

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Декан социально-гуманитарного факультета



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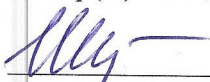
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

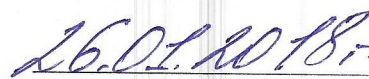
для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине

Б.1.Б.10. Иностранный язык для психологов

Автор(ы): к.пед.н., доцент кафедры иностранных языков Шлангман М.К.

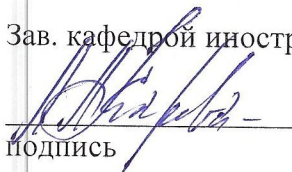


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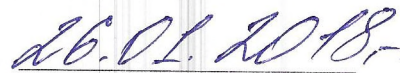


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Зав. кафедрой иностранных языков Карева Л. А., к.пед.н., доцент



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

№	Модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Приемные семьи. Stepfamilies Будущее неопределенное время (The Future Indefinite Tense). Предложения времени и условия в будущем времени. Приемные семьи – работа со злостью и разочарованием. <i>Stepfamilies – Dealing with Anger and Disappointment.</i> Уход за собой. Good Grooming for Women.	способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-5)	Тест 1- 5
2	Процесс развития семьи. Family Development Эквиваленты модальных глаголов в будущем времени. Косвенная речь (будущее время). (Reported Speech). Прошедшее длительное время (The Past Continuous Tense). Почему нужна семья. <i>Why Family Rows are Good for you.</i> Одежда, которую ты носишь. <i>The Clothing You Wear.</i>		Тест 6-12
3	Средства массовой информации и поведение. Mass Media and Behaviour Модальные глаголы Should , ought to... (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы Englbase). Прошедшее завершённое время (The Past Perfect Tense). Насилие по ТВ может вызвать агрессию у детей. <i>TV-Violence can Cause Aggression in Children.</i> <i>TV's "Disastrous" impact on Children.</i>		Тест13-17 Итоговый тест18
4	Сны.Dreams Косвенная речь. (Reported Speech). Сны: защита от жизненных бед и несчастий. <i>Dreams: a Safeguard against Life's Little Trials and Tribulations.</i>		Тест 19,20

	Тайна сна. <i>The Mystery of Sleep.</i>		
5	Фрейд и сновидения. Freud and Dreams Будущее длительное время (The Future Continuous Tense). Будущее завершённое время (The Future Perfect Tense). (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы Englbase). Хороший сон – неисполнимая мечта?. A good night's sleep - an Impossible Dream?		Тест 21,22
6	Психоанализ. Psychoanalysis Времена группы Perfect Continuous. Таблица времен действительного залога (Active Voice). <i>You Can't Import Psychoanalysis</i>		Тест 23-25 Итоговый тест 26
7	Общение. Communication Пассивный залог (Passive Voice). Indefinite Passive. Continuous Passive. (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы ETeacher) Неисправимые страдалцы. <i>Inveterate Sufferers</i> «Альтернативные целители» на подъёме. <i>“Alternative Healers” on the Rise</i>		Тест 27,28
8	Известные психологи. Famous Psychologists. Пассивный залог (Passive Voice). Perfect Passive. Страх жизни. <i>Fear of Living</i> Понимание отрочества. <i>Understanding Adolescence.</i>		Тест 29-32
9	Одиночество. Loneliness Согласование времен (Sequence of Tenses). Глаголы, вводящие условную речь (утверждения, вопросы, просьбы, приказания, восклицания). Одиночество может вызвать серьезные проблемы со здоровьем. <i>Loneliness May Create Serious Health Risks</i>		Тест 33,34
10	Депрессия. Depression Условные предложения (Conditional Sentences).		Тест 35,36 Итоговый тест 37

	<p>Условные предложения: 1-го типа 2-го типа 3-го типа Modal Verbs. (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы ETeacher). Депрессия среди студентов. <i>Depression in College Students</i> Самоубийство. <i>Suicide Today</i></p>		
11	<p>Искусство вести беседу. The Art of Conversation Бессоюзные условные предложения. (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы ETeacher). Герундий. The Gerund. Ты боишься разговаривать? <i>Are you Afraid to Talk?</i> Уверенный разговор. <i>Confident Conversation</i>. Завершение разговора. <i>Ending a Conversation</i>. Искусство ведения разговора – уходящее искусство? <i>Is Good Conversation a Declining Art?</i></p>		Тест 38
12	<p>Эмоции. Emotions Инфинитив. The Infinitive. On Tense, Voice and the Verbals. Классификация эмоций. <i>Classification of Emotions</i>. Эмоции и сердце. <i>Emotions and Heart</i>. Мотивы эмоций. <i>Emotional Motives</i>. Невербальная коммуникация. <i>Nonverbal Communication</i>.</p>		Тест 39 Эссе
13	<p>Основные психологические теории. The Main Psychological Theories. 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</p>		Тест 40-43 Реферат Итоговый тест44

	залога. Grammar Revision Passive Voice Tenses. Личность и потребительское поведение. <i>Personality and Consumer Behaviour</i> . Психоаналитические теории. Социально-психологические и когнитивные теории. <i>Psychoanalytic Theory. Social – Psychological and Cognitive Personality Theories</i> .		
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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.

Модуль 1

Тест 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5**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) '11 explain c) explains
b) explain d) don't explain

13.1_____the room till I see my brother.

- a) '11 leave c) leave
b) shan't leave d) don't leave

14.1_____at home till you_____me up.

- a) am, '11 ring c) '11 be, ring
b) is, ring d) '11 be, '11 ring

15. You _____ English fluently if you _____ hard.

- a) speak, work c) '11 speak, work
b) speak, '11 work d) '11 speak, '11 work

16. He _____ for Moscow as soon as his father _____.

- a) '11 leave, arrive c) leave, '11 arrive
b) '11 leave, '11 arrive d) '11 leave, arrives

17. If I _____ my exams, my mother _____ me go to a disco.

- a) don't pass, won't let c) won't pass, let
b) won't pass, won't let d) won't pass, doesn't let

18. If he_____well, he'll always be tired.

- a) sleeps c) '11 sleep
b) doesn't sleep d) won't sleep

19. I'll feel really sorry for her if she _____ all the work without any help.

- a) has done c) does
b) did d) has to do

20. He'll be fired if he _____ improve his work.

- a) doesn't c) won't
b) will d) has to

21. When I _____ short of money I ask my parents for help.

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

22. Don't trouble trouble until trouble_____you.

- a) '11 trouble c) troubles
b) won't trouble d) trouble

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

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

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

- a) '11 study c) study
b) are studying d) won't study

25.1 don't know when they_____.

- a) '11 come c) came
b) come d) are coming

Модуль 2**Тест 6****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 7**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 8**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. has | | 5. 'll have | 5. has |

Тест 9**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 10

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 11

Выберите правильный вариант.

- He asked me if Tom _____ yet.

a) hadn't left	c) leaves
b) left	d) hasn't left
- He asked me how long I _____ English.

a) learn	c) has been learning
b) am learning	d) had been learning
- I didn't know who they _____ about.

a) speak	c) were speaking
b) are speaking	d) spoke
- Do you know whose work they _____.

a) discuss	c) were discussing
b) are discussing	d) discussed
- I didn't know he _____ a new book.

a) wrote	c) writes
b) has written	d) had written
- We didn't know whose things they _____.

a) were	c) can be
b) are	d) may be
- All the students knew they _____ revise for the examinations.

a) will	c) may
b) must	d) had to
- He showed me which exercises he _____.

a) does	c) had done
---------	-------------

25. I've heard how well he _____ French.

- a) speak c) speaks
b) 'll speak d) speaking

Тест 12

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Past Continuous

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

Модуль 3

Тест 13

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 14

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 15

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 16

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Perfect or Past Perfect

1. My mother asked who (break) her typewriter. Look! Somebody (break) my typewriter. 2. – You ever (see) a flying saucer? – No, I (... not). But my brother said he (see) it. 3. He looked at the girl and understood he (see) her somewhere before. 4. I think John (miss) his 7.30 train. That's why he (not come) yet. – Looks like him. He never (come) home on time so far. 5. When the three bears

came home they saw that someone (eat) Baby Bear's porridge. 6. John is hungry because he (have) nothing to eat since morning. 7. Mrs. Brown lives next door but she never (say) more than «Good morning» to me. 8. They just (buy) the apples in the market. Have one! 9. He just (see) his friend arrive. 10. It (stop) raining and the sun is shining. 11. She said they (walk) 3 miles. 12. They just (walk) in the park and look rested. 13. I wondered what he (do) since we last met? 14. There (be) no post all this week. The postman (fall) ill. 15. Nick hoped there (be) no post since Friday. 16. Caroline looked very brown. She (be) to the Bahamas. 17. When I got to Jack's house the police were there. Someone (steal) his car. 18. I found a baby bird in our garden. It (fall) out of its nest. 19. Tom's father (be) an architect for twenty years. 20. The Browns (arrive)? – Tom said they (arrive) 40 minutes before. Why you (come) so late?

