment.

- A) am, are;
- B) am, were;
- C) was, will be;
- D) were, were;
- E) will be, are.

Вопрос 14

How ... you? – I ... not very well today.

- A) was, was;
- B) is, am;
- C) will be, was;
- D) are, am;
- E) are, are.

Вопрос 15

... you a doctor? – yes, I

- A) is, is;
- B) are, am;
- C) am, am;
- D) am, is;
- E) are, are.

Вопрос 16

There ... too little ink in my pen to write two letters.

- A) will be;
- B) is;
- C) are;
- D) were;
- E) am.

Тест 2

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall.

- A) are, is;
- B) was, will be;
- C) is, is;
- D) were, was;
- E) is, are.

Вопрос 2

Where ... Lisa and John? - They ... at college.

- A) were, are;
- B) are, is;
- C) will be, were;
- D) are, are;
- E) is, is.

Вопрос 3

She ... the kindest person I've ever seen. My grandmother ... really wonderful.

- A) was, were;

- B) is, is;
- C) is, are;
- D) will be, will be;
- E) were, were.
- A) are, am;
- B) am, am;
- C) is, is;
- D) was, were;
- E) will be, was.

Вопрос 4

Do you have any idea where he...? – he ... at work.

- A) was, were;
- B) will be, were;
- C) is, is;
- D) are, am;
- E) is, was.

Вопрос 5

Which sport, do you think, ... the most dangerous?

- A) am;
- B) was;
- C) were;
- D) is;
- E) are.

Вопрос 6

His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

- A) was, will be;
- B) are, was;
- C) is, will be;
- D) is, is;
- E) was, were.

Вопрос 7

An interesting film ... on at the nearest station. It ... Bumer.

- A) is, are;
- B) is, is;
- C) was, will be;
- D) were, were;
- E) was, is.

Вопрос 8

The lesson ... interesting. We studied a new theme.

- A) will be ;
- B) is;
- C) are;
- D) am;
- E) was.

Вопрос 9

I ... glad to help you. You may come tomorrow.

- A) was;
- B) am;
- C) is;
- D) are;
- E) were.

Вопрос 10

I ... writing a letter at the moment.

- A) was;
- B) will be;
- C) am;
- D) were;
- E) is.

Вопрос 11

They ... playing football from 5 till 7.

- A) were;
- B) am;
- C) is;
- D) will be;
- E) are.

Вопрос 12

My father ... a programmer. He ... interested in politics.

- A) was, will be;
- B) is, will be;
- C) are, were;
- D) is, is;
- E) were, was.

Вопрос 13

We ... busy, we can't help you now.

- A) were;
- B) are;
- C) will be;
- D) is;
- E) was.

Вопрос 14

Chess and aerobics ... not so exiting as skydiving.

- A) were;
- B) will be;
- C) are;
- D) is;
- E) am.

Вопрос 15

There ... a text-book and two exercise-books on my table now.

- A) were;
- B) is;
- C) was;
- D) will be;
- E) are.

Вопрос 16

There ... many children in the park yesterday.

- A) were;
- B) are;
- C) is;
- D) was;
- E) will be.

Тест 3

Выберите правильный вариант.

“is” or “are”

1. That ... good news! My clothes ... found) 2. The police here ... helpful. Their information ... important. 3. My pair of jeans ... torn and so ... my tights. 4. Don't believe the story. It ... nonsense. 5. The furniture in the sitting room ... very expensive. 6. I think your advice ... always useful. 7. Where ... the money? Where ... the fruit? 8. Where ... the potatoes? Where ... the toast? 9. My sister's eyes ... dark and her hair ... fair. 10. These scissors ... not sharp. 11. It ... global news and it ... breaking news. 12. There ... many fish in this lake. 13. These sheep ... from Australia but this white sheep ... from New Zealand) 14. ... there any fish on the menu? 15. There ... deer in these forests.

Тест 4

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

There is no bread at home, ... ?

- A) is there;
- B) isn't there;
- C) there is;
- D) are there;
- E) is here.

Вопрос 2

There are many students at the meeting, ... ?

- A) isn't it;
- B) aren't there;
- C) are there;
- D) is there;
- E) are they.

Вопрос 3

Where ... my glasses? – I have just lost

- A) is / it ;
- B) are / it;
- C) is / them;
- D) are / them;
- E) was / it.

Вопрос 4

Your advice ... very useful. I usually use your ... when I am in trouble.

- A) is / advice;
- B) is / advices;
- C) are / advice;
- D) are / advices;
- E) were / advices.

Вопрос 5

They say money ... the soul of business.

- A) is;
- B) are;
- C) were;
- D) to be;
- E) have.

Вопрос 6

His clothes ... usually very cheap, but he is actually well-off.

- A) are;
- B) is;
- C) was;
- D) were;

E) to be.

Тест 5

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

There were many of the World War at the meeting.

A) man;

B) mans;

C) men;

D) mannes;

E) woman.

Вопрос 2

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

A) geese;

B) woman-doctors;

C) shelves;

D) plays;

E) oxen.

Вопрос 3

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

A) chairs;

B) armies;

C) foots;

D) months;

E) girls.

Вопрос 4

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

A) tomatoes;

B) men;

C) toothes;

D) lives;

E) forget-me-nots.

Вопрос 5

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

A) horses;

B) keys;

C) women;

D) childrens;

E) women-doctors.

Вопрос 6

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

A) potatoes;

B) mouses;

- C) wives;
- D) forget-me-nots;
- E) oxen.

Тест 6

Выберите правильный вариант.

“there is/are” or “it is”

1. ... always much snow in this country in winter. 2. ... snowing hard ... a lot of snow on the roofs. 3. ... too much sugar in the tea) ... too sweet. I can't drink it. ... fattening. 4. Don't buy this jacket. ... very dark and ... not becoming. 5. Let's go out! ... getting dark. 6. ... a dark street, and in that street ... a dark gloomy house. 7. ... nothing you can do about it. ... hopeless. 8. ... already late and ... nobody in the office to solve your problem. 9. ... sunny but ... a strong wind) ... going to rain. 10. ... very silly of you. ... no sense in what you say. 11. ... a mistake in the text ... a spelling mistake. 12. ... about seven o'clock. ... little time left before the show. 13. ... so many sites on the Internet. ... a world of information. 14. ... a difficult task, but ... many ways to do it. 15. ... night outside, ... bright stars in the sky.

Тест 7

Выберите правильный вариант.

“there is/are” or “it is”

2. ... always much snow in this country in winter. 2. ... snowing hard ... a lot of snow on the roofs. 3. ... too much sugar in the tea) ... too sweet. I can't drink it. ... fattening. 4. Don't buy this jacket. ... very dark and ... not becoming. 5. Let's go out! ... getting dark. 6. ... a dark street, and in that street ... a dark gloomy house. 7. ... nothing you can do about it. ... hopeless. 8. ... already late and ... nobody in the office to solve your problem. 9. ... sunny but ... a strong wind) ... going to rain. 10. ... very silly of you. ... no sense in what you say. 11. ... a mistake in the text ... a spelling mistake. 12. ... about seven o'clock. ... little time left before the show. 13. ... so many sites on the Internet. ... a world of information. 14. ... a difficult task, but ... many ways to do it. 15. ... night outside, ... bright stars in the sky.

Модуль 2

Тест 8

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

There are more than ... books in the library.

- A) 2 million;
- B) 2 millions;
- C) 2nd million;
- D) the 2 million;
- E) 2th millions.

Вопрос 2

The first of June nineteen hundred

- A) первое июня 1900;
- B) первое июля 1900;
- C) первое июня 9010;
- D) первое июня 19100;

Е) первое июня 1990.

Вопрос 3

His birthday on ... of October.

- A) the four;
- B) four;
- C) the fourth;
- D) fourth;
- E) the fours.

Вопрос 4

He moved there some years ago, in 1950.

- A) ninety fifty;
- B) nineteen fifty;
- C) ninety fifteen;
- D) nineteen fifteen;
- E) ninty fifty.

Вопрос 5

This famous poet was born on ... of October.

- A) the twenty three;
- B) twenty threeth;
- C) the twenty third;
- D) twentieth third;
- E) twenty third .

Тест 9

Напишите порядковые и количественные числительные.

1, 22, 56, 13, 70, 345, 2000, 45, 4, 4567, 18, 3008, 5678900, 2, 19, 100, 30790.

Тест 10

Выберите правильный вариант.

“adjective” or “adverb”

1. They strolled in the park (lazy, lazily) 2. You shouldn't be so (lazy, lazily) 3. The child grew (silent, silently) 4. She was crying (silent, silently) 5. That soup smells very (good, well) 6. That material washes very ... (good, well). 7. An accountant should be able to add up ... (quick, quickly). 8. He threw away the key with a ... motion of his hand))quick, quickly). 9. The boy could lift the weight ... (easy, easily). 10. It's as ... as that. (easy, easily) 11. Why are you sighing so ... ? (sad, sadly) 12. They all felt ... at the news, (sad, sadly) 13. The roses smelled ... (sweet, sweetly). 14. She smiled (sweet, sweetly) 15. The water flowed (rapid, rapidly) 16. The current is too (rapid, rapidly) 17. Tell me all (honest, honestly) 18. He seems to be (honest, honestly) 19. The woman laughed (loud, loudly) 20. Why is the music so ... ? (loud, loudly)

Тест 11

Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1. The exam was quite easy —_____ we expected.
 - a) more easy that
 - b) more easy than
 - c) easier than
 - d) easier as
- 2. The more electricity you use,_____.
 - a) your bill will be higher

- b) will be higher your bill
 c) the higher your bill will be
 d) higher will be your bill
3. He's a fast runner. I can't run as _____ as he.
 a) fast c) faster
 b) fastly d) fastest
4. The film was really boring. It was _____ I've ever seen.
 a) most boring film c) the film more boring
 b) the more boring film d) the most boring film
5. My book is _____ interesting _____ yours.
 a) as, as c) as, like
 b) like, like d) like, as
6. My house is _____ height _____ his.
 a) as, as c) as, the same
 b) the same, as d) the same, the same
7. John's grades are _____ his sister's.
 a) the higher than c) higher than
 b) the highest as d) more high than
8. His drawings are as perfect as his _____.
 a) instructor b) instructor's
 c) instructors d) instructor drawings
9. The salary of a professor is higher than _____ a secretary.
 a) — c) has
 b) one of d) that of
10. I feel _____ today than I did last week.
 a) much better c) no better
 b) more good d) more better
11. No animal is so big _____ King Kong.
 a) as c) than
 b) so d) that
12. Her sport car is different _____ Kate's.
 a) like c) from
 b) as d) so
13. California is farther from New York _____ Pennsylvania.
 a) as c) like
 b) than d) from
14. This encyclopedia costs _____ the other one.
 a) more c) twice as many as
 b) twice more than d) twice as much as
15. The hotter it is, _____ I feel.
 a) the more miserable c) more miserable
 b) the miserable d) most miserable
16. The more you study, _____ you will become.
 a) the more smart c) smarter
 b) the more smarter d) the smarter
17. No sooner had he started out for California _____ it started to rain.
 a) that c) no sooner
 b) than d) -
18. Of the two books, this one is the _____.
 a) the most interesting c) more interesting
 b) most interesting d) the more interesting
19. These shoes are _____ of all.

- a) less expensive c) the less expensive
 b) the least expensive d) least expensive
 20. He drives _____ than Bob.
 a) more cautiously c) the most cautiousliest
 b) cautiouslier d) more cautious

Тест 12

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Honesty is _____ policy.
 a) the best c) more better
 b) better d) the better
2. _____ men declare war. But it is the youth that fight and die.
 a) oldest c) eldest
 b) elder d) older
3. Of two evils choose _____.
 a) less c) the least
 b) little d) smaller
4. What's the _____ news of today?
 a) later c) lately
 b) last d) latest
5. If you are interested in _____ details ask the head of the office.
 a) further c) furthest
 b) farther d) farthest
6. Actions speak _____ than words.
 a) more louder c) louder
 b) the loudest d) loudly
7. Hotels are becoming _____ nowadays.
 a) more expensive c) expensiver
 b) the most expensive d) the more expensive
8. The damage to the car could be _____ than we expected.
 a) bad c) the worst
 b) worse d) the worse
9. That was _____ case in his practice.
 a) the least difficult c) the less difficulter
 b) the less difficult d) difficulter
10. The sea is _____ unknown part of our planet.
 a) the most large c) the most largest
 b) the largest d) the larger
11. This cake is _____ the one you made last night.
 a) sweeter than c) sweet as
 b) sweetest d) more sweeter than
12. That was _____ question in the exam.
 a) least difficult c) little difficult
 d) the less difficult d) the least difficult
13. This was the _____ test I've ever done.
 a) easiest c) easier
 b) easy d) most easiest
14. That was the _____ performance I've ever seen.
 a) worst c) worse
 b) bad d) worser

15. Those shoes cost_____ mine.
 a) much as c) more as
 b) as much as d) as more
16. You live even_____from the centre than they.
 a) farther c) furthest
 b) far d) more far
17. I like Jane less than Tom, but I like Sam_____of all.
 a) less c) little
 b) lesser d) least
18. It took Kate_____to do this work.
 a) long b) as long
 c) the longest d) much longer
19. The smaller a garden is_____it is to look after.
 a) the easier c) easier
 b) more easy d) most easy
20. My left arm is_____than my right one.
 a) stronger c) most strong
 b) more stronger d) strongest
21. The people who arrive_____get the best seats.
 a) more earlier c) the earliest
 b) most early d) much early
22. It's becoming_____ to find a job.
 a) hard and hard c) hardly and hard
 b) harder and harder d) the hardest and the hardest
23. _____we leave, _____we will arrive.
 a) the earlier, the sooner c) the earliest, the soon
 b) the early, sooner d) the earlier, sooner
24. Could you speak_____, please?
 a) distinct c) less distinctly
 b) most distinct d) more distinctly

Модуль 3

Тест 13

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

... always go abroad during their summer holidays.

- A) they;
- B) he;
- C) she;
- D) us;
- E) her.

Вопрос 2

Give ... the book, please.

- A) I;
- B) she;
- C) we;
- D) me;
- E) their.

Вопрос 3

He is an old friend of

- A) my;
- B) your;
- C) ours;
- D) her;
- E) their.

Вопрос 4

He washed and dressed

- A) he;
- B) herself;
- C) himself;
- D) ourself;
- E) his.

Вопрос 5

... friend made some mistakes in his dictation.

- A) My;
- B) He;
- C) Mine;
- D) Them;
- E) Yours.

Вопрос 6

These pencils are ... , take ... if you want.

- A) my / it;
- B) our / them;
- C) mine / it;
- D) her / them;
- E) mine / them.

Вопрос 7

I have lost ... pen, may I take ... ?

- A) mine / your;
- B) your / your;
- C) my / yours;
- D) her / your;
- E) yours / my.

Вопрос 8

... often meet here.

- A) We;
- B) He;
- C) She;
- D) Our;
- E) Them.

Вопрос 9

She'll go there with ... husband and ... daughter.

- A) her / her;
- B) hers / her;
- C) her / hers;
- D) my / mine;
- E) mine / my.

Вопрос 10

My elder brother looks like ... mother .

- A) hers;
- B) my;

- C) yours;
- D) this;
- E) her.

Вопрос 11

We have very many relatives in ... native town.

- A) my;
- B) our;
- C) ours;
- D) theirs;
- E) them.

Вопрос 12

They can do it

- A) ourself;
- B) myself;
- C) themselves;
- D) theirself;
- E) theirs.

Вопрос 13

She took off ... coat and began to work.

- A) she;
- B) her;
- C) hers;
- D) herself;
- E) mine.

Вопрос 14

I've got no pen to write with. I'll ask Mary to give me

- A) her;
- B) hers;
- C) herself;
- D) mine;
- E) my.

Вопрос 15

First of all we shall listen to ... suggestions, then we shall put forward ...

- A) their / our;
- B) theirs / our;
- C) their / ours;
- D) theirs / ours;
- E) they / our.

Вопрос 16

She tries to do ... morning exercises every morning.

- A) his;
- B) her;
- C) hers;
- D) our;
- E) my.

Тест 14

Выберите правильный вариант.

“some”, “any” or “no”

1. Are there ... students here from Japan? 2. There are ... students here from China, but there are not ... from India) 3. Is there ... news? – Yes, there are ... letters on the desk. 4. If ...

difficulties arise, let me know. 5. They have ... really good friends. Have you got ... ? 6. Can ... of you help us? - ... problem. 7. Would you like ... ice cream, please? - ... more, thank you, I've had 8. I take ... sugar with my tea, it fattens me. 9. He told us ... strange story. 10. They haven't got ... conveniences in their country house, but they are going to get 11. Could you lend me ... money? 12. This car hardly uses ... petrol. 13. ... mushrooms can be very poisonous. 14. There is ... fool like an old fool. 15. There can be ... answer to such a question.

Тест 15

Выберите правильный вариант.

“somebody”, “anybody” or “nobody”

1. It is so dark here! Can you see ... in front of us? 2. Do you know that ... has broken the door to the gym? 3. Do you know ... here? 4. She said she could recognize ... because of their painted faces. 5. Is there ... at home? – No, there is ... in. 6. I'm sure there is ... inside, just knock louder! 7. If ... comes, he will give you a call. 8. Are you waiting for ... ? 9. Don't be silly! There is ... there. 10. Sally, there is ... downstairs who wants to speak to you. 11. Is there ... who doesn't understand what to do? 12. ... knows the answer to the question, do they? 13. ... phoned while you were out. 14. You could always ask Marie or ... else to feed the cat while you're away. 15. ... will tell you the way to the station. Everybody knows where it is. 16. ... met me when I arrived, so I was alone. 17. Do you hear? ... is knocking at the door. 18. I rang the doorbell but ... answered) 19. Has ... seen the teacher? 20. I can't find my pen. ... took it while I was out.

Тест 16

Выберите правильный вариант.

“something”, “anything” or “nothing”

1. I'm sure ... can be done under the circumstances. 2. There is always ... I don't understand) 3. Is there ... else you would like me to explain to you? 4. Nelly has got very important news. It's ... you would like to hear. 5. I don't want ... at all. ... can help me relax. 6. I think there is ... strange about this man. 7. ... ever interests him. 8. Shall we go anywhere for the weekend? – Sorry, we can't. We all have ... to do. 9. Everybody thinks he should buy ... for the party. 10. ... serious can come out of this. 11. ... is wrong with our car. 12. Did ... come in the post today? 13. I know ... of the incident. Don't ask me. 14. He can't tell you ... new. 15. Carl said ... about the operation. 16. I'll do ... you want. 17. I could smell ... burning. 18. He never does ... to help. 19. Do you know ... about cricket? 20. Jim's holiday plans came to ... because he didn't have enough money.

Тест 17

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. There are _____ biscuits left in the tin.

a) a few	c) little
b) much	d) a little
2. _____ students know the answer to this question.

a) a little	c) few
b) much	d) little
3. My days are so busy that I have _____ time for reading.

a) few	c) many
b) a few	d) little
4. _____ people give money to charity.

a) a lot	c) little
b) many	d) much
5. There is a tiny bit of butter. There is _____ butter.

a) a little	c) few
-------------	--------

- b) much d) little
6. He keeps trying although there is _____ chance of success.
a) much c) a few
b) few d) little
7. There are many clocks in the office but _____ of them work properly.
a) little c) much
b) few d) a little
8. She wasn't very hungry. She has just had _____ soup.
a) few c) a little
b) a few d) little
9. There aren't _____ jobs for young people.
a) much c) little
b) a few d) many
10. There aren't _____ lessons today.
a) much c) a lot
b) many d) few
11. I couldn't obtain _____ information from an office manager.
a) many c) a lot
b) much d) some
12. When my parents moved into a new flat they had very _____ furniture, just _____ chairs.
a) a little, a few c) little, a little
b) little, a few d) little, little
13. There aren't _____ flats to rent in Moscow because there is _____ accommodation.
a) much, little c) much, a few
b) a lot, few d) many, little
14. I haven't got _____ suitcases. I have got _____ luggage.
a) many, a few c) a lot of, little
b) many, few d) much, little
15. I had _____ time left, so I spent _____ minutes in a bookshop.
a) a little, a few c) a few, a few
b) little, a few d) many, much
16. Very _____ research will be done in this field.
a) many c) few
b) little d) a little
17. It's very quiet in my area. There is _____ traffic.
a) little c) a lot of
b) much d) few
18. Usually men don't do _____ house work.
a) a lot c) a little
b) little d) much
19. Now my father smokes _____ cigarettes than he used to.
a) a few c) fewer
b) less d) few
20. There is too _____ violence on TV.
a) many c) a little
b) much d) few
21. There are too _____ violent films on TV.

4. I just handed the box to the postal worker. Right now she (*weigh*) _____ it to see how much postage it (*need*) _____.
5. I (*do*) _____ this practice at the moment. It (*consist*) _____ of both nonprogressive and progressive verbs.
6. I (*think*) _____ about the verbs in this grammar practice right now. I (*think*) _____ all of my answers are correct, but I'll use the answer key to check them when I finish, just to make sure.
7. Mrs. Edwards is at the market. Right now she (*look*) _____ at the apples. They (*look*) _____ fresh.
8. My cousin is an actor. She (*appear, currently*) _____ in the popular TV series called "Doctors of Mystery". Have you seen that show?
9. Jack (*appear*) _____ happy this morning. He's smiling.
10. A: This tooth is killing me!
B: It's a good thing you (*see*) _____ a dentist today.
11. Susan is looking at some people across the street, but she (*see, not*) _____ anyone she knows.
12. A: What are you thinking about? You have such a pleasant expression on your face.
B: I (*imagine*) _____ what it would be like to be on a tropical beach right now.
13. A: Why isn't Richard here?
B: I (*imagine*) _____ he'll be here soon. Don't worry about him.
14. A: Bye, Alex.
B: Wait! (*you, forget, not*) _____ something?
A: What do you mean?
B: Isn't this your backpack?
A: Gosh. Yes. How could I forget that? Thanks.
15. A: When is Jessica's birthday?
B: I (*forget*) _____ when her birthday is. Sometime in November, isn't it?
16. A: Are you happy with the school you decided to send your daughter to?
B: Yes, indeed. But it's pretty expensive. It (*cost*) _____ us an arm and a leg to send her there, but we think it's worth it. And it won't last forever.
17. A: What's the price on that lamp? I really like it.
B: Let me see. Well, no wonder. It (*cost*) _____ three times as much as the other one. You certainly have expensive tastes.
18. A: What are you doing?
B: I (*smell*) _____ the scent of this candle. It (*smell*) _____ good.
19. A: Watch out, Tommy! Those scissors are sharp. (*you, be*) _____ careful? Don't cut yourself.
B: It's okay. I won't hurt myself.
20. A: Do you let Tommy use scissors? He's very young.
B: It's not a problem. He (*be*) _____ very careful when he cuts something with scissors. He knows how to use scissors carefully.
21. A: That's a big stack of bills on your desk, Sam. Haven't you paid your bills this month?

B: No. Nor last month. I know I (*be*) _____ irresponsible about paying my bills right now, but I've been really busy. I'll take care of them soon. Generally, I (*be, not*) _____ an irresponsible person.

Тест 20

Установите соответствие между темами А – Г и текстами 1 – 6. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

This museum tells you about the history of

- A. industry
- B. science
- C. toys
- D. costumes

- E. a city
- F. transport
- G. canals

1. Step inside this magical 1850s "Cinema" for an exciting tour of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. As the lights go down a brilliant moving image of the capital appears before you, while the guide tells the story of Edinburgh's historic past.

2. The National Waterways Museum of Gloucester brings to life the time when Britain's waterways were dug between towns. Transport by these ways was cheaper than transport by land. Many exhibits give visitors the chance to relive the Age which helped to revolutionize Britain's water system.

3. Black Country Museum is an open-air museum. Your visit there is always exciting and enjoyable. Guides in national costumes and working demonstrators tell visitors a story of the time when different machines were invented in Britain and factories began to develop very quickly.

4. Travel through time and discover the colourful story of travel. See shiny buses, tube trains and trams of different centuries. As you step into the past you'll meet people who've kept London moving for 200 years. Hold tight as you put yourself in the driving seat and enjoy your journey.

