

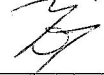
МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Декан социально-гуманитарного факультета

 Якунина Ю. Е.

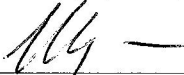
« 30 » 09 2018 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине

Б.1.Б.3 «Иностранный язык»

Автор(ы): канд. пед.наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков Шлангман М.К.


подпись

27.09. 2018
дата

Зав. кафедрой зарубежной филологии Крашенинников А.Е., канд. филол. наук, доцент,
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подпись

27.09 2018
дата

Магадан, 2018 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	Социология. Sociology. Правила чтения. Глагол "to be". Число имен существительных. Типы вопросов. Местоимения (личные, притяжательные, относительные, указательные, возвратные, усилительные). (Pronouns). Предмет социологии. Subject of sociology.	способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-5)	Входной тест Тест 1- 6
2	Социальный барометр. Social Barometer. Числительные (порядковые, количественные). (Numerals) Модальные глаголы. (Modal Verbs). Американская семья. American Family.		Тест 7- 10
3	Зарождение социологии. The Origins of Sociology. Причастие I. (Participle I) Настоящее длительное время. (The Present Continuous Tense.) Поведение толпы. Croud Behavior.		Тест 11,12
4	Социологическая теория. Sociological Theory. Местоимения some, any, no, every и их производные. Неопределенные местоимения much, many, little, few. Оборот there + be. (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы Englbase). Группы и общественные организации. Groups and Social Organization.		Тест 13-16
5	Социальные изменения и развитие социологии. Social Change and Development of Sociology. Безличные предложения. Предложения с вводящим it. Бедность. Poverty.		Тест 17-19
6	Теоретическая парадигма. Theoretical Paradigms.		Тест 20-23 Итоговый тест 24

	Степени сравнения прилагательных (The Degrees of Comparison). Настоящее неопределенное время (The Present Indefinite Tense). Общественные движения. Social Movements.		
7	Методы социологического исследования. The Methods of Sociological Research. Косвенная речь (настоящее время). (Reported Speech). Эквиваленты модальных глаголов (настоящее время). Социальные классы в США. U.S. Social Classes.		Тест 25-29
8	Наша будущая профессия. Our Future Profession. Причастие II (Participle II). Настоящее завершённое время (The Present Perfect Tense). Работа с компьютерной программой Promt. Проблемы городов. Urban Problem.		Тест 30-32
9	Опрос. Survey Research. Прошедшее неопределенное время (The Past Indefinite Tense). Косвенная речь (прошедшее время). (Reported Speech). Эквиваленты модальных глаголов в прошедшем времени. Жизненный цикл. The Life Cycles Ageing.		Тест 33-35
10	Анкетирование и интервью. Questionnaires and Interviews. Будущее неопределенное время (The Future Indefinite Tense). Предложения времени и условия в будущем времени. Эквиваленты модальных глаголов в будущем времени. Косвенная речь (будущее время). (Reported Speech). Прошедшее длительное время (The Past Continuous Tense).		Тест 36-43 Итоговый тест 44
11	Структура социального взаимодействия. The Structure of Social Interaction. Модальные глаголы Should, ought to...		Тест 45-49

	(с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы Englbase). Прошедшее завершённое время (The Past Perfect Tense).		
12	Социальная структура и личность. Social Structure and Individuality. Косвенная речь. (Reported Speech). Работа с компьютерной программой Prompt. Средства массовой информации. The Mass Media.		Тест 50,51
13	Социальные проблемы. Social Problems. Будущее длительное время (The Future Continuous Tense). Будущее завершённое время (The Future Perfect Tense). (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы Englbase).		Тест 52,53
14	Роль. Role. Времена группы Perfect Continuous. Социальные проблемы. Преступность и правонарушения. Social Problem. Crime and Delinquency.		Тест 54
15	Напряжение и конфликт. Strain and Conflict. Таблица времен действительного залога (Active Voice). Употребление всех изученных времен.		Тест 55-57
16	Драматургический анализ: презентация себя. Dramaturgical Analysis: "The Presentation of Self". Пассивный залог (Passive Voice). Indefinite Passive. Continuous Passive. Perfect Passive. (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы ETeacher).		Тест 58,59
17	Виды групп. Kinds of Groups. Modal Verbs. (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы ETeacher). Согласование времен (Sequence of		Тест 60,61

	Tenses).		
18	Природа групповой сплоченности. The Nature of Group Cohesiveness. Условные предложения (Conditional Sentences). Глаголы, вводящие условную речь (утверждения, вопросы, просьбы, приказания, восклицания). Работа с компьютерной программой Lingua.		Тест 62,63
19	Первичные и вторичные группы. Primary and Secondary Groups. Условные предложения: 1-го типа 2-го типа 3-го типа Бессоюзные условные предложения. (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы ETeacher). Работа с компьютерной программой Lingua.		Тест 64,65 Итоговый тест 66
20	Социальные сети. Networks. Герундий. The Gerund. Инфинитив. The Infinitive. Сложное дополнение. Complex Object. Компьютеры в социологии. Computers in Sociology.		Тест 67,68
21	Групповая динамика. Group Dynamics. On Tense, Voice and the Verbals. Известные социологи. The Famous Sociologists.		Тест 69
22	Девииантность. Deviance. Повторение. Модальные глаголы. Grammar Revision Modal Verbs. Повторение. Времена активного залога. Grammar Revision Active Voice Tenses. Повторение. Косвенная речь. Согласование времен. Grammar Revision Reported Speech, Sequence of Tenses. Повторение. Времена пассивного залога. Grammar Revision Passive		Тест 70-72 Итоговый тест 73

	Voice Tenses. Биологическое объяснение девиантного поведения. Biological Explanations of Deviance. Девиантность — продукт общества? Deviance is a Product of Society?		
23	Утечка умов: естественный феномен? Brain Drain: a Natural Phenomenon? Выгорание и как вновь обрести себя. Burnout and How to Recover from it. Внешность. Внешний вид учитывается многими руководителями. Looks: Appearance Counts with Many Managers. Достижения женского пола. Female Status Attainment.		Перевод 74
24	Выгорание и как вновь обрести себя. Burnout and How to Recover from it. Четвертое измерение. Fourth Dimension. Золотая середина. The Golden Mean.		Перевод 75
25	Прощание с миром. Saying Good-Bye to This World. Увеличение количества курящих среди молодежи. Survey Smokes Out Increasing Use Among Young. Характер и общение. Character and Communication. Безумцы России не хуже чем в Британии. Russia's Madmen are No Worse off Than Britain's.		Перевод 76 Беседа
26	Средства массовой информации. Mass Society. Изучение СМИ. Studying Mass Communication. От социальной философии к социологии. From Social Philosophy to Sociology.		Перевод 77 Реферат
27	Теория познания. The Theory of Understanding. Социальные классы и социология. The Social Class and Premises of Sociology. Концепция Герберта Спенсера. Herbert Spencer's Sociological		Перевод 78 Эссе

	conception. Тема и предмет социологии. The Subject-Matter of Sociology.		
28	Мораль и религия. Morality and Religion. Философия социологии. Теория познания. Philosophical Sociology. The Theory of Understanding. Философская и социологическая концепция морали. The Philosophical and Sociological Conception of Morality. Философская и социологическая концепция религии. The Philosophical and Sociological Conception of Religion.		Перевод 79 Беседа

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, Suzy?
 - 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.

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.

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) theiirself;
- 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.

Модуль 2

Тест 7

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;
- E) 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 8

Напишите порядковые и количественные числительные.

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

Тест 9

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 t'he 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 10

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

Модуль 3

Тест 11

Translate into English

1. - Девять часов. Вы слушаете утренние новости.
2. - Включите телевизор. Выступает президент.
3. - Чем занимаешься? (Что ты делаешь?) - Смотрю телевизор.
4. - Я их не понимаю. На каком языке они говорят? - На шотландском.
5. - Что ты ищешь? - Свои ключи от машины.
6. - Смотри! Тот человек пытается открыть дверь твоей машины.
7. - Почему ты так неосторожно ведешь машину?
8. - Чем вы сейчас заняты, мисс Эллис?
- Я пишу ответ на вчерашнее письмо из Германии.
- Ясно. А чем занят Джек?
- Он просматривает утреннюю корреспонденцию.
9. - У вас достаточно времени, чтобы урегулировать (to settle) эту проблему сегодня?
К сожалению, нет. Эта проблема слишком важная.
10. - О чем ты думаешь?
- Я думаю о сегодняшнем письме.
11. Сегодня река течет очень быстро - быстрее, чем обычно.

Тест 12

Откройте скобки, поставив требующееся время.

1. Tim (have) _____ a car.
2. Tim (have) _____ trouble with his car, so he has to take the bus to work these days.
3. This box (weigh) _____ a lot. It's too heavy for me to lift.
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.

Модуль 4

Тест 13

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 14

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 are _____ biscuits left in the tin.
a) a few c) little
b) much d) a little
- _____ students know the answer to this question.
a) a little c) few
b) much d) little
- My days are so busy that I have _____ time for reading.
a) few c) many
b) a few d) little
- _____ people give money to charity.
a) a lot c) little
b) many d) much
- There is a tiny bit of butter. There is _____ butter.
a) a little c) few
b) much d) little
- He keeps trying although there is _____ chance of success.
a) much c) a few
b) few d) little
- There are many clocks in the office but _____ of them work properly.
a) little c) much
b) few d) a little
- She wasn't very hungry. She has just had _____ soup.
a) few c) a little
b) a few d) little
- There aren't _____ jobs for young people.
a) much c) little
b) a few d) many
- 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.
- a) many c) little
b) much d) a little
22. How _____ money is in your wallet? Oh, you've spent only _____ roubles, there are _____ left.
- a) many, a few, many c) much, a little, many
b) much, a few, much d) much, a few, many
23. I think there are _____ Russian soap operas on the television. There are _____ more Brazilian ones.
- a) little, many c) few, much
b) few, many d) a little, many
24. _____ paper is needed to publish _____ books.
- a) many, a few c) much, a few
b) much, few d) much, little
25. There are _____ important papers on the desk.
- a) a little c) a lot of
b) a lot d) much

Модуль 5

Тест 17

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 18

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 19

Установите соответствие тем А – Н текстам 1 – 7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| A. A taste of everything | E. Activities for the adventurous and hardy |
| B. Shop till you drop | F. On the crossroads of religions |
| C. City's tourist attractions | G. For the body, mind and soul |
| D. Ancient traditions live on | H. From the high peaks to the deep seas |

1. Today Jakarta has much to offer, ranging from museums, art and antique markets, first class shopping to accommodations and a wide variety of cultural activities. Jakarta's most famous landmark, the National Monument or Monas is a 137m obelisk topped with a flame sculpture coated with 35 kg of gold. Among other places one can mention the National museum that holds an extensive collection of ethnographic artifacts and relics, the Maritime Museum that exhibits Indonesia's seafaring traditions, including models of sea going vessels.

2. Sumatra is a paradise for nature lovers, its national parks are the largest in the world, home to a variety of monkeys, tigers and elephants. Facing the open sea, the western coastline of Sumatra and the waters surrounding Nias Island have big waves that make them one of the best surfer's beaches in Indonesia. There are beautiful coral reefs that are ideal for diving. For those whoscavengers of the dark waters.

3. Various establishments offer professional pampering service with floral baths, body scrubs, aromatic oils, massages and meditation; rituals and treatments that use spices and aromatic herbs to

promote physical and mental wellness. Various spa hotels are extremely popular. Indonesians believe that when treating the body you cure the mind.

4. Jakarta has a distinctly cosmopolitan flavor. Tantalize your taste buds with a gastronomic spree around the city's many eateries. Like French gourmet dining, exotic Asian cuisine, American fast food, stylish cafes, restaurants all compete to find a way into your heart through your stomach. The taste of Indonesia's many cultures can be found in almost any corner of the city: hot and spicy food from West Sumatra, sweet tastes of Dental Java, the tangy fish dishes of North Sulawesi.

5. In the face of constant exposure to modernization and foreign influences, the native people still faithfully cling to their culture and rituals. The pre-Hindu Bali Aga tribe still maintains their own traditions of architecture, pagan religion, dance and music, such as unique rituals of dances and gladiator-like battles between youths. On the island of Siberut native tribes have retained their Neolithic hunter-gathering culture.

6. Whether you are a serious spender or half hearted shopper, there is sure to be something for everybody in Jakarta. Catering to diverse tastes and pockets, the wide variety of things you can buy in Jakarta is mind boggling from the best of local handicrafts to haute couture labels. Modern super and hyper markets, multi-level shopping centers, retail and specialty shops, sell quality goods at a competitive price. Sidewalk bargains range from tropical blooms of vivid colors and scents in attractive bouquets to luscious fruits of the seasons.

