


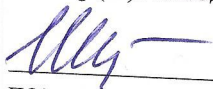
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

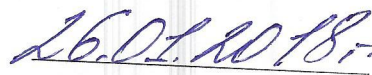
УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Декан социально-гуманитарного факультета


Якунина Ю. Е.
« 29 » Января 2018 г.

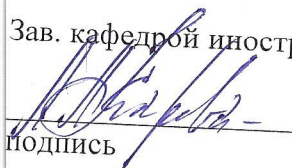
ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине
Б.1.Б.3. Иностранный язык

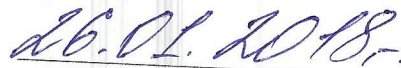
Автор(ы): к.пед.н., доцент кафедры иностранных языков Шлангман М.К.


подпись


дата

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


подпись


дата

г. Магадан 2018 г.

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

№	Модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Сфера психологии. Scope of Psychology. Глагол “to be”. Число имен существительных. Местоимения (личные, притяжательные, относительные, указательные, возвратные, усилительные). (Pronouns). Характер человеческих отношений. <i>Personality of Human Relations.</i>	способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-5)	Входной тест Тест 1-5
2	Исторические основы психологии. The Historical Background of Psychology. Числительные (порядковые, количественные). (Numerals) Модальные глаголы. (Modal Verbs). Обучение и окружающая среда. <i>Learning and Environment.</i>		Тест 6-9
3	Почему люди работают? Why Do People Work? The Present Continuous Tense. Настоящее длительное время. Психология – наука или искусство? <i>Psychology - Science or Art?</i>		Тест 10,11
4	Если вы потеряли работу – способы выживания. If you Lose your Job – Ways to Survive. Местоимения some, any, no, их производные. Неопределенные местоимения much, many, little, few. Scaled Оборот there + be. (с использованием компьютерной обучающей программы Englbase). Эмоциональные конфликты и корректировка. <i>Emotional Conflict and Adjustment.</i>		Тест 12-15
5	Память. Memory. Безличные предложения. Предложения с вводящим it Игры разума. <i>Memory's Mind</i>		Тест 16,17,

	<i>Games .</i>		
6	Есть ли секрет долгой жизни? Is There a Secret of Long Life? Степени сравнения прилагательных (The Degrees of Comparison). Настоящее неопределенное время (The Present Indefinite Tense). Хорошее здоровье и состояние. <i>Good Health and Posture.</i>		Тест 18-22 Итоговый тест 23
7	Характеристика человека. People's characteristics. Косвенная речь (настоящее время). (Reported Speech). Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (настоящее время). Не надо беспокоиться. <i>Don't Worry! Cheer Up!</i> Польза домашних животных. <i>Pets Are Good For Us.</i>		Тест 24-28
8	Наша будущая профессия. Our Future Profession. Причастие I,II (Participle I, II). Настоящее завершённое время (The Present Perfect Tense). Проблемы города. <i>Urban Problem.</i> Карьера в психологии. Чем занимаются психологи? <i>Careers in Psychology. What Psychologists Do.</i>		Тест 29,30
9	Проблемы. Problems. Прошедшее неопределенное время (The Past Indefinite Tense). Косвенная речь (прошедшее время). (Reported Speech). Эквиваленты модальных глаголов в прошедшем времени. Функции семьи. <i>The Functions of the Family</i> Твоя родословная. <i>Your Family Tree of Life.</i> Семья. Родители и дети. <i>Family Parents and Children.</i> Что случается с семьей? <i>What's Happening to the Family?</i>		Тест 31-33 Итоговый тест 34

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 формирование компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы

А. Формы текущего контроля

Задание на семестр.

К практическим занятиям:

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

3.1. Контрольные работы.

Контрольные работы по данной дисциплине учебным планом не предусмотрены.

3.2. Лабораторные работы.

Лабораторные работы по данной дисциплине учебным планом не предусмотрены.

3.3. Образцы тестов.

Входной тест

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

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

0 Where are you from?

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

1 How old are you?

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

2 Are you having a nice time?

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

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

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

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

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

Модуль 1

Тест 1

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

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

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

Вопрос 2

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

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

Вопрос 3

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

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

Вопрос 4

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

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

E) are, are.

Вопрос 5

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

A) is, is;

B) was, was;

C) were, were;

D) is, are;

E) is, was.