Тест 17

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Past Perfect

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

Тест 18

Прочитайте вопросы 1 – 6. Установите, в каких текстах А – Г можно найти ответы на эти вопросы. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждый текст только один раз. В задании один текст лишний.

Which place

1. is home to the competitions between two nations?
2. was home to the man who became a national symbol?
3. was a famous novel created in?
4. gave the name to a suit?
5. was a good start for a famous business?
6. can be visited by kids every day?

-A- Troy is an industrial city. In the early 1800s Samuel Wilson lived there. He was a thin man with a big hat, which had many stars on it. His dress had the colours of the US flag and he later began to symbolize the US. Where did "Uncle Sam" come from? During the war of 1812 he was a meat packer and supplied the Army with beef which he stamped with the letters to show

-B- Tuxedo was established in the 1880s by Pierre Lorillard IV for very rich people. The huge attractive looking houses were home to well-known people who were very fashionable. The formal dinner jackets and trousers that men had to wear became known as tuxedos. Every year the New York Renaissance Festival takes place. Festival

that the meat belonged to the US government. But people connected it with Uncle Sam and jokingly called it 'Uncle Sam's Beef.'

-C- In 1779 General Sullivan defeated the Indians at a decisive battle and nine years later the first settlers built their cabins on the place that is now known as Elmira. Mark Twain married Olivia Langdon, who lived in Elmira, and spent many summers there. The world-famous *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and others of his classic works were written in this place.

-E- Central Park contains wooded and landscaped grounds, lakes, two outdoor skating rinks where figure skating competitions take place, a swimming pool and fields for playing different games. Among the park's attractions is the Children's Zoo which contains small animals. It is open daily 10–4.30.

-G- Saranac Lake surrounded by the mountains is a popular place for holidaymakers. Every year the Alpo International Sled Dog Races takes place in January, and the American-Canadian Rugby Tournament in July.

visitors are invited in formal dress.

-D- The Frederick Remington Art Museum displays bronzes, oil paintings and sketches by Frederick Remington, famed for his depictions of the American frontier. It is the largest collection of the artist's works. The museum recreates the artist's studio where many famous works were created.

-F- This small town was home to F.W. Woolworth, a well-known businessman, who during a county fair in 1878 tested the idea of selling things which all cost 5 cents. It was a great success, and now Woolworth stores are well-known in many countries.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Модуль 4

Тест 19

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. She said that her friend's name_____Mary.

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

2.1 saw what he_____.

- a) means c) is meaning
b) meant d) has meant

3, She thought it_____curious.

- a) '11 be c) is
b) was d) has been

4. He said he_____hungry.

- a) was c) '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) 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 20

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 5

Тест 21

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 22

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 6

Tecm 23

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)?

Tecm 24

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) 'll 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 25

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, Martha _____ 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 tills 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

Тест 26

Прочитайте утверждения 1 – 6 и следующие за ними тексты. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текстов. Запишите в таблицу цифру 1, если утверждение верное, цифру 0, если утверждение неверное.

1. *Leicester's history goes back to the Roman times.*

On first impression, Leicester is a modern city, but an attentive visitor will easily find traces of its Roman and medieval past. Since the late seventeenth century, Leicester has been a centre of the hosiery trade and it was this industry that attracted hundreds of Asian immigrants to settle here in the 1950s and 1960s. Today, about one third of Leicester's population is Asian. They put on a massive and internationally famous Diwali, Festival of Light, in October or November, when 6 thousand lamps are hung along the Belgrave Road and about 20, 000 people come to watch the switch-on. The city's Afro-Caribbean community celebrates its culture in a whirl of colour and music on the first weekend in August. It is the country's second biggest street festival after the Notting Hill Carnival in London.

2. *Most people of Leicester are Asian immigrants.*

3. *The biggest street festival in England is held in Leicester.*

4. *Local farmers sell their products at the market in Dorchester once a week.*

The county town of Dorset, Dorchester still functions as the main agricultural centre for the region, and if you come here on a Wednesday when the market takes place you'll find it busier than usual. For the local tourist authorities this is essentially Thomas Hardy's town. He was born in Dorchester and spent much of his life here. His statue now stands on High West Street. The town appears in his novels as Casterbridge, and the countryside all around is vividly depicted, especially the picturesque forest of Cranborne Chase. Dorchester has an attractive central part of mostly seventeenth-century and Georgian buildings, though the town's origins go back to the Romans. The Roman walls were replaced in the eighteenth century by tree-lined avenues called "Walks", but some traces of the Roman period have survived. At the back of the County Hall excavations have uncovered a fine Roman villa with a well-preserved mosaic floor.

5. *A famous English artist was born in Dorchester.*

6. *Dorchester is no longer surrounded by Roman walls.*

1	2	3	4	5	6

Модуль 7

Tecm 27

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

Тест 28

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 c) is blamed
 b) was 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 c) has enrolled
- b) are enrolled d) was enrolled

5. America's first college, Harvard, _____ in Massachusetts in the 17th century.

- a) is being founded c) was founded
- b) had been 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 c) will have been tested
- b) are being 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 c) are being asked
- b) asked d) was asked

9. Mr. S. was sure that prisoners of conscience _____ in at least 60 countries.

- a) are being held c) being held
- b) were being held d) hold

10. In more than 200 years the USA Constitution _____ 26 times.

- a) is amended c) has been amended
- b) is being 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 8

Tecm29

Present Indefinite Passive or Present Continuous Passive

1. Papers (*deliver*) usually at 8 in the morning, they (*through*) at the moment and you'll get yours soon. 2. Dresses (*make*) preferably of cotton in hot countries. This wonderful costume (*make*) specially for this performance now. 3 What strange sounds! - Oh, our piano (*tune*). 4. Where is your car? - It (*fill*) in the garage at the moment. 5. Tea (*lay*) usually on the balcony in fine weather. 6. We are finishing the last preparations for the party: the lights (*switch on*), the floors (*clean*), the tables (*lay*). Do you think we'll be ready on time? 7. I've got two questions to you. First: "What language (*speak*) all over the world?" Second: "What language (*speak*) in this room?" 8. The witness (*question*) by the police-inspector now. 9. The old motorway (*use*) by many people, but it's not very convenient, that's why a new ring-road (*build*) in the city. 10. Our luggage (*examine*) at the Customs now Any luggage going abroad (*check*) usually here. 11. We (*give*) a lot of advice by our parents. 12. All the contracts (*sign*) by the President. 13. You'll have your copy soon, the contract (*type*). 14. You can't use the fax now, it (*fix*). 15. Lots of people (*operate on*) in this clinic. And now unfortunately my uncle John (*operate*) on here. 16. Most cameras (*make*) in Japan. 17.

What are you doing here in the hall? - My room (*clean*). 18. Can you hear footsteps behind? We (follow). 19. This bill often (refer to). 20. He is such a nice chap. Why he so often (*laugh at*)?

Tecm30

Past Indefinite Passive or Past Continuous Passive

1. Many towns (*destroy*) by the earthquake in Italy last. 2. The helicopter (*construct*) in Russia. 3. He (*throw*) out of class for cheating yesterday. 4. The pop singers arrived at the airport and (*welcome*) by thousands of fans. Flowers (*throw*) at them all the way to the exit. 5. The exposition (*open*) when we drove up to the picture gallery. 6. He couldn't go out as his suit and shirt (*clean*). 7. The petrol tank (*fill*) last week. 8. The policeman noticed that the suitcase (*carry*) by the porter in a most strange way. 9. The naughty boy (*teach*) a very good lesson by his friends. 10. When I came to the skating-rink he (*teach*) to skate by his elder brother. 11. His cousins (*fine*) for exceeding speed limit yesterday. 12. I drove up to the shop just as it (*close*), but the owner was kind enough to let me in. 13. They (*award*) the highest prize. 14. She watched television while dinner (*prepare*). 15. When I came into the kitchen I smelt something delicious. My favourite cookies (*bake*) in the oven. 16. The windows look dirty though they (*clean*) yesterday. 17. Steve and Sue couldn't play football on the lawn as it (*mow*). 18. I (*ask*) a lot of questions about my private life. 19. Mr. Day couldn't wear his favourite trousers as they (*clean*). 20. The computer program was very easy. It (*learn*) for a couple of hours.