7. The land's long and rich history can't be separated from the influence of Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity. There is one of the oldest Hindu temples in Java, the majestic Buddhist 'monastery on the hill', Borobudur, the largest Buddhist monument in the world. About 17 km away from this monastery is a 9th century temple complex built by the Sanjaya dynasty. Prambanan complex is dedicated to the Hindu trinity: Ciwa, Vishnu and Brahma. The spread of Islam also left interesting monuments such as the 15th century Minaret Mosque in Kudus.

Модуль 6

Тест 20

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 21

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The exam was quite easy — _____ we expected.
a) more easy that c) easier than
b) more easy 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 22

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

Тест 23

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Indefinite or Present Continuous

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

Тест 24

Установите соответствие между темами А – G 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 | E. a city |
| B. science | F. transport |
| C. toys | G. canals |
| D. costumes | |

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

Модуль 7**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 |

Тест 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 |

Тест 28

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. She said that she _____ keen on drawing.

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| a) was | c) has been |
| b) is | d) were |

2. I _____ her that I _____ time to play the piano.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) told, have no | c) told, did not have |
| b) tells, did not have | d) told to, had not have |

3. Jane answered that she _____ very early, so she _____ the news.

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| a) went to bed, hadn't seen |
| b) had gone to bed, hadn't seen |
| c) has gone to bed, hasn't seen |
| d) had gone to bed, didn't see |

4. Mary told me that she _____ to leave for London the next week.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) is going | c) were going |
| b) has gone | d) was going |

5. I replied that I _____ her when I _____ back.

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| a) will phone, got |
| b) would phone, got |
| c) will have phoned, will have come |
| d) is to phone, get |

6. Mary said that Paris _____ beautiful in spring.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| a) is | 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.
 a) were c) have been
 b) are d) were being
21. — The play is boring.
 — Is it? I thought you said it _____ exciting!

- a) is c) was
b) were d) had been
22. Mary told me that she _____ Helen in the park and that she _____ fine.
- a) saw, had seemed c) had seen, seemed
b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming
23. He said that his car _____ a few days ago.
- a) was stolen c) had been stolen
b) has been stolen d) is stolen
24. Jane told me that I _____ at her house if I _____ ever in Paris.
- a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was
b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was
25. Mary answered that she _____ the next month.
- a) is married c) was marrying
b) was getting married d) is marrying

Тест 29

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Ellie exclaimed that she _____ that car since her father gave it to her and that there had been no complaints.
- a) had driven c) drove
b) had been driving d) was driving
2. Vie said that they knew only what was in the papers, that they _____ for a call or a telegram since they heard of the accident.
- a) waited c) had waited
b) were waiting d) had been waiting
3. Norma said that the old car had broken when they _____ the bridge.
- a) has crossed c) crossed
b) had been crossing d) were crossing
4. She said she couldn't go in the water because she _____ her swimming suit.
- a) had not brought c) hasn't brought
b) didn't bring d) will not bring
5. She said that my shoes were wet through and asked if I _____ all the way from the station in that rain.
- a) has walked c) walking
b) had walked d) was walking
6. The old teacher advised me to speak slowly if I _____ them to understand me.
- a) had wanted c) wanted
b) want d) would want
7. It was announced that the international treaty against the new warfare _____ and had gone into effect.
- a) would have been ratified
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

Выберите правильный вариант.

Simple Past or Present Perfect.

1. What *(you, learn)* _____ since you *(come)* _____ here? And how many new friends *(you, make)* _____?
2. Since classes began, I *(have, not)* _____ much free time. I *(have)* _____ several big tests to study for.
3. Last night my friend and I *(have)* _____ some free time, so we *(go)* _____ to a show.
4. I admit that I *(get)* _____ older since I last *(see)* _____ you, but with any luck at all. I *(get, also)* _____ wiser.
5. The science of medicine *(advance)* _____ a great deal in the 19th century.
6. In the last fifty years, medical scientists *(make)* _____ many important discoveries.
7. Libraries today are different from those in the 1800s. For example, the contents of libraries *(change)* _____ greatly through the years. In the 1800s, libraries *(be)* _____ simply collections of books. However, today most libraries *(become)* _____ multimedia centers that contain tapes, computers, disks, films, magazines, music, and paintings. The role of the library in society *(change, also)* _____. In the 1800s, libraries *(be)* _____ open only to certain people, such as scholars or the wealthy. Today libraries serve everyone.
8. A: Are you taking Chemistry 101 this semester?
B: No, I *(take, already)* _____ it. I *(take)* _____ it last semester. This semester I'm in 102.
9. A: Hi, Judy. Welcome to the party. *(you, meet, ever)* _____ my cousin?
B: No, I _____.
10. A: Do you like lobster?
B: I don't know. I *(eat, never)* _____ it.
11. A: *(you, eat)* _____ yet?
B: No. You?
A: Yeah. I *(eat, already)* _____. I *(finish, just)* _____.
12. A: Do you do much traveling?
B: Yes. I like to travel.
A: What countries *(you, visit)* _____?
B: Well, I *(be)* _____ to India, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Nepal, among others.
A: I *(be, never)* _____ to any of those countries. When *(you, be)* _____ in India?
B: Two years ago. I *(visit, also)* _____ many of the countries in Central America. I *(take)* _____ a tour of Central America about six years ago.
A: Which countries *(you, visit)* _____?
B: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

A: I (*want, always*) _____ to travel to other countries, but I (*have, not*) _____ the opportunity to travel extensively. I (*go*) _____ to England six years ago, but I (*go, not*) _____ anywhere since then.

Тест 31

Выберите правильный вариант.

Simple Past or Present Perfect

1. I (*attend, not*) _____ any parties since I came here.
2. Al (*go*) _____ to a party at Sally's apartment last Saturday night.
3. Bill (*arrive*) _____ here three days ago.
4. Bill (*be*) _____ here since the 22nd.
5. Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You (*miss, already*) _____ too many classes. You (*miss*) _____ two classes just last week.
6. So far this week, I (*have*) _____ two tests and a quiz.
7. Alex is an artist. He (*draw*) _____ many beautiful pictures in his lifetime. Last week he (*draw*) _____ a beautiful mountain scene.
8. Jack really needs to get in touch with you. Since this morning, he (*call*) _____ here four times trying to reach you. He (*call*) _____ at 9:10, 10:25, 12:15, and 1:45.
9. Janet (*wear*) _____ her new blue dress only once since she bought it. She (*wear*) _____ it to her brother's wedding last month.
10. The night has ended, and it's daylight now. The sun (*rise*) _____. It (*rise*) _____ at 6:08.
11. Last January, I (*see*) _____ snow for the first time in my life.
12. Fatima (*see, never*) _____ snow in her entire lifetime.
13. I (*know*) _____ Greg Adams for ten years.
14. A: Is Ahmed here yet?
B: Yes. He (*arrive, just*) _____.
15. A: I (*be, not*) _____ able to reach Mr. Chang yet. So far he (*respond, not*) _____ to any of my attempts to reach him.
B: Oh?
A: I (*start*) _____ trying to reach him three days ago. Since then, I (*fax*) _____ him twice. I (*phone*) _____ him four times. And I (*send*) _____ at least six e-mails.
B: I guess modern communications don't mean much if there's no one at the other end.

Тест 32

Present Perfect

<i>cost</i>	<i>grow</i>	<i>ride</i>	<i>swim</i>
<i>drive</i>	<i>improve</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>win</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>start</i>	<i>write</i>
<i>forget</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>sweep</i>	

1. A: How about more pie?

B: No, but thanks. I can't swallow another bite. I *(already)* _____ too much.

2. Our football team is having a great season. They _____ all but one of their games so far this year and will probably win the championship.

3. Jane is expecting a letter from me, but I *(not)* _____ to her yet. Maybe I'll call her instead.

4. Jack is living in Spain now. His Spanish used to be terrible, but it _____ greatly since he moved there.

5. Our baby *(not)* _____ to talk yet. My friend's baby, who is several months older, can already say a few words in English and a few words in French.

6. A: I hear your parents are coming to visit you. Is that why you're cleaning your apartment?

B: You guessed it! I *(already)* _____ the floor, but I still need to dust the furniture. Want to help?

7. A: I understand Tom is a good friend of yours? How long *(you)* _____ him?

B: Since we were kids.

8. Everyone makes mistakes in life. I _____ lots of mistakes in my life. The important thing is to learn from one's mistakes. Right?

9. A: I *(never)* _____ on the subways in New York City. Have you?

B: I've never even been in New York City.

10. A: *(you, ever)* _____ in the Atlantic Ocean?

B: No, only the Pacific – when I was in Hawaii. I even went snorkeling when I was there.

11. Little Freddie _____ a lot since I last saw him. He's going to be tall just like his father. isn't he?

12. Let's stop at the next motel. We _____ 500 miles so far today, and that's enough.

13. Alex spoke Arabic when he lived in Lebanon as a young child, but now he _____ almost all of his Arabic. He remembers only a few words.

14. Maintaining this old car for the past five years _____ us much less than we would have spent if we had bought a new one. We _____ a lot of money by not buying a new car, haven't we?

- 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

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. She said that her friend's name _____ Mary.
a) is c) was
b) has been d) were
2. I saw what he _____.
a) means c) is meaning
b) meant d) has meant
3. She thought it _____ curious.
a) 'll be c) is
b) was d) has been
4. He said he _____ hungry.
a) was c) 'll be
b) is d) has been
5. I 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

Модуль 10

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.

Тест 37

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 38

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 39

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 40

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) 'll speak, work
 b) speak, 'll work d) 'll speak, 'll work
16. He _____ for Moscow as soon as his father _____.
 a) 'll leave, arrive c) leave, 'll arrive
 b) 'll leave, 'll arrive d) 'll 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) 'll 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) 'll trouble c) troubles
b) won't trouble d) trouble

23. You'll have to make a speech in case the chairman _____ late.

- a) 'll be c) isn't
b) is d) won't be

24. We'll make a good progress in English provided we _____ hard.

- a) 'll study c) study
b) are studying d) won't study

25. I don't know when they _____.

- a) 'll come c) came
b) come d) are coming

Тест 41

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. 'll 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) |
| 1. have | 1. 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 42

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. I 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) 'll 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) 'll be d) have been
 22. I knew I _____ write the article if I _____ time.
 a) can, had c) would, d' have
 b) would, had d) 'll, 'll have
 23. I said we _____ talk about this when I _____ back.
 a) 'll, 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) 'll speak d) speaking

Тест 43**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 44

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.

Модуль 11

Тест 45

Вставьте should/ought to

A BEN: Where's Jack? He promised to check these reports with me.

SUE: I saw him in the sales office a few minutes ago.

BEN: It's essential _____ (he/see) the reports.

SUE: Shall I go and look for him?

BEN: No, _____ (I/ not/bother). He'll probably turn up in a minute.

B FAY: Are you going to stay in the office over lunchtime?

JILL: Yes. It's important _____ (I /check) these figures. We'll be using them in this afternoon's meeting.

FAY: Oh, right, yes. Look, _____ (Gareth / call), will you say I'm not available until tomorrow? I really haven't got time for him today.

C MICK: I can't find those files anywhere. What _____ (I/do)?

TOM: I really don't know. It's absolutely typical that _____ (they/ disappear) just when you need them. Why don't you ask Rose for a copy of them?

MICK: I did. She insisted that _____ (*I / search*) for them.

TOM: She's so unhelpful.

D GAIL: Are you going to buy a house?

LIZ: Well, the bank's recommendation is that _____ (*we / wait*).

GAIL: Why's that?

LIZ: They say prices may fall later in the year. They suggest _____ (*we / rent*) until the autumn.

GAIL: I suppose it's only natural _____ (*they / be*) cautious.

Тест 46

Выберите правильный вариант.

should / ought to (or a passive form) or should / ought to have + past participle

check include keep listen meet plan receive refrigerate stay

1. You _____ my reply by now.
2. This medicine _____ in a cool place. (*from a medicine bottle label*)
3. Here's someone you really _____.
4. If you're feeling ill, I _____ at home today, if I were you.
5. To have got a better mark, you _____ your answers more thoroughly.
6. According to the label, the jam _____ after opening.
7. I think you _____ to him. He knew what he was talking about.
8. The results were completely wrong. As a scientist she _____ the experiment more carefully.
9. The information you send _____ details of courses taken at university. (*from a job application form*)

Тест 47

Переведите на английский язык.

Should / ought to

1. Вам следует навестить его завтра.
2. Ему следует помочь им.
3. Вам следовало бы сделать это сейчас.
4. Вам следовало бы сделать это вчера.
5. Ему не следовало бы посылать этот факс.

Тест 48

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?

Tecn 49

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Past Perfect

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.

Модуль 12

Tecn 50

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) 'll be c) is
b) was d) has been

4. He said he _____ hungry.

- a) was c) 'll 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 51

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

Модуль 13

Тест 52

Раскройте скобки.