5. This museum is full of wonderful models of trains, buses, ships and cars. See the 1920s model Story Land Park and play the old slot-machines. It also has a nursery of the beginning of the 20th century. The wonderful collection of dolls contains different marionettes from Ancient Roman Gladiator doll to figures of today.

6. This museum illustrates the development of human knowledge through different instruments. The museum has a clockwork model of the solar system from 1750 as well as microscopes, telescopes, navigation instruments, electrical machines and tools.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Тест 21

Прочитайте отрывок из романа и выполните задания 1 – 7, выбирая букву А, В, С или D. Установите соответствие номера задания выбранному вами варианту ответа.

had first become acquainted with my Italian friend by meeting him at certain great houses where he taught his own language and I taught drawing. All I then knew of the history of his life was that he had left Italy for political reasons; and that he had been for many years respectably established in London as a teacher. Without being actually a dwarf – for he was perfectly well-proportioned from head to foot – Pesca was, I think, the smallest human being I ever saw. Remarkable anywhere, by his personal appearance, he was still further distinguished among the mankind by the eccentricity of his character. The ruling idea of Pesca's life now was to show his gratitude to the country that had given him a shelter by doing his utmost to turn himself into an Englishman. The Professor aspired to become an Englishman in his habits and amusements, as well as in his personal appearance. Finding us distinguished, as a nation, by our love of athletic exercises, the little man, devoted himself to all our English sports and pastimes, firmly persuaded that he could adopt our national amusements by an effort of will the same way as he had adopted our national gaiters and our national white hat. I had seen him **risk his limbs blindly** unlike others at a fox-hunt and in a cricket field; and soon afterwards I saw him risk his life, just as blindly, in the sea at Brighton. We had met there accidentally, and were bathing together. If we had been engaged in any exercise peculiar to my own nation I should, of course, have looked after Pesca carefully; but as foreigners are generally quite as well able to take care of themselves in the water as Englishmen, it never occurred to me that the art of swimming might merely add one more to the list of manly exercises which the Professor believed that he could learn on the spot. Soon after we had both struck out from shore, I stopped, finding my friend did not follow me, and turned round to look for him. To my horror and amazement, I saw nothing between me and the beach but two little white arms which struggled for an instant above the surface of the water, and then disappeared from view. When I dived for him, the poor little man was lying quietly at the bottom, looking smaller than I had ever seen him look before. When he had thoroughly recovered himself, his warm Southern nature broke through all artificial English restraints in a moment. He overwhelmed me with the wildest expressions of affection and in his exaggerated Italian way declared that he should never be happy again until he rendered me some service which I might remember to the end of my days. Little did I think then – little did I think afterwards – that the opportunity of serving me was soon to come; that he was eagerly to seize it on the instant; and that by so doing he was to turn the whole current of my existence into a new channel. Yet so it was. If I had not dived for Professor Pesca when he lay under water, I should never, perhaps, have heard even the name of the woman, who now directs the purpose of my life.

1. Pesca taught

- A) drawing.
- B) Italian.
- C) English.
- D) politics.

2. Pesca impressed people by being

- A) well-built.
- B) well-mannered.
- C) strange.

D) ill-mannered.

3. Peska tried to become a true Englishman because he

A) was thankful to the country that had adopted him.

B) enjoyed Englishman's pastimes and amusements.

C) loved the way the English did athletic exercises.

D) was fond of the eccentric fashions of the English.

4. '... risk his limbs blindly' means Peska

A) didn't look where he went.

B) was unaware of danger from others.

C) caused a problem for others.

D) acted rather thoughtlessly.

5. The author didn't look after Peska carefully because

A) they both had been engaged in the peculiar English exercise.

B) foreigners were generally bathing not far from the shore.

C) the author was sure that Peska would learn swimming on the spot.

D) the author was sure that Peska was a very good swimmer.

6. Peska wanted to do the author some favour as

A) it was in his warm nature.

B) the author had saved his life.

C) the author was his best friend.

D) he wanted to look English.

7. Peska managed to

A) change the author's life completely.

B) become English to the core.

C) meet a woman who later directed his life.

D) turn his existence into a new channel.

Модуль 4**Тест 22****Выберите правильный вариант.****Present Indefinite or Present Continuous**

1. Tom usually (play) football but today he (play) tennis. 2. What language they (speak) in Holland? What language he (speak) now? 3. The professor (speak) five foreign languages. Right now he (speak) Dutch. 4. My friend always (tell) me the truth, but I see that she (tell) a lie now. 5. – I usually (drive) to my work. – Be careful! You (drive) too fast. 6. She, as a rule, (wear) smart hats. But today she (wear) a funny-looking one. 7. I (do) a lot of work every day. Don't worry! I (know) what I (do). 8. Every Sunday he (watch) birds in the forest. Be quiet, the photographer (watch) that bird. He (want) to take a picture. 9. You (eat) fruit every day? What's the name of the fruit you (eat) with such pleasure? 10. She (adore) French perfume but I can't quest what perfume she (wear) tonight. 11. She (not understand) what the teacher (explain) now. 12. She (say) she (love) him very much now. 13. I (not recognize) the man who (give) a talk. 14. You usually (not drink) coffee at this time? What is that you (drink) now? 15. I (hear) Nick (want) to know where you (live) now. 16. I (feel) he (have) a lot of problems with his elder son at the moment. 17. I generally (feel) well in summer but right now I (feel) miserable. 18. Paul (feel) that his uncle John (notice) all his faults. 19. Frieda (hate) it when it (rain) outdoors. 20. We (think) they (try) to make up the quarrel. 21. The pop-concert (take) place on Saturday. They still (sell) the tickets. 22. – What platform the train for Sochi (leave)? – According to the timetable it always (start) from Platform Two. 23. The night-show (open) at 10.30 this evening. 24. It's a national holiday today. The bank (work)? 25. – Nelly, why you (hurry) so much? – My plane (leave) at 7.45

Тест 23**Выберите правильный вариант.****“must” or “mustn't”**

1. Before you board a plane, you ... put your luggage on the scale, and you ... pass the passport control. 2. Before getting on a plane, you ... show your boarding card) 3. You ... fasten your seat-belt during take-off and landing. 4. Passengers ... use radio-sets on board a plane. 5. You ... use the toilet during take-off or landing. 6. You ... smoke in the toilet on board the plane at any time. 7. Passengers ... smoke in the no-smoking area) 8. After landing, you ... stay I your seat until the plane has come to a standstill. 9. You ... follow the signs during the flight. 10. You ... block the aisle during the flight. 11. He realized that he ... do it. It was dangerous. 12. You ... stop sleeping at your work. 13. ... I send the fax today? 14. You ... speak to your children in such a way. It's bad) 15. Everybody ... do their duty.

Тест 24**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. Mum, ... I have a Mars bar?
a) May b) Need
2. You ... hear this tune everywhere, it's very popular.
a) can b) may
3. What ... I do to help you?
a) need b) must
4. You ... not pay. It's free.
a) need b) must

5. ... you believe it? I'm sure it's nonsense.
a) Can b) may
6. You ... not read in bed.
a) Must b) need
7. You ... not worry. All is going to be fine.
a) May b) need
8. If you ... afford this book, buy it.
a) Can b) may
9. He ... give up smoking after a heart attack.
a) Can b) must
10. ... I help you with this heavy box?
a) May b) need
11. What languages ... he speak?
a) Can b) may
12. You ... lie to your friends.
a) Mustn't b) may not
13. I ... believe it, it's fantastic.
a) Needn't b) can't
14. We don't like it, but we ... to do it.
a) Must b) have
15. Who ... answer my question?
a) May b) can
16. They ... worry. We'll look after their fish.
a) Can't b) needn't
17. You ... be late for your work.
a) Mustn't b) needn't
18. ... you be happy!
a) Could b) may
19. ... I take the exam a second time?
a) Can b) may
20. People ... keep the law.
a) May b) must

Тест 25**Выберите правильный вариант.**

- _____(1) you retell this text in English right now?

- Unfortunately I _____(2). _____(3) to do this I _____(4) to repeat some words which I _____(5).

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| 1. can | 1. can | 1. must | 1. shall |
| 2. can't | 2. can't | 2. can't | 2. can't |
| 3. to be able | 3. be able | 3. to be able | 3. to be able |
| 4. have | 4. have | 4. must | 4. can |
| 5. need- | 5. need | 5. can | 5. need |

Тест 26**Выберите правильный вариант.**

He _____(1) write in German, but he _____(2) to speak the language fluently. He _____(3) to listen to many tapes _____(4) to understand native speakers when he _____(5) to work in Germany.

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| a) | b) | c) | d) | | | |
| 1. can | 1. can | 1. can | 1. is able | | | |
| 2. isn't able | 2. can't | 2. isn't able | 2. isn't able | | | |
| 3. 'll have | 3. 'll have | 3. 'll have | 3. 'll have | | | |
| 4. to be able | 4. to be able | 4. to be able | 4. to be able | 5. 'll have | 5. has | 5. has |
| 5. has | | | | | | |

Tecm 27

Выберите правильный вариант.

- _____(1) I come in?
— No, you _____(2) because the bell has already rung.
- Oh, I'm sorry. _____(3) I go to the dean's office for permission?
- No, you _____(4). You _____(5) join us after the break.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| 1. shall | 1.may | 1.may | 1. may |
| 2. mustn't | 2. must | 2. mustn't | 2. mustn't |
| 3. shall | 3. shall | 3. shall | 3. shall |
| 4. needn't | 4. needn't | 4. need | 4. needn't |
| 5. may | 5. may | 5. may | 5. may |

Tecm 28

Выберите правильный вариант.

If you _____ (1) to work much, you _____ (2) to go in for sports. If you _____ (3) to go in for sports, you _____ (4) become unfit. So, you _____ (5) decide what is better.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------|
| a) | c) | |
| 1.'11 have | 1. have | |
| 2. won't be able | 2. won't be able | |
| 3. aren't able | 3. aren't able | |
| 4. may | 4. may | |
| 5. must | 5. must | |
| b) | d) I have | I have |
| 2. aren't able | 2. won't be able | |
| 3. aren't able | 3. won't be able | |
| 4. may | 4. may | |
| 5. must | 5. must | |

Тест 29

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. If it is fine tomorrow, we _____ for a swim.
a) may go c) ought go
b) must to go d) would go
2. He said if he _____ her address, he would write her.
a) will find out c) found out
b) finds out d) find out
3. No matter how hard you try, you _____ me you're right.
a) don't convince c) aren't convinced
b) won't convince d) couldn't convince
4. If he had asked me what to do, everything _____ different.

- a) could be c) could have been
b) could had been d) was
5. But for the rain we _____ joined you.
a) would c) would had
b) would have d) would have to
6. He looks so pale as if he _____ ill for a long time.
a) were c) is
b) has been d) had been
7. If only he _____ more, then he'd get a good mark.
a) had revised c) 'd revise
b) revises d) 'll revise
8. I wish I _____ so busy yesterday.
a) wasn't c) weren't
b) hadn't been d) hasn't been
9. If I _____ better qualified, I _____ for the job.
a) were, would apply
b) were, would have applied
c) am, would to apply
d) was, would had applied
10. Unless we _____ a taxi, we will miss the train.
a) have taken c) took
b) would take d) take
11. He looked at me as if he _____ me.
a) wouldn't recognize c) didn't recognize
b) hasn't recognized d) hadn't recognized
12. Even if you _____ me \$10,000, I still _____ this house.
a) gave, don't buy
b) give, didn't buy
c) gave, wouldn't buy
d) had given, wouldn't bought
13. Unless you _____ borrowing money, you _____ in trouble.
a) will stop, will be c) will stop, are
b) stop, will be d) stop, are
14. I _____ you a ring as soon as I _____ back.
a) will give, got c) will give, get
b) give, will get d) would give, get
15. It's very late. It's about time we _____ home.
a) go c) went
b) have gone d) had gone
16. If I _____ you, I wouldn't have paid so much money for this dress.
a) were c) has been
b) am d) had been
17. Assuming it's a holiday on Monday, we _____ to the seaside.
a) can go c) would go
b) could go d) went
18. I wish they _____ our neighbours.
a) aren't c) don't be
b) wasn't d) weren't

19.1 _____ you stay up and watch TV tonight provided that you _____ your homework first.

- a) could let, finish c) let, will finish
b) will let, finish d) let, would finish

20. What _____ if you _____ Prime Minister?

- a) did you do, would be c) would you do, were
b) do you do, will be d) will you do, was

Модуль 5

Тест 30

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Present Perfect

1. He (forget) his French since h (leave) Paris. 2. Years ago he (be) very poor, and (not know) how to live. He (become) very rich now. 3. I can reach my work easily now, as I (buy) a new car. 4. – The man you see there is the man to whom I (lend) the money. – When you (lend) it to him? – I (do) it yesterday. 5. I (lose) my keys and cannot remember where I (see) them last. 6. He cannot see well as he (become) short-sighted. 7. He is a man who (live) a remarkable life. 8. What you (do) last night? 9. What you (do) since I last (see) you? 10. I (not play) much football since I (leave) school. 11. – You (hear) from Jane lately? – Yes, I (get) a message from her last night. 12. I (get) a fax from Boston an hour ago, but I (not answer) it yet. 13. It's the most delicious cake I ever (taste). When and where you (but) it? 14. When you (get) this wonderful ring? – I don't remember. – I (have) it for years. 15. – How's Jack? When you (see) him? – Oh, I (not meet) him for ages! 16. – You (do) the shopping? – No, I (forget) to take the list. 17. She (learn) to play chess when she (be) 16, but she (not play) much since then. 18. I (have) my teddy bear since my parents (give) it to me. 19. Yesterday I (work) on my computer for four hours, but I (not print) the material yet. 20. I (live) in London for seven years and now I miss it a lot.

Модуль 6

Тест 31

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Past Continuous

1. I (sit) the bench for half an hour and then (begin) reading a book. 2. - You (see) him this morning? – Yes. He (stand) in the hall laughing. 3. He (come) in and (see) Nelly who (draw) a strange picture. 4. I (not understand) what Mr. Green (do). 5. Nick and Fred (drive) along the road when the accident (happen). 6. When I (come in), she (set) the table. 7. The businessman (fly) to England yesterday. 8. I (not hear) what he (say). I (type) at the moment. 9. When it (happen)? – It (happen) when you (talk) to your secretary. 10. We (walk) in silence for 5 minutes, then he (speak). 11. I (tell) him he should not read while he (eat). 12. The mouse (hide) while the cat (watch). 13. The train (strike) an obstacle on the line, but it (not stop) because it (travel) too fast at the time. 14. I (sit) in my garden yesterday, when the servant (come) and (say) that a visitor (wait) for me in the hall. 15. He (not like) to play while others (work). 16. – Sorry, what you (say)? – I (not listen). 17. You (enjoy) your game of tennis? – No, I (not play) as it (rain). 18. Why you (tell) Ann her lessons (be) boring? – I (not mean) it. I only (joke). 19. Why you (make) so many mistakes in the last test? – I (think) about my boyfriend. 20. Just imagine! I (wait) for you for an hour yesterday and you (sleep) at that very time!

Тест 32

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite

1. I (go) and see Venice as soon as I (reach) Italy. 2. If the sun (be) red, it is a sign that we (have) a fine day tomorrow. 3. If you (not be) at home by six, I (eat) without you. 4. If Mother (not go) to the market early, she (not get) fresh fish. 5. If Adam (sell) his car, he (afford) a holiday in Florida. 6. Take some coins in case you (need) to phone. 7. If nothing (go wrong), they (deliver) the furniture today. 8. Unless you (change) your mind we (not be able) to help you. 9. I (take) an umbrella in case it (rain). 10. If your son (not wear) sensible shoes on those hikes, he (get) blisters. 11. If Martin (not win), it (be) the end of his sport career. 12. I (be) happy if my dream (come) true. 13. If the situation (get) worse, I (lose) my job. 14. Unless he (hurry), he (miss) the 5.30 train. 15. If your son (not work) hard enough, he (forget) what he (know).

Тест 33

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite

1. He (become) an architect after he (graduate) from the University. 2. I (have) to stop my daughter before she (get) into trouble. 3. The new President (make) any changes in the country's policy when he (come) to power? 4. Mum (visit) you when the baby-sister (arrive). 5. She (relax) after she (hear) the results of the interview. 6. My elder sister often (develop) a strong headache when the weather (change). 7. Tonight the old man (go) to bed as soon as the sun (set). 8. He (not buy) a new car until the company (pay) him all the money it (owe) him. 9. The refugees (be able) to stay here till some urgent measures (take). 10. The information (study) carefully as soon as it (deliver). 11. Many people (be happy) when this ugly war (come) to an end. 12. Little Fred (not be able) to leave the house till his mother (come) back and (unlock) the door. 13. Life (seem) wonderful to you again as soon as all your worries (be over). 14. The weather certainly (change) for the better after the rain (stop) and the sky (clear up). 15. He (not recover) soon unless he (take) the prescribed medicine.

Тест 34

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite

1. Today he (tell) you if he (play) chess with you on Saturday evening. 2. We (be) not sure if this friendship (last) long. 3. I wonder when he (return) my finest collection of records. 4. Many people believe that the time (come) when there (be) a universal parliament of the world. 5. The poor fellow (wonder) if the next mail (bring) better news from home. 6. I (not know) if the local people (be) friendly to my family in future. 7. The secretary (want) to know if the new Head (make) any changes. 8. The doctor can't say now when the patient (recover). 9. Tell me if you (finish) your book in summer and when exactly you (do) it. 10. People standing on the bus stop (wonder) if it (stop) raining soon. 11. Nobody (know) if he (keep) his promise. 12. I wonder if he (be) late again. 13. My dressmaker (have) no idea when my wedding dress (be) ready. 14. Why are you measuring the cooker? – I'd like to see if it (fit) in my new kitchen. 15. Tell me the exact time when they (come).

Тест 35

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite

1. Mr. Dobson (doubt) if he (agree) to occupy the vacancy but if he (do), it (be) great. 2. Steven (wonder) if his business (prosper) in case things (go on) like this. 3. Everybody is curious if Lena (marry) Ronald when he (propose) to her. 4. Nobody knows if something (change) radically after he (make) his decision. 5. Fiona always (ask) Simon if he (love) her when she (get) old. 6. Tell us if you (come back) when she (need) your help. 7. He (be) not sure at all if life always (run) smoothly for him but if it (do), he (achieve) all he (wish). 8. I (take) an umbrella in case it (rain),

though I still doubt if it (rain). 9. Wear your overcoats in case the weather (turn) colder. I wonder if it (show) as well. 10. My friend (feel) much better if she (lose) some weight. I am not sure, though, if she (make) an effort to eat fewer potatoes. 11. Marina (ask) if she (get) the job as soon as she (learn) the language. 12. We (not know) yet if we (get) our visas, but as soon as they (give), we (see) London. 13. I (take) all the files with me (remember) about them! 14. You (feel) great relief when the temperature (fall). But it's difficult to say when it (go down). 15. I wonder if the plane (come) on time if the weather (change) for the worse.

Тест 36

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Continuous

1. Where you (go) for your next holiday? 2. I (give) you a lift to work tomorrow if you like. 3. Do you know that Ann (come) at the end of the week? 4. – I'm afraid I'm not quite ready. – Never mind. I (wait). 5. Shop assistant: We have some very nice strawberries. Customer: All right. I (have) a pound. 6. We (have) a party next Saturday night. You (come)? 7. Why you (take) the carpets down? You (paint) the walls? – No, I (take) the carpets to the cleaner's. 8. There are a lot of mistakes in this document. – All right. I (type) it again. 9. Leave a note for him on the table and he (see) it when he (com). 10. He (leave) for London tomorrow night. You (see) him off? 11. What about this camera? You (try) to take photos? It's not allowed, you know... – No, I (try) to sell the camera. 12. He says he (meet) us at the bus stop, but I'm sure he (forget) about it. 13. He (come) if you ask him. When you (send) him the invitation? 14. You (do) anything special tomorrow? – Yes, my nephews (come) and I (show) them round London. 15. I hear you (go) to the regatta tomorrow. You (sail) in it? 16. My wedding (approach). I (tell) you the exact date soon. 17. Maria (work) today so I (get) the papers for her. 18. Jane, you (come) or you (stay)? 19. I hear that you (get married) on Saturday. Your parents (come)? 20. The train (leave) in half an hour. We (take) a taxi not to be late for it.

Модуль 7

Тест 37

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Perfect or Past Perfect

1. My mother asked who (break) her typewriter. Look! Somebody (break) my typewriter. 2. – You ever (see) a flying saucer? – No, I (... not). But my brother said he (see) it. 3. He looked at the girl and understood he (see) her somewhere before. 4. I think John (miss) his 7.30 train. That's why he (not come) yet. – Looks like him. He never (come) home on time so far. 5. When the three bears came home they saw that someone (eat) Baby Bear's porridge. 6. John is hungry because he (have) nothing to eat since morning. 7. Mrs. Brown lives next door but she never (say) more than «Good morning» to me. 8. They just (buy) the apples in the market. Have one! 9. He just (see) his friend arrive. 10. It (stop) raining and the sun is shining. 11. She said they (walk) 3 miles. 12. They just (walk) in the park and look rested. 13. I wondered what he (do) since we last met? 14. There (be) no post all this week. The postman (fall) ill. 15. Nick hoped there (be) no post since Friday. 16. Caroline looked very brown. She (be) to the Bahamas. 17. When I got to Jack's house the police were there. Someone (steal) his car. 18. I found a baby bird in our garden. It (fall) out of its nest. 19. Tom's father (be) an architect for twenty years. 20. The Browns (arrive)? – Tom said they (arrive) 40 minutes before. Why you (come) so late?

Тест 38

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Past Perfect

1. The teacher was a stranger to me. I never (see) her before. 2. The house was very quiet when I (get) home. 3. We felt happier when they (leave). 4. She gave him the book his teacher (recommend). 5. They (finish) the translation by five o'clock. 6. She got a message saying he (pass) the exam. 7. We (go) out to buy a drink, but the pub (close). 8. At six o'clock he (know) they (not come). 9. She (go on) with the story where her Mother (stop). 10. Tom wasn't at home when I (arrive). He just (go) home. 11. Margaret was late for work. Her friend (be) very surprised. She never (be) late before. 12. There was nobody in the sitting-room when I (get) home. Everybody (go) to bed. 13. I didn't recognize him. He (change) a lot. 14. By the time we (arrive), the party (finish). 15. Before we (take) Paul to the theatre, he never (see) a play on the stage before. 16. He (be) an American citizen for 20 years when the war (break out). 17. He (say) he (spend) the last 15 years of his life exploring the world. 18. I (not can) buy the record because I (lose) the money. 19. I (not go) to the museum with my class because I (be) there before. 20. When we (buy) the house, it (be) empty for several years.

Тест 39

Раскройте скобки. Future Tenses.

MARY: I don't know what we _____ (do). We've hardly made any money for ages.

NIGEL: I think we should advertise. We can send out leaflets.

MARY: Yes. That _____ (probably / get) our name more widely known.

But do you think people _____ (come) into the shop?

NIGEL: Well, we could try advertising in the local paper.

MARY: That might be better. I _____ (phone) and find out their rates. And what about local radio?

NIGEL: Good idea. _____ I _____ (phone) them?

MARY: OK, thanks.

Tuesday

MARY: We haven't got enough money to pay for all the advertising we need. I've been in touch with the bank. I _____ (see) the manager on Friday.

NIGEL: _____ he _____ (give) us a loan, do you think?

MARY: I hope so.

Friday At the bank

MANAGER: So you want to borrow some money. How do you want to spend it?

MARY: We _____ (advertise) on local radio and in the paper. We've planned it carefully. We only need \$500.

MANAGER: Very well. The bank _____ (lend) you the money. But you must pay us back in three months. Can you do that?

MARY: We _____ (do) it, I promise.

MANAGER: Now, go and see the loans clerk and he _____ (help) you fill in the necessary forms.

MARY: Thank you for your help.

MANAGER: You're welcome.

Тест 40

Напишите предложения в будущем времени.