Tecm31

Past Indefinite Passive or Present Perfect Passive

The decorations (*complete*) an hour ago. 2. The preparations for (he party just (*finish*) and the quests are already arriving. 3. The baby (*feed*) an hour ago. 4. - Christopher (*feed*) yet? - Not yet. 5. He (*not see*) for a week already. 6. The paper (*not read*) by anyone yet. 7. The suit (*not wear*) for a long time. 8. This fact (*not mention*) in his last speech. 9. I'm happy as I just (*allow*) to stay here for an extra day. 10. She (*teach*) music in her childhood. 11. You ever (*teach*) to play chess? 12. I just (*advise*) to keep to a diet. 13. The sportsmen (give) instructions before the match. 14. The motorist (*disqualify*) some five months ago. 15. I can't believe my eyes! My book (*publish*) already! 16. I am not going the party. I (*not invite*). 17. The first baths (*build*) by the Romans. 18. Where is my bicycle? It's gone. It (*steal*). 19. This room looks different. It (*paint*) since I was last here? 20. Why have you come today? - The date of the meeting (*change*).

Tecm32

Future Indefinite Passive or Future-in-the-Past Passive

1. The child hopes he but his parents made up their minds that the boy (*present*) with a new scooter. 2. The boss assured the staff they (*tell*) about the coming changes. "You (*tell*) of my future plans," he said. 3. Don't worry! The burglars (*catch*) by the police. - Hm, but they are sure they (*not catch*). 4. Get your passports ready, 'they (*examine*) by the officer. Do you remember we were warned that our papers (*examine*) here? 5. The whole state hoped he (*elect*) a congressman. 6. Mind, you (*punish*) if you disobey my orders. 7. I wonder when my project paper (*publish*). 8. The child (*bring up*) in a respectable family. 9. They made sure that the child (*bring up*) by decent people. 10. Don't leave your bicycle outside. It (*steal*). 11. When he turns up, he (*tell*) the truth. 12. The new spaceship (*launch*) in Florida in some days. 13. The delegation (*meet*) at the airport. 14. No one expected that the flight (*delay*). 15. We felt happy that the car (*repair*) the next day. 16. Did he tell you if the money (*pay*) in September? 17. The committee informs that the food (*send*) to Africa next week. 18. You (*give*) two hours to make your decision. 19. The young man added that flowers (*send*) to her every day. 20. We were assured the dog (*look after*) well.

Модуль 9

Tecm 33

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 34

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. If I _____ a million pounds, I _____ it to the charity organization.
 a) won, would give c) had won, would give
 b) won, would have given d) had won, would have given
 2. Would you mind if I _____ your pen?
 a) use c) have used
 b) had used d) am using
 3. They looked at me as I _____ crazy.
 a) were c) had been
 b) was d) am
 4. If I _____ that you were busy, I _____ interrupted you.
 a) knew, wouldn't have
 b) had known, wouldn't have
 c) know, wouldn't have
 d) has known, wouldn't have
 5. 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
 6. If it is sunny and warm tomorrow, we _____ go to the beach.
 a) can c) would
 b) could d) will
 7. I wish I _____ so rude to her yesterday.
 a) wasn't c) hasn't been
 b) weren't d) hadn't been

8. She sounded as if she _____ tired
 a) was c) is
 b) were d) had been
9. He talked to me as if nothing _____ happened.
 a) has c) didn't
 b) - d) had
10. I wish I _____ to work.
 a) hadn't have c) didn't have
 b) don't have d) hadn't had
11. If you _____ provoked the dog, it _____ attacked you.
 a) hadn't, wouldn't have c) hadn't, wouldn't
 b) didn't, wouldn't d) didn't, won't
12. If it had been warmer, we _____ swimming.
 a) might go c) could have gone
 b) could go d) might have gone
13. I am going to look for another job, unless the company _____ me more money.
 a) offers c) didn't offer
 b) doesn't offer d) offered
14. You _____ achieve anything unless you _____ hard.
 a) wouldn't, tried c) wouldn't, try
 b) won't, try d) won't, tried
15. Going to restaurants every day is convenient _____ you
 _____ a lot of money.
 a) providing, have c) providing, had
 b) as long as, has d) as long as, had
16. If he _____ looking where he was going, he _____
 walked into the wall.
 a) has been, wouldn't have c) had been, wouldn't had
 b) were, wouldn't have d) had been, wouldn't have
17. I am feeling good. If I _____ tired, I would have gone
 home.
 a) had been c) were
 b) has been d) am
18. I wasn't tired last night. If I _____ tired, I would have
 gone home.
 a) has been c) had been
 b) were d) am
19. 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 10

Тест 35

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) 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
- b) will buy, will finish
- c) will buy, finishes
- d) buy, will finish

Тест 37

Прочитайте утверждения 1 – 6 и следующие за ними тексты. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текстов. Запишите в таблицу цифру 1, если утверждение верное, цифру 0, если утверждение неверное.

1. New Orleans is a typical American city.

2. Jackson Square offers different kinds of entertainment.

3. Visitors to the City Park can play sports there.

4. The main places of interest in Portland are situated in different parts of the city.

5. Portlandia is the country's largest copper statue.

As an American city New Orleans is unusual. It's a city whose business is above all pleasure. It was founded around 1718 by the French. The French Quarter was the original city of New Orleans. The beautiful homes of the Quarter – with their courtyards and patios, their high ceilings and large windows – were designed for comfort in a hot climate. Jackson Square is the heart of the Quarter. The square is alive with artists, mimes and musicians. The Louisiana State Museum is in four different buildings, three of which are in Jackson Square. Mardi Grass is the city's most famous festival. There are many parades, and even spectators are dressed in colourful costumes. The City Park is one of the five largest city parks in the USA, bigger than New York City's Central Park. It boasts a botanical garden, golf courses, tennis courts, 800-year old trees and a miniature train. New Orleans is a city where jazz and the blues really got started. You'll find many jazz clubs in New Orleans, for example, in the French Quarter. When you get hungry, you can treat yourself to local specialties, like alligator soup and crawfish pie.

There is plenty to see in Portland, Oregon. All the major sights are grouped downtown. Portland's downtown area is centered on the mall, which is closed to all traffic except city buses. Here you can see the unusual Portland Building, a post-modern collage of pink, blue and yellow concrete and tile. Fans of this building find it very original. Near the Portland Building there is Portlandia, the nation's largest copper sculpture after the Statue of Liberty. From April until Christmas the Saturday Market takes place in downtown Portland. The area is filled with street musicians, artists and crafts people. Less than two miles west of downtown is Washington Park. The Washington Park Zoo is Portland's pet. The zoo also features a number of interesting "animal talks" at various

times on weekends and has a pet-the-animals children's zoo. The city is famous for the Rose Festival in June. It

6. *Informal lectures on animals are given to animal lovers at the Washington Park Zoo.* attracts crowds of visitors. The Rose Queen is crowned with sapphires, zircons and rubies.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Модуль 11

Тест 38

Выберите правильный вариант.