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 53

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?*

Модуль 14

Тест 54

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous

1. – 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)?

Модуль 15

Тест 55

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I hope they _____ this road by the time we come back next summer.

- a) will have repaired c) will repair
b) would repair d) would have repaired
2. The essay is good _____ for the spelling mistakes.
a) apart c) unless
b) besides d) except
3. Jim suggested that I _____ a car.
a) should buy c) would buy
b) buying d) have bought
4. Will he arrive _____ time for dinner?
a) at c) to
b) with d) in
5. When oil and water mix, oil _____ to the top.
a) rise c) rises
b) rose d) is risen
6. _____ him all novelists are insignificant.
a) besides c) beside
b) near d) after
7. This blouse does not go _____ a pink skirt.
a) with c) up
b) to d) for
8. Are these lettuces home _____ or did you buy them in the market?
a) growing c) grow
b) grown d) grew
9. I don't suppose I could leave now, _____?
a) do I c) could I
b) can I d) couldn't I
10. Persons swimming beyond this point do so _____ their own risk.
a) under c) on
b) in d) at
11. The cyclist was run _____ by a motorist.
a) off c) away
b) through d) down
12. After missing a term through illness he had to work very hard to _____.
a) catch up c) catch on
b) catch after d) catch in
13. There has been a sharp rise _____ the cost of living in the past few years.
a) at c) on
b) of d) in
14. I will not come to London until the bus strike _____ over.
a) will be c) is
b) would be d) would have been
15. I don't want anyone to overhear us, but I _____ you what happened when we _____ alone.
a) will tell, will be c) tell, will be
b) will tell, are d) would tell, are
16. If I had a typewriter I _____ it myself.
a) would type c) will have typed
b) would have typed d) will type

17. The old dog just _____ on the grass, watching the children at play.

- a) is lying c) lied
b) laid d) lie

18. There has not been a great response to the sale, _____?

- a) does there c) hasn't it
b) hasn't there d) has there

19. If I _____ rich, I _____ travel around the world.

- a) were, would c) am, would
b) have been, would have d) were, would have

20. That was the time _____ I left him.

- a) when c) —
b) where d) after which

Тест 56

Выберите правильный вариант.

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

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

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

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

3. _____ he _____ about the opera before?

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

4. What time _____ it _____?

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

5. Tomorrow at five he _____ football.

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

6. This time last year he _____ in London.

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

7 I _____ for you for more than one hour.

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

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

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

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

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

10. She _____ her work already.

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

Тест 57

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.
 a) were having c) had been having

- b) had d) was having
2. While Tom _____ a book, Marhta _____ TV.
a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
b) read, watched d) read, was watching
3. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen _____ delicious.
a) is smelling c) smelt
b) smells d) will smell
4. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____.
a) will plan c) plan
b) were planning d) have planned
5. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so _____ Nick.
a) is c) was
b) does d) were
6. I 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. I _____ 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 16

Тест 58

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Much _____ by the end of the term.
 a) has learnt c) had been learnt
 b) have been learnt d) was learning
2. The book _____ to me before it appeared on sale.
 a) had been given c) has been given
 b) was given d) is given
3. The library _____ this year.
 a) builds c) is building
 b) has been built d) was built
4. I suddenly remembered that the book _____ at home.
 a) had been left c) had left
 b) was left d) has been left
5. The flat _____ into before you arrived.
 a) had moved c) isn't moved
 b) hadn't been moved d) was moved
6. The children _____ to bed early yesterday.
 a) had been put c) are put
 b) put d) were put
7. Many new houses _____ in our street by next year.
 a) will build c) are building
 b) have built d) 'll have been built
8. The questions _____ by the teacher now.
 a) are asked c) are being asked
 b) are asking d) have been asked
9. The novel "The Mother" by Gorky _____ into many languages.
 a) has been translated b) has translated
 c) had been translated d) hasn't translated
10. This monument _____ by the new year.

- a) will erect c) will have erected
b) 'll be erected d) will have been erected
11. A large gold cup _____ to the athlete last year.
a) presented c) is presented
b) was presented d) presents
12. A lot of concerts _____ by amateur actors in this theatre.
a) was given c) gave
b) were given d) give
13. Reports at the conference _____ by all the students.
a) is made c) were made
b) made d) make
14. The plan of work _____ for four hours.
a) discussed c) have been discussed
b) is discussed d) has been discussed
15. The plan of work _____ by all the students at five tomorrow.
a) is discussing c) is being discussed
b) will be discussed d) will discuss
16. An experiment _____ next week on Monday.
a) will be made c) is made
b) will make d) is being made
17. The article _____ already discussed.
a) is being c) has been
b) has d) was
18. The key _____ for everywhere but it _____.
a) was looked, hasn't found
b) has been looked, didn't find
c) is looked, hasn't been found
d) has been looked, hasn't been found
19. The work _____ yet.
a) hasn't been finished c) hasn't finished
b) wasn't finished d) didn't finish
20. A lot of new English words _____ this year.
a) had been learnt c) has been learnt
b) is learnt d) have been learnt
21. The doctor _____ for before you came.
a) is sent c) was sent
b) had been sent d) has been sending
22. The letter _____ two weeks ago.
a) wrote c) was written
b) was writing d) was being written
23. The news _____ on the radio two hours ago.
a) were announced c) have been announced
b) was announced d) announced
24. When workers _____ advertisement _____ in newspapers.
a) want, is placed c) wanted, is placed
b) are wanted, places d) are wanted, is placed
25. Thousands of young men and girls _____ to the universities every year.
a) are admitted c) have been admitted
b) admit d) admitted

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The wonderful film _____ on videotape, and it _____ by the whole family.
 - a) was recorded, was watched
 - b) is recorded, was watched
 - c) recorded, is watched
 - d) was recorded, is watched
2. Nobody likes when he _____ for the offence, which he did not commit.
 - a) blames
 - b) was blamed
 - c) is blamed
 - d) blamed
3. She _____ if she had been wearing a seat-belt.
 - a) will not have injured
 - b) would not have been injured
 - c) would not injure
 - d) will not injure
4. Over 50 million students _____ in American schools which range from kindergartens to high school.
 - a) were enrolled
 - b) are enrolled
 - c) has enrolled
 - d) was enrolled
5. America's first college, Harvard, _____ in Massachusetts in the 17th century.
 - a) is being founded
 - b) had been founded
 - c) was founded
 - d) has been founded
6. The story of the first Thanksgiving feast _____ among the Americans.
 - a) is well-known
 - b) have been well-known
 - c) would have been well-known
 - d) was well-known
7. The students _____ on the topic "Industrial Revolution" at the end of the term.
 - a) will be tested
 - b) are being tested
 - c) will have been tested
 - d) were tested
8. Now London's councilmen _____ to approve the erection of a life-size statue of Charlie Chaplain in the costume that the British-born comedian made famous in his films.
 - a) being asked
 - b) asked
 - c) are being asked
 - d) was asked
9. Mr. S. was sure that prisoners of conscience _____ in at least 60 countries.
 - a) are being held
 - b) were being held
 - c) being held
 - d) hold
10. In more than 200 years the USA Constitution _____ 26 times.
 - a) is amended
 - b) is being amended
 - c) has been amended
 - d) was amended
11. The bridge _____ by tomorrow morning.
 - a) will have been reconstructed
 - b) is being reconstructed
 - c) will be reconstructed
 - d) was reconstructed
12. It was reported that the treaty _____ two weeks before.

- a) would have been ratified
 b) is ratified
 c) had been ratified
 d) was ratified
13. Sarah showed me the article, which _____ by her brother.
 a) was translated c) translated
 b) had been translated d) has been translated
14. At the police station he _____ a lot of questions.
 a) asked c) had been asking
 b) had been asked d) was asked
15. The rent for the house _____ regularly.
 a) was paid c) paid
 b) was paying d) pays
16. This question _____ at the meeting now.
 a) has been discussed c) was discussed
 b) is discussing d) is being discussed
17. This article _____ recently.
 a) has been translated c) translated
 b) was translated d) had been translated
18. The Russian hockey team _____ to win next Olympic Games.
 a) was supposed c) will suppose
 b) is supposed d) supposes
19. Luke does not like _____ on trifles.
 a) examines c) being examined
 b) to be examined d) examined
20. They _____ to get married very soon.
 a) are expected c) expects
 b) is expected d) will expect
21. I _____ a big sum of money to buy the furniture for the office.
 a) is given c) am given
 b) gave d) was given
22. I remember my train _____ during the journey.
 a) to delay c) delayed
 b) being delayed d) was delayed
23. The meeting _____ by Mr. Brown yesterday.
 a) is cancelled c) has been cancelled
 b) was cancelled d) cancelled
24. Shilov's paintings _____ at a gallery in Moscow.
 a) are shown c) showing
 b) showed d) shows

Модуль 17

Тест 60

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. It's because of Tom that we _____ late. We _____ on an earlier train,
 A could have been, should agree

- B would be, can't agree
 C may be, ought to have agreed
 D must be, can't have agreed
2. Granny evidently _____ us, that's why we _____ knock loudly before she opened the door.
 A did not hear, had to
 B must not have heard, must
 C may not hear, were to
 D might not have heard, should
3. I pity her because she _____ that she has acted wrong. She _____ it to everybody.
 A must feel, must not have said
 B may feel, ought not have said
 C can't have felt, needn't say
 D must be feeling, shouldn't have said
4. Where is Kate? She _____. She has told me to come at 5. — She _____ on the balcony, that's why she _____ your call.
 A can't go away, may sunbathe, can't have heard
 B can't have gone away, must be sunbathing, can't hear
 C must not go away, need to sunbathe, should not hear
 D should not go away, could have sunbathed, must not have heard
5. I _____ to the beach. The sea was rough and no one Dared _____.
 A needn't have gone, to swim
 B needn't go, swimming
 C can't have gone, swim
 D couldn't go, to swim
6. We _____ meet Jack tomorrow. — You _____ to him of the matter long ago. Why keep him in the dark?
 A should, must have spoken
 B have to, may speak
 C are to, should have spoken
 D might, need to speak
7. He _____ golf well, but today he _____ it because he has a backache.
 A is not to play, can do
 B can play, is unable to do
 C ought not to play, should have done
 D might have played, must not have done
8. You _____ at the wrong station, that's why it took you so long to get here. I _____ you yesterday to explain everything to you in more detail.
 A may change, ought to phone
 B must have changed, may phone
 C must have changed, may have phoned
 D may have changed, ought to have phoned
- 9 I _____ the work so carelessly. _____ I do it again? — Yes, it by noon.
 A can't do, Will, must be doing
 B can't have done, Shall, must be done
 C must not have done, May, may have done

D must not do. Will, must have been done

10. We ___ at seven, but I ___ come here in time, I think
He ___ till I came.

A had to meet, couldn't have, may wait

B were to meet, was not able, should have waited

C were to have met, couldn't, might have waited

D had to have met, might not have, should wait

11. Why are you so upset? She ___ the dates. — She ___
about our meeting. She fixed the day and time herself.

A could have mixed up, might not have forgotten

B may have mixed up, couldn't have forgotten

C is able to mix up, can't forget

D must mix up, was not able to forget

12. You ___ in their conversation. You ___ silent when
they were talking.

A don't need to interfere, should keep

B can't have interfered, may keep

C needn't have interfered, should have kept

D don't have to interfere, could have kept

13. ___ he have got into an accident? He is such a careful
driver. — But other drivers are not. Somebody ___
into his car.

A Can, may have crashed

B May, should have crashed

C Must, must have crashed

D Should, might have crashed

14. When I came up to the post office, it was closed.
I ___ a bit earlier.

A can't have come

C has to come

B must have come

D ought to have come

15. Your face seems familiar to me. We ___ somewhere.

A should have met

C must meet

B must have met

D should meet

16. Washing dirty dishes and bathing in a stream, riv-
er or lake ___ pollute water systems and ___ be
avoided.

A can, should

C must, must

B may, ought D should meet

Тест 61

Выберите правильный вариант.

1 We ___ see the lake from our bedroom window.

a) are able

c) must

b) can

d) might

2- ___ you speak any foreign languages?

a) could

c) must

b) can

d) might

3. I am afraid I _____ come to the party next week.

- a) could not c) must not
b) cannot d) might not

4. When we went to the forest, we _____ smell burning.

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

5. She spoke in a very low voice, but I _____ understand what she said.

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

6. I do not know when they will be here. They _____ arrive at any time.

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

7. I was so tired. I _____ sleep for a week.

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

8. We _____ have gone away if we had enough money.

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

9. You have been travelling all day. You _____ be tired.

- a) could c) must
b) must to d) might

10. They have not lived here for very long. They _____, know many people.

- a) could c) must not
b) should d) might

11. The phone rang but I did not hear it. I _____ have been asleep.

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

12. She passed me without speaking. She _____ have seen me.

- a) could not c) should
b) cannot d) might not

13. - Why did not your sister answer the phone?