1. When Bill got up yesterday morning, the sun was shining. *And tomorrow?*
2. He shaved and showered, and then made a light breakfast. *And tomorrow?*
3. After he ate breakfast yesterday, he got ready to go to work. *And tomorrow?*
4. By the time he got to work yesterday, he had drunk three cups of coffee. *And tomorrow?*
5. Between 8:00 and 9:00, Bill answered his e-mail and planned his day. *And tomorrow?*
6. By 10:00 yesterday, he had called new clients. *And tomorrow?*
7. At 11:00 yesterday, he was attending a staff meeting. *And tomorrow?*
8. He went to lunch at noon and had a sandwich and a bowl of soup. *And tomorrow?*
9. After he finished eating, he took a short walk in the park before he returned to the office. *And tomorrow?*
10. He worked at his desk until he went to another meeting in the middle of the afternoon. *And tomorrow?*
11. By the time he left the office, he had attended three meetings. *And tomorrow?*
12. When Bill got home, his children were playing in the yard. *And tomorrow?*
13. They had been playing since 3:00 in the afternoon. *And tomorrow?*
14. As soon as he finished dinner, he took the children for a walk to a nearby playground. *And tomorrow?*
15. Afterward, the whole family sat in the living room and discussed their day. *And tomorrow?*
16. They watched television for a while, and then he and his wife put the kids to bed. *And tomorrow?*
17. By the time Bill went to bed yesterday, he had had a full day and was ready for sleep. *And tomorrow?*

Тест 41

Прочитайте журнальную статью о книге и выполните задания 1 – 5, выбирая букву А, В, С или D. Установите соответствие номера задания выбранному вами варианту ответа.

"A good book for children should simply be a good book in its own right." These are the words of Mollie Hunter, a well-known author of books for youngsters. Born and bred near Edinburgh, Mollie has devoted her talents to writing primarily for young people. She firmly believes that there is always and should always be a wider audience for any good book whatever its main market. In Mollie's opinion it is essential to make full use of language and she enjoys telling a story, which is what every writer should be doing: "If you aren't telling a story, you're a very

dead writer indeed," she says. When Mollie was a child her home was still a village with buttercup meadows and strawberry fields – sadly now covered with modern houses. "I was once taken back to see it and I felt that somebody had lain dirty hands all over my childhood. I'll never go back," she said. "Never." "When I set one of my books in Scotland," she said, "I can recapture my romantic feelings as a child playing in those fields, or watching the village blacksmith at work. And that's important, because children now know so much so early that romance can't exist for them, as it did for us." To this day, Mollie has a lively affection for children, which is reflected in the love she has for her writing. "When we have visitors with children the adults always say, "If you go to visit Mollie, she'll spend more time with the children." Molly believes that parents don't realize that children are much more interesting company and always have something new and unexpected to say.

1. In Mollie's opinion a good book should

- A) be attractive to a wide audience.
- B) be attractive primarily to youngsters.
- C) be based on original ideas.
- D) include a lot of description.

2. How does Mollie feel about what has happened to her birthplace?

- A) confused
- B) ashamed
- C) disappointed
- D) surprised

3. In comparison with children of earlier years, Mollie feels that modern children are

- A) more romantic.
- B) better informed.
- C) less keen to learn.
- D) less interested in fiction.

4. Mollie's adult visitors generally discover that she

- A) is a lively person.
- B) is interesting company.
- C) talks a lot about her work.
- D) pays more attention to their children.

5. Mollie thinks that the parents

- A) are not aware of their children's gifts.
- B) overestimate their children's talents.
- C) sometimes don't understand what their children say.
- D) don't spend much time with their children.

Тест 42

Прочитайте отрывок из романа и выполните задания 1 – 7, выбирая букву А, В, С или D. Установите соответствие номера задания выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The London Marathon celebrates its 23rd birthday. That is 23 years of stresses and strains, blisters and sore bits, and incredible tales. Somehow, yours truly has managed to run four of them. And I have medals to prove it. It seemed like a good idea at the time. I watched the inaugural London Marathon on March 29th, 1981. It seemed extraordinary that normal people would want to run 26 miles and 385 yards. And, it must be said, they looked strange and not quite steady at the end of it all. There are, indeed, terrible tales of people losing consciousness by the time they reach that glorious finishing line. But I was captivated. I knew I had to do it. Three years later I was living in London, not far from Greenwich where the event begins, and it seemed the perfect opportunity to give it a go. I was only a short train ride from the starting line, but more than 26 miles from the finish. "Who cares?" I thought. By the end I did. The moment I crossed that finishing line, and had that medal placed around my neck, was one of the finest in my life. The sense of achievement was immense. It was a mad thing to do, and ultimately pointless. But knowing that I'd run a Marathon – that most historic of all distant races – felt incredible. London provides one of the easiest of all the officially sanctioned marathons because most of it is flat. Yes, there are the cobblestones while running through the Tower of London, and there are the quiet patches where crowds are thin and you are crying out for some encouragement – those things matter to the alleged "fun" runners like myself, the serious runners don't think of such things. This year London will attract unprecedented number of athletes, a lot of title holders among them. It is set to witness what is probably the greatest field ever for a marathon. In the men's race, for example, among numerous applicants there's the holder of the world's best time, Khalid Khannouchi of the USA; the defending champion El Mouriz of Morocco; Ethiopia's Olympic bronze-medallist Tesfaye Tola. And, making his marathon debut, is one of the finest long distance runners of all time Haile Gebrselassie. Since 1981, almost half a million people have completed the London Marathon, raising more than \$125 million for charity. For the majority of the runners, this is what it is all about. It is for charity, for fun, for self-development. It is a wonderful day. I have run it with poor training, with proper training. And I have always loved it. It's crazy, and it's one of the greatest things I've ever done. If you want to feel as though you've achieved something, run a marathon.

1. Participation in the London Marathon resulted for the author in

- A) stresses and strains.
- B) blisters and sore bits.
- C) memorable medals.
- D) incredible tales.

2. When the author watched the end of the first marathon he saw people who were

- A) extraordinary steady.
- B) feeling weak and exhausted.
- C) losing consciousness.
- D) having a glorious time.

3. The reason for the author's participation in the marathon was the fact that he

- A) was fascinated by it.
- B) lived not far from its finishing line.
- C) wanted to receive a medal.
- D) wanted to do something incredible.

4. "By the end I did" means that the author

- A) found the distance suitable.
- B) found the distance challenging.
- C) decided to take part in the marathon.
- D) eventually took a train to the finish.

5. According to the author, the London Marathon is one of the easiest because

- A) it goes through the Tower of London.
- B) there are quiet patches without crowds.
- C) many "fun" runners participate in it.
- D) its course does not slope up or down.

6. "... the greatest field ever for a marathon" means that the marathon

- A) will take place on a big field.
- B) is to be run by the famous runners only.
- C) will be witnessed by more people.
- D) will welcome a huge number of sportsmen.

7. According to the author, one should run the London Marathon to

- A) raise money for charity.
- B) get some training.
- C) feel self-fulfillment.
- D) have fun in a crazy way.

Модуль 8

Тест 43

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous

– You (telephone) for ages! You really (not finish)? – I (not get) through yet. I am trying to get to our Paris office but the line (be) engaged all morning. 2. He (play) the piano since six o'clock in the morning. He only just (stop). 3. Why you (not bring) me the letters? You (not type) them yet? 4. – Are you going to sunbathe? – Don't be ridiculous! It (rain) all day. 5. – What you (do) up to now? – Nothing special, but I (cook) dinner. 6. The police (not find) the burglar yet. They (look) for him since Saturday. 7. Ann (fail) her exam three times because she is so bad at doing sums. But she (practice) for a week now, I hope she will pass it in the end. 8. – What (happen) to the fridge? – Something (go) wrong with it. 9. I know him well. I (know) him since our childhood. 10. – How long you (have) these gloves? – I (have) them for years. 11. George (collect) matchboxes ever since he left school. Now he (collect) so many that he doesn't know where to put them. 12. – Customers (ring) up all morning complaining about getting incorrect bills. – I know. Something (go) wrong with our computer. 13. – How long you (own) this house? – I (live) here since 1982. 14. Where you (put) my keys? I can't find them. 15. Your eyes are red. You (cry)? 16. Where on earth you (be)? I (wait) for so long! 17. Bill, you have got a black eye again. You (fight)? 18. Do you think George (finish) the translation? He (write) for so long! 19. I think I can smell smoke on Debbie's clothes. I'm sure she (smoke). 20. Here you are! I (look) for you everywhere. Where you (be)?

Тест 44

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.
 - a) were having
 - b) had
 - c) had been having
 - d) was having
2. While Tom _____ a book, Martha _____ TV.
 - a) was reading, watched
 - b) read, watched
 - c) was reading, was watching
 - d) read, was watching
3. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen _____ delicious.
 - a) is smelling
 - b) smells
 - c) smelt
 - d) will smell
4. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____.
 - a) will plan
 - b) were planning
 - c) plan
 - d) have planned
5. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so _____ Nick.
 - a) is
 - b) does
 - c) was
 - d) were

6.1 feel terrible. I think I to be sick.

- a) will c) am going
b) go d) will be going

7. My colleagues usually _____ four days a week, and till _____ week they _____ five days.

- a) work, work c) are working, are working
b) are working, work d) work, are working

8. It _____ outside; I do not like to walk in such weather.

- a) rains c) is raining
b) is rain d) is rained

9. I _____ a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.

- a) will have c) have
b) am having d) would have

10. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom _____
a delegation in the office.

- a) will receive c) will be receiving
b) is receiving d) would receive

11. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it _____ hard for two hours.

- a) had been raining c) had rained
b) was raining d) is raining

12. She _____ at the parcel long enough, before she _____ that it was for her brother.

- a) had been looking, had understood
b) had been looking, understood
c) was looking, understood
d) was looking, had understood

13.1_____to the cinema but my friend persuaded me to stay.

- a) am not going c) did not go
b) was going d) had been going

14. We were good friends, we _____ each other for years.

- a) had known c) were knowing
b) had knowing d) know

15. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We _____ for more than 24 hours.

- a) had travelled c) had been travelling
b) were travelling d) travel

16. How long_____this book? How many pages of this book_____?

- a) have you been reading, have you been reading
b) have you read, have you read
c) have you read, you read
d) have you been reading, have you read

17. We always go to Saint Petersburg for our holidays. We _____ there for years.

- a) have been going c) go
b) are going d) were going

18. I have lost my key again. I _____ things. I lose things too often.

- a) always lose c) have always lost
b) am always losing d) was always losing

19. The economic situation is already very bad and it _____ worse.

- a) is getting c) got

- b) gets d) would be getting
 20. What time _____ your friend _____ tomorrow?
 a) will arrive c) will be arriving
 b) is arrived d) will arriving

Модуль 9

Тест 45

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. We _____ to the top of Holborn Hill before I _____ that he was not smiling at all.
 a) had got, knew c) were getting, knew
 b) got, knew d) have got, have known
2. Turning from the Temple gate as soon as I _____ the warning, I _____ my way to Fleet Street, and then _____ to Covent Garden.
 a) was reading, made, drove
 b) have read, made, drove
 c) had read, made, drove
 d) read, made, drove
3. Seventy-seven detective novels and books of stories by Agatha Christie _____ into every major language, and her sales _____ in tens of millions.
 a) are translated, are calculated
 b) were translated, were calculated
 c) have been translated, are calculated
 d) had been translated, were calculated
4. In recent years, scientific and technological developments _____ human life on our planet, as well as our views both of ourselves as individuals in society and of the universe as a whole.
 a) have drastically changed c) are drastically changing
 b) drastically changed d) change drastically
5. Before we _____ from swimming in the river near the camp, someone _____ our clothes, and we had to walk back with our towels around us.
 a) returned, stole c) were returning, stole
 b) had returned, had stolen d) returned, had stolen
6. Our new neighbours _____ in Arizona for ten years before moving to their present house.
 a) had been living c) have been living
 b) lived d) were living
7. We went into the house by a side door and the first thing I _____ was that the passages _____ all dark, and that she _____ a candle burning there.
 a) noticed, were, left
 b) had noticed, had been, had left
 c) noticed, were, had left
 d) have noticed, were, had left
8. The sun _____ brightly all day on the roof of my attic, and the room was warm.
 a) was shining c) has shone
 b) shone d) had been shining

9. Although the period that we call "the Renaissance" _____ in Italy in the fourteenth century, this idea of rebirth in learning characterized other epochs in history in different parts of the world.

- a) begins c) began
b) had begun d) will begin

10. Egyptians left no written accounts as to the execution of mummification, so the scientists_____to examine mummies and establish their own theories.

- a) had c) are having
b) have d) have had

11. In spite of the fact that it_____all day long, the match _____and the stands were full of spectators.

- a) had been raining, was not cancelled
- b) rained, was not cancelled
- c) was raining, has not cancelled
- d) had rained, had not been cancelled

12. Many football fans claimed that after "Real FC" _____ that important game it _____ no chance to win the championship.

- a) lost, had c) had lost, had
b) lose, has d) will lose, will have

13. I wish he _____ last Friday but his flight _____ because of bad weather. If he _____ the next day I would have brought him by car.

- a) arrived, was cancelled, called
b) had arrived, was cancelled, had called
c) had arrived, had been cancelled, called
d) arrived, have cancelled, had called

14. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor_____able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words, as well as write letters and form words.

- a) was c) had been
b) has been d) were

15. At the first stages of the Industrial Revolution advertising _____ a relatively straightforward means of announcement and communication and was used mainly to promote novelties and fringe products which _____ unknown to the public.

- a) had been, were c) was, were
b) had been, had been d) was being, were

16. Towards the end of the 19th century the larger companies _____ more and more on mass advertising to promote their new range of products. The market during this period _____ by a small number of giant, conglomerate enterprises.

- a) relied, has been controlled
b) relied, had been controlled
c) were relying, has been controlled
d) relied, were controlled

17. To cater for the fitness boom of the 80s and provide the up-to-date facilities people want, over 1,500 private health and fitness clubs _____ during the past 15 years.

- a) were built c) have been built
b) had been built d) will be built

18. In 1936 the British Broadcasting Corporation_____to

provide a public radio service. Since then the BBC _____ by the establishment of independent and commercial radio and television, which _____ the BBC's broadcasting monopoly.

- a) was established, was influenced, removed
- b) was established, has been influenced, removed
- c) was established, has been influenced, had removed
- d) was established, had been influenced, removed

19. The Neolithic Age was a period of history which _____ in approximately 6000 B.C. and _____ until 3000 B.C.

- a) began, lasted
- b) had begun, lasted
- c) began, was lasting
- d) had begun, had been lasting

20. A major problem in the construction of new buildings is that windows _____ while air conditioning systems

- a) have been eliminated, have not been perfected
- b) were eliminated, were not perfected
- c) had been eliminated, had not been perfected
- d) eliminate, are not perfected

Тест 46

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. His grandfather _____ from his job a year ago.

- a) has retired
- b) was retiring
- c) retires
- d) retired

2. The backpacker knew there was a lake because they _____ it earlier in the day.

- a) have seen
- b) saw
- c) had seen
- d) hadn't seen

3. _____ he _____ about the opera before?

- a) had spoken
- b) was speaking
- c) has spoken
- d) did speak

4. What time _____ it _____?

- a) did happen
- b) has happened
- c) had happened
- d) was happening

5. Tomorrow at five he _____ football.

- a) 'll play
- b) 'll be playing
- c) plays
- d) play

6. This time last year he _____ in London.

- a) lived
- b) was living
- c) 'll live
- d) has lived

7 I _____ for you for more than one hour.

- a) has waited
- b) have been waiting
- c) was waiting
- d) was waited

8. He _____ it for an hour before I came.

- a) have been doing
- b) had been done
- c) had been doing
- d) did

9- _____ he already _____ the doctor by that time?

- a) has seen
- b) did see
- c) was seeing
- d) had seen

10. She _____ her work already.

- a) hasn't finished
- b) has finished
- c) finished
- d) is finished

11. When I _____ it _____ yesterday.

- a) wake up, was raining c) woke up, was raining
 b) woke up, rained d) 've woken up, was raining
12. Will you _____ the bank when you go out?
 a) be passing c) have passed
 b) pass d) to pass
13. Last night I _____ home at 11. I _____ supper and then _____ to bed.
 a) have come, had. went c) came, have had, went
 b) came, had, went d) came, had, have gone
14. _____ you _____ many cities when you were in France.
 a) did visit c) are visiting
 b) have visited d) do visit
15. They _____ for 20 minutes when his mother came in.
 a) talked c) have talked
 b) were talking d) had been talking
16. The room looks very clean. _____ you _____ it?
 a) Did, clean c) Have, cleaned
 c) Do, clean d) Are, cleaning
17. Next year is my parents' tenth wedding anniversary. They _____ married for 10 years.
 a) have c) '11 have
 b) are d) '11 have been
18. Next week he _____ to Paris on business.
 a) is going c) goes
 b) is going to go d) go
19. They _____ this article by 5 p.m. yesterday.
 a) have translated c) had translated
 b) translated d) had been translated
20. While he _____ tennis, he _____ his arm.
 a) played, was hurting c) was playing, hurted
 b) was playing, hurt d) played, hurt
21. This time next week he _____ in the Black Sea.
 a) swim c) '11 swim
 b) '11 be swimming d) swims
22. Last night I _____ in bed when suddenly the phone rang.
 a) read c) have read
 b) were reading d) was reading
23. He _____ for Moscow by yesterday night.
 a) had left c) has left
 b) left d) was leaving
24. He _____ very fast when the accident _____.
 a) drove, happened
 b) was driving, has happened
 c) is driving, happened
 d) was driving, happened
25. We _____ from her since June.
 a) have heard c) had heard
 b) haven't heard d) weren't hearing

of the mountain.

- a) climbed, reached
- b) had been climbing, reached
- c) was climbing, reached
- d) climbed, has been reaching

17.1 think it _____ a difficult game.

- a) is going to be
- b) will be
- c) have been
- d) had been

18.1 _____ to you ever again.

- a) don't speak
- b) am not going to speak
- c) hasn't spoken
- d) will have been spoken

19.1 _____ him tomorrow, he is expecting my call.

- a) phone
- b) am phoning
- c) am going to phone
- d) will have phoned

20. The boat _____ the island on Friday.

- a) is leaving
- b) leave
- c) is going to leave
- d) leaves

Тест 48

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. English is the main foreign language which _____ within most school systems.

- a) teach
- b) is taught
- c) teaches
- d) is teaching

2. On festive occasions sweets _____ at the end of a meal.

- a) are served
- b) is served
- c) is being served
- d) served

3. If the vegetable we _____ is very soft a crunchy relish

- a) are serving, may be added
- b) are served, may be added
- c) is serving, may be added
- d) may be served, added

4. In India the right hand _____ for eating.

- a) used
- b) uses
- c) is used
- d) is being used

5. Needless to say, hands _____ before and after eating.

- a) must wash
- b) must be washing
- c) wash
- d) must be washed

6. Some of the rice _____ plain to enable us to eat it with other dishes.

- a) is left
- b) left
- c) is leaving
- d) is being left

7. I haven't got a large appetite and when I _____ my favourite food, I leave half of it on the plate.

- a) was given
- b) gave
- c) have given
- d) am given

8. My father _____ that roast meat is not healthy.

- a) persuaded
- b) has been persuaded
- c) has persuaded
- d) persuades

9. She stood in the shadows of the jungle, knowing that she _____ by the Indians.

- a) must follow
- c) must have been followed

- b) must have followed d) followed
 10. She thought the arrow _____ poisoned.
 a) is c) can be
 b) may be d) could be
 11. He knew the boys _____ rescued.
 a) would be c) are
 b) have been d) '11 be
 12. Japan _____ up of a chain of more than one thousand islands.
 a) make c) is making
 b) is made d) makes
 13. Japan _____ from Korea by the Sea of Japan.
 a) is separated c) separated
 b) separates d) is separating
 14. Japan has a large number of volcanoes, sixty-seven of which _____ active.
 a) consider c) were considered
 b) considered d) are considered
 15. Now girls are not embarrassed _____ smoking.
 a) to see c) to be seen
 b) seeing d) have been seen
 16. Research devoted to the differences between men and women _____ discouraged by feminists for a long time.
 a) are b) have been
 c) has been d) were
 17. Feminists feared that such research _____ to justify sex discrimination.
 a) may be used c) can be used
 b) might be used d) should be used
 18. An area of rainforest the size of Austria _____ every year.
 a) is being destroyed c) destroyed
 b) destroys d) destroying
 19. Who knows what as yet undiscovered weapons against cancer or AIDS _____ by the destruction of the rainforests?
 a) ruin c) are ruined
 b) ruined d) are being ruined
 20. Do you know how many paintings _____ by vandals?
 a) are destroyed c) have been destroyed
 b) are being destroyed d) are destroying
 21. Suddenly he thought that something _____ of him.
 a) expected c) is expected
 b) was expected d) has been expected
 22. A lot of jazz festivals _____ every year in America.
 a) are held c) are holding
 b) hold d) held
 23. Scotland _____ from London but in many ways it is a separate nation.
 a) governed c) is governing
 b) was governed d) is governed
 24. The Highlands are home to many rare birds and animals, which _____ nowhere else in Britain.

- a) are found c) weren't found
 b) aren't found d) cannot be found
 25. A seat belt _____ even if you are sitting in the back seat.
 a) must wear c) must be worn
 b) wore d) must be wearing

Модуль 10

Тест 49

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The famous actress _____ now for the "HELLO" magazine.
 a) is interview c) is being interviewed
 b) interview d) was interviewed
2. All tickets _____ before we got in the theatre.
 a) were sold c) are sold
 b) have sold d) had been sold
3. Students _____ next Friday.
 a) will be examined c) are examined
 b) will examine d) have been examined
4. "A Farewell to Arms" _____ in 1929.
 a) was published c) published
 b) were published d) has published
5. The dinner _____ by five o'clock tomorrow.
 a) will be served c) will have been served
 b) is served d) will serve
6. He _____ to tidy the garage.
 a) was helped c) are helped
 b) were helped d) have helped
7. She _____ practicing the piano yesterday.
 a) is heard c) hear
 b) was heard d) hears
8. The jam sandwiches _____ with white bread.
 a) made c) are made
 b) makes d) is made
9. Most children _____ strongly _____ their parents.
 a) are, influencing on c) has, influence with
 b) are, influenced by d) have, influenced by
10. All information _____ to me, before I found her address.
 a) had given c) was given
 b) had been given d) is given
11. The Loch Ness monster _____ to exist.
 a) is told c) is said
 b) tells d) says
12. About 50 people _____ to the party yesterday.
 a) were invited c) was invited
 b) invite d) are invited
13. Trained dogs _____ by the police to find drugs.
 a) use c) used
 b) are using d) are used
14. Lisa is at the beauty parlor. She is _____.
 a) having her nails painted

- d) is to phone, get
6. Mary said that Paris _____ beautiful in spring.
a) is c) was
b) has been d) were
7. The teacher _____ a report on the Civil War.
a) told Jane to make c) told Jane make
b) tell to Jane to make d) told to Jane to make
8. Jane _____ worry about her health.
a) ask to me not to c) asked me not to
b) asked to not d) asked not
9. I said that I _____ if I _____ time.
a) will go, have c) would go, have had
b) would go, had d) will go, had
10. Mary answered that she _____ wake up early in the morning when she was young.
a) did get used to c) gets used to
b) is getting used to d) used
11. Jane told me _____ calm.
a) to stay c) to have stayed
b) stay d) staying
12. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you _____ ill.
a) were c) has been
b) are d) had been
13. She said that Mary _____ into her flat because she _____ her key.
a) cannot get, lost c) couldn't get, had lost
b) couldn't get, has lost d) can't get, was losing
14. Jane told everybody that she _____ a meeting _____.
a) had, tomorrow
b) was having, tomorrow
c) will have, the next day
d) was having, the next day
15. Mary told me that writing a test _____ her nervous.
a) is making c) will make
b) made d) make
16. He said that he _____ in America for two years.
a) lived c) had been living
b) had lived d) lives
17. They said that we _____ when Mary _____.
a) would leave, came c) will leave, came
b) would leave, comes d) would leave, had come
18. Jane told me that Africa _____ than America.
a) was nicer c) is being nicer
b) has been nicer d) is nicer
19. I told everyone that I _____ to the party at ten, but _____ as soon as possible.
a) couldn't come, would arrive
b) can't come, would arrive
c) couldn't come, arrive
d) can't come, will arrive
20. "How are your parents?" she asked. I answered that they _____ very well.