- 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
- 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
- _____ 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
- 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

Модуль 12

Тест 39

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I'd prefer _____ in the country rather than _____ in a city.

a) living, to live c) to live, live

b) to live, to live b) live, living

2. I'm very tired. I would rather not _____ out this evening, if you don't mind.

a) going c) to go

b) go d) went

3. I would rather you _____ anyone what I said.

a) don't tell c) not to tell

b) doesn't tell d) didn't tell

4. I prefer _____ people to _____ letters.

a) to phone, to write c) to phone, writing

b) phoning, writing d) phoned, write

5. I have to meet Tom in ten minutes. I had better _____ now or I'll be late.

a) going c) go

b) to go d) went

6. It's time the children _____ in bed. It's long after their bedtime.

a) were c) is being

b) are d) be

7. It's high time men _____ to regard women as second-class citizens.

a) to cease c) ceased

b) is ceased d) ceasing

8. We couldn't find Tom at first. In the end we found him _____ in the garden.

- a) sit c) to sit
b) sitting d) was siting
9. Do you think I have a chance_____the examination?
a) to pass c) passing
b) of pass d) of passing
10. John would rather_____to class yesterday than today.
a) have gone c) had gone
b) went d) was going
11. If I had time today I _____to the theatre.
a) will go c) would go
b) will be gone d) go
12. If he were not so careless he _____the train yesterday.
a) would not miss c) missed
b) would not have missed d) had not missed
13. What would you do if you _____to live on the island?
a) would go c) would have gone
b) go d) went
14. The old lady dresses as if it _____winter even in the summer.
a) is c) were
b) was d) is being
15. He looked as though he _____ten miles.
a) ran c) was running
b) had run d) is running
16. We wish that you _____to the party tonight.
a) will come c) comes
b) could come d) come
17. I wish that I _____enough time to finish my homework.
a) had b) have
c) had had d) was having
18. I wish I _____the clothes yesterday.
a) washed c) were washing
b) would wash d) had washed
19. You're not going to pass the examination unless you _____harder.
a) don't work c) didn't work
b) work d) worked
20. I saw him _____into his car and _____away.
a) get, drive c) was getting, driving
b) got, drove d) to get, drive

Модуль 13

Тест 40

Откройте скобки

Blowing Hot and Cold with the Same Breath

There was once a wild man who (live)¹ on a hill which (be)² far in a forest. He was a simple man and seldom (speak)³ to other people.

One day he (notice)⁴ a man (walk)⁵ along a path in the forest below the hill. He (run)⁶ down to him and said, "I want to talk to you. You (come up)⁷ to my home and (have)⁸ a talk with

me?" The man agreed. They (climb)⁹ the hill together. As it (be)¹⁰ a cold day, the stranger (breathe)¹¹ on his hands. "What you (do)¹²?" asked the wild man. "I (blow)¹³ on my hands." "Why you (do)¹⁴ it?" "My hands (be)¹⁵ cold. I want them (become)¹⁶ warm." "I (understand),¹⁷" said the wild man. When they came to the house on the hill, the wild man (make)¹⁸ the stranger (drink)¹⁹ a cup of boiling milk. As the milk (be)²⁰ very hot, the stranger (begin)²¹ (blow)²² on it. "What you (do)²³ now?" asked the wild man. "I (blow)²⁴ on my milk." "Why you (do)²⁵ it?" "The milk (be)²⁶ hot. I (blow)²⁷ on it (make)²⁸ it cold." "What!" shouted the wild man. "But before you (blow)²⁹ on your hands to make them hot. (Get out)³⁰ of my house! I (not want)³¹ men like you in my home. You (not be)³² an honest man, if you (blow)³³ hot and cold with the same breath."

Тест 41

Откройте скобки

Ferenz List

Ferenz List, the famous composer and pianist, was a very kind man. This story shows how kind he was. Once there lived a poor girl with her mother and a younger brother. The girl (study)¹ music and (be)² very talented. One day her brother (catch)³ a cold and (fall)⁴ ill. The doctor (send for)⁵ but they (be)⁶ so poor that they (can)⁷ not (pay)⁸ for his visit and the medicine he (prescribe).⁹

So, the girl (think)¹⁰ of a plan. She decided that she (tell)¹¹ the people that Ferenz List (teach)¹² her music for some years already. "If the people (learn)¹³ about List it (attract)¹⁴ them to my concert and I (be able)¹⁵ to earn some money to keep my brother." And so she (do).¹⁶

But one day while she (look)¹⁷ through a newspaper she (see)¹⁸ a notice in which it (write)¹⁹ that the famous composer Ferenz List (be going)²⁰ to give some concerts in their town. The girl was afraid that if List (learn)²¹ that she (tell)²² the people a lie, he (tell)²³ everybody that he never (see)²⁴ her.

As soon as List (come)²⁵ to their town the girl (go)²⁶ to him and (tell)²⁷ him the whole story. After she finished List said, "(Sit)²⁸ down to the piano and (play)²⁹ for me!" While she (play)³⁰ List (make)³¹ some remarks and at the end of the class he (say)³² to the girl, "Now, when somebody (ask)³³ you who your teacher (be)³⁴ you (can)³⁵ (say)³⁶ it's me, because I (give)³⁷ you my first class today!"

Тест 42

Откройте скобки

Androclus

In ancient Rome there lived a poor slave who (call)¹ Androclus. He had a very bad master and one day Androclus (run)² away. For many days he (hide)³ in the forest without any food. He (be going)⁴ (die)⁵ as he (not eat)⁶ anything for a long time. He (find)⁷ a cave, (lie)⁸ on the ground and (fall)⁹ asleep. But soon he (wake up)¹⁰ by a loud noise. To his horror Androclus (see)¹¹ a big lion (come)¹² into the cave. The next moment Androclus (understand)¹³ that something (happen)¹⁴ to the lion's foot. He (can)¹⁵ hardly (move).¹⁶ The slave (raise)¹⁷ the lion's paw and (see)¹⁸ a big thorn in it. He (pull)¹⁹ it out and the lion (jump)²⁰ with. Joy. They (become)²¹ good friends and lived in the cave for a long time. But one day Androclus (catch).²² There was a law in Rome that every slave who (run)²³ from his master (have to)²⁴ fight with a hungry lion. So, Androclus (bring)²⁵ to the arena where a lot of people (sit).²⁶ Soon a hungry lion (let in).²⁷ Androclus (give)²⁸ a cry, but it was not a cry of fear, but of joy as he (recognize)²⁹ his old friend, whom he (meet)³⁰ in the cave. The

lion jumped at Androclus and (begin)³¹ (lick)³² his face and hands. All the people (be surprised)³³ and (want)³⁴ the slave (explain)³⁵ it. And after he (do)³⁶ it they all (cry),³⁷ “(Give)³⁸ them freedom and (let)³⁹ them (live)⁴⁰ together again!”

So, the two friends (get)⁴¹ their freedom and (live)⁴² happily together for many years to come.

Тест 43

Откройте скобки

The Lost Address

Dear Ann,

I would (like)¹ (tell)² you about a strange thing that (happen)³ to me a few days ago. As you probably (know)⁴ George, a friend of mine, recently (move)⁵ in a new flat. I (know)⁶ George all my life. We (meet)⁷ in 1977 and we (be)⁸ friends ever since.

So, he (give)⁹ me a call yesterday (invite)¹⁰ me to his Saturday party (celebrate)¹¹ his house-warming. I carefully (write)¹² his new telephone number on a piece of paper that (lie)¹³ on the table. While I (speak)¹⁴ to George, the door bell (ring),¹⁵ I (hang up)¹⁶ and (go)¹⁷ (open)¹⁸ the door. I didn't notice the paper (fall)¹⁹ down on the floor. When I (return)²⁰ I (not can)²¹ (find)²² it. It (disappear).²³ I couldn't phone George as I (not know)²⁴ his new telephone number and I (be)²⁵ sure George (not call)²⁶ me because he (expect)²⁷ me (come)²⁸ and (visit)²⁹ him on Saturday. But I (not be able)³⁰ (do)³¹ that because I don't know his new address. George (not tell)³² me it. I knew he (be upset)³³ if I (not come).³⁴

Ann, I am writing to you (inform)³⁵ you of my misfortunes and (ask)³⁶ for you advice. What I (do)³⁷? I hope you (be able)³⁸ (help)³⁹ me. The letter (type)⁴⁰ and (post)⁴¹ in 5 minutes, thus you will get it this evening. (Answer)⁴² as quick as you can, please.

Sincerely yours,
Alice Brown

Тест 44

Прочитайте утверждения 1 – 6 и следующие за ними тексты. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текстов. Запишите в таблицу цифру 1, если утверждение верное, цифру 0, если утверждение неверное.

1. *Chichester was founded by the Romans.*

2. *Three cultural events take place in Chichester in summer.*

3. *Tourists can get a good idea of what the original palace looked like.*

The county town of West Sussex and its only city, Chichester is an attractive market town, which began life as a Roman settlement, and the Roman street plan is still evident in its symmetrical layout. The city has built itself up as one of southern England's cultural centres, hosting the Chichester Festival in early July with a fairly interesting programme of plays, though the studio theatre is a bit more adventurous. The track for racing horses at Goodwood Park, north of the city, hosts one of England's most fashionable racing events at the same time. The Gothic cathedral is the main tourist attraction in the city, but two miles west of the town are the restored Roman ruins of Fishbourne, one of the most visited, largest and best-preserved Roman palaces in the country. An audio-visual programme gives a fuller picture of the palace as it was in Roman times.