- She _____ have been asleep.

- a) can c) must
b) should d) might'nt

14. - Why did Sarah miss meeting?

- She _____ have known about it.

- a) should not c) must
b) should d) might not

15. Do not phone me at eight o'clock. I _____ be watching the football match on TV.

- a) could not c) should
b) can d) might

16. What time are you going? - Well, I am ready, so I _____ go now.

- a) could as well c) must as well
b) can as well d) might as well

17. She is a very nice person. You _____ meet her.

- a) can c) must
b) are able d) have
18. I have not phoned Ann for ages. I _____ phone her tonight.
a) could c) must
b) can d) have
19. He cannot come out with us this evening. He _____ to work.
a) could c) must
b) has d) might
20. I _____ get up early tomorrow, because my train leaves at 7:30.
a) need c) must
b) have to d) might
21. We do not have much time. We _____ hurry.
a) should to c) must
b) have d) might to
22. When we are in the library, we _____ not make any noise.
a) could c) must
b) can d) might
23. You can come with me if you like but you _____ come if you do not want.
a) could not c) must not
b) do not have d) might
24. She has been studying hard for the exam, so she _____ pass it.
a) could
b) should
c) must
d) might
25. It was a great party last night. You _____ have come.
a) could c) must
b) should d) might

Модуль 18

Тест 62

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 _____ III 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. I _____ 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

Тест 63

Выберите правильный вариант.

- 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
- Would you mind if I _____ your pen?
a) use c) have used
b) had used d) am using
- They looked at me as if I _____ crazy.
a) were c) had been
b) was d) am
- 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
- I 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
- If it is sunny and warm tomorrow, we _____ go to the beach.
a) can c) would
b) could d) will
- I wish I _____ so rude to her yesterday.
a) wasn't c) hasn't been
b) weren't d) hadn't been
- She sounded as if she _____ tired.
a) was c) is
b) were d) had been
- He talked to me as if nothing _____ happened.
a) has c) didn't
b) - d) had
- I wish I _____ to work.
a) hadn't have c) didn't have
b) don't have d) hadn't had
- 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
- If it had been warmer, we _____ swimming.
a) might go c) could have gone
b) could go d) might have gone
- 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
- You _____ achieve anything unless you _____ hard.
a) wouldn't, tried c) wouldn't, try
b) won't, try d) won't, tried
- 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. I wish you _____ with me at the sea.

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

20. I wish she _____ me last night.

- a) called c) has called
b) calls d) had called

Модуль 19

Тест 64

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 65

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

Тест 66

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

Pitcher, a confidential clerk in the office of Harvey Maxwell, allowed a look of mild interest and surprise when his employer briskly entered at half-past nine in company with a young lady. Miss Leslie had been Maxwell's stenographer for a year. She was beautiful in a way that was decidedly unstenographic. On this morning she was softly and shyly radiant. Her eyes were dreamily bright, her expression a happy one, tinged with reminiscence. Pitcher, still mildly curious, noticed a difference in her ways this morning. Instead of going straight into the adjoining room, where her desk was, she stayed for a while, slightly irresolute, in the outer office. Once she moved over by Maxwell's desk near enough for him to be aware of her presence. The man sitting at that desk was no longer a man; it was a machine, moved by buzzing wheels and uncoiling springs. "Well – what is it? Anything?" asked Maxwell sharply. "Nothing," answered the stenographer, moving away with a little smile. This day was Harvey Maxwell's busy day. Messenger boys ran in and out with messages and telegrams. Maxwell himself jumped from desk to door sweating. On the Exchange there were hurricanes and snowstorms and volcanoes, and those powerful disturbances were reproduced in miniature in Maxwell's office. The rush and pace of business grew faster and fiercer. Share prices were falling and orders to sell them were coming and going and the man was working like some strong machine. Here was a world of finance, and there was no room in it for the human world or the world of nature. When the luncheon hour came, Maxwell stood by his desk with a fountain pen over his right ear. His window was open. And

through the window came a delicate, sweet smell of lilac that fixed the broker for a moment immovable. For this odour belonged to Miss Leslie; it was her own, and hers only. She was in the next room – twenty steps away. “By George, I’ll do it now,” said Maxwell half aloud. “I’ll ask her now. I wonder why I didn’t do it long ago.” He dashed into the inner office and charged upon the desk of the stenographer. She looked at him with a smile. “Miss Leslie,” he began hurriedly. “I have but a moment to spare. I want to say something in that moment. Will you be my wife? I haven’t had time to approach you in the ordinary way, but I really do love you.” “Oh, what are you talking about?” exclaimed the young lady. She rose to her feet and gazed upon him, round-eyed. “Don’t you understand?” said Maxwell. “I want you to marry me. I love you, Miss Leslie. I wanted to tell you, and I snatched a minute. They are calling me for the phone now. Tell them to wait a minute. Pitcher. Won’t you, Miss Leslie?” The stenographer acted very strangely. She seemed overcome with amazement; then tears flowed from her wondering eyes; and then she smiled sunnily through them. “I know now,” she said softly. “It is this old business that has driven everything else out of your head for the time. I was frightened at first. Don’t you remember, Harvey? We were married last evening at 8 o’clock in the Little Church Around the Corner.”

1. Harvey Maxwell was

- A) a stenographer.
- B) a clerk.
- C) Pitcher’s boss.
- D) Pitcher’s partner.

2. Pitcher was mildly interested and surprised because

- A) Miss Leslie moved decidedly to Maxwell’s desk.
- B) Miss Leslie arrived with Maxwell.
- C) Maxwell came late at half past ten.
- D) Maxwell looked irresolute that morning.

3. It was Harvey Maxwell’s hard day because

- A) he had no one to help him.
- B) all messenger boys had gone.
- C) the weather was hot.
- D) the Exchange was a busy place.

4. ‘On the Exchange there were hurricanes and snowstorms and volcanoes’ means

- A) the Exchange was about to be destroyed.
- B) the financial situation was difficult.
- C) natural disasters often happened in that area.
- D) those were powerful disturbances of nature.

5. Maxwell dashed into the inner office at lunch time because

- A) he liked the lilac smell.
- B) the smell reminded him of Miss Leslie.
- C) Pitcher called him for a phone call.
- D) he needed to send a message.

6. Harvey Maxwell made a proposal between phone calls because he

- A) was rather pressed for time.
- B) used to make business proposals in such a way.
- C) always acted very strangely.
- D) was afraid Miss Leslie would leave him.

7. Miss Leslie was astonished by the proposal because

- A) she had never heard anyone make it in such a way.
- B) she had never expected it from Harvey Maxwell.
- C) she had married the man the day before.
- D) it came too quickly and without warning.

Модуль 20

Тест 67

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He stood beside a bush of pale roses ____ the last bees ____ into the hive. He seemed not ____ attention to Ann's cry.
 A watching, to crawl, to pay
 B having watched, to be crawling, to be paying
 C watched, crawl, paid
 D watching, crawling, to have paid
2. I heard Uncle Henry ____ something to Paul. To my astonishment he seemed ____ what had happened to me. Then he let me ____ to my room.
 A to whisper, to ask, to go
 B whisper, ask, go
 C whisper, to be asking, go
 D whispering, asking, going
3. _____ breakfast on dry bread and in _____ his pocket _____ an other piece of bread _____ for _____ dinner, _____ he _____ settled _____ him self at a desk of the reading room. He looked forward to _____ his first book.
 A Having, carrying, serving, take
 B Having had, having carrying, to serve, take
 C Having had, carrying, to serve, taking
 D Having, carried, serving, having taken
4. Don't you remember ____ me at the Browns' last-summer? We used ____ at their place every Friday.
 A to see, to meet
 C to see, meeting
 B seeing, meeting
 D seeing, to meet
5. After ____ a few pages I felt like ____ a break; I was eager ____ so I laid my work aside for a time
 A writing, having, to stroll
 B having writing, have, strolling

- C written, having, to stroll
D I have written, to have, strolling
6. You look rather tired. You are unlikely ___ the work in time. You had better ___ home now. It is not worth ___ for another several hours.
A to have finished, going, working
B to finish, go, working
C to have been finishing, to go, to work
D to be finishing, be going, be working
7. He is afraid ___ to Mrs. Priestly. In his place I would rather ___ her. He may depend on her ___ the problem properly.
A of speaking, trusting, understanding
B to speak, trust, understanding
C of speaking, to trust, understanding
D to speak, to trust, to understand
8. Let her ___ it herself. She is considered ___ a careful researcher and can't stand _____.
A do, being, to be helped
B to do, to be, to help
C doing, being, helping
D do, to be, being helped
9. On ___ that she had just come in, he sent a maid to her room ___ her to go down though he realized that it was no use ___ to her again.
A telling, asking, to speak
B being told, to ask, speaking
C having told, to have asked, to have spoken
D being having told, to ask, speaking
10. ___ her about my problems I was ashamed ___ such a great mistake and did not mind ___ the subject but she kept ___ about my family and me.
A Having told, at having made, changing, talking
B To have told, to make, to change, to talk
C Telling, to have made, to have changed, on

talking

D On telling, making, having changed, be talking

11. She heard his voice ____ . ____ that he was at the breaking point, she made him ____ in one of the comfortable chairs close to the fire.

A have trembled, Feeling, to sit

B tremble, Feeling, sitting

C tremble, Feeling, sit

D trembling, Felt, sit

12. Remember ____ them tomorrow. They are said ____ from their voyage. I'd rather ____ them in a couple of days.

A phoning, to be returning, meet

B to phone, to have returned, meet

C to phone, to have been returning, to meet

D phoning, to return, meeting

13. He was made ____ the town and did not want to spend the last money ____ an apartment in the suburbs; this unexpected offer of shelter was too tempting ____ .

A leaving, to rent, to resist

B to leave, on renting, to be resisted

C leave, on having rent, to resist

D to have left, to have rented, being resisted

14. I can't help ____ grateful to him for all he has done for me. I've got used ____ care of me.

A to be, him to take

C being, to his taking

B be, his to take

D having been, him taking

15. "I think you ought to do something to your hair. Why don't you have it ____?" I asked. But Alice did not appear ____ me. She was going to the airport with Erick ____ the car back.

A waving, to hear, to have driven

B waved, to have heard, to drive

C wave, hearing, driving

D to wave, having heard, to be driving

Тест 68

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 sitting

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 21

Тест 69

Переведите текст письменно. Передайте содержание в десяти предложениях.

What is Sociology?

Sociology is the study of how society is organized and how we experience life. It has been taught in British universities since the very beginning of the twentieth century, first at the London School of Economics and soon after at Liverpool University. These and other pioneering departments did groundbreaking research in major social issues such as poverty (бедность) and crime.

Sociology today is one of the most popular subjects. Many sociological ideas, such as 'moral panic' and charisma, are now in everyday use. But the questions sociology asks have lost none of their challenge and excitement. Some of them are so important that we are still grappling with them in new ways.

It was the sociology of deviance that proposed the startling idea that some forms of punishment (наказание) make it more likely that people will commit further offences. Once branded a criminal (преступник), they argued, it is very difficult to remake a successful life within the law. This is exactly the point made by opponents of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders.

Do you wonder what fuels our apparent fixation with celebrity? Is it just gossip in a modern form? Is it that it provides endless, easily obtained content for our multiplying (преумножающиеся) TV channels, newspaper pages and magazines? Could it be both? Or even something much more profound about the class system of modern Britain? You may be already thinking 'But class doesn't mean anything any more'. Are you sure? Why is the number of years you can expect to live still associated with your occupation? What about the way that your gender, religion, and ethnic background open up or close down opportunities in your life? What kinds of spiritual faith do people have in Britain today? And how far do the media affect how personal lifestyle choices are viewed by wider society?

Sociology is not just about Britain. It also deals with global issues like the environment, migration and 'globalization' itself. How do these social changes affect people at every level of their social life? Is it possible to be a true citizen of Europe or must you be British or French or Polish? What if your parents came from Trinidad, Bangladesh or Wales? Which comes first? Or are there other ways to look at identity? How important is the job that you do for your sense of self and your future? Are national governments able to ensure that most people have a job and will be supported

demands of vast transnational corporations in mind?

answers. What you will discover is how to think about these issues (вопросы, проблемы) for yourself: what are the questions behind the questions? Generations of students have found that sociology makes them look at the world in new ways and this is why so many of us who teach it feel passionately about it – and why it is still pioneering after more than a hundred years.