7. It was announced that the international treaty against the new warfare_____and had gone into effect.
 a) would have been ratified
 b) is ratified
 c) had been ratified
 d) was ratified
8. The Navy officials said that the dolphins_____in salt water holding tanks.
 a) will be kept c) are kept
 b) would be kept d) will kept
9. Nobody can explain why she decided to touch upon the matter yesterday night. She_____that the whole subject was too dangerous to discuss at night.
 a) ought to know c) ought known
 b) ought to have known d) ought know
10. It has recently been announced that further supplies _____soon be available.
 a) will c) were
 b) would d) are
11. She wondered if Stephen had found that the room was empty and if he_____for her at the moment.
 a) looked c) was looked
 b) had been looking d) was looking
12. The receptionist told us that from our room we_____a wonderful view over the sea.
 a) will have c) would have
 b) were going to have d) were having
13. Miss Marple replied that she_____surprised at seeing the doctor depart.
 a) is not c) has not been
 b) won't be d) would not be
14. The receptionist explained that breakfast_____served between 7.00 and 9.00.
 a) is b) is being
 c) was d) was being
15. The guide reminded us that after lunch we_____sightseeing.
 a) go c) went
 b) were going d) would go
16. Lis assured me that the party_____a great fun. But in fact, it wasn't.
 a) will be c) have been
 b) would be d) will have been
17. He inquired if I really_____anything about the matter.
 a) know c) had known
 b) knew d) will know
18. The inspector wanted to know when each of us last_____Mr. Foster.
 a) saw c) would see
 b) had seen d) had been seeing
19. The Managing Director declared that during the previous year the company's profits_____steadily_____.
 a) have been increasing c) had increased

- b) had been increasing d) increased
 20. The hotel owner informed us that he _____ the police already.
 a) is going to call c) was going to call
 b) has called d) had called

Тест 52

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He asked me if Tom _____ yet.
 a) hadn't left c) leaves
 b) left d) hasn't left
2. He asked me how long I _____ English.
 a) learn c) has been learning
 b) am learning d) had been learning
3. I didn't know who they _____ about.
 a) speak c) were speaking
 b) are speaking d) spoke
4. Do you know whose work they _____.
 a) discuss c) were discussing
 b) are discussing d) discussed
5. I didn't know he _____ a new book.
 a) wrote c) writes
 b) has written d) had written
6. We didn't know whose things they _____.
 a) were c) can be
 b) are d) may be
7. All the students knew they _____ revise for the examinations.
 a) will c) may
 b) must d) had to
8. He showed me which exercises he _____.
 a) does c) had done
 b) has done d) 'll do.
9. He knows that Peter _____ in Kiev now.
 a) was b) is
 c) 'll be d) has been
10. He knew why Peter _____ to Kiev several times.
 a) was c) had been
 b) has been d) 'll be
11. I thought you _____ do it tomorrow.
 a) 'd c) can
 b) 'll d) must
12. We were sure that you _____ cope with the task.
 a) can c) could
 b) will d) are able to
13. The teacher asked what we _____.
 a) discuss c) are discussing
 b) discussed d) were discussing
14. He wanted to know when we _____ there again.
 a) go c) 'll go
 b) were going d) are going
15. A man asked how _____ to the Red Square.

- a) get c) getting
b) to get d) 'd get
- 16.1 forgot which exercises I_____do .
a) must c) had to
b) had d) 'd do
17. She told us that the weather_____change soon.
a) would c) can
b) will d) may
18. He asked me which street I_____in.
a) am living c) '11 live
b) live d) lived
19. He says that he_____in Kiev two years ago.
a) lived c) lives
b) had lived d) live
20. I've heard that he_____back to Moscow tomorrow.
a) came c) come
b) is coming d) has come
21. He asked us when we_____free.
a) are c) would be
b) '11 be d) have been
- 22.1 knew I_____write the article if I_____time.
a) can, had c) would, d' have
b) would, had d) '11, '11 have
- 23.1 said we_____talk about this when I_____back.
a) '11, come c) 'd talk, come
b) 'd talk, 'd come d) 'd talk, came
24. Didn't you tell him that he_____do that sooner or later?
a) would have to c) is able to
b) must d) will have to
25. I've heard how well he_____French.
a)speak c)speaks
b) '11 speak d) speaking

Тест 53**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. She said that her friend's name_____Mary.
a) is c) was
b) has been d) were
- 2.1 saw what he_____.
a) means c) is meaning
b) meant d) has meant
- 3, She thought it_____curious.
a) '11 be c) is
b) was d) has been
4. He said he_____hungry.
a) was c) '11 be
b) is d) has been
- 5.1 heard she_____good English.
a)speaks c)speak
b) is speaking d) spoke
6. John confessed he ._____like football.

- a) doesn't c) will not
b) didn't d) do not
7. He asked me how many lessons I _____ last week.
a) had c) had had
b) was having d) have
8. He wondered what Dick _____ at that moment.
a) did c) is doing
b) does d) was doing
9. He told me Jack _____ back in a few minutes.
a) would be c) is
b) was d) will be
10. He promised he _____ there in half an hour.
a) is c) will be
b) would be d) was
11. She complained that no one _____ ever _____ to her.
a) —, speaks c) had spoken
b) —, spoke d) has spoken
12. The manager explained that the exhibition _____ last week.
a) finished c) is finished
b) finishes d) had finished
13. He explained he _____ there two years before.
a) had moved c) moves
b) moved d) was moving
14. The boy exclaimed that their team _____ the match at last.
a) had won c) won
b) win d) has won
15. He remarked he _____ already _____ the film.
a) —, saw c) had seen
b) —, sees d) has seen
16. I had no doubt that you _____ succeed.
a) will c) can
b) would d) may
17. He admitted he always _____ bad mistakes.
a) make c) made
b) makes d) had made
18. I wondered why she _____ without saying a word.
a) had left c) leaves
b) is leaving d) has left
19. He said he would telephone you when he _____.
a) 'll return c) returned
b) would return d) returns
20. She said she usually _____ at five in the morning.
a) rises c) rose
b) rise d) was rising
21. I wonder why he _____ late.
a) was c) had been
b) is d) would be
22. He asked me if I _____ English difficult to learn.
a) find c) has found
b) have found d) found

23. He asked me if I _____ for a long time.
 a) waited c) have been waiting
 b) was waiting d) had been waiting
24. He asked me if I _____ to take an exam in English.
 a) was going c) have
 b) am going d) must
25. He asked me when my mother usually _____ back.
 a) come c) came
 b) comes d) was coming

Тест 54

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Tom said that he _____ at five o'clock.
 a) had been working c) worked
 b) has been working d) was worked
2. Kate says that European hotel managers _____ a very difficult job now.
 a) have had c) have
 b) has d) will have
3. When they came and found what _____ by soldiers of Pharaoh they became angry.
 . a) have been done c) had been done
 b) has been done d) were done
4. It was announced that the treaty _____.
 a) would have been ratified c) is ratified
 b) had been ratified d) was ratified
5. Nick wondered how much further _____.
 a) they should ride c) shall they ride
 b) should they ride d) they shall ride
6. She asked _____ back with further news.
 a) to phone c) phoning
 b) being phoned d) to be phoned
7. The driver was requested _____ so fast.
 a) do not drive c) not driving
 b) has not driven d) not to drive
8. Steve said that he _____ for me since five o'clock.
 a) had wait c) has been waiting
 b) had been waiting d) was waiting
9. At the meeting the people asked Stivenson _____ about his contribution to the development of the company.
 a) to speak c) has spoken
 b) speaking d) speak
10. He said that he _____ to study English in 1998.
 a) began c) has began
 b) had begun d) was beginning
11. He asked me when they _____ us the magazine.
 a) send c) sent
 b) would send d) will send
12. Mary suggested _____ the meeting.
 a) us to postpone c) us postponing
 b) we should postponing d) we should postpone

13. Michael told his dad _____ him up early.
 a) has woken c) to wake
 b) wakes d) waking
14. James asked us where _____ the New Year.
 a) were we going to celebrate
 b) we was going to celebrate
 c) we were going to celebrate
 d) to celebrate we were going
15. The teacher told Sarah _____ her exam.
 a) not to miss c) not missing
 b) do not miss d) did not miss
16. Mary and I decided that _____ the methods of conducting the experiment.
 a) we can change c) we can have changed
 b) we could change d) we could have changed
17. Nick said he was very hungry as he _____ since morning.
 a) did not eat c) has not eaten
 b) had not eaten d) had not been eating
18. Stan asked the new friend how long he _____ English.
 a) has been learning c) had learnt
 b) was learning d) had been learning
19. My friend said that he _____ to Canada in spring.
 a) would go c) went
 b) will go d) would have gone
20. Steven said that he _____ to attend the seminar as he was going to see his grandmother.
 a) will not be able c) was not be able
 b) would not be able d) will have not been able
21. Laurel said that she had been playing tennis for two hours only and she _____ yet.
 a) was not tired c) is not tired
 b) had not been tired d) has not been tired
22. Mary was sure she _____ to the conference.
 a) will be invited c) would be invited
 b) was invited d) would have been invited
23. The doctor said I _____ and could attend lectures.
 a) had recovered c) recovered
 b) has recovered d) was recovered
24. The mother asked her son _____ the dog out for a walk.
 a) taking c) has taken
 b) had taken d) to take
25. The policeman told me _____ my car near the office of the company.
 a) not parking c) did not park
 b) do not park d) not to park

Тест 55

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Future-in-the-Past

1. I hope I (*get*) a doll on Christmas, but my brother said he (*get*) a new camera. 2. - Do you think it (*rain*) tomorrow? - I hope not. 3. Nelly promised she (*send*) a card from Florida. 4. I am sure we (*have*) a thunderstorm tonight. 5. I (*go*) to the post-office for you? 6. I had no idea when they (*come*). 7. We said we (*not watch*) TV all day long. 8. I doubted if they (*make*) it up. 9. Tell them again, perhaps they (*understand*). 10. They (*come*) if we invite them? 11. There (*be*) a lot

of people at the conference. 12. She says she (*have to*) change the clock. It gains. 13. She was afraid he (*feel*) depressed. 14. I assure you he never (*tell a lie*). 15. They say they (*publish*) this book next year. 16. There (*be*) a letter for me tomorrow. You (*get*) it? 17. He said he never (*forgive*) me unless I apologized. 18. You (*not tell*) him about our plans! - Calm down! Bob said he (*do*) it. 19. Dad promised he (*punish*) Andrew for smoking. 20. We're lost. I (*stop*) and ask the way.

Тест 56

Переведите текст.

Decembrists

Decembrists, in Russian history, members of secret revolutionary societies whose activities led to the uprising of Dec., 1825, against Czar Nicholas I.

Formed after the Napoleonic Wars, the groups comprised officers who had served in Europe and had been influenced by Western liberal ideals. They advocated the establishment of representative democracy but disagreed on the form it should take; some favored a constitutional monarchy, while others supported a democratic republic.

Their poorly organized rebellion was precipitated by the confusion surrounding the succession to the throne on the death of Alexander I. The more moderate members persuaded several regiments in St. Petersburg to refuse their oath of allegiance to the unpopular Nicholas and to demand that his elder brother, Constantine, who had secretly renounced the throne in 1822, be made czar and grant a constitution. The rebels marched to Senate Square and were crushed by artillery fire. Five of their leaders were later executed.

The Decembrists' insurrection made a profound impression on Russia. It led both to the increasing police terrorism of the czarist government and to the spread of revolutionary activity among the educated classes.

Finnish-Russian War

Finnish-Russian War 1939-40, war between Finland and the Soviet Union. After World War II broke out in Sept., 1939, the USSR, never on cordial terms with Finland, took advantage of its nonaggression pact (Aug., 1939) with Germany to make several far-reaching demands on Finland. These demands included the demilitarization of the Mannerheim Line (the Finnish fortification line across the Karelian Isthmus just N of Leningrad [St. Petersburg]), a 30-year lease on Hanko as a naval base, and the cession of several islands in the Gulf of Finland. In return, Russia offered extensive but valueless districts along the eastern border of Finland. Finland balked; negotiations broke down in November. After alleging (Nov. 26) that Finnish artillery had fired on Russian troops, the USSR, denouncing (Nov. 28) the Russo-Finnish nonaggression pact of 1932 and breaking off (Nov. 28) diplomatic relations, attacked on Nov. 30. The Russians first concentrated their efforts on the eastern border of Finland, but the Finns, superior in winter warfare and ably commanded by Field Marshall Mannerheim, repulsed attacks at Lake Ladoga, Suomussalmi, Salla, and Ivalo. World sympathy was with Finland. Sweden and Norway sent volunteers and supplies, and some supplies came from France and Great Britain. Finally, however, small Finland was no match for the USSR. Air bombardments and well-prepared frontal attacks (Feb., 1940) on the Karelian Isthmus brought Finnish resistance to the verge of collapse. In the peace treaty signed on Mar. 12, Finland ceded part of the Karelian Isthmus, Vyborg (Viipuri), and several border territories to the USSR. In June, 1941, warfare was resumed between Finland and Russia and became part of the general world conflagration.

Модуль 12

Тест 57

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Before you _____, don't forget to lock the door.
a) are leaving c) leave
b) will leave d) shall leave
2. Please do not speak to anyone before the police _____.
a) come c) 'll come
b) are coming d) came
3. His parents will be very glad if she _____ the university.
a) enter c) enters
b) 'll enter d) entered
4. When you _____ my brother, you _____ him.
a) 'll see, won't recognize c) saw, recognize
b) see, won't recognize d) 'll see, don't recognize
5. We won't discuss the matter until the headmaster _____.
a) 'll arrive c) doesn't arrive
b) won't arrive d) arrives
6. If I _____ any help I _____ my friend.
a) need, 'll phone c) 'll need, phone
b) 'll need, 'll phone d) needed, 'll phone
7. Let's _____ before it _____ raining.
a) to go out, starts 'c) go out, 'll start
b) go out, starts d) going out, 'll start
8. I want to go shopping but if you _____ to come, you
a) want, need c) don't want, needn't
b) not want, needn't d) do want, needn't
9. If you _____ on this tram it'll take you to the downtown.
a) 'll get c) got
b) have got d) get
10. He _____ to the country tomorrow if the weather is fine.
a) go c) 'll go
b) goes d) 'd go
11. You'll understand nothing unless you _____ the book yourself.
a) read c) don't read
b) won't read d) 'll read
12. You'll understand this rule after your teacher _____ it to you.
a) 'll explain c) explains
b) explain d) don't explain
13. I _____ the room till I see my brother.
a) 'll leave c) leave
b) shan't leave d) don't leave
14. I _____ at home till you _____ me up.
a) am, 'll ring c) 'll be, ring
b) is, ring d) 'll be, 'll ring
15. You _____ English fluently if you _____ hard.

- a) speak, work c) '11 speak, work
 b) speak, '11 work d) '11 speak, '11 work
 16. He _____ for Moscow as soon as his father _____.
 a) '11 leave, arrive c) leave, '11 arrive
 b) '11 leave, '11 arrive d) '11 leave, arrives
 17. If I _____ my exams, my mother _____ me go to a disco.
 a) don't pass, won't let c) won't pass, let
 b) won't pass, won't let d) won't pass, doesn't let
 18. If he _____ well, he'll always be tired.
 a) sleeps c) '11 sleep
 b) doesn't sleep d) won't sleep
 19. I'll feel really sorry for her if she _____ - _____ all the work without any help.
 a) has done c) does
 b) did d) has to do
 20. He'll be fired if he _____ improve his work.
 a) doesn't c) won't
 b) will d) has to
 21. When I _____ short of money I ask my parents for help.
 a) was c) is
 b) are d) am
 22. Don't trouble trouble until trouble _____ you.
 a) '11 trouble c) troubles
 b) won't trouble d) trouble
 23. You'll have to make a speech in case the chairman _____ late.
 a) '11 be c) isn't
 b) is d) won't be
 24. We'll make a good progress in English provided we _____ hard.
 a) '11 study c) study
 b) are studying d) won't study
 25. I don't know when they _____.
 a) '11 come c) came
 b) come d) are coming

Тест 58

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. If I _____ a million pounds, I _____ it to the charity organization.
 a) won, would give c) had won, would give
 b) won, would have given d) had won, would have given
 2. Would you mind if I _____ your pen?
 a) use c) have used
 b) had used d) am using
 3. They looked at me as I _____ crazy.
 a) were c) had been
 b) was d) am
 4. If I _____ that you were busy, I _____ interrupted you.
 a) knew, wouldn't have
 b) had known, wouldn't have
 c) know, wouldn't have
 d) has known, wouldn't have

5.1 have just had a quarrel with my parents. What would you do if you_____me?

- a) are c) were
b) had been d) would be

6. If it is sunny and warm tomorrow, we_____go to the beach.

- a) can c) would
b) could d) will

7.1 wish I_____so rude to her yesterday.

- a) wasn't c) hasn't been
b) weren't d) hadn't been

8. She sounded as if she_____tired

- a) was c) is
b) were d) had been

9. He talked to me as if nothing_____happened.

- a) has c) didn't
b) - d) had

10.1 wish I_____to work.

- a) hadn't have c) didn't have
b) don't have d) hadn't had

11. If you_____provoked the dog, it_____attacked you.

- a) hadn't, wouldn't have c) hadn't, wouldn't
b) didn't, wouldn't d) didn't, won't

12. If it had been warmer, we_____swimming.

- a) might go c) could have gone
b) could go d) might have gone

13. I am going to look for another job, unless the company _____me more money.

- a) offers c) didn't offer
b) doesn't offer d) offered

14. You_____achieve anything unless you_____hard.

- a) wouldn't, tried c) wouldn't, try
b) won't, try d) won't, tried

15. Going to restaurants every day is convenient_____you _____a lot of money.

- a) providing, have c) providing, had
b) as long as, has d) as long as, had

16. If he_____looking where he was going, he_____walked into the wall.

- a) has been, wouldn't have c) had been, wouldn't had
b) were, wouldn't have d) had been, wouldn't have

17. I am feeling good. If I_____tired, I would have gone home.

- a) had been c) were
b) has been d) am

18. I wasn't tired last night. If I_____tired, I would have gone home.

- a) has been c) had been
b) were d) am

19.1 wish you_____with me at the sea.

- a) had been c) has been
b) were d) would be

20.1 wish she_____me last night.

- a) called c) has called

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. If it rains, we _____ at home.
a) would stay c) stay
b) would have stayed d) will stay
2. If you _____ harder, you will fail the exam.
a) would not try c) do not try
b) would not have tried d) will not try
3. If you behave yourself, you _____ with us to the concert.
a) would come c) can come
b) would have come d) will come
4. If you do not work, you _____ holidays next week.
a) would not have c) do not have
b) would not have had d) will not have
5. If you _____ anything, ask me.
a) would need c) need
b) would have need d) will need
6. If we are leaving soon, I _____ my coat.
a) would get c) get
b) would have got d) will get
7. If I _____ the work by ten o'clock, I will be able to come.
a) would finished c) have finished
b) would have finished d) will finish
8. If you have finished your homework, you _____.
a) would be able to go out c) can go out
b) would have gone out d) will go out
9. Eat less or you _____ fat.
a) would get c) get
b) would have got d) will get
10. If I _____ enough money, I would retire.
a) would have c) had
b) would have had d) will have
11. If I lost my job, I _____ abroad for a while.
a) would go c) will go
b) would have gone d) might go
12. If I lose my job, I _____ life very difficult.
a) would find c) find
b) would have found d) will find
13. If he were careful, he _____ things.
a) would not break c) did not break
b) would not have broken d) will not break
14. If she were slimmer, she _____ much more attractive.
a) would be c) was
b) would have been d) will be
15. If you _____ me more information, I will not be able to help you.
a) would not give c) do not give
b) would not have given d) will not give

16. They _____ their plane if they had not woken up late.
 a) would not missed c) did not missed
 b) would not have missed d) will not miss
17. I _____ to the party if I _____ about it.
 a) might have gone, knew c) might have gone, had known
 b) went, had known d) might go, had known
18. I wish I _____ taller, because I am not very tall.
 a) were c) would be
 b) would have been d) will be
19. I wish I _____ on holiday with you, but I am busy tomorrow.
 a) would go c) went
 b) would have gone d) could go
20. I wish that the car _____ faster.
 a) would go c) went
 b) would have gone d) will go
21. I wish I _____ your advice that day.
 a) would not taken c) took
 b) would not have taken d) had not taken
22. I wish she _____ to the theatre with us last Friday.
 a) would come c) came
 b) could have come d) will come
23. I wish I _____ everything to you yesterday.
 a) could explain c) explained
 b) could have explained d) have explained
24. I wish you _____ talking now.
 a) to stop c) will stop
 b) stopped d) would stop
25. I wish they _____ arguing because they make me nervous.
 a) will stop c) would stop
 b) would have stopped d) stop

Тест 60

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Jane is certain that if you _____ the truth, everyone _____ you.
 a) will tell, believe c) tell, believe
 b) tell, will believe d) told, believe
2. If Mary _____ the work by six o'clock, she will come to the party.
 a) finishes c) has finished
 b) finished d) is finishing
3. If Susan _____ to school yesterday, she _____ us.
 a) had come, would have seen
 b) has come, would have seen
 c) came, would see
 d) had come, would see
4. The manager wishes he _____ more enthusiastic with the project.
 a) has been c) were being
 b) had been d) were
5. I am late for my lesson. If only I _____ on time!
 a) can come c) could come

- b) was to come d) was coming
6. Mary went to the theatre last night. She wishes she . _____ there. She didn't enjoy it.
- a) didn't go c) hasn't gone
- b) hadn't gone d) wasn't going
7. If I were you, I _____ to the beach instead of preparing for exams.
- a) won't go c) didn't go
- b) wouldn't go d) hadn't gone
8. Very often people behave as though they _____ alone in the universe.
- a) are c) have been
- b) are being d) were
9. If you _____ the result of the match, please call and tell me.
- a) know c) have known
- b) knew d) will know
10. Unless Mary _____ the projects on time, she _____ her job.
- a) does, loses c) does, will lose
- b) will do, loses d) did, loses
- 11 . Provided you _____ you _____.
- a) don't worry, will succeed
- b) didn't worry, succeed
- c) don't worry, succeed
- d) worry, succeed
12. If I had the book you need, I _____ it to you. But I don't have it.
- a) will give c) give
- b) would give d) gave
13. If Jane _____ the money tomorrow, she _____ to the restaurant with us.
- a) had, would go c) has, will go
- b) will have, will go d) has, goes
14. Many students wish they _____ to learn the lectures.
- a) don't have c) hasn't had
- b) didn't have d) hadn't have
15. If the scientists _____ the experiment properly, they _____ the results.
- a) arranged, will get
- b) had arranged, got
- c) had arranged, would have got
- d) arranged, would get
16. Sarah wished she _____ late for the meeting.
- a) weren't c) isn't
- b) hasn't been d) hadn't been
17. I usually go to the museum when I _____ spare time.
- a) have c) was having
- b) had d) has had
18. _____ that you were busy with your composition, she _____ to see you.
- a) had she known, wouldn't have come
- b) she had known, wouldn't have come
- c) had she known, didn't come

- d) did she know, wouldn't have come
 19. If you _____ me yesterday, I _____ here now.
 a) didn't phone, weren't
 b) hadn't phoned, wouldn't be
 c) hadn't phoned, weren't
 d) didn't phone, weren't
 20- We _____ more food in case it _____.
 a) buy, finishes c) will buy, finishes
 b) will buy, will finish d) buy, will finish

Модуль 13

Тест 61

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I'd prefer _____ in the country rather than _____ in a city.
 a) living, to live c) to live, live
 b) to live, to live b) live, living
2. I'm very tired. I would rather not _____ out this evening, if you don't mind.
 a) going c) to go
 b) go d) went
3. I would rather you _____ anyone what I said.
 a) don't tell c) not to tell
 b) doesn't tell d) didn't tell
4. I prefer _____ people to _____ letters.
 a) to phone, to write c) to phone, writing
 b) phoning, writing d) phoned, write
5. I have to meet Tom in ten minutes. I had better _____ now or I'll be late.
 a) going c) go
 b) to go d) went
6. It's time the children _____ in bed. It's long after their bedtime.
 a) were c) is being
 b) are d) be
7. It's high time men _____ to regard women as second-class citizens.
 a) to cease c) ceased
 b) is ceased d) ceasing
8. We couldn't find Tom at first. In the end we found him _____ in the garden.
 a) sit c) to sit
 b) sitting d) was siting
9. Do you think I have a chance _____ the examination?
 a) to pass c) passing
 b) of pass d) of passing
10. John would rather _____ to class yesterday than today.
 a) have gone c) had gone
 b) went d) was going
11. If I had time today I _____ to the theatre.
 a) will go c) would go
 b) will be gone d) go

12. If he were not so careless he _____ the train yesterday.
 a) would not miss c) missed
 b) would not have missed d) had not missed
13. What would you do if you _____ to live on the island?
 a) would go c) would have gone
 b) go d) went
14. The old lady dresses as if it _____ winter even in the summer.
 a) is c) were
 b) was d) is being
15. He looked as though he _____ ten miles.
 a) ran c) was running
 b) had run d) is running
16. We wish that you _____ to the party tonight.
 a) will come c) comes
 b) could come d) come
17. I wish that I _____ enough time to finish my homework.
 a) had b) have
 c) had had d) was having
18. I wish I _____ the clothes yesterday.
 a) washed c) were washing
 b) would wash d) had washed
19. You're not going to pass the examination unless you _____ harder.
 a) don't work c) didn't work
 b) work d) worked
20. I saw him _____ into his car and _____ away.
 a) get, drive c) was getting, driving
 b) got, drove d) to get, drive

Модуль 14

Тест 62

Переведите текст.