4. *There are few forests left in the New Forest.*

5. *The best way to explore the region is by car.*

6. *Tourists can go camping all the year round.*

Covering about 144 square miles the New Forest is one of southern England's main rural playgrounds. About eight million visitors come here every year to enjoy a breath of fresh air, often after spending hours in traffic jams. The name of the New Forest is misleading, for much of this region's woodland was cleared long before the Normans came. Some wooded areas still remain and they are around Lyndhurst, "the capital" of the New Forest. To get the best of the region, you need to walk or ride through it, avoiding the places cars can reach. There are 150 miles of car-free gravel roads, making cycling a good idea. The region has ten campsites run by the Forestry Commission, all of them closed between October and Easter. In Lyndhurst you can pick up numerous walking books and natural history guides.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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3.4. Другие виды оценочных средств.

Темы эссе и рефератов, рекомендованные для выполнения творческих заданий

1. Особенности национальной психологии британцев.
2. Формирование элиты британского общества.
3. Британский парламент.
4. Монархия в Великобритании как один из элементов истэблшмента.
5. Социальные и политические проблемы Северной Ирландии.
6. Schooling in Great Britain.
7. British University Life.
8. May Week at Cambridge.
9. Education in the USA.
10. Institutions of Higher Learning.
11. Private and State Colleges in the USA.
12. Public education in the USA.
13. Political system of the USA.
14. Political system of the UK.
15. Customs and traditions of the USA.
16. Customs and traditions of the UK.
17. Psychology and Other Sciences.
18. Basic Approaches to Psychology.
19. Present day Psychology.
20. Application of Psychological theory in children's education in the USA.
21. Person's psychological development.
22. Organization of the nervous system.
23. Personality disorders.
24. Major and minor hemispheres.
25. Humanistic psychology.

26. Theories of emotion.

Б. Формы промежуточного контроля

3.5. Вопросы к экзамену или к зачету по дисциплине.

3,5 семестр - зачет

Содержание зачета(3 семестр):

1. Чтение, ответы на вопросы к тексту. (8-15)
2. Устное изложение любой пройденной темы (8-15):
 - а) общепознавательной,
 - б) специальной.

Содержание зачета(5 семестр):

1. Выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий. (1-15)
2. Устное изложение любой пройденной темы (11-15):
 - а) общепознавательной,
 - б) специальной.

4,6 семестр - экзамен

Содержание экзамена(4 семестр)

1. Устная беседа по предложенной неспециальной (общепознавательной) или теме по специальности — (выбор по билетам 8-15).
2. Прочитать, перевести, сформулировать 3-5 вопросов к тексту и передать его содержание максимально близко к оригиналу.(1-15)

Содержание экзамена (6 семестр):

1. Прочитать, перевести, сформулировать 3-5 вопросов к тексту и передать его содержание максимально близко к оригиналу.(1-15)
2. Устное изложение любой пройденной темы (1-15) :
 - а) общепознавательной,
 - б) специальной.

3.6. Билеты по дисциплине.

Билеты в приложении. 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 moonlit night and I happened to look up and suddenly I saw this tall person walking along the crest of the hill. There was a big suitcase in his hand full of magic powder, I believe.” “Were you frightened, Dad?” “No, it was just thrilling to see him. Go to sleep now. Good night”.

Questions

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?

Лексикско-грамматические задания

Translate into English

Set 1

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

Set 2

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

Set 3

1. Перед зданием нашего Университета есть красивая церковь. Она была отреставрирована 5 лет назад. 2. Мне очень жаль, но я не могу принять вашего приглашения. У меня так много работы! 3. – Мне так нравится твое кольцо! Оно у тебя давно? – О, оно у меня уже много лет. Я его купила, когда была в Индии. 4. Мы наблюдали, как всходило солнце, и надеялись, что погода будет хорошая. 5. – вам пришлось поднять этот вопрос на собрании, не так ли? – Я не мог поступить иначе. 6. Когда дети вышли из дома, то они вспомнили, что не выключили

телевизор. 7. Моя сестра сказала, что купит новую стиральную машину. Она будет лучше, но гораздо дороже. 8. – Вы когда-нибудь пробовали японскую еду, – Нет, но мне очень хотелось бы. 9. Я не могу взять эти деньги и потратить их. Я их не заработал. 10. Дом был построен в XVIII веке, но за ним так хорошо присматривают, что он выглядит замечательно.

Set 4

1. Нет ничего трудного в этой задаче. Тебе просто нужно немного подумать. 2. Я умираю от голода. С утра ничего не ел. 3. Она наблюдала, как уходили ее друзья, и очень жалела, что не помогла им. 4. В моей жизни существует так много проблем, и я еще не решил, что делать. 5. Шел дождь, когда мы расстались, но когда мы подъехали к дому, он уже прекратился. 6. Туристы были довольны, так как программа была очень хорошо спланирована гидом. 7. Советы моих родителей конечно же правильны, но не думаю, что я смогу их использовать. 8. Учитель прокомментировал контрольные работы своих учеников и сказал, что трое из них получили высшие оценки. 9. Мы слышали, что он опубликовал новый роман год назад. Вы его читали? О чем он? 10. Мы слышали, как он громко разговаривал со своим шефом. Они опять спорили.

Set 5

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

Set 6

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

Set 7

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

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

Set 15

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

К экзамену:

Устная беседа по предложенной неспециальной (общепознавательной) 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 (4 семестр)

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 man 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.

Тексты для перевода (6 семестр)

1. American values

It is believed that we learn our culture only through knowledge of other cultures. That is why it is necessary to compare and analyze their basic values and beliefs.

The most important thing to understand about American is probably their devotion to individualism. They have been trained since very early in their lives to consider themselves as separate individuals who are responsible for their own situations in life and their own destinies. They have not been trained to see themselves as members of a close-knit, tightly interdependent family, religious group, tribe, nation, or other collectivity. Conversely Russians find themselves part of some group. They always have some kind of attachment, especially family relations.

Another distinctive difference is in the attitude to change and future. Americans are generally less concerned about history and traditions than are people from older societies. "History doesn't matter," many of them will say. "It's the future that counts." They look ahead. People from many other cultures, as well as Russian, have a pronounced reverence for the past. In those cultures the future is considered to be in the hands of fate, God, or at least the few powerful people or families dominating society.

Time is also of great importance in the USA. For Americans, time is a resource, like water or coal, which can be used well or poorly. "Time is money." Thus, Americans admire a well-organized person, one who has a written list of things to do and a schedule for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and considerate of other people's time. Russians are more likely to conceive of time as something that is simply there around them, not something they can use.

The values and beliefs that we point out as national can be found worldwide. But what is plausible in the USA is not quite valid in Russia. Whereas Americans value one concept, in Russia it is not paid any special attention.

2. A question of taste. Fashion.

Fashion is something we deal with every day. Even people, who say they don't care what they wear, choose clothes every morning that say a lot about them and how they feel that day. What influences our choice of clothes is an interesting question. I believe that most of the people do not follow the fashion displayed on the catwalk. That kind of clothes is a product of famous high-class designers' work, it is often very extravagant and extremely expensive. It is also not designed to be worn every day, but it is suitable for some special occasions.

However, we definitely borrow some ideas about fashion from music clips, videos, books and television. Movies also have a big impact on what people wear. For example it is known that more sunglasses were sold in America after the movie "Men In Black." Sometimes a trend becomes world-wide. Back in the 50's teenagers everywhere dressed like Elvis Presley. Musicians and other cultural icons as well as political and royal figures have always influenced what we are wearing. Newspapers and magazines reported on what Hillary Clinton was wearing when she was the 1st lady. The death of Princess Diana was a severe blow to the high fashion world, where her clothes were daily news.

Depending on their attitude towards clothes and fashion, people can be divided in three groups: fashion slaves, spending all their money on the latest clothes even if they don't look good in them; fashion fans, who enjoy wearing modern clothes but not obsessed by them and people who just don't care how they look. Personally I place myself between fashion fans and people who don't care how they look. Although I enjoy shopping very much and like to try things on, especially when I look good in them, I don't spend much time choosing and buying clothes. And of course I do it only when I really need something new to wear, and not in order to kill time.