Модуль 22

Тест 70

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I hope they _____ this road by the time we come back next summer.
a) will have repaired c) will repair
b) would repair d) would have repaired
2. The essay is good _____ for the spelling mistakes.
a) apart c) unless
b) besides d) except
3. Jim suggested that I _____ a car.
a) should buy c) would buy
b) buying d) have bought
4. Will he arrive _____ time for dinner?
a) at c) to
b) with d) in
5. When oil and water mix, oil _____ to the top.
a) rise c) rises
b) rose d) is risen
6. _____ him all novelists are insignificant.
a) besides c) beside
b) near d) after
7. This blouse does not go _____ a pink skirt.
a) with c) up
b) to d) for
8. Are these lettuces home _____ or did you buy them in the market?
a) growing c) grow
b) grown d) grew
9. I don't suppose I could leave now, _____?
a) do I c) could I
b) can I d) couldn't I
10. Persons swimming beyond this point do so _____ their own risk.
a) under c) on
b) in d) at
11. The cyclist was run _____ by a motorist.
a) off c) away
b) through d) down
12. After missing a term through illness he had to work very
a) catch up c) catch on

- b) catch after d) catch in
13. There has been a sharp rise _____ the cost of living in the past few years.
- a) at c) on
b) of d) in
14. I will not come to London until the bus strike _____ over.
- a) will be c) is
b) would be d) would have been
15. I don't want anyone to overhear us, but I _____ you what happened when we _____ alone.
- a) will tell, will be c) tell, will be
b) will tell, are d) would tell, are
16. If I had a typewriter I _____ it myself.
- a) would type c) will have typed
b) would have typed d) will type
17. The old dog just _____ on the grass, watching the children at play.
- a) is lying c) lied
b) laid d) lie
18. There has not been a great response to the sale, _____?
- a) does there c) hasn't it
b) hasn't there d) has there
19. If I _____ rich, I _____ travel around the world.
- a) were, would c) am, would
b) have been, would have d) were, would have
20. That was the time _____ I left him.
- a) when c) —
b) where d) after which

Тест 71

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. I _____ 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

Тест 72

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He _____ fishing every weekend when he was a schoolboy but now he is too busy.

- a) was used to go c) got used to go
b) used to go d) used to going

2. I have started drinking coffee recently. I never _____ it before.

- a) used to like c) was using to like
b) was used to like d) used to liking

3. James _____ study hard until he understood that it was necessary.

- a) did not get used to c) used not to
b) didn't use to d) wasn't used to

4. When we climbed up the mountain we _____ the clouds beneath.

- a) might have seen c) could see
b) may saw d) can saw

5. Helen decided to go shopping yesterday though she _____ at home.

- a) could stay c) could have stayed
b) might stay d) could has stayed

6. The concert was cancelled last week. I _____ there anyway because I was ill.

- a) could have not gone c) didn't go
b) couldn't go d) couldn't have gone

7. You didn't answer when I phoned you yesterday. You _____ asleep.

- a) has been c) must be
b) must have been d) could be

8 Your room is very well ventilated. So you _____ hot yesterday.

- a) can't have been c) can have not be
b) couldn't be d) could haven't be

9 We _____ watch cartoons, we've nothing else to do.

- a) may be c) as well may
b) might as well d) as well can

10. You _____ us last night. It wasn't necessary.

- a) must not visit c) needn't have visited
b) needn't visit d) didn't need to visit

11. Jane _____ at 6 o'clock when she was younger.

- a) used to waking up c) was use to wake up
b) got used to wake up d) used to wake up

12. We _____ that we _____ you yesterday. Unfortunately we didn't see you.

- a) wish, had seen c) wish, saw
b) hope, saw d) hope, had seen

13. Had she known that you were there, she _____ you.

- a) would meet c) could meet
b) would have met d) might meet

14. He _____ hard when he was only a schoolboy.

- a) got used to studying c) got used to study
b) was used to study d) used to studying

15. I prefer studying at home _____ studying at school.

- a) than c) to
b) then d) that

16. He _____ stay home tonight.

- a) would rather to c) would rather
b) will better d) would be better to
17. James would rather that we _____ leave now, but we must go to work.
a) didn't c) don't
b) haven't d) can't
18. I _____ drink tea, I prefer coffee.
a) wouldn't rather c) rather not
b) don't rather d) would rather not
19. He would rather _____ with us in London last week.
a) has stayed c) stayed
b) have stayed d) to stay
20. My teacher would rather that I _____ more than I do.
a) study c) studied
b) am study d) am studying

Тест 73**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. I _____ an interesting book at the moment. I'll return it to the library when I've finished.
a) read c) shall read
b) am reading d) would read
2. Your English _____ better.
a) is getting c) got
b) gets d) will get
3. George _____ to the dentist every month.
a) is going c) will go
b) goes d) has gone
4. I _____ to the cinema tomorrow evening.
a) am going c) is going
b) go d) has gone
5. Jane _____ married next month.
a) gets c) is getting
b) will get d) get
6. Do you think this team _____ the match?
a) wins c) shall win
b) won d) will win
7. When I _____ in Moscow, I _____ in a hospital.
a) live, work c) live, worked
b) lived, work d) lived, worked
8. I saw John in the park. He _____ on the grass and _____ a book.
a) were sitting, reading c) was sitting, reading
b) sitting, reading d) sitting, was reading
9. I _____ my textbook. Can you help me look for it?
a) has lost c) lost
b) have lost d) lose
10. _____ you ever been to Canada?
a) have c) did
b) has d) do
11. Why are you so dirty? What _____?
a) have you been doing c) did you do

- b) were you doing d) have you done
12. It _____ for two days.
- a) have been snowing c) has been snowing
- b) have snowed d) has snowed
13. When I arrived at the party, Helen wasn't there. She _____ home.
- a) has gone c) had gone
- b) have gone d) gone
14. Pete _____ for 15 years when he finally gave it up.
- a) have been smoking c) have smoked
- b) has been smoking d) had been smoking
15. The baby began _____ when his mother _____.
- a) to cry. is leaving c) cry, was leaving
- b) crying. left d) cried, left
16. Please remember _____ the letter on your way home.
- a) posting c) post
- b) to post d) having posted
17. The story is so funny. We all _____ when we were listening to it.
- a) are laughing c) laugh
- b) have laughed d) were laughing
18. The batteries in the recorder must _____ every month if you want it to work properly.
- a) change c) to change
- b) changing d) be changed
19. I'm afraid to take the exam because almost everybody _____ it.
- a) is failing c) have failed
- b) has failed d) fails
20. He used _____ much harder last year.
- a) to work c) worked
- b) working d) to working

Модуль 23

Тест 74

Переведите текст письменно. Задайте 5 вопросов по тексту.

Sociological Theories of Religion

The ideas of three early sociological theorists continue to strongly influence the sociology of religion: Durkheim, Weber, and Marx. Even though none of these three men was particularly religious, the power that religion holds over people and societies interested them all. They believed that religion is essentially an illusion; because culture and location influence religion to such a degree, the idea that religion presents a fundamental truth of existence seemed rather improbable to them. They also speculated that, in time, the appeal and influence of religion on the modern mind would lessen.

Weber and social change

Durkheim claimed that his theory applied to religion in general, yet he based his conclusions on a limited set of examples. Max Weber, on the other hand, initiated a large-scale study of religions around the globe. His principal interest was in large, global religions with millions of believers. He conducted in-depth studies of Ancient Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Taoism. In *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1904/1958), Weber examined the impact of Christianity on Western thinking and culture.

The fundamental purpose of Weber's research was to discover religion's impact on social change. For example, in Protestantism, especially the "Protestant Work Ethic," Weber saw the roots of

capitalism. In the Eastern religions, Weber saw barriers to capitalism. For example, Hinduism stresses attaining higher levels of spirituality by escaping from the toils of the mundane physical world. Such a perspective does not easily lend itself to making and spending money. To Weber, Christianity was a salvation religion that claims people can be “saved” when they convert to certain beliefs and moral codes. In Christianity, the idea of “sin” and its atonement by God's grace plays a fundamental role. Unlike the Eastern religions' passive approach, salvation religions like Christianity are active, demanding continuous struggles against sin and the negative aspects of society.

Модуль 24

Тест 75

Переведите текст. Напишите на английском языке, что нового вы узнали.

Marx: Conflict theory

Despite his influence on the topic, Karl Marx was not religious and never made a detailed study of religion. Marx's views on the sociology of religion came from 19th century philosophical and theological authors such as Ludwig Feuerbach, who wrote *The Essence of Christianity* (1841). Feuerbach maintained that people do not understand society, so they project their own culturally based norms and values onto separate entities such as gods, spirits, angels, and demons. According to Feuerbach, after humans realize that they have projected their own values onto religion, they can achieve these values in this world rather than in an afterlife. Marx once declared that religion is the “opium of the people.” He viewed religion as teaching people to accept their current lot in life, no matter how bad, while postponing rewards and happiness to some afterlife. Religion, then, prohibits social change by teaching nonresistance to oppression, diverting people's attention away from worldly injustices, justifying inequalities of power and wealth for the privileged, and emphasizing rewards yet to come.

Although people commonly assume that Marx saw no place for religion, this assumption is not entirely true. Marx held that religion served as a sanctuary from the harshness of everyday life and oppression by the powerful. Still, he predicted that traditional religion would one day pass away.

Модуль 25

Тест 76

Переведите текст. Передайте его содержание на английском языке.

Durkheim and functionalism

Emile Durkheim, the founder of functionalism, spent much of his academic career studying religions, especially those of small societies. The totemism, or primitive kinship system of Australian aborigines as an “elementary” form of religion, primarily interested him. This research formed the basis of Durkheim's 1921 book, *The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life*, which is certainly the best-known study on the sociology of religion. Durkheim viewed religion within the context of the entire society and acknowledged its place in influencing the thinking and behavior of the members of society. Durkheim found that people tend to separate religious symbols, objects, and rituals, which are sacred, from the daily symbols, objects, and routines of existence referred to as the profane. Sacred objects are often believed to have divine properties that separate them from profane objects. Even in more-advanced cultures, people still view sacred objects with a sense of reverence and awe, even if they do not believe that the objects have some special power. Durkheim also argued that religion never concerns only belief, but also encompasses regular rituals and ceremonies on the part of a group of believers, who then develop and strengthen a sense of group solidarity. Rituals are necessary to bind together the members of a religious group, and they allow individuals to escape from the mundane aspects of daily life into higher realms of experience. Sacred rituals

and ceremonies are especially important for marking occasions such as births, marriages, times of crisis, and deaths. Durkheim's theory of religion exemplifies how functionalists examine sociological phenomena. According to Durkheim, people see religion as contributing to the health and continuation of society in general. Thus, religion functions to bind society's members by prompting them to affirm their common values and beliefs on a regular basis. Durkheim predicted that religion's influence would decrease as society modernizes. He believed that scientific thinking would likely replace religious thinking, with people giving only minimal attention to rituals and ceremonies. He also considered the concept of "God" to be on the verge of extinction. Instead, he envisioned society as promoting civil religion, in which, for example, civic celebrations, parades, and patriotism take the place of church services. If traditional religion were to continue, however, he believed it would do so only as a means to preserve social cohesion and order.

Модуль 26

Тест 77

Переведите текст письменно.

What is Sociology?

Sociology is the study of how society is organized and how we experience life. It has been taught in British universities since the very beginning of the twentieth century, first at the London School of Economics and soon after at Liverpool University. These and other pioneering departments did groundbreaking research in major social issues such as poverty (бедность) and crime.

Sociology today is one of the most popular subjects. Many sociological ideas, such as 'moral panic' and charisma, are now in everyday use. But the questions sociology asks have lost none of their challenge and excitement. Some of them are so important that we are still grappling with them in new ways.

It was the sociology of deviance that proposed the startling idea that some forms of punishment (наказание) make it more likely that people will commit further offences. Once branded a criminal (преступник), they argued, it is very difficult to remake a successful life within the law. This is exactly the point made by opponents of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders.

Do you wonder what fuels our apparent fixation with celebrity? Is it just gossip in a modern form? Is it that it provides endless, easily obtained content for our multiplying (преумножающиеся) TV channels, newspaper pages and magazines? Could it be both? Or even something much more profound about the class system of modern Britain? You may be already thinking 'But class doesn't mean anything any more'. Are you sure? Why is the number of years you can expect to live still associated with your occupation? What about the way that your gender, religion, and ethnic background open up or close down opportunities in your life? What kinds of spiritual faith do people have in Britain today? And how far do the media affect how personal lifestyle choices are viewed by wider society?

Sociology is not just about Britain. It also deals with global issues like the environment, migration and 'globalization' itself. How do these social changes affect people at every level of their social life? Is it possible to be a true citizen of Europe or must you be British or French or Polish? What if your parents came from Trinidad, Bangladesh or Wales? Which comes first? Or are there other ways to look at identity? How important is the job that you do for your sense of self and your future? Are national governments able to ensure that most people have a job and will be supported with health and social care when they need it? Or are most government policies made with the demands of vast transnational corporations in mind?