Declaration of Independence

Declaration of Independence full and formal declaration adopted July 4, 1776, by representatives of the Thirteen Colonies in North America announcing the separation of those colonies from Great Britain and making them into the United States.

The Road to Its Adoption

Official acts that colonists considered infringements upon their rights had previously led to the Stamp Act Congress (1765) and to the First Continental Congress (1774), but these were predominantly conservative assemblies that sought redress from the crown and reconciliation, not independence. The overtures of the First Continental Congress in 1774 came to nothing, discontent grew, and as the armed skirmishes at Lexington and Concord (Apr. 19, 1775) developed into the American Revolution, many members of the Second Continental Congress of Philadelphia followed the leadership of John Hancock, John Adams, and Samuel Adams in demanding independence.

The delegates from Virginia and North Carolina were in fact specifically instructed on independence and on June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee called for a resolution of independence. On June 11, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman were instructed to draft such a declaration; the actual writing was entrusted to

Jefferson. The first draft was revised by Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson before it was sent to Congress, where it was again changed. That final draft was adopted July 4, 1776, and Independence Day has been the chief American patriotic holiday ever since. It is interesting to note, however, that the July 4 document is merely a fuller statement justifying the resolution of independence adopted by Congress July 2, 1776.

The Declaration and Its Importance

The Declaration of Independence is the most important of all American historical documents. It is essentially a partisan document, a justification of the American Revolution presented to the world; but its unique combination of general principles and an abstract theory of government with a detailed enumeration of specific grievances and injustices has given it enduring power as one of the great political documents of the West. After stating its purpose, the opening paragraphs (given here in the form used in the engrossed copy) assert the fundamental American ideal of government, based on the theory of natural rights, which had been held by, among others, John Locke, Emerich de Vattel, and Jean Jacques Rousseau.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security."

Then follows an indictment of George III for willfully infringing those rights in order to establish an "absolute Tyranny" over the colonies. The document states that colonial patience had achieved nothing and therefore the colonists found themselves forced to declare their independence. The stirring closing paragraph is the formal pronouncement of independence and is borrowed from the resolution of July 2.

"We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our fortunes and our sacred Honor."

Модуль 15

Тест 63

Переведите текст.

Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution - term usually applied to the social and economic changes that mark the transition from a stable agricultural and commercial society to a modern industrial society

relying on complex machinery rather than tools. It is used historically to refer primarily to the period in British history from the middle of the 18th cent. to the middle of the 19th cent.

Nature of the Industrial Revolution

There has been much objection to the term because the word revolution suggests sudden, violent, unparalleled change, whereas the transformation was, to a great extent, gradual. Some historians argue that the 13th and 16th cent. were also periods of revolutionary economic change. However, in view of the magnitude of change between 1750 and 1850, the term seems useful.

Dramatic changes in the social and economic structure took place as inventions and technological innovations created the factory system of large-scale machine production and greater economic specialization, and as the laboring population, formerly employed predominantly in agriculture (in which production had also increased as a result of technological improvements), increasingly gathered in great urban factory centers. The same process occurred at later times and in changed tempo in other countries.

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

The ground was prepared by the voyages of discovery from Western Europe in the 15th and 16th cent., which led to a vast influx of precious metals from the New World, raising prices, stimulating industry, and fostering a money economy. Expansion of trade and the money economy stimulated the development of new institutions of finance and credit. In the 17th cent. the Dutch were in the forefront financially, but with the establishment (1694) of the Bank of England, their supremacy was effectively challenged. Capitalism appeared on a large scale, and a new type of commercial entrepreneur developed from the old class of merchant adventurers. Many machines were already known, and there were sizable factories using them, but these were the exceptions rather than the rule. Wood was the only fuel, water and wind the power of these early factories.

As the 18th cent. began, an expanding and wealthier population demanded more and better goods. In the productive process, coal came to replace wood. Early-model steam engines were introduced to drain water and raise coal from the mines. The crucial development of the Industrial Revolution was the use of steam for power, and the greatly improved engine (1769) of James Watt marked the high point in this development. Cotton textiles was the key industry early in the Industrial Revolution. John Kay's fly shuttle (1733), James Hargreaves's spinning jenny (patented 1770), Richard Arkwright's water frame (1769), Samuel Crompton's mule (1779), which combined the features of the jenny and the frame, and Edmund Cartwright's power loom (patented 1783) facilitated a tremendous increase in output. The presence of large quantities of coal and iron in close proximity in Britain was a decisive factor in its rapid industrial growth. The use of coke in iron production had far-reaching effects. The coal mines from the early 1700s had become paramount in importance, and the Black Country appeared in England at the same time that Lancashire and Yorkshire were being transformed into the greatest textile centers of the world. Factories and industrial towns sprang up. Canals and roads were built, and the advent of the railroad and the steamship widened the market for manufactured goods. The Bessemer process made a gigantic contribution, for it was largely responsible for the extension of the use of steam and steel that were the two chief features of industry in the middle of the 19th cent. Chemical innovations and, most important of all, perhaps, machines for making machines played an important part in the vast changes.

The Industrial Revolution did not in fact end in Britain in the mid-1800s. New periods came in with electricity and the gasoline engine. By 1850, however, the transformation wrought by the revolution was accomplished, in that industry had become a dominant factor in the nation's life.

The Worldwide Revolution

France had in the 17th and most of the 18th cent. kept pace with Britain, but it later lagged behind in industrial development, and the British victory in their long-standing commercial rivalry kept markets away from France. The revolution did not make the rapid progress that it did in Britain, but after 1830 it developed steadily. The railroad and improved transportation

preceded the introduction of the revolution into Germany, which is conventionally said to have accompanied the formation of the Zollverein ; industrial Germany was created after 1850. The United States made some contributions to the early revolution, notably the cotton gin (1793) of Eli Whitney . But the transformation of the United States into an industrial nation took place largely after the Civil War and on the British model. The textile mills of New England had long been in existence, but the boom period of industrial organization was from 1860 to 1890. The Industrial Revolution was introduced by Europeans into Asia, and the last years of the 19th and the early years of the 20th cent. saw the development of industries in India, China, and Japan. However, Japan is the only country of E Asia that may be said to have had a real Industrial Revolution. The Russian Revolution had as a basic aim the introduction of industrialism.

Its Effects

The Industrial Revolution has changed the face of nations, giving rise to urban centers requiring vast municipal services. It created a specialized and interdependent economic life and made the urban worker more completely dependent on the will of the employer than the rural worker had been. Relations between capital and labor were aggravated, and Marxism was one product of this unrest. Doctrines of laissez-faire , developed in the writings of Adam Smith and David Ricardo , sought to maximize the use of new productive facilities. But the revolution also brought a need for a new type of state intervention to protect the laborer and to provide necessary services. Laissez faire gradually gave way in the United States, Britain, and elsewhere to welfare capitalism. The economic theories of John Maynard Keynes reflected this change. The Industrial Revolution also provided the economic base for the rise of the professions, population expansion, and improvement in living standards and remains a primary goal of less developed nations.

3.4. Другие виды оценочных средств.

Темы эссе и рефератов, рекомендованные для выполнения творческих заданий

Темы рефератов по английскому языку даны только общие. Каждая тема предполагает различные варианты: персоналии, периоды, события, относящиеся к данной теме. Студент вправе выбирать любую интересующую его тему в рамках предложенных.

World History

1. *Early Civilizations (20000 – 1000 BC)*
2. *Classical Traditions (1000BC – AD500)*
3. *The Middle Ages (500 – 1450)*
4. *Global Exploration (1450 – 1770)*
5. *Age of Revolutions (1770 – 1914)*
6. *The Modern World (1915-present)*
7. *Asia Minor and East: Present, Past, Future.*

Б. Формы промежуточного контроля

3.5. Вопросы к экзамену или к зачету по дисциплине.

1-3 семестр

Содержание зачета(1 семестр):

1. Чтение, ответы на вопросы к тексту. (1-5)
2. Устное изложение предложенной темы (1-5):

- а) общепознавательной,
- б) специальной.

Содержание зачета(2 семестр):

- 1. Чтение, ответы на вопросы к тексту. (6-10)
- 2. Устное изложение любой пройденной темы (6-10) :

- а) общепознавательной,
- б) специальной.

Содержание зачета(3 семестр):

- 1. Чтение, ответы на вопросы к тексту. (11-15)
- 2. Устное изложение любой пройденной темы (11-15) :

- а) общепознавательной,
- б) специальной.

Содержание зачета(4 семестр):

- 1. Выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий. (1-7)
- 2. Устное изложение любой пройденной темы (1-15) :

- а) общепознавательной,
- б) специальной.

3.6. Билеты по дисциплине.
Вопросы к билетам в п. 3.8

3.7. Тесты

3.8. Задания практического характера.

К зачету:

Read and Answer

Text 1

A Velveteen Rabbit

(after Margery Williams)

There was once a Velveteen Rabbit, and at the beginning he was really so splendid that the Boy loved him and never parted with him. But sometimes he was put with the other toys in the nursery and could listen to their stories about Real things. "What is Real?" he asked the Wooden Horse who had lived a very long life. "Real isn't how you are made. It's a thing that happens to you. When a child really loves you for a long time, then you become Real. It doesn't happen all at once. It takes a long time. But once you are real, you'll never become unreal again," explained the Wooden Horse. The Velveteen Rabbit thought it would be wonderful if this nursery Magic ever happened to him.

So time went on and the little Rabbit was very happy though he was getting shabbier and shabbier. And once when the Boy was called away to go out to some tea, the Rabbit was left alone on the lawn. Later that evening the Nurse looked for him but couldn't find him. The Boy cried that he wouldn't fall asleep until he had his Rabbit. "Fancy all this fuss for a toy!" said his mother. "He isn't a toy! He's real!" The little Rabbit heard him say that magic word and he knew that what the Wooden Horse had said to him had become true at last.

The magic had happened to him. He was Real. The Boy himself had said that. And into his button eyes there came a wise knowing expression.

But then, one day, the Boy fell ill with scarlet fever. The little Rabbit lay still at his side under the bedclothes as he didn't want anyone to notice him. He was afraid they would throw him away. Time passed and the Boy got better and was allowed to get up. It only remained to carry out the doctor's orders. All the books and toys that the Boy had played with had to be burnt. So, the little Rabbit was put into a sack with old books and a lot of rubbish. And while the Boy was sleeping in another room with a new Velveteen Rabbit, the old one felt so miserable and so lonely that suddenly a tear, a real tear trickled down his little velvet nose and fell to the ground.

Questions

1. Where did the Velveteen Rabbit live?
2. At the beginning the boy never parted with the Rabbit, did he?
3. How did the Horse explain what Real was?
4. Why was the Velveteen Rabbit getting very happy though he was getting shabbier and shabbier?
5. Why did the boy cry that he wouldn't fall asleep?
6. Why did the Rabbit think the Magic had happened to him?
7. What was the boy's illness?
8. What was the rabbit afraid of?
9. Why was it necessary to burn all the boy's toys and books?
10. Who suffered more: the Rabbit or the Boy?

Text 2

Toby's Wishing Well

(after Jane Patience)

Look up into the sky! Can you see the rainbow? At the end of it, deep in the wood, a tiny magical village is appearing. Gnomes live there; they are jolly little folks, who are always busy. Lots of exciting things happen in the village, no one is ever bored.

High up in a tree, lived a mischievous magpie. His nest was filled with things which he had stolen from the town over the hills: rings, teaspoons, coins. At the foot of the magpie's tree there was an old flowerpot. The stream had carried it to the village many years before and it had been found by a gnome called Toby. This was very good luck for Toby as it made a fine new house for him. Toby was very old, in fact it would soon be his one hundred and second birthday, but he was strong and worked a lot.

Like the other gnomes in the village Toby had to get all his water from the spring, but the place near the spring was always in a mess and everybody complained about it. One day, as he was waiting for his turn at the spring, he had an idea, "Perhaps I could make some sort of well." Everyone thought it was a marvelous idea) After a few says of hard work Toby finished the new well. It really did look splendid) There was even a bucket to collect the water in. All the folks were very pleased with it as it meant an end to muddy shoes.

Toby's 102nd birthday drew nearer and nearer. His granddaughter, Primrose, told Toby that all the gnomes were pleased with the new well. "And so they should be," replied Toby. "After all it's a wishing well, you know." And he winked) Primrose did not know what to give her grandfather on his birthday, but then she had an idea) "If I make a wish at the well it may come true," she thought and hurried to the well. She closed her eyes and wished, "I wish for a present for Grandpa!" Just as Primrose was wishing, the magpie was flying back from town. In his beak he was carrying a gold pocket watch. Suddenly the watch slipped and fell down, down through the air right into the bucket of water. Primrose bent forward and looked in. "An enormous gold watch," she exclaimed) "My wish has come true!"

Questions

1. Where is the tiny magical village situated?
2. Where did the mischievous magpie live?
3. What was his nest filled with?

4. What was there at the foot of the magpie's tree?
5. How did it get there?
6. Who was Toby?
7. Why did Toby think of making some sort of well?
8. How old was Toby? How did he feel?
9. Why did Primrose go to the well?
10. Do you know what Primrose will give to Toby as a birthday present? What is it? How did she get it?

Text 3

Christmas

(after Malcolm Hillier)

Christmas is the holiday that appeals to the child in all of us, and it has always been the most exciting time of the year for me. When I was young, birthdays were nothing compared to it, for Christmas has three marvelous aspects – both the giving and receiving of presents, making beautiful decorations and preparing the most wonderful food.

I adore presents though, despite the best intentions, I have never been good at finding them in advance. Although I have one friend who buys gifts in the week after Christmas for the following year, most of us rush around at the last moment. Handmade presents are treasured by friends and family, and there are many simple gifts you can make ahead of Christmas, if you are organized!

One of the delights of the holiday is making all of the food) The traditional Christmas pudding with its breathtaking aromas of dried fruits and brandy, fruits in liqueur, the after-dinner chocolate, truffles! Now, too, you can put aside a few days or so for making and buying decorations for the tea and house. The central decoration for Christmas must be the tree. Children are thrilled by it and I suspect that it still holds great magic for all of us. Prince Albert introduced the custom to England by bringing cut conifers from Germany in the nineteenth century. These were the trees that drop their needles within a few days of being cut. Despite this, I am still very fond of them: their aromatic scents always transport me back to my childhood and to the wild hope that there might be snow outside on Christmas Day. Christmas tree production is today a booming business, and there are varieties of trees that hold their needles for quite a long period of time. But I personally still decorate the tree and put up the decorations just three or four days before Christmas.

When we were children, Christmas Eve was devoted to the purpose of wrapping presents. We were so excited, it seemed that we hardly slept at all that night. Dressed in his red suit, Father Christmas duly appeared in the morning to wake us up. Then there was the feverish opening of presents in the stockings at the end of our beds. Alas, the presents under the tree, could only be opened after Christmas cake had been cut at tea time. In my teens it was the real high point of Christmas holiday!

Questions

1. Christmas holiday appeals to the child in all of us, doesn't it?
2. What are the marvelous aspects of this particular holiday?
3. Who introduced the custom of cut conifers to England?
4. When was this wonderful custom introduced to England?
5. What are the delights of this holiday?
6. Has Christmas been the most exciting time of the year for the narrator?
7. When do people usually buy Christmas gifts? What is unusual in this aspect about a certain friend of his?
8. What kind of tree does the narrator prefer to have in his house on Christmas?
9. What was the real high point of Christmas Holiday in the narrator's childhood?
10. How was Father Christmas usually dressed and when did he appear?

Text 4**Charlie and the Chocolate Factory**

(after Roald Dahl)

A small boy whose name was Charlie Bucket lived with his family of the six grown-ups in a small wooden house on the edge of a great town. Mr. Bucket was the only person in the family with a job) But he got so little money that they couldn't buy proper food) The Buckets, of course, didn't starve, but they felt hungry from morning till night. Charlie felt it worst of all. The one thing he longed for more than anything else was CHOCOLATE.

Only once a year, on his birthday, did Charlie ever taste chocolate. The whole family saved up their money for that special occasion, and when the great day arrived, Charlie was always presented with one small chocolate bar to eat all by himself. Bit by bit the boy would make his bar of birthday chocolate last him for more than a month.

But the most awful thing was that within sight of Charlie's house there was an enormous CHOCOLATE FACTORY!

Just imagine that!

It was Mr. Wonka's factory; the man was the greatest inventor and maker of chocolate. Twice a day on his way to and from school, little Charlie went by, and oh, how he wished he could go inside the factory and see what it was like!

One evening Charlie's father came home very excited) "Have you heard the news?" he cried) "Listen!"

"I, Willie Wonka, have decided to allow 5 children to visit my factory this year. They will see all the secrets and the magic of my factory. Then, at the end of the tour, all of them will be given enough chocolates to last them for the rest of their lives! So watch out for the Golden Tickets! They have been hidden in five ordinary bars of chocolate, which can be bought in any shop, in any country in the world! Good luck to you all!"

And believe it or not, but Charlie Bucket was one of the five lucky ones. On the morning of the big day the five happy ticket holders were standing at the iron gates of the factory.

The first one was Augustus who was a very greedy boy.

The next was Veruca, a girl who was spoiled by her parents. Then came Violet, a girl who chewed gum all day long. The fourth child was Mike, a boy who did nothing but watched television. And finally came Charlie, the hero of the book. Mr. Wonka met the children inside the open gates and oh, what an extraordinary little man he was! Clever, quick, sharp and full of life! Mr. Wonka opened the door to the Chocolate Room and what an amazing sight it was! In a lovely valley there flowed a great brown chocolate river. Every drop of that river was hot melted chocolate of the finest quality. Augustus, the greedy boy, ran to the river and started drinking chocolate and was sucked in. "Off we go," cried Mr. Wonka, "don't worry about Augustus. He'll come out in the end." While they were examining all the wonders of the factory, Violet, the girl who chewed gum non-stop, seized a huge piece of chewing gum and got stuck in it. Veruca, the spoiled girl, fell down the hole while trying to catch a squirrel who was cracking nuts for the chocolates. Mike, the fourth child, saw a button "Television 'Chocolate'", pressed it and got glued to the TV screen.

Now there was only Charlie left. "My dear boy," cried Mr. Wonka) "That means you have won! Well done! This is terrific! You see, my dear boy, I have decided to make you a present of the factory. As soon as you are old enough you will run it and it will become yours. I have no children, no family at all. I want a good sensible loving child to whom I can tell all my precious sweet-making secrets – while I am still alive. We must go at once and fetch the rest of your family. They can all live in the factory from now on! They can all help to run it until you are old enough to do it by yourself!"

Questions

1. What did you learn about Charlie's family?
2. What was there not far from the Buckets' house?

3. How often did the little boy get chocolate?
4. Why did Charlie suffer so much when he passed by the famous chocolate factory?
5. Who announced great news in the newspaper?
6. Who were the happiest children in the town?
7. What happened to the four children in the chocolate factory?
8. Was Mr. Wonka an ordinary man?
9. Mr. Wonka decided to take the whole family to the chocolate factory, didn't he?
10. What were Mr. Wonka's plans for the future?

Text 5

Charlie and the Great glass Elevator

(after Roald Dahl)

Charlie had won Mr. Wonka's famous Chocolate Factory and now his parents, his four grandparents and Mr. Wonka were on the way to the factory. Rich and joyful, they were travelling in the Great Glass lift (or Elevator). The Elevator was going higher and higher, faster and faster. The sky was brilliant blue. Everybody on board was wildly excited at the thought of going to live in the famous Chocolate Factory. Grandpa was singing, Charlie was jumping up and down, his father and mother were smiling for the first time in years. Higher and higher rushed the Great Glass Elevator until soon they could see the countries and oceans of the Earth spread out below them like a map. It was all very beautiful, but when you are standing on a glass floor looking down, it gives you a nasty feeling. Even Charlie was beginning to feel frightened now. "I'm scared," he said to his Grandpa) "So am I, Charlie," he said) "Mr. Wonka," Charlie shouted) "Don't you think this is about high enough!" At this very moment the Elevator rolled over on to its side and the bed with the three old ones in it and Mr. Wonka on top lifted off the floor and hung in mid-air.

In a moment the entire company, as well as the bed, were floating around like balloons inside the Great Glass Elevator. "What happened?" Grandma Josephine called out. She was floating near the ceiling in her nightshirt. "Did we go too far?" Charlie asked) "Too far?" cried Mr. Wonka) "Of course we went too far! We've gone into orbit! And now we are rushing around the Earth at seventeen thousand miles an hour" "It's great," said Grandpa Joe. "It feels as though I don't weigh anything at all." "You don't," said Mr. Wonka) "None of us weighs anything – not even one ounce. We are completely weightless."

The three old ones were trying to get back into bed, but without success. Every time they got above the bed and tried to lie down, they simply floated out of it. "We've got you out of bed at last," laughed Charlie. "Shut up and help us back!" cried Grandma Josephine. "Forget it," said Mr. Wonka) "You'll never stay down. Just keep floating around and be happy."

Questions

1. Was Charlie with his family travelling to the Chocolate Factory?
2. Mr. Wonka was also in the Elevator, wasn't he?
3. Was the Elevator flying fast or was it flying slowly?
4. Who had won the famous chocolate factory?
5. Why was everybody so excited at the beginning of the flight?
6. What did the people in the Glass Elevator see below them?
7. What happened to the people when the Elevator rolled over?
8. How fast were they all rushing around the Earth?
9. What law worked in the Elevator?
10. What did Mr. Wonka finally advise the people in the Glass Elevator to do?

Text 6

Thursday School

(after Roald Dahl)

The next day was Thursday. Something terrible happened on that Thursday morning after my father had left me at the school gate. We were having our first lesson with a teacher called Captain Lancaster. He had carrot-colored hair and a fiery temper. He had been a captain in the army during the war against Hitler and that was why he still called himself Captain Lancaster instead of just plain Mister. We were all terrified of him. He used to sit at his desk watching us, searching for trouble. He gave us a lot of multiplication sums to work out in our exercise books. My friend Sidney Morgan, sitting next to me, covered his mouth with his hand and whispered softly to me, "What are eight nines?" "Seventy-two," I whispered back. Captain Lancaster looked up and shouted, "You, stand up!" "Me, sir?" I said) "Yes, you, you little idiot! You were talking! What were you saying?" I kept silent. "Please, sir," Sidney said) "It was my fault. I asked him a question." "And what exactly did you ask him?" the teacher said, speaking more quietly now and more dangerously. "I asked him what are eight nines," Sidney said) "And I suppose you answered him?" "Yes, sir," I said) "So you were cheating!" he said) "Both of you come up here!" As I walked towards the desk I knew exactly what was going to happen. I had seen it happen to others many times but up until now, it had never happened to me. Captain Lancaster took a long and very thin cane from the top of the shelf. "You first," he said, "hold out your left hand." It was almost impossible to believe that this man was about to injure me physically. The long white cane went up high in the air and came down on my hand with a crack and about two seconds later I felt the burning pain. I managed not to cry out loud but I couldn't keep the tears from pouring down my cheeks. Then I heard another crack and I knew that poor Sidney had just got it as well.