My style and the range of clothes that I have are defined by the activities I engage in. Work occupies most of my time and therefore most of the clothes that I have corresponds with the dress code, registered in the policy of our company. According to the dress code, an employee is not allowed to wear certain items of clothing to work. For example, men are supposed to wear ties and business suits, and nobody is allowed to wear jeans, except on Fridays. Women's clothes are not supposed to be skin-tight, too short and too open. All of the shirts are supposed to have collars. Clothes also can't be too bright, the colors should correspond to the corporate colors – dark blue and white.

3. Generation Gap

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and is always true; it has never been truer than it is today.

These days, grown-ups describe children as «difficult», «rude», «wild» and «irresponsible». Only some people say that they will grow up to make our country a better place.

For kids from 8 to 14 a new term «tweens» has recently been coined. They are no longer children nor yet teenagers, just between – tweens. They are said to be a generation in a fearful hurry to grow up. Instead of playing with Barbies and Lego they are interested in the vagaries of love on TV serials. Girls wear provocative make-up. At this very age kids start pairing off. Tweens have got an insatiable desire for the latest in everything – from jeans with labels so that everyone will know that they've got the latest stuff – to CDs. Kids at their age desperately need to belong and that's why everything comes down to appearance. They think that having the right «stuff» is the quickest way to acceptance. To parents and teachers they can be a nightmare, aping the hairstyles, clothes and make-up of celebrities twice their age. Experts say that the rush to grow up is due to the mass media. Being raised by single-parent families as well as watching TV, which sucks up most of their free time, can also accelerate the desire of children for being independent and creates behaviour problems.

But the most painful part of childhood is the period when they begin to emerge from it: adolescence or the awkward age. There is a complete lack of self-confidence during this time. Adolescents are over conscious of their appearance and the impression they make on others. They feel shy, awkward and clumsy. Feelings are intense and hearts – easily broken. Teenagers experience moments of tremendous elation or black despair. And besides friends are becoming more and more important these years. At schools there are cliques who decide what is «cool». Adolescents may rebel violently against parental authority, but this causes them great unhappiness. And they are not always helped to get through a confusion of life in a steady, productive way. But even teenagers with sympathetic and supportive parents can fall in with bad company.

Most children don't belong to any clubs and they just start roaming the street after school out of sheer boredom. A lot of them become addicted to drugs and/or alcohol because their life is hollow and they don't think of life-long goals. They have nothing to fill the emptiness of their souls with. They demand to have all that they see, and regard it as their right to be entertained every waking moment.

And besides our society is becoming more and more stratified. There has appeared a class of rich people and a class of poor people (to be more exact – people leaving below the poverty line). Children of well-off parents consider themselves «the smart set» or «gilded youth». Their parents give them every material benefit, pocket money any time they ask. A lot of these children have their own brand-new cars and personal computers. It goes without saying that it causes jealousy and the desire to possess the same things on the part of children whose parents are poor and cannot afford it. Such feelings can push teenagers to committing a crime and it leads to a wide spread of juvenile delinquency.

Nowadays children start using computers very early. Tweens and teens are so fascinated by them that they spend hours and hours at their personal computers or at computer clubs. The electronic universe replaces their contacts with friends and dominates their life completely. Obsession with

computers brings about a mechanical, disillusioned mentality and inhibits their emotional development.

The heads of youngsters are also being filled with violent pictures they have seen on TV. Children are very naive and impressionable. And no wonder that they are so aggressive and arrogant in real life. They are thrown into such a harsh world, especially if they live in a city. These days a lot of parents think that they should be lenient with their children, they should let them find out about life for themselves, they should leave children to develop their own idea of right and wrong. But it's a grave mistake.

Parents should try to protect their children from possible bad influences and give them clear guidance about right and wrong. There is no way to predict how today's children will turn out. Keeping faith in kids is necessary. They are not bad. They are optimistic. They expect to have a better life than their parents'. And grown-ups – if they are prepared to admit it – could learn a thing or two from their children. One of the biggest lessons they could learn is that enjoyment is not «sinful». Enjoyment, is a principle you could apply to all aspects of life. It is not wrong to enjoy your work and enjoy your leisure, to shed restricting inhibitions. It is surely not wrong to live in the present rather than in the past or future. This emphasis on the present is only to be expected because the young have grown up under the constant threat of World War III, which means complete annihilation. This is their «glorious» heritage. Can we be surprised that they question the wisdom and sanity of their elders?

4. Love means different things to different people

It's a truth universally acknowledged that "it takes all sorts to make a world", which means that all people are unique in their own way. What is more, we, as individuals, tend to have our own opinions about everything... Fashion, lifestyles, scientific concepts are constantly changing due to people's desire to express their opinions. The same goes for universal things like truth, friendship, hate, loyalty and, of course, love. The subject of love is one that has inspired poets, writers, those lucky in love and those who have been passed over by Cupid... Love has been defined as wise, silly, profound, bitter, funny... It seems as if each and one of us has a different understanding of love, or at least the attitude to love varies greatly from person to person. It may be a surprising revelation to some of us, because love has traditionally been considered to be something that unites people(at least that's what I've been taught).And yet, there's no use denying the fact that love has as many definitions as there are human beings on this planet. And it doesn't necessarily mean that love no longer unites people. It just means that love has different dimensions, different sides that reflect our understanding of life. I've heard somebody say that "love is friendship set on fire". To my mind, it's a brilliant thought. I mean, the good thing about friendship is that it gives you a feeling of security. It's like a pair of old shoes that you've worn for a long time, you get this feeling of comfort and coziness. And if "love is friendship set on fire", then ,it seems to me, love is really worth living for. Some cynics may say that love is something that makes one blind and prevents from thinking clearly. "To be in love is to be in the state of perceptual anesthesia", some people claim. But personally, I can't let myself be cynical about love. Maybe I'm too young and inexperienced, but I believe it's a great feeling. Some say that love is the true meaning of our life, that love is all it's cracked up to be. They also say that "love is the master key that opens the gates of happiness". I can't but agree. Love is something that makes us tender, affectionate and caring. It's when another person's needs become more important than yours and you don't see it as a burden. It's when you do your best to make each other's lives somewhat easier in this troublesome world. Love is a feeling that makes you stronger and helps you get through a crisis. It's something I can't imagine my life without.

5. Demographic Changes - Overpopulation

The surge in population is both a cause of the changed relationship and one of the clearest illustrations of how startling the change has been, especially when viewed in a historical context. From the emergence of modern humans 200,000 years ago until Julius Caesar's time, fewer than

250 million people walked on the face of the earth. When Christopher Columbus set sail for the New World 1,500 years later, there were approximately 500 million people on earth. By the time Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the number had doubled again, to 1 billion. By midway through this century, at the end of World War II, the number had risen to just above 2 billion people.

In other words, from the beginning of humanity's appearance on earth to 1945, it took more than ten thousand generations to reach a world population of 2 billion people. Now, in the course of one human lifetime - mine - the world population will increase from 2 to more than 9 billion, and it is already more than halfway there.

Overpopulation is often defined as the condition of having more people than can live on Earth in comfort, happiness, and health and still leave the planet a fit place for future generations. To most environmentalists, the data suggest that the planet is already overpopulated. Because of differing concepts of carrying capacity, however, experts differ widely over what level of population is considered too high.

Some project that if everyone existed at a minimum survival level, the earth could support 20 to 48 billion people. This anthill existence would require that everyone exist only on a diet of grain, cultivation all arable land, and mining much of the earth's crust to a depth of 1.6 kilometers (1 mile). Other analysts believe the earth could support 7 to 12 billion people at a decent standard of living by distributing the world's land and food supply more equitably and shifting from less abundant resources (such as lead, tin, uranium, oil, and natural gas) to more abundant resources (such as aluminum, glass, and various forms of solar energy).

Others opposed to population regulation feel that all people should have the freedom to have as many children as they want. To some, population regulation is a violation of their deep religious beliefs. To others, it is an intrusion into their personal privacy and freedom. To minorities, population regulation is sometimes seen as a form of genocide to keep their numbers and power from rising.

Proponents of population regulation point to the fact that we are not providing adequate basic necessities for one out of five people on Earth today who don't have the opportunity to be a net economic gain for their country. They see people overpopulation in MDCs (more developed countries) as threats to Earth's life support systems for us and other species.