These are vital questions. If you become a sociology student you will not be provided with quick answers. What you will discover is how to think about these issues (вопросы, проблемы) for yourself: what are the questions behind the questions? Generations of students have found that sociology makes them look at the world in new ways and this is why so many of us who teach it feel passionately about it – and why it is still pioneering after more than a hundred years.

Модуль 27

Тест 78

Переведите текст. Напишите на английском языке о проблемах, поднятых в тексте.

Sociology Today (Sociology in a Changing World)

Although sociology emerged in Comte's vision of sociology eventually subsuming all other areas of scientific inquiry, sociology did not replace the other sciences. Instead, sociology has developed a particular niche in the study of social life.

In the past, sociological research focused on the organization of complex, industrial societies and their influence on individuals. Today, sociologists study a broad range of topics. For instance, some sociologists research macro-structures that organize society, such as race or ethnicity (этнос, этническая группа, национальность), social class, gender roles, and institutions such as the family. Other sociologists study social processes that represent the breakdown of macro-structures, including deviance, crime, and divorce. Additionally, some sociologists study micro-processes such as interpersonal interactions and the socialization of individuals. It should also be noted that recent sociologists, taking cues from anthropologists, have realized the Western emphasis of the discipline. In response, many sociology departments around the world are now encouraging multi-cultural research.

Changes in our social world have required sociologists to focus attention in new ways. Among these changes are the growth of internationally connected systems and the technologies that increasingly allow our interactions to be conducted in ways other than face to face (e.g., the Internet and e-mail). Although more than 6 billion people now live on Earth, many sociologists and others have argued that the advent of jet airliners, telephones, the Internet, and around-the-clock (круглосуточные) news services beamed by satellite around the world have made the world a smaller place, at least in a social sense.

They often argue that a process of globalization is at work. With globalization, geographical constraints on social and cultural patterns are diminishing, and people are becoming increasingly aware of those changes (M. Waters 2001). Globalization is demonstrated through events as diverse as the growing popularity of soccer in the United States—a sport largely imported from outside—the demand for American movies, blue jeans, and athletic shoes around the world, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and even the attacks of September 11, 2001. Other terms that refer to forms of globalization include the world-economy, world-market, and world-system. These terms are often used to refer to the economic aspects of globalization. Sociologists have been studying these networks at least since the early 1970s (Chase-Dunn and Grimes 1995, 387–88).

Globalization is a controversial issue. The literature on the topic is steadily growing, and a range of diverse perspectives abound. Debates even surround when the process began. The dawn of history? Trade routes centuries ago? When Europeans traveled to the Americas? Colonialism? The post-World War II era? Whether the ultimate impact of globalization is positive, negative, or both is also a matter of contention (e.g., Barber 1996; Guillen 2001; Gros 2003). However, regardless of their position on these issues, globalization requires that sociologists expand their traditional purviews across societies, cultures, and national borders by examining these interrelationships that make the social world increasingly complex (e.g., Giddens 2000). Sociologist Anthony Giddens is well known for his work on globalization.

The ways in which technologies change social interaction has long been an interest for researchers. Communication and information technologies contribute to globalization and increase the complexity (сложность) of our social lives. They also often lead to unanticipated (неожиданные) effects. For example, the telephone started its “social life” as a business tool and only later became a tool for other types of social interaction (Fischer 1992).

In recent years, sociologists have given much attention to the innumerable implications of the Internet to society. From its initial use by a relatively small, computer-literate population of users,

the Internet grew rapidly beginning in the 1990s (Abbate 1999; Castells 2001). It is now used for social interaction, business and commerce (legitimate and illegitimate), education, research, news, propaganda, entertainment, and more. There is widespread agreement among sociologists and others that the Internet and other communication technologies are vastly changing society. There is, however, less agreement about whether those changes are positive, negative, or a combination of both (DiMaggio et al. 2001, 308). Sociologists have now expanded their interests to include the myriad online social activities and behaviors to which these technologies have given rise.

Модуль 28

Тест 79

Переведите текст. Составьте план и передайте содержание на английском языке.

Applied Sociology

Humans are the most complex creatures on the planet. We think in a whole other way than the other animals that inhabit the world with us which makes our interactions that much more interesting from a scientific point of view, if nothing else. Like some other animals, we group together to form societies of all different sizes in addition to the individual. However, we do this on a much more complicated scale than any other creature.

To use applied sociology for our individual problems we must first look at the different ways in which societies are arranged to better understand our place in them. This will also help in using applied sociology methods effectively.

There are three different levels of practice in sociology; micro, meso [средний, промежуточный], and macro. The three different levels represent groupings of societies based on their scale. However, there is also one other group that applied sociology addresses, the individual. The methods of applied sociology that are used are going to be heavily influenced by whether you are dealing with a micro, meso or macro level society groupings.

Micro level – as the name suggests this is the smallest of the levels of society. Micro level groupings are more intimate societies that many humans will automatically identify with first. Micro level societies are families, church groups, schools and the like. However, the complexity of this small group is that within the larger levels of society there are still smaller micro levels that make them up.

The micro level deals with the daily actions and interactions of people in society. It examines the social roles that we take on within society as well as how we react to society and understand it. At this more intimate level the focus is on how people think within society opposed to their behavior.

Micro level study of society focuses on the smallest elements that create the idea of what a society is, the norms and behaviors that make it recognizable as a its own society. Ritual, socialization, segregation of activities and sanctions are all indicators as to how one should interact within a society.

Meso level is the lesser known of the society groupings as they aren't dealing with huge societies of the macro level that affect many of the smaller, micro levels that deals with day to day human interaction. The Meso level is the middle ground organizations that are on a mid scale. like communities or neighborhoods compared the macro structure of an entire city.

The meso level also deals with the divisions within societies, how they are broken apart by income, ethnicity and the like. It's the marriage between the micro and macro level studies, analyzing how these medium-sized groups form within the larger ones. These meso societies include institutions such as jail as well, smaller systems of people with a different set of guidelines [нормы] for societal organization. This are also referred to as total institutions [тотальные институты].

The Macro level is the largest of the society groupings. Macrosociology is a term describing the study of our largest societies and populations. In actuality the macro level doesn't just study the

largest of societies but also society as a whole. Globalization has aided in expanding the extent of study at the macro level to encompass [окружать; заключать] more and more of the world.

The macro level looks at how the institutions within a large population affect the masses. Things like the economy, government structure, religion and more are all their own smaller groupings but together they form the boundaries of the macro level society. These institutions are interrelated and tend to be closely linked in their values giving off an overall feel of the culture that the society sprang from.

Many sociologists believe that it's at the macro level of a society in these larger institutions that the root of society problems begin and therefore make them of great interest. Problems at this larger level tend to have a trickle down [просачиваться вниз] affect into the smaller scaled level of societies making it that much more important to address the problems here as soon as they're found. From the macro level the internal structure of a society can begin to be rearranged to meet the needs of the growing, changing population.

At the very basis of any society no matter the size is the individual. We both make up societies and are affected by them daily. Since the beginning of sociology as a science, theorists have continuously pondered [размышлять] the question of how the individual and the society co-exists.

The societies that we belong to affect our judgment and decision making in a big way. As technology opens our world up exposing societies to each other in entirely new ways the focus on the individual has become a key subject for applied sociologists. Since the late 1990's even multi-level models that focus on addressing issues in society at every level have begun to include the individual level.

The individual in society is clearly of great importance, but can be much harder to solve societal problems for. That's because actions and events at every level affect the individual. This is made harder still by the fact that we are all unique with unique circumstances that feed into various societies. For years still to come the affect of society on suicide rates, spending habits, internet use and more will be questions about the individual level of society that applied sociologist try to answer. How do sociologists study human behavior and institutions? Like the typical citizen on the street, the sociologist is interested in the central questions of our time. Is the family falling apart? Why is there so much crime? and such like. Such issues concern most people, whether or not they have academic training. However, unlike the typical citizen, the sociologist must use scientific method in studying society. Scientific method is a systematic, organized series of steps that ensures maximum objectivity and consistency in researching a problem.

A key element in scientific method is planning. When sociologists wish to learn more about human behavior, they do not simply walk out the door, or pick up the telephone, and begin asking questions. There are five basic steps in scientific method that researchers follow in developing useful research. These are:

- 1) defining the problem.
- 2) reviewing the literature.
- 3) formulating the hypothesis.
- 4) selecting the research design and then collecting and analyzing data.
- 5) developing the conclusion.

An actual example will illustrate the workings of scientific method. In the 1980s, people in the United States became increasingly aware of the plight of the homeless in the nation's urban centers. In the past the homeless were primarily older white males living as alcoholics in «skid row» areas. However, today's homeless persons tend to be younger and include growing numbers of families without any shelter.

Defining the problem. The first step in any sociological research project is to state as clearly as possible what you hope to investigate. In beginning their work on homelessness, a team of sociologists headed by David Snow considered the question of who the homeless are. The researchers learned that the mass media presented the homeless primarily as mentally ill. The sociologists developed a researchable question: «How representative is the media image of the homeless?» After that they developed an operational definition, i.e. an explanation of the abstract

concept «mental illness». They classified homeless persons as mentally ill «if they had contact with one or more mental health agencies and were simultaneously diagnosed by the agency personnel as having one or more mental health problems.»

Reviewing the literature. By conducting a review of the literature, researchers refine the problem under study, clarify possible techniques to be used in collecting data and may avoid making unnecessary mistakes. When David Snow and his colleagues began considering mental illness among the homeless, they turned to two types of literature. First, they reviewed «popular» magazines such as «Time», «Newsweek» and «People» and found a consistent image of the homeless as «street people» who had previously spent some time in mental hospitals. Second, they examined the systematic studies done in Boston and New York which indicated that homeless persons were usually found to have a diagnosable mental illness. But were these studies representative of the homeless? Still further review showed that, when the researchers focused on the homeless in general, the proportions of homeless persons found to be mentally ill were much lower.

Formulating the hypothesis. After reviewing the earlier research concerning homeless the researchers developed a guess about the relationship between mental illness and homelessness. Such a speculative statement about the relationship between two or more factors is called a hypothesis. A hypothesis essentially tells us what we are looking for in our research. In order to be meaningful, it must be testable.

As part of the study of homelessness, one possible hypothesis might be: «Most homeless persons are not mentally ill.»

In formulating a hypothesis, we do not imply that it is correct. We merely suggest that it is worthy of study, that the hypothesis should be scientifically tested and confirmed, refuted or revised, depending on the outcome of the study.

Collecting and analyzing data. In order to test a hypothesis and determine if it is supported or refuted, researchers need to collect information. To guide them in collecting and analyzing data, they employ one of the research designs, the most effective of them being selecting the sample. There are many kinds of samples, of which the random sample is frequently used by social scientists. By using the random sampling techniques, sociologists do not need to question everyone in a population.

In the study of homelessness the researchers drew a random sample of 800 names from the 13,881 homeless men and women who had registered at least once in the Salvation Army during a 14-month period and then compared this sample with the records of six other states and local agencies such as hospitals, mental health institutions, etc. Ultimately, a usable sample of 767 persons was selected for the study of homelessness.

Developing the conclusion. Scientific studies do not aim to answer all the questions that can be raised about a particular object. Therefore, the conclusion of a research study represents both an end and a beginning. It terminates a specific phase of investigation, but it should also generate ideas for future study. This is true of the research on the homeless conducted by David Snow and his colleagues.

Sociological studies do not always confirm the original hypothesis. In many instances, a hypothesis is refuted, and researchers have to reformulate their conclusions, to reexamine their methodology and to make changes in the research design. In the study discussed above, however, the data confirmed the hypothesis: most homeless persons are not mentally ill. The researchers concluded that the homeless are not typically mentally dysfunctional, they are merely trapped in economic conditions that lead to poverty and despair. With this finding in mind further implications are evident: policy makers must begin to address the issue of homelessness in a very different manner and greater attention must be given to the structural problems of society that contribute to homelessness, including unemployment and the inadequate supply of low-cost housing.

In summary: Scientific Method

Let us briefly summarize the process of scientific method through a review of the example. The researchers defined the problem (the relationship between homelessness and mental

illness). They reviewed the literature (other studies of the presence of mental illness among the homeless) and formulated the hypothesis («Most homeless persons are not mentally ill»). Snow and his colleagues collected the data by creating an appropriate sample of homeless persons and analyzed them. Finally, they developed the conclusion: the typical homeless person is likely not to have a history of mental illness. Thus, through the systematic application of scientific method, these researchers studied a contemporary social issue and generated meaningful findings of interest to sociologists, mental health workers and policy makers.

3.4. Другие виды оценочных средств.