When I got home from school that afternoon, my father immediately saw my swollen hand) "What's happened to your hand?" "It's nothing!" I answered) "Was it Captain Lancaster?" he cried) I told him everything. His face became whiter and whiter. "I'll kill him," he promised taking his jacket from the peg on the wall and putting it on. "No, Dad, forget it, it won't do any good!" "I've got to," he said) "I'll bet they did it to you when you were at school," I said) "Of course they did." "And I bet your Dad didn't go risking to kill the teacher who did it." "No, Danny, he didn't," he said softly. I helped him off with his jacket and hung it back on the peg. We never mentioned the subject again but just talked and talked and talked.

Questions

1. Did anything happen on that Thursday morning?
2. Captain Lancaster took part in the war, didn't he?
3. Was Captain Lancaster a kind man or was he a cruel man?
4. Who brought Danny to the school?
5. What kind of task did the teacher give the pupils?
6. Who was Danny sitting with?
7. Why did Captain Lancaster get furious?
8. How did the teacher punish the boys?
9. What was Danny's father going to do?
10. How did the day finish?

Text 7

Why I Like England

(after Sue Townsend)

I like living in England because everywhere else is foreign and strange. The only language I speak is English. But I wouldn't like anyone to think that I don't like Abroad) I do. Abroad means adventure and the possibility of danger and delicious food, but Abroad is also tiring and confusing and full of foreigners who tell you that the bank is open when it's not.

Being a town dweller I passionately love the English countryside. Though I must admit it looks better on the telly than it does in real life. I only fully appreciated the varied nature of the English countryside after driving for two days through a Swedish pine forest.

I like English weather; like the countryside, it's constantly drawing attention to itself. I started this article in a room filled with piercing sunlight, but now a strong wind has materialized and the room is full of gloom.

I like the reserve of English people, because I don't particularly want to talk to strangers in trains either, unless of course there is a crisis such as a "cow on the line" causing an hour's delay. In which case my fellow passengers and I will happily spill our life stories to anybody we can get to listen.

I like the way in which the English cope with disasters: cut our water off and we will cheerfully queue at a stand pipe in the snow. Throw us into rat infested foreign jails and we will get out saying that our brutal-looking jailers were "decent chaps who treated us well. "I bet somewhere, pinned on a dirty prison wall, is a Christmas card: "To my friend and captor, Pedro, from Jim Wilkinson of cell 14."

The England I love best is, of course, the England of childhood, when children could play in the street without the neighbours getting a petition. I'm happy to live in a country that produces important things: wonderful plays, books, literature, heart surgeons, gardeners and Private Eye. I was asked to write about why I like England in 700 words. Now if I'd been asked to write about why I don't like England I'd have needed 1000, and I suspect, it would have been easier to write. It's our birthright and privilege to criticize our own country and shout for revolution. I asked a friend of mine where, given the choice and enough money, he would choose to live. He replied gloomily, "There isn't anywhere else."

Questions

1. Why does the writer like living in England?
2. What difficulties can a tourist run into abroad?
3. What's peculiar about English weather?
4. Are the English really very reserved?
5. Can you say that English people are resilient and cooperative?
6. What England does Sue Townsend love best?
7. Why is she happy to live in England?
8. Are there any things people dislike while living in this particular country?
9. Whose birthright and privilege is it to criticize their own country?
10. Why did the man refuse to live anywhere else?

Text 8

The Glass Coffin

Part 1

There was once a tailor, a good and unremarkable man, who was journeying through a forest in search of work, for in those days it was hard to make a living. He was an optimist and believed he should meet someone who might want his skills. He went farther and farther into the dark woods until he came upon a little house and was cheered by the light in the window. He knocked on the door and a little later it opened and there stood a little man, with a face as grey as ashes and a long beard the same colour. "I am a traveller lost in the woods," said the tailor, "and a craftsman looking for work, if you have any." "I have no work for you," said the little grey man. "And I am afraid of thieves. You cannot come in here." "I am not a thief, but an honest tailor in need of help," the visitor replied. Now behind the little man stood a great grey dog, as tall as he was, with red eyes and hot breath. At first it looked angry but then he calmed down and waved his tail slowly, and his master said, "Otto is of the opinion that you are honest. You may have a bed for the night in return for help with cooking and cleaning in my simple home."

So the tailor was let in, and that was a strange home as there was a goat, a cow, a large cat and a cock in the room. "Good evening!" said the tailor to this company, for he believed in good

manners, and the creatures were examining him in an intelligent way. “You will find food and drink in the kitchen. Make supper for all of us!” said the master of the house. Soon the tailor prepared a splendid supper and while they were eating it the little man said, “Otto was right, you are good and honest. I shall give you a gift. Which of these things will you have?”

And he laid before him three things: a purse, a cooking-pot and a little glass key. The tailor thought to himself, “I’ve heard about such gifts from forest people. The first is a purse which is never empty, the pot may provide you with a meal whenever you want it. But I’ve never heard of a glass key!” So he said to the little man, “I will take the glass key, it’s made with such skill!” And the man answered, “You’ve made the right choice, as this is the key to an adventure. But you must leave the house in the morning and call to the West Wind and show it your key when it comes. Let it carry you where it will.”

In the morning the tailor said good-bye to all of them and called to the West Wind) It carried him to the faraway place, as the little grey man had foretold, and put him down on a big stone.

(From “*The Tales for the Innocent*”)

Questions

1. Was the tailor a good and an unremarkable man?
2. The tailor was looking for work, wasn’t he?
3. Was the tailor an optimist or a pessimist?
4. Who opened the door of the house?
5. What was strange about the little grey man’s house?
6. What work did the tailor do in the house?
7. What gift did the tailor choose?
8. Why did the tailor choose the glass key?
9. What did the little man tell the tailor to do in the morning?
10. Who took the tailor to the faraway place?

Text 9

The Glass Coffin

Part 2

The tailor saw a door on the side of the stone but he was truly afraid now, as he thought he might never come out alive. It took him all his courage to come into the door, holding the key before him. He looked about him in the dim light and saw three things. The first was a heap of glass bottles, all sealed and covered with dust. The second was a glass ball, containing a whole castle, in a beautiful park. It was a very beautiful place, only it was all still and tiny. He looked in wonder at this marvelous model and then moved on to the third thing. It was a shining glass coffin, lying on a rich velvet pall. Under the thick glass he saw a mass of long gold threads and then in the middle of it he saw a face, the most beautiful face he could have dreamed of. Her hair stirred a little with her breathing, so the tailor knew she was alive. And now he knew that the true adventure was the release of this sleeper, who would then be his grateful bride. He wondered how she had come there and how long she had been there.

And then he saw in the side of the box a tiny keyhole. He put his glass key in and waited for what should happen. And then with a strange bell-like tinkling the coffin broke into a million of pieces and the sleeper opened her eyes which were as blue as the summer sky. The tailor knew this was what he must do and so he bent and kissed the girl. “You must be the one I’ve been waiting for, the one who must be the Prince,” said she. “Oh, no,” said our hero, “you are mistaken. I am no more and no less than a tailor in search of honest work to keep me alive.” “You will have more than enough to keep you alive forever, if you help me out of this dark place,” she said) “Do you see that beautiful castle locked in glass?” “Indeed I do, and admire the skill with which it was made,” he answered) “That was the castle in which I lived with my beloved brother until the black magician came one night,” went on the girl. “You must know that I had a twin brother, as beautiful as the day. His company pleased me so much that we swore

never to marry but to live peacefully in the castle. But when this stranger came, my brother invited him in, and gave him meat and wine, and a bed for the night and they sat by the fire, talking of the wide world and its adventures. As I was not pleased with this I went to bed early and after a while fell asleep.”

(From *“The Tales for the Innocent”*)

Questions

1. Was the tailor really afraid when he saw a door?
2. He saw something in the room, didn't he?
3. Did the tailor see three or four things?
4. What things did the tailor see?
5. Who was lying in the glass coffin?
6. What did the tailor learn about the girl?
7. Who came to the girl's castle one night?
8. What kind of man was the visitor?
9. Did the girl's brother like the man?
10. Why did the girl go to bed so early?

Text 10

The Glass Coffin

Part 3

The girl continued her story, “At night I was wakened by strange, very beautiful music) I sat up and saw the door of my room slowly open and he, the stranger, came in with a dangerous smiling face. I tried to move but could not. He told me he meant no harm, but was a magician and wished to have my hand and live in my castle with me and my brother. And I answered I had no desire for marriage and only wished to live with my dear brother. But he said that my brother was of his opinion in this matter. “We shall see after I speak to my brother,” I said) “You may see, but you won't be able to speak about this as I have silenced you!” he warned me.

The next day I tried to tell my brother all about it, but it was as the magician had promised) When I opened my mouth to speak on this particular topic my tongue would not move. All day I sat so and I knew with certainty that something terrible had happened) In despair I ran out of the castle to the dark woods. And out of the dark trees came the black man, leading his horse on one arm and on the other a tall grey dog with the saddest face I have ever seen on any creature. He told me my brother had suddenly gone away, and would return no more and left me and the castle in the charge of him; I said I would never agree to this and when I spoke great tears fell from the eyes of the great dog. And in some way I knew that the animal was my brother. I was angry and said he must never hope for my hand) But he answered that if I didn't agree he would silence me forever and I would have to lie in a glass coffin for a hundred years. He then made all the changes with the castle and the people and put me into the glass coffin in which you found me. And now we must run away before he returns, as he does from time to time to see if I have changed my mind.” At that moment they heard a rushing noise and the girl said that the magician was on his way. And our hero felt fearful but still he thought, “I must do what I can to protect her.” He had no weapon and he picked up the longest and sharpest piece of glass from the coffin and hid it in his leather apron.

The black magician appeared and without waiting a moment the tailor struck with all his might at his heart and the magician fell to the ground and turned into dust. The girl clapped her hands and suddenly they all rose in the air and found themselves in the wood where the little grey man with Otto lived) And you, my readers, must have understood that Otto was the same dog into which the girl's brother had been changed) The black magic was broken and Otto again became a handsome young man, the glass ball turned into a castle, men and women, cooks and maids ran out from the bottles. The girl told her brother that the tailor had twice saved her from the black

magician and thus had won her love and hand) And so it was, and they lived all together happily ever after.

(From *"The Tales for the Innocent"*)

Questions

1. Did the girl sleep well all the night?
2. What did the girl hear and see in the middle of the night?
3. Who came into the girl's room?
4. What did the girl answer to the black man's proposal?
5. Did the girl tell her brother about the magician or didn't she do it?
6. Where did the girl run?
7. Whom did she meet in the wood?
8. What did the black magician do to the girl's brother, to the girl, to her castle and all the people?
9. How did the tailor save the girl a second time?
10. What's the end of the story?

Text 11

The English Aunt

(after Kathleen Fitzpatrick)

Nobody had invited the English aunt to come over to Ireland, so when a letter arrived one morning to tell them she would arrive the next day everyone was surprised) The children were delighted) They had thought Aunt Mary was the only relative they had, but it seemed they possessed an English aunt as well, who was their mother's sister, and was called Aunt Charlotte. Patsy said she would be sure to bring them presents. But July, the maid, was getting a room ready with an angry face. "Don't you want Aunt Charlotte to come?" Jane asked her. "Want her? Why couldn't she come when your Mum was seriously ill and needed her badly?" Jane was shocked as she had never heard July speak like that before.

Mick went to the station by car to meet Aunt Charlotte. The others waited at the gate, two on each stone lion to give a proper welcome to their relative. After a long waiting they heard the car coming down the road) Aunt Charlotte looked straight in front of her and did not even glance at the welcoming party on the lions. In a minute they were joined by Mick. "Let's hide," he said) "She's an old devil. She said I was no gentleman for no reason at all." The children went to bed with heavy hearts that night. The next morning Aunt Charlotte was down early. At breakfast she asked questions about everything. Who were their friends? Where did they go? How far away was the Protestant Church? "I suppose you all like toys," she said) The younger ones brightened up. "I thought of bringing some beautiful toys from London, but then I thought that here in the country with so many trees and flowers to make you happy, it would be like bringing coal to Newcastle."

"I know what to do," said Pat after breakfast. "We should take her to see Sammy." Sammy was a dwarf with a head too big for his body, and long black hair. He spent his days looking after his sister's pig. He was a peaceful creature and the only thing which could make him furious was the future of the pig. He talked to it, sang for it and fed it out of his hands. Next to the pig he loved the children. So, they came running to his cottage. "Oh, Sammy, she's coming after your pig," they cried) "Who is she?" Sammy shouted) "Along the road, she'll be here in a minute, she's come all the way from England to do it," said Mick. Soon Aunt Charlotte came in sight. She was evidently enjoying her walk. Sammy jumped up and ran out on the road, waving his bucket over his head, "Old butcher! English butcher! I'll – I'll – I'll bite you!" There was a scream of horror as Aunt Charlotte saw Sammy, a dwarf in fury rushing towards her. In the next moment she was out of sight. Then the children went to the sea, bathed and stayed out till bedtime. Jane met them at the door. "She's away back to England," she said) They could hardly believe their ears. "She

said we were all savages and she would not stay another night in this country. I wish I knew what made her leave all a sudden,” July wondered.

Questions

1. Was everybody surprised that their English aunt was coming?
2. Were the children delighted or were they upset?
3. The children thought that Aunt Mary was their only relative, didn't they?
4. Who hoped to get some presents from the aunt?
5. Why was July angry?
6. How did July explain her dislike of Aunt Charlotte?
7. In what way were the children going to meet their aunt?
8. What did Mick tell his brothers and sisters?
9. Why didn't Aunt Charlotte bring any toys for the children?
10. How did the children decide to revenge on Aunt Charlotte?

Text 12

Matilda

(after Roald Dahl)

Matilda is an extraordinary girl, sensitive and brilliant. But her gormless parents think she is a nuisance, and treat her as a scab to be endured until the time comes to flick her away to the next country or preferably farther. So, when she is attacked by them and by her odious headmistress, the child discovers that she has an extraordinary psychic power and she realizes she can make trouble for the monstrous grown-ups in her life.

The Great Reader of Books

It's a funny thing about mothers and fathers. Even when their own child is the most disgusting little thing you could ever imagine, they still think that he or she is wonderful and has qualities of a genius.

Well, there is nothing very wrong with all this. It's the way of the world) School teachers suffer a lot from having to listen to this sort of talk from proud parents, but they usually get their own back when the time comes to write the end-of-term reports.

Occasionally one comes across parents who take the opposite line, who show no interest at all in their children. Mr. and Mrs. Wormwood were two such parents. They had a son called Michael and a daughter called Matilda and the parents looked upon Matilda in particular as nothing more than a scab) A scab is something you have to put up with until the time comes when you can pick it off and flick it away. Matilda was sensitive and brilliant. She was very quick to learn. But her parents failed to notice anything unusual about their daughter, so wrapped were they in their own silly little lives. Matilda's brother Michael was a perfectly normal boy, but the sister was something out of the ordinary. By the age of one and a half her speech was perfect and she knew as many words as most grown-ups. The parents called her a noisy chatterbox and told her sharply that small girls should be seen and not heard.

By the time she was three, Matilda had taught herself to read by studying newspapers and magazines that lay around the house. At the age of four, she could read fast and well. The only book in the house was "Easy Cooking" belonging to her mother, and when she had read it from cover to cover and had learnt all the recipes by heart, she decided she wanted something more interesting.

"Daddy," she said, "do you think you could buy me a book?" "A book?" he said) "What'd you want a book for?" "To read, Daddy."

"What's wrong with the telly? We've got a lovely telly and now you are asking for a book. You're getting spoiled, my girl!"

Nearly every weekday afternoon Matilda was left alone in the house. Her brother went to school, her father went to work and her mother went out playing bingo. On the afternoon of the day when her father had refused to buy her a book, Matilda went to the public library in the village

all by herself. When she arrived, she introduced herself to the librarian, Mrs. Phelps, and asked if she might read a book. Mrs. Phelps, surprised to see such a tiny girl unaccompanied by a parent, nevertheless told her she was very welcome. The walk to the library took only ten minutes and every afternoon Matilda went there. She had two wonderful hours to sit there and to read one book after another.

When she had read every single children's book in the place, she started looking for something else.

Mrs. Phelps, who had been watching her with fascination for the past few weeks, went over to her. "What sort of a book would you like to read next?" she asked. "I've finished all the children's books and I would like a really good one that grownups read. A famous one. I don't know any names." Mrs. Phelps was more stunned than ever but she had the sense not to show it. "Exactly how old are you, Matilda?" she asked. "Four years and three months," Matilda said. Mrs. Phelps looked along the shelves, taking her time. "Try this," she said at last. "It's very famous and very good." "Great Expectations," Matilda read, "by Charles Dickens. I'd love to try it."

Over the next afternoon Mrs. Phelps could hardly take her eyes from the small girl sitting for hours in big armchair with the book in her lap, because it was too heavy for her to hold up. Matilda was absorbed in the wonderful adventures that Dickens, the great story-teller, had woven with his words. Within a week, Matilda had finished the book which contained four hundred and eleven pages. "I love it. Has Mr. Dickens written any others?" she said to Mrs. Phelps. "A great number," said the astonished Mrs. Phelps. "Shall I choose you another?"

Over the next six months Matilda read a long list of books by Dickens, Hemingway, George Orwell and many others. Mrs. Phelps was filled with wonder and excitement but she minded her own business, and didn't interfere with other people's children.

"Mr. Hemingway says a lot of things I don't understand. Especially about men and women. But I loved it all the same. The way he tells it I feel I am right there on the spot watching it all happen." "A fine writer will always make you feel that," Mrs. Phelps said. "By the way, public libraries allow you to borrow books and take them home." From then on, Matilda would visit the library only once a week in order to take new books and return the old ones. Her own small bedroom now became her reading-room and there she would sit and read most afternoons, often with a mug of hot chocolate beside her. The books transported her into new worlds and introduced her to amazing people who lived exciting lives. She went on sailing ships with Joseph Conrad, she went to Africa with Ernest Hemingway and to India with Rudyard Kipling. She travelled all over the world while sitting in her little room in an English village.

Questions

1. What kind of girl was Matilda?
2. What was the difference between Mr. and Mrs. Wormwood and typical parents?
3. Why did Matilda's parents call her a noisy chatterbox?
4. When did the girl learn to read and how did she manage to do it?
5. What was Mr. Wormwood's attitude towards books and television?
6. Where did Matilda go on the day when her father had refused to buy her a book?
7. Why was Mrs. Phelps stunned when the girl told her she was four years and three months old?
8. Why was Matilda offered "Great Expectations" by Charles Dickens? How long did it take her to finish it?
9. Matilda read a lot of books for grown-ups over the next six months, didn't she? Who were the authors of those books?
10. How did the books influence the little girl?

Text 13

The Big Friendly Giant

(after Roald Dahl)

My father without the slightest doubt, was the most marvelous and exciting father any boy ever had) He was not what you would call an educated man and I doubt if he had read twenty books in his life. But he was a wonderful story-teller. He used to make up a bedtime story for me every single night, and the best ones were turned into serials and went on for many nights running. One of them was about an enormous fellow called the Big Friendly Giant, or the BFG for short. The BFG was three times as tall as an ordinary man. He lived in a cave and he only came out into the open when it was dark. Inside the cave he had a powder-factory where he made more than a hundred different kinds of magic powder. My father would sit close to me on the edge of my bunk and speak very softly: "The BFG makes his magic powders out of the dreams that children dream when they are asleep," he said) "How?" I asked) "Tell me how, Dad." Dreams, my love, are very mysterious things. They float around in the night air like little clouds, searching for sleeping people." "What happens when he catches the dreams?" I asked) "He imprisons them in glass bottles and uses them in his powders." "What does the BFG do with his powders after he has made them?" "In the dead of night he goes through the villages searching for houses where children are asleep. So he opens his suitcase and selects exactly the right powder and blows it into the room and the child breathes it in." "And what then?" "And then, Danny, the child begins to dream a marvelous and fantastic dream, then the magic powder really takes over and suddenly the dream is not a dream any longer but a real happening ... and the child is fully awake and is taking part in ... real life. More about that tomorrow. It's getting late. Good night and go to sleep." "Dad," I whispered) "What is it?" "Have you ever actually seen the BFG?" "Once, only once. It was a clear moonlit night and I happened to look up and suddenly I saw this tall person walking along the crest of the hill. There was a big suitcase in his hand full of magic powder, I believe." "Were you frightened, Dad?" "No, it was just thrilling to see him. Go to sleep now. Good night".

Questions

1. Was Danny's father an educated man?
2. Did Danny's father read a lot?
3. What did the father tell his son every night?
4. Was the boy's father a very exciting person or was he an ordinary one?
5. The Big Friendly Giant made magic powders, didn't he?
6. How did he look like?
7. Who brought wonderful magic dreams to children?
8. How did the magic work?
9. Why did Danny's father stop telling him his wonderful story?
10. Where did Danny's father see the Big Friendly Giant?

Text 14

Brief History of the USA

The history of the USA dates back only to the 15th century. In the 15th century there was no USA at all. The present territory of the USA was divided among some countries. In the 15th — 16th centuries some territory of the USA belonged to Great Britain (northern and western lands); southern parts (California, Florida, New Mexico, Texas) belonged to Spain, then — to Mexico; the central part, the territory was called Louisiana — to France; Alaska was possessed by Russia; some territories remained to be under Indians control.

In 18th century there were only thirteen Britain's American colonies and they broke with Great Britain in 1776 and later were recognized as the new nation of the the United States of America, following the Treaty of Paris in 1783. During the 19th and 20th centuries, 37 new states were added to the original 13 as the nation expanded their frontiers across the North American continent and acquired a number of overseas possessions.

There were three most dramatic experiences in the nation's history: the Civil War (1861-1865), the Great Depression of the 1930s and Vietnam War of the 1960s — 70s.

After its victories in World Wars I and II and the end of the Cold War in 1991, the USA remains the world's most powerful state. The economy is marked by steady growth, low unemployment and inflation, and great advances in technology.

Nowadays USA is world's third-largest country by size (after Russia and Canada) and by population (after China and India). It is about half the size of Russia or lightly larger than China or Brazil.

Questions:

1. When did the history of the USA begin?
2. How many Britain's American colonies were there in North America in the 18 th century?
3. What were three most dramatic experiences in the USA history?
4. When did the Civil War happen?
5. When did the Great Depression happen?
6. When did Vietnam War happen?
7. When did the Cold War finish?

Text 15

Alfred Nobel

Alfred Nobel, the great Swedish inventor and industrialist, was a man on many contrasts. He made a fortune but lived a simple life, he was cheerful in company but said in private. A lover of mankind, he never had a family or wife to love him. He was a patriotic son of his native land and he died on foreign soil. He invented dynamite, to improve the peacetime industries of road mining and road building, but he saw it used as a weapon of war to kill and injured his fellow man. During his life he often felt he was useless. He was world famous for his works he was never personally well known, for throughout his life he avoid publicity. But since his death his name brought fame and glory to others. He was born in Stockholm on October 21, 1833 but moved to Russia with his parents in 1842, where his father made a strong position for himself in the engineering industry. Most of the family returned to Sweden in 1859, where Alfred rejoined them in 1863, beginning his own study of explosions in his father's laboratory. He had never been to school or university but had studied privately and by the time he was twenty he was a skillful chemist and excellent linguistics, speaking Swedish, Russian, German, French and English. He builds up over 80 companies in 20 different countries. But Nobel's main concern was never with making money on scientific discoveries. In youth he had taken a serious interest in literature and psychology. He was always generous to the poor. His greatest wish was to see an end of wars and thus peace between nations. His famous will, in witch he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Literature and Peace.

Questions

1. Who was Alfred Nobel?
2. When was he born?
3. Why did he move to Russia?
4. What did he do after his returning?
5. How many languages did he know?
6. What are they?
7. What was Nobels main concern?
8. What was his greatest wish?
9. What was his famous will about?

Темы для устного изложения.