These analysts recognize that population growth is not the only cause of our environmental and resource problems. They believe, however, that adding several hundred million more people in MDCs and several billion more in LDCs (less developed countries) will intensify many environmental and social problems by increasing resource use and waste, environmental degradation, rapid climate change, and pollution. To proponents of population regulation, it is unethical for us not to encourage a sharp drop in birth rates and unsustainable forms of resource use to prevent a sharp rise in death rates and human misery and a decrease in Earth's biodiversity in the future. Despite promises about sharing the world's wealth, the gap between the rich and poor has been getting larger since 1960. Proponents of population regulation believe this is caused by a combination of population growth and unwillingness of the wealthy to share the world's wealth and resources more fairly. They call for MDCs to use their economic systems to reward population regulation and sustainable forms of economic growth instead of continuing their unsustainable forms of economic growth and encouraging LDCs to follow this eventually unsustainable and disastrous path for the planet.

Recently, the Population Crisis Committee compiled a human suffering index for each of 130 countries based on ten measures of human welfare. They found a high correlation between the level of human suffering and the rate of population increase in countries. The 30 countries falling in the extreme human-suffering range--all in Africa and Asia--averaged a high annual rate of population increase of 2.8%. The 44 countries with a high human suffering rate--all in Africa, Asia, and Latin America--also had an average annual population increase of 2.8%.

6. Role of Women in Society

The ongoing changes in social, political and economic spheres of the country entail not only the raise of women's role in society, in addition they are accompanied by breaking of stereotypes to treat human beings by sex that had been shaping through decades. Free economic relations and democratization of all spheres of life create the basis for eventual equal social rights for any human being regardless of sex, for both men and women.

From a legal point of view, a man and a woman in Russia are equal. However, in practice, there are no real mechanisms of women's rights fulfillment as well as for their active participation in social life.

Such questions as women and their place in the society, their political and social activity as well as enlightening of those problems in mass media; questions of creation of informational data-base as well as maternity and childhood cannot be effectively solved by governmental bodies, especially in the situation of economic crisis.

That is why it is important today to assist the creation of such mechanisms through the activation of women's public organizations. And non-governmental charity organizations become a single source for support of such projects. Housework, chores and raising children are generally considered to belong to a woman's domain. Despite the fact that birthrates in the country have been falling, children are obstacles in the labor market. It is understandable that women decide to defer having children later or do not have children at all. Along with that, there is a lack of knowledge about modern contraception and a correspondingly large number of abortions. The frequency of abortions in Russia is one of the highest in the world.

Women comprise 54 percent of contemporary Russian society. However, the number of women taking part in the country's political, economic and civic life shows that women are restricted in the spheres of politics and government. Women's salaries are on average lower than men's, and women are likewise far more likely to fall victim to violence and unemployment. According to United Nations Gender Organization data, 67 percent of those unemployed in Russia are women. A lack of state financing in social programs has caused further tightening in the labor market, particularly for women. Female unemployment is rising at a catastrophically high rate. Women have less access to retraining programs than men, while women entrepreneurs are a rarity.

Women's social status is a serious problem. Few female decision-makers can be found in positions of social importance. This strengthens the stereotype of "male superiority" and hinders the creation of true partnerships between men and women.

One of the most important reflections of equity is equal rights in the labor market. Analysis of existing legislation of Russia confirms its prohibition on gender discrimination. However, legislation itself creates only a certain legal environment, certain conditions for equality, but does not ensure their fulfillment.

Thus, the main goals are protection of women's rights and elimination of discrimination in society; widening women's participation in policy decision-making processes on the local, regional and national levels; support for cooperation between women's organizations on the national and international arenas; widening access to international resources and experience of women's organizations on an international level.

7. Teenagers

The age between 14 & 17 is considered to be one of the best periods in people's life. Grown-ups remember it with excitement & tenderness. But most teens wouldn't agree with this opinion if they were asked. They're sure and that's quite true that they are overwhelmed with different problems. These problems are quite serious and they can't be considered trifles. Teenagers have psychological problems which can be explained by their psychological instability. This is the reason of their strange & sometimes aggressive behavior. Their aggression can be aimed at their friends, teachers, parents and people around them. If these problems aren't solved & regulated by experienced specialists, psychologists, teachers it can lead to far more serious problems. Drinking and taking drugs have

become the most actual problems of the modern society. As for drinking, teenagers don't realize the harm it does to their health, they just don't want it to the privilege of grown-ups but unlike grown-ups they are notable to to drink responsibly. Government surveys on all aspects of drinking have found that about 40 percent of teenagers are attracted by bright & impressive advertisements of alcohol. They really believe that certain drinks will make them look like they're accepted. So, we can say that the low level of self-appraisal is the main reason of drinking and drug problem. Teenagers are greatly influenced by social problems such as unemployment, disfunctional families & the stress of getting into new college. They don't know how to cope with the problems which do not depend on them. They're badly prepared for their solution mentally, spiritually & even physically. If they fail, they can be driven to despair & won't find the way out if not helped by their families, school and some other representatives of society. In fact, teenagers have got a lot of work. They're busy with their studies, household chores, some of them have a paid job. But there's no time for fun and they want to be entertained at least sometimes. This excessive work leads to an inner conflict which's usually expressed in the form of an open, direct protest against the world of grown-ups. The next step's the conflict with parents which's very difficult to solve. On the other hand, most teens don't know how to organize their free time for raising their cultural level, enriching their knowledge & improving their physical forms.

8. The Only Child in a Family

I'm the only child in the family and I like it. Of course I'm spoilt a little but it doesn't disturb me. The attention is all mine, consequently I'm the apple of my parent's eyes. I feel lucky, and my friends are jealous because of my single state, particularly because I don't have to share a bedroom. It's an advantage. You get undivided attention from your parents. Being alone made me close to animals but it also made me quite demanding. If you don't have sisters or brothers you need friends and so I tried hard to make them, I am good at making them still and such experience is very useful nowadays.

It may be true that an only child is spoilt, but, believe me, there are occasions on which you wish there was a brother or sister to share problems, but when you solve you problems yourself you tend to become strong and rational person, and it's better to spend more time in the company of adults than with your contemporaries. I've seen a lot of big families where were two or more children in a family and most of my friends have brothers or sisters. And I didn't make up my mind and think that it's better to be the only child then the other way round. I suppose that only people who have a good financial situation or are rich can afford more than one child. Cause in the other way they'll make a great mistake.

Most of specialists suppose that only in a family with one child a real leader can be born and educate. In the former situation parents usually believe in his possibilities, praise him for small successes and reward his good deeds. Thus he becomes self-centered and conceited. He is greedy for money.

In the latter situation parents are overprotective, underestimating their child's skills and talents and often criticizing his efforts to be independent. Thus he is not sure of his real value.

His start into adult life seems to be easier when we take into consideration welfare, comfort and living standards. But from the point of view of maturity his start is more difficult as he becomes independent later than his friends of the same age and sometimes cannot solve simple problems at work because so far his parents have always done it for him.

Responsible parents should know that family is the first little community where the personality of a child develops and if there are more than three in the family the children can learn in a more natural and easy way how to cope with every day problems and learn to compromise in an argument, as well as understand others and love them. It is much more difficult to bring up the only child as the process of teaching him the terms of living in a society is rather artificial. In their books, educational films, and therapy meetings, psychologists give a lot of positive evidence that multi-

children families provide a better psychological and socially healthier environment for development.

The parents' effort to rear their children is rewarded when the children grow up. And when the parents are old it is impossible to be forgotten – from the bunch of kids there is at least one or two who will always remember to hasten with assistance to their loving parents.

9. The Historical Background of Psychology

Psychology has both a traditional and scientific history, as any other science. Traditionally, psychology dates back to the earliest speculations about the relationships of man with his environment. Beginning from 600 B.C. the Greek intellectuals observed and discussed these relationships. Empedocles said that the cosmos consisted of four elements: earth, air, fire, and water. Hippocrates translated these elements into four bodily humors and characterized the temperament of individuals on the basis of these humors.

Plato recognized two classes of phenomena: things and ideas. Ideas, he said, come from two sources: some are innate and come with a soul, others are product of observations through the sense organs. The giant of the thinkers was Aristotle. He was interested in anatomy and physiology of the body, he explained learning on the basis of association of ideas, he said knowledge should be achieved on the basis of observations.

After the birth of Christ, St. Augustine characterized the method of introspection and developed a field of knowledge, later called as faculty psychology. According to St. Thomas Aquinas, scientific truth must be based on observation and experimentation.

During the 15th and 16th centuries the scientific knowledge developed greatly. Among the most important scientific investigations were those of Newton in psychology of vision and Harvey in physiology.