Темы эссе и рефератов, рекомендованные для выполнения творческих заданий

Особенности национальной психологии британцев.
 Формирование элиты британского общества.
 Британский парламент.
 Монархия в Великобритании как один из элементов истеблишмента.
 Социальные и политические проблемы Северной Ирландии.
 Schooling in Great Britain.
 British University Life.
 May Week at Cambridge.
 Education in the USA.
 Institutions of Higher Learning.
 Private and State Colleges in the USA.
 Public education in the USA.
 Political system of the USA.
 Political system of the UK.
 Customs and traditions of the USA.
 Customs and traditions of the UK.
 The Origins of Sociology.
 Social Changes and the Development of Sociology.
 The Methods of Sociological Research.
 Social Structures and Individuality.
 Kinds of Groups.
 Mass Society.
 The Famous Sociologists and their Theories.
 Social Movements.
 Cultural Norms and Deviations.
 The Family and Society.
 Social Inequality.

Б. Формы промежуточного контроля

3.5. Вопросы к экзамену или к зачету по дисциплине.

1.3.5 семестр - зачет

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(3 семестр):

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

Содержание зачета(5 семестр):

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

2.4.6 семестр - экзамен

Содержание экзамена(2 семестр)

- 1. Устная беседа по предложенной неспециальной (общепознавательной) или теме по специальности — (выбор по билетам 1-15).
- 2. Прочитать, перевести, сформулировать 3-5 вопросов к тексту и передать его содержание максимально близко к оригиналу.(1-15)

Содержание экзамена (4 семестр):

- 1. Выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий. (1-7)
- 2. Устное изложение любой пройденной темы (1-15) :
 - а) общепознавательной,
 - б) специальной.

Содержание экзамена (6 семестр):

- 1. Выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий. (8-15)
- 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

Where did the Velveteen Rabbit live?

At the beginning the boy never parted with the Rabbit, did he?

How did the Horse explain what Real was?

Why was the Velveteen Rabbit getting very happy though he was getting shabbier and shabbier?

Why did the boy cry that he wouldn't fall asleep?

Why did the Rabbit think the Magic had happened to him?

What was the boy's illness?

What was the rabbit afraid of?

Why was it necessary to burn all the boy's toys and books?

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 days 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

Where is the tiny magical village situated?

Where did the mischievous magpie live?

What was his nest filled with?

What was there at the foot of the magpie's tree?

How did it get there?

Who was Toby?

Why did Toby think of making some sort of well?

How old was Toby? How did he feel?

Why did Primrose go to the well?

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

Christmas holiday appeals to the child in all of us, doesn't it?

What are the marvelous aspects of this particular holiday?

Who introduced the custom of cut conifers to England?

When was this wonderful custom introduced to England?

What are the delights of this holiday?

Has Christmas been the most exciting time of the year for the narrator?

When do people usually buy Christmas gifts? What is unusual in this aspect about a certain friend of his?

What kind of tree does the narrator prefer to have in his house on Christmas?

What was the real high point of Christmas Holiday in the narrator's childhood?
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

What did you learn about Charlie's family?

What was there not far from the Buckets' house?
 How often did the little boy get chocolate?
 Why did Charlie suffer so much when he passed by the famous chocolate factory?
 Who announced great news in the newspaper?
 Who were the happiest children in the town?
 What happened to the four children in the chocolate factory?
 Was Mr. Wonka an ordinary man?
 Mr. Wonka decided to take the whole family to the chocolate factory, didn't he?
 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

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

Did anything happen on that Thursday morning?

Captain Lancaster took part in the war, didn't he?

Was Captain Lancaster a kind man or was he a cruel man?

Who brought Danny to the school?

What kind of task did the teacher give the pupils?

Who was Danny sitting with?

Why did Captain Lancaster get furious?

How did the teacher punish the boys?

What was Danny's father going to do?

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

Why does the writer like living in England?

What difficulties can a tourist run into abroad?

What's peculiar about English weather?

Are the English really very reserved?

Can you say that English people are resilient and cooperative?

What England does Sue Townsend love best?

Why is she happy to live in England?

Are there any things people dislike while living in this particular country?

Whose birthright and privilege is it to criticize their own country?

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

Was the tailor a good and an unremarkable man?

The tailor was looking for work, wasn't he?

Was the tailor an optimist or a pessimist?

Who opened the door of the house?

What was strange about the little grey man's house?

What work did the tailor do in the house?

What gift did the tailor choose?

Why did the tailor choose the glass key?

What did the little man tell the tailor to do in the morning?

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

Was the tailor really afraid when he saw a door?

He saw something in the room, didn't he?

Did the tailor see three or four things?

What things did the tailor see?

Who was lying in the glass coffin?

What did the tailor learn about the girl?

Who came to the girl's castle one night?

What kind of man was the visitor?

Did the girl's brother like the man?

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

Did the girl sleep well all the night?

What did the girl hear and see in the middle of the night?

Who came into the girl's room?

What did the girl answer to the black man's proposal?

Did the girl tell her brother about the magician or didn't she do it?
 Where did the girl run?
 Whom did she meet in the wood?
 What did the black magician do to the girl's brother, to the girl, to her castle and all the people?
 How did the tailor save the girl a second time?
 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

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

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 he 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

What kind of girl was Matilda?

What was the difference between Mr. and Mrs. Wormwood and typical parents?

Why did Matilda's parents call her a noisy chatterbox?

When did the girl learn to read and how did she manage to do it?

What was Mr. Wormwood's attitude towards books and television?

Where did Matilda go on the day when her father had refused to buy her a book?

Why was Mrs. Phelps stunned when the girl told her she was four years and three months old?

Why was Matilda offered "Great Expectations" by Charles Dickens? How long did it take her to finish it?

Matilda read a lot of books for grown-ups over the next six months, didn't she? Who were the authors of those books?

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 moonlight 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

- Was Danny's father an educated man?
- Did Danny's father read a lot?
- What did the father tell his son every night?
- Was the boy's father a very exciting person or was he an ordinary one?
- The Big Friendly Giant made magic powders, didn't he?
- How did he look like?
- Who brought wonderful magic dreams to children?
- How did the magic work?
- Why did Danny's father stop telling him his wonderful story?
- 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 slightly 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 which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Literature and Peace.

Questions

Who was Alfred Nobel?

When was he born?

Why did he move to Russia?

What did he do after his returning?

How many languages did he know?

What are they?

What was Nobels main concern?

What was his greatest wish?

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 favorite 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 instead 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 favorite 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 favorite 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 favorite 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?

К экзамену:

Устная беседа по предложенной неспециальной (общеобразовательной) теме или теме по специальности

Develop the Situation

1. A new boy has become a student of your class recently. He has been given a seat at the desk next to you. He is very nervous as he has been living all his life in the country and is quite aware of the fact that students have more opportunities to master different subjects and thus they have a real advantage over their counterparts living in the country. Tell the boy about your university, its

traditions, best friends, your favorite teachers and those you don't like very much. What in your opinion is the best way for him to get adapted to the new circumstances?

2. You have a very good friend) She is a clever student and is interested in many problems of modern life. She also goes in for sports. Last summer you spent your holidays together and then you understood that your friend was not such an easy and nice person to deal with as you had thought. She would sit up late at night listening to her favorite pop-music with the volume of her tape-recorder as high as she wanted it or she would start cooking in the middle of the night. She left her belongings everywhere and never washed up. How did you manage to cope with the situation?

3. You are a vegetarian and never eat meat. You think that meat food is not healthy and besides in your opinion it is not fair to animals. One day you were invited to an official meeting to the company where you would like to work and where you had applied for a job. The meeting was followed by a reception. When you came up to the table set for the guests you understood that there was meat in all the dishes served. What would you do?

4. For many Russians the best season of the year is winter. They like it when it is frosty, when the air is fresh, when people have a lot of opportunities to ski and skate, to throw snowballs and play hockey, to go in for other winter sports. But nowadays the climate and weather in Russia are changing. Is it for the better or for the worse? What do you think of modern Russian winters?

5. Life is full of ups and downs, joys and sorrows. Yesterday was one of the most memorable days of your life. You took part in very important sport competitions. You had trained a lot and were in a very good condition. What happened when the competitions began? Did you have any troubles?

6. Great Britain is traditionally called a sea country. The English have always been proud of their special position of an island state. Imagine you are asked to prepare a short talk on the British as a sea-loving nation. Get ready with the talk and try to explain the special love of the English of the sea) Why do the British use the pronoun "she" when speaking about all kinds of vessels? What can you say about the main waterways of Great Britain?

7. Great Britain has a long and rich history. Speak about the most remarkable events from the history of this country.

8. Imagine that all of a sudden a fairy appears before you and says she is ready to make your three most cherished wishes true. What will you ask her to do for you?

9. You are 19. Your dream has always been to become an actor. Your father, however, is against it. He wants you to become a businessman. Try and make your father understand why you would like to be an actor.

10. Speak about some day when all went wrong from the very start. You overslept. In the bus you found out that you had left your purse at home. You were late for a very important meeting. The bus moving at a very high speed spoilt your clothes. When you began to warm your dinner, you burnt it.

11. Yesterday you rearranged the furniture in your house. You are tired after the day of work and would like to meet your friend in a cafe. Tell her over a cup of tea how you've placed all the things and why you have rearranged all the pieces of furniture.

12. Nowadays it is easy to buy books on various topics. There are many specialized bookshops in big cities and small towns. You can buy books, magazines, journals in the street. But they say the number of people who are fond of reading is becoming low. The readers' tastes have also changed. How can you comment on these changes?

13. Little children are fond of visiting zoos and looking at different animals. In fact all European capitals and many big cities have their own zoos. Some of them have very interesting histories. Sometimes grown-ups also visit zoos. What in your opinion is the role of zoos in our life?

14. There are many places of interest in Moscow. People coming to the capital from other places are usually taken to the Kremlin. Where would you take the guests of our city, if they want to know Moscow better? What do you think of the fact that Macdonald's Restaurants have become the main attraction of Moscow for many visitors to the capital and for some Muscovites?

15. The big cities of the USA are well-known in the world) Speak about the US capital or any other big city of America, their main tourists' attractions. What city of the United States would you like to visit if you have a choice?

Тексты для перевода.

1. The Bald Eagle

In 1782, soon after the United States won its independence, the bald eagle was chosen as the national bird of the new country. American leaders wanted the eagle to be a symbol of their country because it is a bird of strength and courage. They chose the bald eagle because it was found all over North America.

Today, the bald eagle has almost disappeared from the country. In 1972 there were only 3,000 bald eagles in the entire United States. The reason for the bird's decreasing population is pollution, especially pollution of the rivers by pesticides. Pesticides are chemicals used to kill insects and other animals that attack and destroy crops. Unfortunately, rain often washes pesticides into rivers. Pesticides pollute the rivers and poison the fish. Eagles eat these fish and then the eggs eagles lay are not healthy. The eggs have very thin shells and do not hatch. Because many of the eggs did not hatch and produce more eagles, the number of eagles quickly became smaller.

Today, the American government and the American people are trying to protect the bald eagle. The number of bald eagles is slowly increasing. It now appears that the American national bird will survive.

2. The Hot Dog

In its home country of Germany, the hot dog was called the frankfurter. It was named after Frankfurt, a German city.

Frankfurters were first sold in the United States in the 1860s. Americans called frankfurters "dachshund sausages." A dachshund is a dog from Germany with a very long body and short legs. "Dachi hund sausage" seemed like a good name for the frankfurter.

Dachshund sausages first became popular in New York, especially at baseball games. At games they were sold by men who kept them warm in hot-water tanks. As the men walked up and down the rows of people, they yelled, "Get your dachshund sausages! Get your hot dachshund sausages!" People got the sausages on buns, a special bread.

One day in 1906 a newspaper cartoonist named Tad Dorgan went to a baseball game. When he saw the men with the dachshund sausages, he got an idea for a cartoon. The next day at the newspaper office he drew a bun with a dachshund inside - not a dachshund sausage, but a dachshund. Dorgan didn't know how to spell dachshund. Under the cartoon, he wrote "Get your hot dogs!"

The cartoon was a sensation, and so was the new name. If you go to a baseball game today, you can still see sellers walking around with hot-water tanks. As they walk up and down the rows they yell, "Get your hot dogs here! Get your hot dogs!"

3. The Statue of Liberty

One of the most famous statues in the world stands on an island in New York Harbor. This statue is, of course, the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is a woman who holds a torch up high. She symbolizes a welcome to a land of freedom. Visitors can go inside the statue. The statue is so large that as many as twelve people can stand inside the torch. Many more people can stand in other parts of the statue. The statue weighs 225 tons and is 301 feet tall.

The Statue of Liberty was put up in 1886. It was a gift to the United States from the people of France. Over the years France and the United States had a special relationship. In 1776 France helped the American colonies gain independence from England. The French wanted to do something special for the U.S. centennial, its 100th birthday.