Think It Over and Answer the Questions

1. Have you ever been to St. Petersburg? If you haven't, you have surely read at least something about this wonderful Russian city. What sights of the city do you know/ Which of them would you like to see? Which in your opinion is the best season to do sightseeing of St. Petersburg and why? What can you say about the history of the city?
2. Why do you think people nowadays don't often listen in? Why has radio lost its popularity? Do you listen to some radio programmes? How often? Have you got your favourite radio programmes? Where and when will radio have certain advantages over other channels of information?
3. Do you think parents should help their children with home-assignments? Do parents sometimes do certain tasks in stead of their children? Why? Did your parents help you when you were at school? If they did, how exactly did they do it? Do you think their help (or lack of their help) influenced your future life?
4. Does it cost a lot to eat out nowadays? Do people often go to restaurants to have meals? Where do you usually have meals? Who cooks in your family if you have meals at home? What are your favourite dishes? Do you think the ability to cook well is important for a woman? What's your opinion of fast food restaurants?
5. For many people in Russia it used to be a real problem where and how to spend their holidays. Where in your opinion did people prefer to go to have a good time during their holidays? Where do most people spend their holidays nowadays? What has changed in this aspect? How do you usually spend your holidays?
6. Many people say that their favourite holiday is their birthday. Can you try and explain why? Do you have birthday parties in your family? Have you got any traditions? What gifts do you usually get and give to your relatives? Are you often invited to birthday parties? Who usually invites you? How do you usually spend such parties?
7. Which is the most convenient means of travelling and which is the most comfortable in your opinion? What are usual means of transport in big cities? How do your parents get to work? How do you get to school/university? Do you often go by taxi? Which means of transport do you think have real advantages over the others? Do you think it is reasonable to use bikes as a means of transport in big cities?
8. Many people say that English nowadays has gained a remarkable popularity and is really the language of the planet. Why do you think people are so much interested in English? Why is English so intensively taught and learnt in the majority of the countries? What other English-speaking countries except the UK and the US can you name? In which of them is English spoken as the second language?
9. England is a country rich in customs and traditions. The English are proud of them and carefully keep them up. What British traditions (customs) do you know? Which of them do Americans keep up? Do you know any holidays typical only of the US? Any that we celebrate in Russia too? Can you describe the most interesting (unusual) holiday or custom?
10. Do people often feel happy? What is happiness? What does being happy or miserable depend on? Do you agree that "every man is the architect of his own happiness"? What makes you feel happy?
11. Do you believe in astrological predictions? Do you share the belief that Man's life is predetermined to a great extent by his horoscope, his birthday, the position of the planets? What is your personal experience in this respect?
12. Is the way people dress of any importance in our hectic life? Do you agree that our society has created certain stereo types in the manner of dressing, which is becoming more and more casual? Would you agree that the entire wardrobe of many young people seems to consist of jeans, T-shirts and sneakers? Is yours the same? Or do you agree that "fashions die but style remains"? Should teachers dress in a special way to be more popular?
13. What was your favourite toy when you were a child? Why did you like it so much? There is a great choice of fashionable toys in our shops now, isn't there? Do you like these toys? What

kind of toys would you give to your children, nephews and nieces? What toys shouldn't be given to children?

14. Would you agree that people of the 21st century are becoming “a legless generation”? People practically have stopped walking, going on foot, haven't they? Nowadays people spend more time glued to the telly or sitting in cars behind steering wheels, don't they? Would you call this way of living healthy? Can sport help to keep people fit? Do you go in for any kind of sport? Does it help you in any way?

15. What's the role of music in the life of people? Do you know any great musicians? Do you like to listen to them? Should children be taught music at school? What is more important for a person – to play some musical instrument or to be able to listen to music and enjoy it? Have you ever learned playing any musical instrument?

Лексикско-грамматические задания

Translate into English

Set 1

1. В моей библиотеке так много прекрасных книг, но прочитана только половина из них. 2. Экзамены приближаются, и я выучила почти весь материал. 3. Как только наступит осень, мы пойдем в лес собирать грибы и ягоды. 4. Мы наблюдали, как люди пели, плясали и развлекались. 5. Аэропорт был закрыт, так как целую неделю шел сильный снег. 6. Мне необходима ваша помощь. Я должен принять какое-то решение. 7. – Вы когда-нибудь работали с компьютерами? – Да, конечно, я интересуюсь ими. 8. Лучшие новости всегда печатаются в утренних газетах. 9. Он сомневался, сможет ли он когда-либо выучить английский язык. 10. Служащий напомнил нам, что компания оплатила все счета.

Set 2

1. Какие у меня замечательные студенты! Предполагаю, что они сделают большие успехи в английском языке. 2. Гости приезжают к нам завтра, а у нас мало хлеба, тебе придется пойти и купить немного. 3. В поезде было немного народу. Некоторые читатели, другие спали, дети смотрели в окно. 4. – Какая сегодня погода? – Солнечно, такая погода заставляет людей чувствовать себя счастливыми. 5. Самый сладкий продукт – мед, и он самый полезный. 6. – Когда ты купила новые туфли? – О, я приобрела их в начале зимы. 7. Вам придется подождать. Тестируют последнего студента. 8. Учитель рассмеялся и сказал, что он тоже получал плохие оценки в школе. 9. Мне плохо давалась география в школе, и теперь я, например, не могу сказать, где находятся Альпы или река Лимпопо. 10. Фрукты очень полезны, в них так много витаминов.

Set 3

1. Перед зданием нашего Университета есть красивая церковь. Она была отреставрирована 5 лет назад. 2. Мне очень жаль, но я не могу принять вашего приглашения. У меня так много работы! 3. – Мне так нравится твое кольцо! Оно у тебя давно? – О, оно у меня уже много лет. Я его купила, когда была в Индии. 4. Мы наблюдали, как всходило солнце, и надеялись, что погода будет хорошая. 5. – вам пришлось поднять этот вопрос на собрании, не так ли? – Я не мог поступить иначе. 6. Когда дети вышли из дома, то они вспомнили, что не выключили телевизор. 7. Моя сестра сказала, что купит новую стиральную машину. Она будет лучше, но гораздо дороже. 8. – Вы когда-нибудь пробовали японскую еду, – Нет, но мне очень хотелось бы. 9. Я не могу взять эти деньги и потратить их. Я их не заработал. 10. Дом был построен в XVIII веке, но за ним так хорошо присматривают, что он выглядит замечательно.

Set 4

1. Нет ничего трудного в этой задаче. Тебе просто нужно немного подумать. 2. Я умираю от голода. С утра ничего не ел. 3. Она наблюдала, как уходили ее друзья, и очень жалела, что не помогла им. 4. В моей жизни существует так много проблем, и я еще не решил, что делать. 5. Шел дождь, когда мы расстались, но когда мы подъехали к дому, он

уже прекратился. 6. Туристы были довольны, так как программа была очень хорошо спланирована гидом. 7. Советы моих родителей конечно же правильны, но не думаю, что я смогу их использовать. 8. Учитель прокомментировал контрольные работы своих учеников и сказал, что трое из них получили высшие оценки. 9. Мы слышали, что он опубликовал новый роман год назад. Вы его читали? О чем он? 10. Мы слышали, как он громко разговаривал со своим шефом. Они опять спорили.

Set 5

1. Пока она гладила брюки, он слушал радио. Последние новости были интересными. 2. Мы не могли пересечь речку в этом месте. Новый мостик через нее все еще строился. 3. – Какой прекрасный свитер! Где ты его приобрела, – О, мне его подарили на день рождения. 4. В этой книге прекрасные иллюстрации, они были сделаны молодым и талантливым художником. 5. Мы наблюдали, как дети наряжали новогоднюю елку, и надеялись, что новый год принесет им много счастья. 6. Когда я пришел в университет, то обнаружил, что профессор заболел. 7. Шел сильный снег, но мы надеялись, что оно скоро прекратится. 8. Спасибо за сведения, которые вы мне принесли, я их обязательно использую в своей работе. 9. Она много работала, но управляющий не собирался поднимать ей зарплату. 10. – интересно, что это строится в самом центре города? – О, это еще один ночной клуб.

Set 6

1. Сегодня я не выходила из дома. Так как идет дождь и у меня много дел. 2. Она считает, что он самый красивый, самый умный, самый лучший человек на свете. 3. – В слове «грамматика» две буквы «м»? – Да. – Какая досада! Я опять сделала ошибку. 4. – Мне позвонить врачу? – О, нет, не нужно. Мне уже гораздо лучше. 5. Ты не знаешь, где черная сумка? Я нигде не могу ее найти. 6. – Когда уезжает ваш брат? – Он планирует улететь завтра, если ничего не случится. 7. – У тебя есть деньги на обед? – Есть немного, но их не хватит даже на бутерброд. 8. Когда солнце встает в Париже, в Мексике еще ночь. 9. Он заявил, что ждет их уже полтора часа и не будет ждать ни минуты больше. 10. Когда мне выплатят мои деньги? (когда я получу свои деньги?) Они мне так нужны.

Set 7

1. Если пойдет дождь и будет ветрено, то старые люди опять будут себя плохо чувствовать. 2. – Здесь есть кто-нибудь из группы № 6? – Нет, но есть два студента из второй группы. 3. Ты идешь с нами? Мы не можем ждать, у нас очень мало времени. 4. – У тебя есть билеты на концерт? – Нет еще, но я собираюсь попросить друга купить их. 5. Сведения, которые он только что получил, интересуют всех. 6. Я не могу вас больше ждать. Я должен пойти и заказать билеты в Крым. 7. – С кем Антон встречал Новый год? – Никто не знает, он говорит, что это секрет. 8. Он предложил детям пойти в зоопарк, так как он не был там с детства. 9. Черный кофе вкусный, а кофе с молоком еще вкуснее. 10. Когда я вышел из магазина, то обнаружил, что мой велосипед украли.

Set 8

1. – В вашей стране много женщин-профессоров? – Думаю, что не очень много. 2. – Вы все еще учите английский? – да, и мой учитель говорит, что я сделал большие успехи. 3. – В какое время люди обычно обедают в вашей стране? – Обычно от двух до четырех. 4. – Где ты был вчера в это время? – Я развлекался в ночном клубе. 5. Я давно не видел своих старых друзей, и мне хотелось бы, чтобы они приехали на мой день рождения. 6. У моих соседей нет телевизора, и поэтому у них много времени для чтения и для прогулок. 7. – Сколько денег у тебя в кошельке? – О, я их не считала. 8. Какая великолепная сегодня погода! Давайте выйдем и прогуляемся по улицам. 9. Я переплыл самое глубокое море, я пройду через самые высокие горы, если ты будешь со мной. 10. Этого человека арестовали, потому что он несколько раз пытался ограбить банк.

Set 9

1. Он считает, что она самая добрая, самая милая, самая замечательная женщина в мире. 2. – Девочке пришлось сказать неправду, не так ли? – Да, брат заставил ее сделать

это. 3. Я просмотрела все журналы, но не нашла статью, которая меня интересует. 4. Он сообщил своим друзьям, что прекрасно прошел интервью и будет теперь работать в большой компании. 5. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы ты понаблюдала, как всходит солнце. 6. Об этом писателе сейчас очень много говорят. Он так талантлив! 7. Не знаю, что надеть. Погода меняется каждый час. Такая погода раздражает меня! 8. Ты права! Ее волосы действительно очень красивы, они длинные и блестящие. 9. – Сколько вам требуется времени, чтобы добраться до станции метро? – Мне требуется 5 минут автобусом или полчаса пешком. 10. – Можно мне взять ваш учебник? – Да, но вы не должны никому его отдавать. – Нет необходимости говорить мне это. Я и сам это понимаю.

Set 10

1. Он не самый лучший, но и не самый худший человек из всех, кого я когда-либо встречал. 2. – Новости сегодня интересные? – Жаль, но никаких новостей еще не поступало. 3. Если вы разрешите мальчику сказать правду, то это будет лучше для всех. 4. Он почувствовал себя счастливым, потому что врач сказал, что он абсолютно здоров и проживет долгую жизнь. 5. Я совершенно не устал. Давайте поработаем еще полчаса. 6. Мария искала тебя вчера, но не смогла найти. Где ты был? 7. Мой отец не ожидал, что я соглашусь с ним. И мама тоже этого не ждала. 8. – Ваш сын не много читает, не так ли? – К сожалению, не могу заставить его читать больше. 9. Решение принято. Ничего нельзя сделать, чтобы помочь им. 10. Нам пришлось вернуться домой, так как мы пропустили последний автобус.

Set 11

1. – Наконец мы прибыли в Лондон. Я так счастлив. Я всегда хотел посетить столицу Великобритании. – И я тоже. 2. Он сказал, что родился в 1973 году. 3. Интересно, получили ли они письма, которые мы отправили в прошлый понедельник. 4. Темнеет. Я думаю, нам стоит включить свет. 5. Около часа она сидела на скамейке, наблюдая за тем, что происходило во дворе. 6. Я знаю его хорошо. Я знаю его всю свою жизнь. 7. Какая сегодня замечательная погода! 8. Большой Плохой Волк хотел знать, куда идет Красная Шапочка, и он спросил ее об этом. Он также спросил, где живет ее бабушка. 9. «Если ты расскажешь мне, что произошло с тобой, и не будешь скрывать ничего, я не накажу тебя», – сказала она младшему брату. 10. – Какой у тебя адрес? – Разве у тебя еще нет сведений? Разве ты не слышал? Я живу в городе Плимуте, в доме № 43 по Зеленой улице.

Set 12

1. Какой размер джинсов ты носишь? Где ты обычно покупаешь их? А где ты купил эту пару джинсов? Сколько она стоила? 2. Он всегда водит машину небрежно, и его часто останавливают и штрафуют полицейские. 3. Если мне придется ждать долго, я буду ждать управляющего в холле. 4. Ты думаешь, в этой стране редко идет снег? 5. Недалеко от того места, где он живет, есть река, не правда ли? 6. Привет! Вечность не видел тебя! Сколько времени ты здесь? 7. Я никогда не знаю, что он сделает или что он скажет, когда придет. 8. Посмотри! В нашем районе строят новую школу. 9. Масло делают из молока. 10. Когда я вышел из кинотеатра, шел сильный снег, и я остановился ненадолго, что бы посмотреть, как снег покрывает деревья и кусты на Пушкинской площади.

Set 13

1. Ты знаешь, чьи это очки? 2. Некоторые люди всегда опаздывают на встречи. У тебя есть такие друзья? 3. Думаю, что осталось немного хлеба. Ты можешь сходить в магазин? 4. Мы пробежали 3 км без остановки и очень устали в конце нашего состязания. 5. – Что он делает? – Он смотрит последние известия по телевизору. 6. Я хочу, чтобы ты приехал к нам в мае или сентябре. Это лучшие и самые дешевые месяцы для отдыха, хотя они и принадлежат к разным временам года. Один – весенний месяц, другой – первый месяц осени. 7. – Как они обычно ездят в Кембридж, поездом или автобусом? – Они никогда не путешествуют автобусом, хотя это менее дорого, нежели поездом. Поезда быстрее автобусов, намного быстрее. 8. В воскресенье шел дождь, поэтому я осталась дома и

сделала многое по дому. 9. Мне плохо дается математика. Я не могу решать задачи. Я плохо считаю. 10. Банковский служащий сказал ей, где она сможет поменять деньги.

Set 14

1. – Куда мы поедem проводить наши зимние каникулы? – Мне показать тебе список лучших мест, который составил мой брат для нас? 2. Нелли собирается сделать несколько звонков после того, как закончит писать письмо. 3. Ты когда-нибудь носила яркие цвета? 4. – кто утром приносит тебе газеты? – Папа. 5. Что вы будете делать, если в автобусе найдете кошелек, полный денег? 6. – Когда была нарисована эта картина? – Я не уверен в дате. Я думаю, ее нарисовали в начале XVI века. 7. Второй завтрак подают между 12.00 и 1.30. 8. Не держи свежий картофель в целлофановом пакете и храни его не более 48 часов. 9. Ей не следует есть так много сладких вещей. 10. Дорогая Анна, я с нетерпением жду новой встречи с тобой.

Set 15

1. Моя бабушка советовала мне не разговаривать с незнакомыми людьми, когда я гуляю по улице. 2. Новая секретарша холодно поприветствовала меня и попросила идти (следовать) за ней. 3. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы все получили удовольствие от своего отдыха здесь на берегу Черного моря. 4. Нел спрашивает, понимаешь ли ты ее сейчас. 5. Полли сказала, что она поедет в Лондон, чтобы навестить одного из своих друзей. 6. Никто никогда мне ничего не говорит. 7. Ему сказали, что машина не прибыла на станцию. 8. Ничего не произошло. 9. Его заставили убрать комнату и вымыть посуду. 10. Полиция прибыла. Вы можете начинать работать.

Тексты для перевода.

1. A Brief History of Oxford city

Oxford was founded in the 9th century when Alfred the Great created a network of fortified towns called burhs across his kingdom. One of them was at Oxford. Oxford is first mentioned in 911 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

According to legend, Oxford University was founded in 872 when Alfred the Great happened to meet some monks there and had a scholarly debate that lasted several days. In reality, it grew up in the 12th century when famous teachers began to lecture there and groups of students came to live and study in the town.

But Oxford was a fortress as well as a town. In the event of war with the Danes all the men from the area were to gather inside the burgh. However this strategy was not entirely successful. In 1009 the Danes burned Oxford. However Oxford was soon rebuilt. In 1013 the Danish king claimed the throne of England. He invaded England and went to Oxford. In 1018 a conference was held in Oxford to decide who would be the king of England.

By the time of the Norman Conquest, there were said to be about 1,000 houses in Oxford, which meant it probably had a population of around 5,000. By the standards of the time, it was a large and important town (even London only had about 18,000 inhabitants). Oxford was the 6th largest town in England. Oxford probably reached its zenith at that time. About 1072 the Normans built a castle at Oxford.

In the 12th and 13th centuries Oxford was a manufacturing town. It was noted for cloth and leather. But in the 14th and 15th centuries manufacturing declined. Oxford came to depend on the students. It became a town of brewers, butchers, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths. In the later Middle Ages Oxford declined in importance.

In the 16th century Oxford declined further in terms of national importance, though it remained a fairly large town by the standards of the time. Oxford was economically dependent on the university. The students provided a large market for beer, food, clothes and other goods.

From 1819 Oxford had gas street lighting.

In the late 19th century a marmalade making industry began in Oxford. There was also a publishing industry and an iron foundry.

Oxford gained its first cinema in 1910.

The fate of Oxford was changed in 1913 when a man named Morris began making cars in the city. In 1919 a radiator making company was formed. By the 1930s Oxford was an important manufacturing centre. It was also a prosperous city., Furthermore it escaped serious damage during World War II.

Oxford airport opened in 1938.

Today the main industries are still car manufacturing and making vehicle parts and publishing. Today the population of Oxford is 121,000.

2. A Brief History of Cambridge

Cambridge was founded in 875 when the Danes conquered Eastern England. They created a fortified town called a burgh, from which the word borough derives. Cambridge was surrounded by a ditch and an earth rampart with a wooden palisade on top. However in 1010 Cambridge was burned by the Danes. That was an easy task when all the buildings were of wood.

By the 10th century Cambridge was also the administrative centre for the area and so it was a town of some importance, although it would seem tiny to us. By 1086 Cambridge probably had a population of about 2,000. By the standards of the time it was a medium sized town.

Later in the Middle Ages the population of Cambridge probably rose to about 3,000. In 1068 William the Conqueror visited Cambridge and ordered that a castle be built there. At first it was of wood but in the 12th century, it was rebuilt in stone.

The town of Cambridge was severely damaged by a fire in 1174. Fire was a constant hazard when most buildings were of wood with thatched roofs. Another fire raged in Cambridge in 1385.

In the Middle Ages Cambridge had a weekly market and by the early 13th century it also had a fair. In those days fairs were like markets but they were held only once a year for a period of a few days- People came from all over Eastern England at a Cambridge fair. Cambridge prospered because it was located on the river Cam.

In Cambridge there was a leather industry. By the 15th century there was also a wool industry.

In 1728 it was estimated that the population of Cambridge was more than 6,000, 1,600 of whom were inhabitants of the university. By the standards of that time Cambridge was a big town. The first newspaper in Cambridge appeared in 1744. The first bank in Cambridge was opened in 1780.

The railway reached Cambridge in 1845. It stimulated the growth of industry in Cambridge by connecting the town to a huge market in London. From the late 19th century a new industry of making scientific instruments grew up in Cambridge. Cambridge gained gas light in 1823.

From 1880 horse drawn trams ran in the streets of Cambridge. The first electricity was generated in Cambridge in 1893.

In the 20th century the university, while still important, did not dominate Cambridge. New industries of electronics grew up. Making surgical and scientific instruments was also important.

Cambridge was made a city in 1951. The first cinema in Cambridge opened in 1910.

Today Cambridge has a population of 109,000 people.

3. Brief History of the USA

The history of the USA dates back only to the 15th century. In the 15th century there was no USA at all. The present territory of the USA was divided among some countries. In the 15th — 16th centuries some territory of the USA belonged to Great Britain (northern and western lands); southern parts (California, Florida, New Mexico, Texas) belonged to Spain, then — to Mexico; the central part, the territory was called Louisiana — to France; Alaska was possessed by Russia; some territories remained to be under Indians control.

In 18th century there were only thirteen Britain's American colonies and they broke with Great Britain in 1776 and later were recognized as the new nation of the the United States of America, following the Treaty of Paris in 1783. During the 19th and 20th centuries, 37 new states were added to the original 13 as the nation expanded their frontiers across the North American continent and acquired a number of overseas possessions.

There were three most dramatic experiences in the nation's history: the Civil War (1861-1865), the Great Depression of the 1930s and Vietnam War of the 1960s — 70s.

After its victories in World Wars I and II and the end of the Cold War in 1991, the USA remains the world's most powerful state. The economy is marked by steady growth, low unemployment and inflation, and great advances in technology.

Nowadays USA is world's third-largest country by size (after Russia and Canada) and by population (after China and India). It is about half the size of Russia or lightly larger than China or Brazil.

Questions:

4. Outstanding Events from the History of America

The first voyages along the coast of modern South and Central America were made by Amerigo Vespucci. That is why, in the 16th century German cartographer named this fourth part of the world after the explorer. At the beginning of the 17th century European colonies were founded on the territory of the modern USA.

In 1620 first colonists landed at Plymouth Rock. They came from England on board the "Mayflower". Most of them were Puritans or former Anglicans who were called pilgrims. Their hopes were connected with the promises of the Bible about the land "of honey and milk", and America was thought to be this land. Later on Dutch, Spanish and Swedish colonies appeared.

People who came to America were mostly farmers, who wanted to exploit new lands. The development of trade, industry and agriculture in the colonies constantly conflicted with the economic policy of Britain. After constant pressure on the colonies on July 4, 1776, the Second Congress declared the Colonies to be independent of Great Britain.

The new state was called the United States of America and July 4 became its national holiday. The Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The Battle at Saratoga in 1777 when the Americans forced a large British army to capitulate, was a turning point in the long War for Independence. In this war the Americans were supported by France.

In 1783 Britain finally recognized American independence. At the beginning of 1861 the Southern states left the Union and founded the Confederation. That was the beginning of the war between the South and the North. The results of the war were the abolishing of slavery and establishment of "Indivisible union of indivisible states". The states lost their right to leave the union.

The 1930s were the years of Great Depression in the USA. Franklin Roosevelt set up government organizations called agencies. They found work for people, gave money to help the unemployed and homeless and helped the nation to recover from the Depression.

5. Abraham Lincoln

Among all presidents in the history of the United States, Abraham Lincoln is probably the one that Americans remember best. He brought honesty and integrity to the White House. Most of all he is remembered or he is associated with the final abolition of slavery. Lincoln became a virtual symbol of the American Dream whereby an ordinary person from humble beginnings could reach the pinnacle of society as president of the country.

Abraham was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky, and spent the first seven years of his life there. Occasionally he and his sister Sarah attended classes in a log schoolhouse some 3 km from home.

It was difficult time for the family, in which his father Thomas Lincoln tried to make living as a carpenter and farmer. The Lincolns moved from farm to farm around Kentucky until 1816, when the family left to settle in Indiana.

During 14 years the Lincolns lived in Indiana and his childhood in the frontier of Indiana set the course for his character and motivation in life later.