The mind-body problem was a very important for the 17th and 18th centuries philosophers and entered recent psychology. Here appeared such theories as: 1) occasionalism, according to which God is between a mind and a body; 2) double aspect theory, in which a mind and a body are different aspects of the same substance; 3) psychophysical parallelism, according to which a mind and a body are parallel in their actions.

The associanists, or empiricists, developed the doctrine of associations: simple ideas form complex sensations and ideas (Thomas Hobbes and John Locke were the founders of this theory). Opposed to the association theory was the doctrine of mental faculties.

Nowadays psychology is a separate discipline, a real combination of true knowledge of human nature.

10. Is There an Ethical Personality Characteristic?

A psychologist named Lawrence Kohlberg developed a scale that measures people's level of cognitive moral development. He argued that advanced moral behaviour requires people to have the ability to employ logical reasoning. Kohlberg identified six stages through which people may progress in their moral reasoning. In the early stages people respond to moral rules based upon whether or not they will be punished for breaking them. In the middle stages people follow societally accepted standards, such as the «golden rule». Such people act to maintain order within a society and to contribute to the society. At the highest levels of moral development, people follow rules of behaviour that uphold societal and individual rights regardless of what majority opinion may indicate. They identify universal ethical principles that may supersede those upheld by a society.

Recently, researchers surveyed marketing professionals to assess their level of cognitive moral development. In addition, they sought to identify variables that may be associated with higher levels of moral development. The results revealed that those with higher moral development levels tended to be female, to have more years of schooling, and to possess more socially responsible attitudes. Thus they tended to believe that corporations and managers have social responsibilities that go beyond merely maximizing the profit for a firm.

An interesting issue for researchers involves investigating the cognitive moral development of consumers. A key question concerns whether those consumers with higher levels of cognitive moral development act more ethically in their exchange relations with firms.

11. Social-Psychological and Cognitive Personality Theories

Early personality theorists, such as psychoanalysts, tended to view personality as resulting from biological factors. Somewhat later, researchers began to view personality as resulting from the social nature of people and/or from the way they processed information.

Social-Psychological Personality Theory. From a social-psychological personality theory perspective, personality describes the consistent patterns of behaviour that people show with regard to social situations. A number of these theories have been used by marketers to help explain buyer behaviour. For example, the personality concept of dogmatism is socially and psychologically based. The construct of dogmatism relates principally to the rigidity with which people approach the social environment. Other social-psychological personality theories used by marketers include gender schema theory, consumer anxiety, consumer ethnocentrism, and the compliance, aggression, detachment model.

Cognitive Personality Theories. Psychologists have also developed cognitive personality theories, which focus on identifying individual differences in how consumers process and react to information. For example, researchers have attempted to assess consumer cognitive complexity. The goal is to measure the structural complexity of the organizing schemas used by different groups of consumers to code and store information in memory. Another approach involves investigating the extent to which different people engage in verbal versus information processing. A third cognitively oriented personality variable is called the need for cognition, a scale that assesses difference in the extent that people enjoy thinking and engaging in cognitive work. The need for cognition is particularly relevant to understanding the persuasion process.

12. Trait Theory

The trait theory approach to personality attempts to classify people according to their dominant characteristics or traits. A trait is any characteristic in which one person differs from another in a relatively permanent and consistent way. Trait theories attempt to describe people in terms of their predispositions on a series of adjectives. As such, a person's personality would be described in terms of a particular combination of traits. One of the problems of trait theories is the huge number of traits that can be used to describe people.

Here is a list of traits that could be used to describe a person:

Personality Traits Identified by Cattell

1. Reserved versus outgoing
2. Dull versus bright
3. Unstable versus stable
4. Docile versus aggressive
5. Serious versus happy-go-lucky
6. Expedient versus conscientious
7. Shy versus uninhibited
8. Tough-minded versus tender-minded
9. Trusting versus suspicious
10. Practical versus imaginative
11. Unpretentious versus polished
12. Self-assured versus self-reproaching
13. Conservative versus experimenting
14. Group-dependent versus self-sufficient
15. Undisciplined versus controlled
16. Relaxed versus tense

The early studies had selected trait inventories used by psychologists for purposes that had nothing to do with buying behaviour. In addition, researchers using a trait approach needed to recognize the importance of situational factors and assess the validity and reliability of their measures.

A recent study used a trait approach to study coupon proneness and value consciousness. The authors proposed that the tendency of consumers to redeem coupons is based in part on their view of coupons and in part on their value consciousness. Value consciousness was defined as the amount of concern the consumer has for the need-satisfying properties of the product in relation to the price paid for the product. In contrast, coupon proneness deals with the tendency of a consumer to buy because the purchase offer includes a coupon, which such people view almost as an end in itself.

The trait approach to personality can be highly valuable for market researchers, if used properly.

13. «The Structure of the Personality»

According to Freud, the personality results from the clash of three forces - the id, ego, and superego. Present at birth, the id represents the physiological drives that propel a person to action. These drives are completely unconscious and form a chaotic cauldron of seething excitations. The id requires instant gratification of its instincts. As such, it operates on the pleasure principle. That is, the id functions to move a person to obtain positive feelings and emotions.

The ego begins to develop as the child grows. The function of the ego is to curb the appetites of the id and help the person to function effectively in the world. As Freud stated, the ego stands for «reason and good sense while the id stands for untamed passions». Freud viewed the ego as operating on the reality principle. The reality principle helps the person to be practical and to avoid the extremes of behaviour to which the id and superego can push an individual.

The superego can be understood as the conscience or «voice within» of a person that echoes the morals and values of parents and society. Only a small portion of it is available to the conscious mind. It is formed during middle childhood through the process of identification, according to Freud. The superego actively opposes and clashes with the id, and one role of the ego is to resolve these conflicts. The focus on the conflict between the id and superego is what classifies the psychoanalytic view of personality as a conflict theory.

14. Conclusion

Classical psychology had already employed the fundamental distinction between cognition, involving perception and thinking, and emotion, involving feelings and affective resonance. Together with behavior, cognition and emotion are held by social psychology to be the essential aspects of attitudes. In the history of psychology, this trichotomy is found again in the triad: thinking, feeling, and willing. A number of theories, while not differentiating between the capacities to know and to love, employ a concept which is in many ways similar to that of the basic capacity. A. P. Weil speaks in this sense of an «original psychological nucleus,» Charlotte Buhler of a «spiritual nucleus» which is present from birth on. H. Eysenck differentiates, in a way analogous to the relationship between basic and actual capacities, between the «trajectory of the personality» and the «superficial field of consciousness»; however, he does not employ these expressions in a general sense, restricting them instead to pathological disturbances. Similarly, Weirich sees the «substratum» as one of the factors which conditions neuroses. In his theory, S. Freud reverts to a basic dualism, one component of which he locates in the dynamic domain of the personality, the other being seen in the obligations confronting the individual and in societal demands. He differentiates between the pleasure principle and the reality principle. When E. H. Erikson speaks of a gradation of basic virtues and conceives of them as «inward strength» or «active quality», these virtues, as certain kinds of human energy, stand, content-wise, closer to the actual capacities than to the basic capacities in our sense.

15. Disturbances Have Nothing to Do with the Basic Capacities

There are no bad people. If we can't stand someone, it may be due to the fact that he has a different skin color, different facial expressions, and certain physical characteristics which we do not wish to

accept. If we find someone repulsive, keep our distance from him, and get angry about him, it may be because he holds a different opinion, is not polite enough to us, keeps us waiting, is untrustworthy, and makes behavioral demands on us which are inconvenient and unwonted. If we do not like a person, the reason may be that he once disappointed us, others have had bad experiences with him, and we no longer trust him. However, we cannot hate the hateful person because he is hateful, nor the discourteous person because he is discourteous, nor the unreliable person because of his unreliability. Many people who are hateful in our eyes seem beautiful in the eyes of others.

Many people who seem impolite to us have simply not yet learned the kind of politeness which we insist upon; or we can't understand their particular kind of courtesy. Many who have lost our confidence earn our trust in other areas and at another time. The level of civilization attained also has nothing to do with the essence of man. Our ancestors didn't wear clothing, used their hands instead of silverware, had never seen a bathroom, and attended neither school nor universities, yet they were human beings, and, in spite of all the historical differences, of equal worth, just like those people of our day who are at a different level of development and abide by different norms. Even we have, for example, only recently learned cleanliness and punctuality, which we now defend, together with the susceptibility to conflict that they bring in their wake.

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.