Laboulaye was a well-known Frenchman who admired the U.S. One night at a dinner in his house, Laboulaye talked about the idea of a gift. Among guests was the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. Bartholdi thought of a statue of liberty. He offered to design the statue.

Many people contributed in some way. The French people gave money for the statue. Americans designed and built the pedestal for the statue to stand on. The American people raised money to pay for the pedestal. The French engineer Alexander Eiffel, who was famous for his Eiffel Tower in Paris, figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

4. The Cranberry

The cranberry is a North American fruit that grows on a bush. The cranberry is small, round, red, and very bitter. American Indians used the berries for food and medicine. When settlers first came from England in the 1600s, they liked these berries, too. The settlers had never seen the berries before. They decided to call them "crane berries," because birds called cranes ate them.

In fact, the cranberry bush grows in only five states: Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. These states have the special conditions that the cranberry bush needs.

Cranberries ripen when the weather starts to become cold. Many people eat cranberries as part of the feast of Thanksgiving in November.

Cranberry growers separate the best cranberries from all the rest. It's hard to recognize the best cranberries just by looking. So cranberry growers use a special method, which was developed by accident by a man named John Webb.

One day, as John Webb was taking a container of berries down some steps, he spilled the berries. While he was picking them up he noticed something interesting. The bad berries had stayed on the top steps, and the best berries had bounced down all the way to the bottom. Today, cranberry growers use a seven-step test to separate berries. The best cranberries are the ones that bounce down seven steps!

5. Skunks, Raccoons and Coyotes

The Skunk

The skunk is known mainly for its bad smell. Skunks are black and white and very furry. They are small - no larger than house cats.

When a skunk is in danger, it attacks by spraying a liquid from under its tail. This liquid has a terrible smell, which may last for many days. A skunk can spray something from as far away as twelve feet.

The Raccoon

The raccoon is famous for its ringed tail and for the black "mask" around its eyes. Raccoons can use their paws skillfully, and are quite intelligent. They eat many different things — frogs, fish, birds' eggs, fruit, and mice.

Raccoons are not timid or afraid of people. They'll often take food from garbage cans. This explains, some people say, the black masks around their eyes - raccoons are garbage can robbers!

The Coyote

Coyotes are associated with the American Southwest. A coyote howling at night is a familiar scene in western movies. The coyote is a relative of the wolf. Like wolves, coyotes are not popular with farmers because they sometimes kill chickens and sheep. The coyote can live in many different kinds of places. Today, coyotes can be found all over the U.S. - from Alaska to New York, and in towns as well as in the wild.

6. Jazz

Americans have contributed to many art forms, but jazz, a type of music, is the only art form that was created in the United States.

Jazz was created by black Americans.

Jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music. It is a combination of the music of West Africa, the work songs the slaves sang, and religious music. Jazz bands formed in the late 1800s. They played in bars and clubs in many towns and cities of the South, especially New Orleans.

New Orleans is an international seaport, and people from all over the world come to New Orleans to hear jazz. Improvisation is an important part of jazz. This means that the musicians make the music up as they go along, or create the music on the spot. This is why a jazz song might sound a little different each time it is played.

Jazz became more and more popular. By the 1920s, jazz was popular all over the U.S. By the 1940s, you could not only hear jazz in clubs and bars, but in concert halls as well. Today, people from all over the world play jazz. Jazz musicians from the U.S., Asia, Africa, South America, and Europe meet and share their music at festivals on every continent. In this way jazz continues to grow and change.

7. The Fifty States

The fifty states of the United States, or the USA, join to make one nation. The United States did not always have fifty states. At first there were thirteen. As the United States grew, more states joined the union. The last two states to join were Alaska and Hawaii. They both joined in 1959. The area of the United States covers every type of land. There are forests, deserts, mountains, and flat land. The area of the United States also covers every type of climate. The size of each state is different too. Alaska is the biggest state. Rhode Island is the smallest state. Alaska is 500 times bigger than Rhode Island.

About 250 million people live in the United States. The people of the US come from all over the world. People often name cities after where they come from. For example, in the United States you find Paris, Rome, Delhi, and Frankfurt. The state with the highest population is California. The state with the lowest population is Alaska.

Each state has its own name. The name gives the state its identity and personality. More than half the states have names from American Indian origin. Each state also has a flag with colors that have a special meaning for the state. The flag is the emblem, or the symbol, of the state. There is also a state flower, tree, and bird.

8. The Buffalo

The buffalo is the largest North American animal. It weighs as much as 2000 pounds. It lives with other buffalo in groups or herds. Two hundred years ago, there were 60 million buffalo. They lived all over the centre of North America. There were thousands of herds. One herd was twenty miles long and twenty miles wide. The buffalo followed the grass and the Indians followed the buffalo.

The Indians used the buffalo for many things. They used it for meat. Sometimes they ate fresh meat. Sometimes they dried the meat in the sun. Then they ate it later. The Indians also used the skin, or hide, of the buffalo. From the hide they made tents, clothes, shoes, hats, and rope. They wasted nothing. But times changed.

People from other lands came to America. These immigrants crossed the country in wagon trains. They killed the buffalo for food and hides. More and more people came. And everyone wanted leather. Hunters with guns killed the buffalo only for their hides. They wasted everything else. These hunters were very good at their job. By 1900, there were fewer than thirty buffalo alive.

Today, there are about 30,000 buffalo in America. But herds are very small. You can see them in states like Wyoming. Sometimes you can buy buffalo meat at a restaurant. But you will never see a herd of buffalo as big as city.

9. The President Of The United States

Do you want to be president of the United States of America? Maybe you can apply for the job. Answer these three questions. Are you a U.S. citizen? Are you thirty-five years old or older? Have you been a resident of the United States for fourteen years or longer? Did you say "yes" to all three questions? Then you can take the first steps to the White House.

You become president for a term. A term is four years. You can only serve two terms. This means that you can only be president twice. This became law in 1951. Before that, the law was different.

In fact, Franklin D. Roosevelt became president in 1933. He was still president when he died in 1945. He was president for twelve years. No one was president longer than he was.

As president of the United States, you earn \$200,000 a year. You also get an extra \$50,000 for expenses, tax free. You have your own limousine, jet, and housekeepers, all free. You also live rent free, in the White House in Washington, D.C. And you are head of the richest country in the world. Presidents of the United States are very different people. Twenty-two were lawyers, four soldiers, four farmers, four teachers, two writers, two businessmen, one tailor, and one actor. Eight of them did not have a college education!

10. Basketball

James Naismith invented basketball in 1891. Naismith was a Canadian, but lived in the United States. He was a teacher at Springfield Training School in the state of Massachusetts. He taught sports and found there were no interesting games to play indoors in the winter months. So he thought of a game.

Naismith's students played the first game of basketball in the Springfield gym in 1891. There were nine men on each team. They used a soccer ball. They put peach baskets on the gym wall. The goal or purpose of the game was to throw the ball in the basket. That is why he called the game basketball. A man with a ladder went to the basket. He climbed the ladder and took the ball out of the basket. Luckily, only one man got the ball into the basket in the first game.

Basketball is a very fast game. Players must run up and down the basketball court or gym floor the whole game. At the same time they must control the ball. Today, most players are tall. Many of them are over seven feet tall and weigh more than 200 pounds. But one of basketball's great players was Barney Sedran. He played from 1912 to 1926 and is in the Basketball Hall of Fame. He was only 5 feet 4 inches tall and 118 pounds! Today, basketball is an international sport. In America, the National Basketball Association (NBA) has some of the best players in the world. Basketball is also an Olympic sport today. In the Olympics, the best teams from many countries play to show they are the best.

11. New York City

New York is the largest city in the United States. More than seven million people live there. New York has very tall buildings like the World Trade Centre and the Empire State Building. It is the biggest port in the world.

Thousands of ships come to the port of New York each year. It has Macy's, one of the biggest stores in the world. New York also has the largest lady in the world — the Statue of Liberty.

New York is a very cosmopolitan city. People from many countries came to live in New York. Three-quarters, or 75 percent, of the people in New York City come from five groups. The groups are: blacks, Jews, Italians, Puerto Ricans, and Irish. The other quarter, or 25 percent, comes from all over the world.

New York City is the centre for culture in the United States. It has the finest museums and best art galleries in the country. If you want to see a play, there are many theatres you can go to on Broadway. The street called Broadway is the centre for theatre in the United States.

People call New York City the "Big Apple". Jazz musicians in the 1920s gave New York this name. When a musician says he is going to the Big Apple, it means he is the best. Today, New York is still the U.S. centre for art and business.

12. Yellowstone National Park

A national park is a large piece of land. In the park animals are free to come and go. Trees and plants grow everywhere. People go to a national park to enjoy nature. Many people stay in campgrounds in national parks. They sleep in tents and cook their food over campfires. They also walk on trails or paths in the parks. On a gate at the entrance of Yellowstone, a sign says, "For the Benefit and Enjoyment of the People".

Yellowstone is the world's oldest national park. It became a national park in 1872. It is also the world's largest park. It covers parts of the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. Yellowstone is two-and-a-half times the size of the smallest state, Rhode Island.

Yellowstone is famous for its geysers. These holes in the ground shoot hot water into the air. There are about seventy geysers in the park. The most famous is Old Faithful. About every hour Old Faithful shoots hot water hundreds of feet into the air.

Two-and-a-half million people visit this beautiful park each year. Park rangers give information to visitors. They also take care of the park. They tell visitors not to pick the flowers. They also tell them not to feed or hunt the animals.

13. July Fourth

July Fourth is the birthday of the United States. It is a national holiday. Another name for July Fourth is Independence Day. Americans celebrate July Fourth as Independence Day because on July 4, 1776, the original thirteen colonies declared their independence from England.

Before 1776, the King of England ruled the thirteen colonies in America. The colonists were angry with the King because of taxes. They wanted their independence from England. A war started in 1775 between the colonists and soldiers from England. The colonists won the war. They wanted to say why they wanted their independence or freedom from England. So they chose Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence.

On July 4, 1776, the leaders of the colonies signed the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It said that all people were equal and had the right to live in freedom. A new nation was born. People rang bells and fired guns for the birth of the United States of America.

Today, Americans celebrate July Fourth in many different ways. During the day, many people get together with friends and family members for picnics. Many cities have parades with bands in the streets. At night there are noisy fireworks. These beautiful fireworks of different colors light up the sky all across the country.

14. Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls, one of the most famous North American natural wonders, has long been a popular tourist destination. Tourists today flock to see the two falls that actually comprise Niagara Falls: the 53-meter high Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side of the Niagara River and the 55-meter high American Falls on the U.S. side of the river. Most visitors come between April and October, and it is quite a popular activity to take a steamer out on to the river and right up to the base of the falls for a close-up view. It is also possible to get a spectacular view of the falls from the strategic locations along the Niagara River such as Prospect Point or Table Rock, or from one of the four observation towers which have heights up to 500 feet.

Tourists have been visiting Niagara Falls in large numbers since the 1800's. Because of concern that the large number of tourists would destroy the natural beauty of this scenic wonder, the State of New York in 1885 created Niagara Falls Park in order to protect the land surrounding American Falls. A year later Canada created Queen Victoria Park on the Canadian side of the Niagara, around Horseshoe Falls.

15. Mount Everest

Mount Everest, 29,002 feet high, is situated on the boarder of Tibet and Nepal. Since the end of the nineteenth century climbers have been ambitious to conquer Everest and stand on the highest point

of land in the world. On Friday, 29 May 1953, two members of the British Everest Expedition succeeded in reaching the top. They were the first men known to have done so.

Before the successful climb of 1953 there had been ten other expeditions. The first attempts were made from north, after permission had been obtained from the ruler of Tibet. The first expeditions were organized by the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society. The aim of the 1921 expedition was to examine the mountain and the surrounding area, and find a route by which a later expedition might hope to reach the top.

The climbers were successful in mapping possible routes up the mountain from the north, the north-east, and the north-west. One of them, George Mallory, reached a height of over 24,000 feet, and was able to see an immense valley on the south-west side of the mountain. It was from this valley that the climb was made in 1953.

The expedition of 1924 again approached the mountain from the north. Two of the climbers, Mallory and Irvine, set up a camp at 26,800 feet. From this camp they sent back a message saying that the weather was good and that they hoped to reach the top and get back to their tent the next day. They were seen the next afternoon through a break in the clouds at a height of about 28,230 feet. They did not return to their tent, and the weather made it impossible for other climbers to go to their help. Mallory's ice-axe was found nine years later by members of another expedition.

In 1951 a British expedition, led by Eric Shipton, found a way into the immense valley to the south-west of the mountain. The exploration and map-making were of the greatest value to the men who won success in 1953.

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 восходило 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 строится. 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 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 переплыву 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, чтобы 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 задачки. Я плохо считаю. 10. Банковский служащий сказал ей, где она сможет поменять деньги.

Set 14

1. – Куда мы поедем 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. Нй 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.

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.