Abraham Lincoln began a long road to become the sixteenth president of the USA. In 1834, he was elected into the House of Representatives and began studying to become a lawyer. For the next few years, he practiced law all across the state. In 1847, he was elected into Congress, but his opinions did not ensure him a long stay there. He was vehemently against slavery. As a result, he was not elected for the second term.

A few years later, slavery became a stronger issue, and more people wanted to abolish it. Lincoln joined Republicans, a new political party that opposed slavery. The Republicans nominated him for the US

Senate in 1858. Abraham Lincoln's oratorical powers brought him to the attention of the nation. In 1860, he was nominated by the Republican Party as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Lincoln won by a small margin.

But with his election, the country began the process of dividing. South Carolina had seceded from the Union before he was even inaugurated. Other states followed to form the Confederation. The North and the South were divided, and the Civil War began. The war was not only over the abolition of slavery, but also for the rights of individual states to make their own choices.

Later, Lincoln was elected for the second term of Presidency in 1864. The South surrendered, and the Civil War was ended on April 9, 1865. The difficult period of time began, the time for reconstruction and reconciliation, but Lincoln would not be the person to lead the country through this difficult period.

On April 14, Abraham Lincoln with his wife attended the play in Ford's Theater in Washington D.C. A few minutes past ten o'clock, an actor stepped into the Presidential box and shot the President. In the following morning Abraham Lincoln died.

6. John F. Kennedy

John Fitzgerald Kennedy became the 35th President of the United States. The youngest ever elected to the presidency and the first of the Roman Catholic faith, John F. Kennedy won the election of November 1960, but later, he received the support of most Americans. They admired his personality, his lively family, his intelligence, and his tireless energy, and they respected his courage in time of decision. During his relatively brief term of office, less than three years, President Kennedy dealt with severe challenges in Cuba, Berlin, and elsewhere. A nuclear test ban treaty in 1963 brought about a relaxation in cold war tensions.

Assassins' bullets cut short Kennedy's term as president. On November 22, 1963, the young president was shot to death while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas.

Kennedy's forebears were the Irish who immigrated to Boston. John was born on May 29, 1917, in Brookline, the second of nine children. John had a happy childhood, full of games and sports. He attended private schools. In the fall of 1936 he enrolled at Harvard University.

Kennedy graduated from Harvard in June 1940. He then spent some months studying at Stanford University.

In September of 1941 he volunteered for the Army and he was accepted by the Navy. He received the Purple Heart and the Navy and Marine Corps Medal he was discharged early in 1945.

His political career started in April 1952, when Kennedy announced his candidacy for the Senate against the Republicans and won the campaign.

In 1958, Kennedy was reelected to the Senate. This firmly established him as a leading contender for the presidential nomination. In January 1960, he formally announced his candidacy.

Kennedy was inaugurated as president on January 20, 1961. Shortly after his inauguration, Kennedy permitted a band of Cuban exiles, already armed and trained, to invade their homeland. The attempt to overthrow the regime of Fidel Castro was a failure. Soon thereafter, the Soviet Union renewed its campaign against West Berlin. Kennedy replied by reinforcing the Berlin garrison and increasing the Nation's military strength.

Then the Cuban Crisis followed. On October 16, 1962, the president was shown aerial photographs of Soviet missile bases under construction in Cuba. From these bases a nuclear missile could be launched on much of the United States and the Western Hemisphere.

In November 1963, President Kennedy journeyed to Texas. In Dallas on November 22, he and his wife were in the open car passing through the streets. Suddenly, at 12:30 in the afternoon, an assassin fired several shots, striking the president twice, in the base of the neck and the head. The president was rushed to the hospital, where he was pronounced dead a half an hour later.

On the day of the assassination, the police arrested Lee Harvey Oswald, a 24-year-old ex-Marine, for the president's murder. Oswald was fatally shot by Jack Ruby, a nightclub owner.

In 1979, however, the House assassinations committee, after approximately two years of investigation, concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald probably was part of a conspiracy that also may have included members of organized crime.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was a fighter by nature and he died as the soldier of his Motherland.

7. Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon Bonaparte was born on August 15, 1769 in Corsica Island. He was the greatest hero of France. His family had moved there from Italy in the 16th century. His original name was Napoleone and his original nationality was Corsican-Italian.

His father was a lawyer, and was anti-French. One reason Napoleon may have been such a great leader and revolutionary, that he was raised in a family of radicals. When Napoleon was nine, his father sent him to Brienne, a French military government school in Paris. It was there that he received his military training. He studied to be an artilleryman and an officer. He finished his training and joined the French army when he was just 16.

Napoleon was assigned to work in Paris in 1792. After the French monarchy was overthrown in August 1792, he was promoted to captain.

In 1793, he was chosen to direct the artillery against the siege in Toulon. Very soon after Toulon fell and Napoleon was promoted to brigadier general. He was made commander of the French army in Italy and defeated many Austrian Generals. Soon after this Austria and France made peace and Napoleon was released from his command, he was suspected of treason. In 1795, he broke up a revolt and saved the French government. He had earned back respect and* he was once again given command of the French Army in Italy. He came up with a plan that worked very well. «He would cut the enemy's army in to two parts, then attack one side of them before the other side could help them».

After this, Napoleon was almost impossible to stop. He made an unsuccessful attempt to invade Egypt and in 1799 he returned to France to find the Directory (the French Government) in a mess. He overthrew the Directory, and created a new government, in which there were three consuls and he was the most important one. At this time, everyone in France loved and admired Napoleon; his power increased. In 1802 France signed a peace treaty with England and Germany.

He re-established the University of France, reformed the education system, and founded the Bank of France. He also made the Napoleonic Code: the first clear, compact statement of the French law. The Napoleonic Code has served as a base for legal systems around the world until this day.

Soon he changed the government again and declared himself the Emperor of France. He married Marie Louise, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. Soon his son was born. He now was the ruler of a Great Empire, and he had 42 million people under his control.

Then he tried to invade Russia, after that his empire began to crumble.

And on April 6, 1814, he was forced from the throne and was exiled to the island of Elba. About a year later, he gathered about 1,000 soldiers and went to Paris and regained power. He ruled for a short time and then he surrendered to the English.

He was exiled to the island of St. Helena in the south Atlantic, where he stayed until he died on May 5, 1821. He is supposed to die of cancer, but there are rumours that he was poisoned.

8. Peter I the Great

Peter I, or Peter the Great (1672-1725), was one of the most outstanding rulers and reformers in Russian history. He was at first a joint ruler with his weak and sickly half-brother, Ivan V, and his sister, Sophia. In 1696 he became a sole ruler. Peter I was Tsar of Russia and became Emperor in 1721. As a child, he loved military games and enjoyed carpentry, blacksmithing and printing. He was first married at the age of 17.

Peter I is famous for carrying out a policy of 'westernization' and drawing Russia further to the East that transformed Russia into a major European power. Having travelled much in Western Europe, Peter tried to carry western customs and habits to Russia. He introduced western technology and completely changed the Russian government, increasing the power of the monarch and reducing the power of the boyars and the church. He reorganized Russian army along Western lines.

He also transferred the capital to St. Petersburg, building the new capital to the pattern of European cities. In foreign policy, Peter dreamt of making Russia a maritime power. To get access to the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Azov Sea and the Baltic, he waged wars with the Ottoman Empire (1695—1696), the Great Northern War with Sweden (1700-1721), and a war with Persia (1722-1723). He managed to get the shores of the Baltic and the Caspian Sea.

In his day, Peter I was regarded as a strong and brutal ruler. He faced much opposition to his reforms, but suppressed any and all rebellion against his power. The rebellion of streltsy, the old Russian army, took place in 1698 and was headed by his half-sister Sophia. The greatest civilian uprising of Peter's reign, the

Bulavin Rebellion (1707—1709) started as a Cossack war. Both rebellions aimed at overthrowing Peter and were followed by repressions.

Peter I played a great part in Russian history. After his death, Russia was much more secure and progressive than it had been before his reign.

9. The Last Tsar of Russian Empire

On April 8, 1894, Alexandra and Nicholas II were engaged. Alexandra was the daughter of Louis IV, the Grand Duke. She was born in 1872. Her grandmother was Queen Victoria of England.

On November 14, 1894, a month after the death of his father Nicholas married Alexandra and officially became the tsar of Russia.

The first son of Nicholas and Alexandra was born in 1904. He had four elder sisters. He was called Alexei. The problem of who would rule Russia in case of an accident to Nicholas was solved.

However, there was a new problem, as Alexei was diagnosed with hemophilia. Another problem, even more serious appeared in 1917, when Nicholas II was forced to end the Romanov's rule over Russia after three hundred years on March 2, 1917 because of the Revolution.

He was promised that his family would not be hit, if he forfeited the throne. He agreed. He was very kind, intelligent and softhearted man. He loved his family more than all. Because of people were still so upset with him, the Soviet authorities ordered the arrest of Nicholas II and all the members of the Romanov dynasty on March 3, 1917. The family was to be isolated from the outside world within the confines of Alexander's Palace, complete with an inside and outside guard. However, soon after, rumours were spreading that claimed the imperial family had escaped to England. Therefore, the government sent the family and their servants to Tobolsk, in Siberia, on July 31, 1917.

After spending about nine months under heavy supervision, the family was going to be transported to Moscow to stand trial for treason against Russia. However, this plan was only a fake, as the family was never intended to make it to Moscow. The real plan was that the Ural Bolsheviks would seize the train on its way to Moscow and take the family to the Ural capital of Ekaterinburg.

In Ekaterinburg, the family was put in a prison in one of the town's largest houses, the Ipatiev House.

Two months later, when Ekaterinburg was surrounded by the Czech Legion and the White Army who were intent on overthrowing the Bolsheviks and releasing the imperial family, a decision about the family was made. The Bolsheviks sent a telegram to Moscow containing the plans for an execution of the imperial family on July 16, 1918. The consent was received.

The family was awakened in the early hours of July 17 and taken down to the cellar for what they thought was a family photograph, but there was no photographer. Yakov Yurovsky read out the family's death sentence. As soon as he had finished, the shots began and minutes later, the family was murdered. They loaded up the bodies into a truck and buried them in a pre-selected gravesite. Then their remains were poured over by acid and reburied again.

All their relatives in Russia were murdered following the direct order of Lenin.

10. A Brief History of Oxford city

Oxford was founded in the 9th century when Alfred the Great created a network of fortified towns called burhs across his kingdom. One of them was at Oxford. Oxford is first mentioned in 911 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

According to legend, Oxford University was founded in 872 when Alfred the Great happened to meet some monks there and had a scholarly debate that lasted several days. In reality, it grew up in the 12th century when famous teachers began to lecture there and groups of students came to live and study in the town.

But Oxford was a fortress as well as a town. In the event of war with the Danes all the men from the area were to gather inside the burgh. However this strategy was not entirely successful. In 1009 the Danes burned Oxford. However Oxford was soon rebuilt. In 1013 the Danish king claimed the throne of England. He invaded England and went to Oxford. In 1018 a conference was held in Oxford to decide who would be the king of England.

By the time of the Norman Conquest, there were said to be about 1,000 houses in Oxford, which meant it probably had a population of around 5,000. By the standards of the time, it was a large and important town (even London only had about 18,000 inhabitants). Oxford was the 6th largest town in England. Oxford probably reached its zenith at that time. About 1072 the Normans built a castle at Oxford.

In the 12th and 13th centuries Oxford was a manufacturing town. It was noted for cloth and leather. But in the 14th and 15th centuries manufacturing declined. Oxford came to depend on the students. It became a town of brewers, butchers, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths. In the later Middle Ages Oxford declined in importance.

In the 16th century Oxford declined further in terms of national importance, though it remained a fairly large town by the standards of the time. Oxford was economically dependent on the university. The students provided a large market for beer, food, clothes and other goods.

From 1819 Oxford had gas street lighting.

In the late 19th century a marmalade making industry began in Oxford. There was also a publishing industry and an iron foundry.

Oxford gained its first cinema in 1910.

The fate of Oxford was changed in 1913 when a man named Morris began making cars in the city. In 1919 a radiator making company was formed. By the 1930s Oxford was an important manufacturing centre. It was also a prosperous city., Furthermore it escaped serious damage during World War II.

Oxford airport opened in 1938.

Today the main industries are still car manufacturing and making vehicle parts and publishing. Today the population of Oxford is 121,000.

11. Winston Churchill

The prominent politician Winston Churchill was born in 1874.

He is the son of Lord Randolph Churchill and grandson of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst and entered the Army in 1895.

In 1900, he entered Parliament and soon became a prominent figure.

He left the Conservative Party and joined the Liberals* ranks because of his opposition to the Prime Minister's policy. He held different responsible posts.

At the outbreak of war he was First Lord of the Admiralty and was responsible for the speedy mobilization of the Fleet. He later held office as Minister of Munitions and Minister for War.

Soon after the outbreak of the Second World War he became Prime Minister and his heartening leadership and speeches inspired the nation to greater efforts in the darkest days of the war.

Churchill had great literary gifts and he wrote many books, including a life of his father and histories of the First and Second World Wars.

12. Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City on October 27, 1858. He was the second of the four children. Theodore was a puny kid when he was little and suffered from asthma. This kept him from being able to get out and play like other kids.

When Theodore was about 12, his father told him that he would need a strong body to give his mind a chance to develop fully. The next year, while alone on a trip to Maine, Theodore was beaten by two big bullies. He felt ashamed because he was not strong enough to fight back. Roosevelt's father built a gymnasium in the family home, and Theodore exercised there regularly.

He overcame his asthma and built up unusual physical strength. He studied under tutors until he entered Harvard in 1876. He earned good grades. The 22-year-old Roosevelt started his career as a politician, right after finishing his Harvard law degree.

Theodore Roosevelt was one of the most well liked Presidents America has ever had. He was the youngest man to become president at 42 years old. Roosevelt became president in 1901 after, the President of the USA, William McKinley was assassinated* Roosevelt started from the bottom, but he

would eventually earn the respect of the Americans, Though he was not perfect, Theodore Roosevelt was a very intelligent man, a family man.

Theodore Roosevelt was a devoted father and husband. His first wife passed away at an early age. After the death of his wife, Roosevelt would remarry and eventually have five more kids with his new wife. Theodore Roosevelt was the first President to raise a young family in the White House. President Roosevelt was a very large and muscular man, but he also had brains to match his brawns. Roosevelt wrote a four volume historical set dealing with the wars of 1812. He also wrote biographies of Thomas Hart Benton and Oliver Cromwell.

Roosevelt was also known to read three to four books a day. By the time he left office, Roosevelt had written thirty-eight books and 150,000 letters.

Roosevelt was the first U.S. President to eat dinner with an African American in the White House. He did what he thought was best for the people. Roosevelt's mother was southern, his father was from the north, and he was considered a westerner. After the death of his wife and mother in 1884, Roosevelt left politics. He ran two cattle ranches on the Little Missouri River in the Dakota Territory. The rough life and endless activity of a rancher helped him to recover. Wearing cowboy clothes, Roosevelt often spent 14 to 16 hours a day in the saddle.

Theodore Roosevelt was a cowboy, a boxer, a father, and most important, a President of the United States.

In 1919, Theodore would pass away at his home in Oyster Bay, New York.

13. Vladimir the Great

Vladimir the Great, born about 956, died on July, 15, 1015, in Vyshhorod, near Kiev. Grand Prince of Kiev from 980; son of Sviatoslav I Ihorevych and Malusha and father of 11 princes by five wives, including Sviatopolk I, Yaroslav the Wise, Mstislav Vladimirovich, and Saints Boris and Hleb Vladimirovich. In 969 Grand Prince Sviatoslav I named his son Vladimir, the prince of Novgorod. In 977, a struggle for power broke out among Sviatoslav's sons. Yaropolk I forced Vladimir to flee to Scandinavia. In 980, Vladimir returned to Rus, and expelled Yaropolk from Novgorod. Later that year he captured Kiev and had Yaropolk murdered, thereby becoming the grand prince, and married Yaropolk's Greek widow.

Over the next 35 years Vladimir expanded the borders of Kiev Rus and turned it into one of the most powerful states in Eastern Europe. He united the East Slavic tribes, divided his realm into lands, and installed his sons or viceroys to govern them, and collect tribute.

In 983 Vladimir waged war against the Yatvingians and thereby gained access to the Baltic Sea. In 985 he defeated the Khazars and Volga Bulgars and secured his states eastern frontier. He had lines of fortifications built along the Ir-pen, the Stuhna, the Trubezh, and the Sula rivers and founded fortified towns (e. g., Vasilev, Voin, and Bielhorod) that were joined by eastern ramparts.

Vladimir attributed his victory over Yaropolk to the support he received from pagan forces, and had idols of the deities Perun, Khors, Dazhboh, Striboh, Simarhl, and Mokosh erected on a hill overlooking his palace in Kiev. Later he became convinced that a monotheistic religion would consolidate his power, as Christianity and Islam had done for neighbouring rulers.

His choice was determined after the Byzantine emperor Basil II turned to him for help in defeating his rival. Vladimir offered military aid only if he was allowed to marry Basils sister, Anna, and Basil agreed to the marriage only after Vladimir promised to convert himself and his subjects to Christianity.

Vladimir, his family, and his closest associates were baptized in December 987, when he took the Christian name Vasylii (Basil). Soon afterward he ordered the destruction of all pagan idols. The mass baptism of the citizens of Kiev took place on August 988 and the remaining population of Rus was slowly converted, sometimes by force. In 988 Vladimir sent several thousand warriors to help Basil regain power and married Anna.

The Christianization of Rus was essentially engineered by Byzantine. During Vladimir's reign the first schools and churches were built. The adoption of Christianity as the official religion facilitated the unification of the Rus tribes and establishment of foreign dynastic, political, cultural, religious, and commercial relations, particularly with the Byzantine Empire, Bulgaria, and Germany.

After Anna's death in 1011, Vladimir married the daughter of Count Kuno von Enningen. Toward the end of his life his sons Sviatopolk of Turov and Yaroslav of Novgorod challenged his rule. Having defeated

Sviatopolk, Vladimir died while preparing a campaign against Yaroslav and was buried in the Church of the Tithes. He was succeeded briefly by Sviatopolk.

The Rus clergy venerated Vladimir because of his support of the church, but he was canonized only after 1240.

14. The History of St. Petersburg

Peter the Great founded the city as St. Petersburg in 1703. He had visited Western Europe and wanted to bring Western culture and technology to Russia. He made St. Petersburg his «window to the West» a showcase for his efforts to westernise Russian life. Western architects played an important role in the city's construction.

In 1712, Peter moved the nation's capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The new capital soon became the intellectual and social centre of the Russian Empire. By 1800, over 220,000 people lived in the city. The city played an important part in many major events in Russian history. In 1825, an unsuccessful uprising against Czar Nicholas I took place there. In 1881, a group of Russian revolutionaries assassinated Czar Alexander II in St. Petersburg. Early in 1905, troops of Czar Nicholas II killed or wounded hundreds of unarmed demonstrators in front of the Winter Palace. This Bloody Sunday slaughter led to the Revolution of 1905.

The city's name was changed to Petrograd in 1914. Riots and strikes occurred there during the Revolution of 1917, which ended czarist rule in the country. Late that year, Bolshevik (Communist) forces seized the city and formed a new government, headed by Lenin. The Bolsheviks moved the capital back to Moscow in 1918. In 1922, Russia and three other republics united to form the Soviet Union. Petrograd was renamed Leningrad upon Lenin's death in 1924.

In 1934, a Communist Party leader named Sergey Kirov was assassinated in Leningrad. His murder touched off the Great Purge, during which the government's secret police killed or imprisoned millions of people. During World War II (1939-1945), Leningrad was a major target of Germany's attack on the Soviet Union. The Germans laid siege to the city from September 1941 to January 1944. About a million citizens died during the 900-day siege, most of them from starvation. The city was badly damaged by the attack, but it did not fall.

A large number of the city's historic structures were rebuilt after World War II. The city also carried out construction projects to overcome a severe housing shortage. Large numbers of apartment buildings were constructed to meet the needs of the city's growing population. In 1966, city officials adopted a long-range program aimed at achieving a better distribution of housing, office buildings, and parks.

In August 1991, conservative Communist officials attempted to take over the Soviet national government. More than 130,000 people turned out in Leningrad to demonstrate their opposition to the coup. The coup failed within days, unleashing anti-Communist sentiments throughout the nation.

In September 1991, the city's Communist name of Leningrad was changed back to the original St. Petersburg. In December 1991, the Soviet Union was dissolved. Russia and other former Soviet republics became independent nations.

15. Moscow. History

It is not known when Moscow was first settled. The first recorded reference to the town is in an early Russian historical chronicle under the year 1147. At that time, Moscow was a possession of Yuri Dolgoruky, a Russian prince who ruled the surrounding region. The town lay on important land and water trade routes, and it grew and prospered.

During the 1200's, Tatar invaders from Asia conquered Moscow and other Russian lands. The Russian princes were forced to recognise the Tatars as their rulers and pay them taxes. During the 1300 s, the Moscow princes collected taxes in their region for the Tatars. The Moscow princes expanded their territory greatly by buying lands or seizing them from rival princes.

By the late 1400 s, Moscow had become the most powerful Russian city. Moscow threw off Tatar control during the late 1400 s under Ivan III (the Great). His grandson, Ivan IV (the Terrible), was crowned czar of all Russia in 1547. Moscow was his capital.

Moscow grew rapidly during the 1600's. The czars built palaces in the Kremlin, and nobles built mansions. New churches and monasteries arose, and industries developed. In 1712 Peter I (the Great), moved the capital to St. Petersburg. However, Moscow remained an important centre of culture and trade. In the fall of 1812, invading French troops under Napoleon I sought to capture Moscow. The French and Russian armies fought a major battle at Borodino, just outside Moscow. The French army won the battle and entered Moscow without a struggle. Most of the people had left the city. Soon afterward, fires destroyed most of Moscow. Historians believe that retreating Russians set most of the fires, but that others were started by looting troops from Napoleons army. After about a month, the French troops left and began a disastrous retreat through the cold Russian winter.

The rebuilding of Moscow began almost immediately. New residences were built and factories began to appear. By the mid-1800 s, Moscow had emerged as the railway and industrial centre of Russia. The city's population grew rapidly, passing 1 million by 1900.

In 1905 and in 1917, fierce revolutions against the czar took place in several Russian cities, including Moscow. In the 1917 revolution, the government fell to the Bolsheviks, who moved the capital back to Moscow in 1918.

Moscow grew rapidly during the 1930s. During World War II (1939-1945), German troops advanced almost to the city but never captured it. Governmental bodies and industrial factories were moved to the eastern part of the country. German air raids damaged Moscow, but in 1941 the German forces were stopped. The Battle of Moscow was an important victory for the Soviet Union because it proved that the Germans could be defeated.

Since the 1950s, thousands of apartment buildings have been built in Moscow. Some are 25 stories high. In 1960, the city's boundaries were expanded, more than doubling the city's area. The 1980 Summer Olympic Games were held in Moscow, the first Soviet city ever to host the Olympics.

In 1990, Moscow held its first democratic election for the City Soviet. Democratic reformers won a majority of the seats. In August 1991, Moscow became the centre of protests that helped end a coup aimed at overthrowing the president of the Soviet Union, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. But on Dec. 25, 1991, Gorbachev resigned, and the Soviet Union was dissolved. Russia and other former Soviet republics formed the Commonwealth of Independent States. Moscow remained Russia's capital, but Minsk was chosen as headquarters of the commonwealth.

3.9. Другие ОС, предназначенные для проведения промежуточного контроля (портфолио и др.).

4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций

- оценка «отлично» выставляется в случаях, когда студент свободно владеет материалом, отвечает на дополнительные вопросы, демонстрирует высокий уровень сформированности необходимых компетенций;
- оценка «хорошо» выставляется в случаях, когда студент владеет материалом на хорошем уровне, но не отвечает на дополнительные вопросы, демонстрирует повышенный уровень сформированности необходимых компетенций;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется в случаях, когда студент владеет терминологическим аппаратом, основными знаниями, умениями и навыками, но не полностью раскрывает поставленные вопросы, не отвечает на дополнительные вопросы, не способен применять знания к анализу практики, демонстрирует пороговый уровень сформированности необходимых компетенций;

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется в случаях, когда студент не владеет материалом, не раскрывает содержания поставленных вопросов, демонстрирует уровень сформированности необходимых компетенций ниже порогового.