Вопрос 6

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

A) is, is;

B) was, was;

C) were, were;

D) is, are;

E) is, was.

Вопрос 7

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

A) is, is;

B) will be, will;

C) was, were;

D) will be, am;

E) were, will.

Вопрос 8

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

A) will be, will;

B) were, will;

C) was, were;

D) is, are;

E) are, will be.

Вопрос 9

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

A) will be, was;

B) are, will be;

C) was, will be;

D) is, is;

E) was, was.

Вопрос 10

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

A) are, was;

B) were, will be;

C) will be are;

D) were, were;

E) are, were.

Вопрос 11

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

A) were, are;

B) are, are;

C) will be, were;

D) is, is;

E) is, are.

Вопрос 12

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

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

Вопрос 13

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

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

Вопрос 14

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

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

Вопрос 15

... you a doctor? – yes, I

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

Вопрос 16

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

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

Тест 2

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

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

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

Вопрос 2

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

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

Вопрос 3

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

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

Бонпос 4

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

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

Бонпос 5

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

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

Бонпос 6

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

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

Бонпос 7

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

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

Бонпос 8

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

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

Бонпос 9

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

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

Бонпос 10

I ... writing a letter at the moment.

- A) was;
- B) will be;
- C) am;

- D) were;
- E) is.

Вопрос 11

They ... playing football from 5 till 7.

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

Вопрос 12

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

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

Вопрос 13

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

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

Вопрос 14

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

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

Вопрос 15

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

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

Вопрос 16

There ... many children in the park yesterday.

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

Тест 3

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

There is no bread at home, ... ?

- A) is there;
- B) isn't there;
- C) there is;

- D) are there;
- E) is here.

Вопрос 2

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

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

Вопрос 3

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

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

Вопрос 4

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

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

Вопрос 5

They say money ... the soul of business.

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

Вопрос 6

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

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

Тест 4

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

There were many of the World War at the meeting.

- A) man;
- B) mans;
- C) men;
- D) mannes;
- E) woman.

Вопрос 2

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

- A) geese;
- B) woman-doctors;
- C) shelves;

- D) plays;
- E) oxen.

Вопрос 3

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

- A) chairs;
- B) armies;
- C) foots;
- D) months;
- E) girls.

Вопрос 4

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

- A) tomatoes;
- B) men;
- C) toothes;
- D) lives;
- E) forget-me-nots.

Вопрос 5

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

- A) horses;
- B) keys;
- C) women;
- D) childrens;
- E) women-doctors.

Вопрос 6

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

- A) potatoes;
- B) mouses;
- C) wives;
- D) forget-me-nots;
- E) oxen.

Тест 5

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

... always go abroad during their summer holidays.

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

Вопрос 2

Give ... the book, please.

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

Вопрос 3

He is an old friend of

- A) my;
- B) your;
- C) ours;

- D) her;
- E) their.

Вопрос 4

He washed and dressed

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

Вопрос 5

... friend made some mistakes in his dictation.

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

Вопрос 6

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

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

Вопрос 7

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

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

Вопрос 8

... often meet here.

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

Вопрос 9

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

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

Вопрос 10

My elder brother looks like ... mother .

- A) hers;
- B) my;
- C) yours;
- D) this;
- E) her.

Вопрос 11

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

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

Вопрос 12

They can do it

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

Вопрос 13

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

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

Вопрос 14

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

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

Вопрос 15

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

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

Вопрос 16

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

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

Модуль 2

Тест 6

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

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

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

5. Paul can _____ Chinese very well because he studied it for six years.

- A. speaks** **B. to speak** **C. speak**

6. May I _____ you?

- A.** can help **B.** to help **C.** help

7. The construction crew might _____ the bridge in time for the holiday traffic.

- A. finished** **B. to finish** **C. finish**

8. I couldn't _____ that book because I didn't take any money with me.

- A.** bought **B.** to buy **C.** buy

9. The children should “thank you” when you gave them their gifts.

- A.** has said **B.** to have said **C.** have said

10. Tom could _____ us to help him move.

- A.** had asked **B.** to have asked **C.** have asked

11. I can't find the grocery list. Gail must _____ it with her when she went out.

- A. has taken** **B. to have taken** **C. have taken**

Tecm 9

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Mum, ... I have a Mars bar?

- a) May b) Need

2. You ... hear this tune everywhere, it's very popular.

- a) can b) may

3. What ... I do to help you?

- a) need b) must

4. You ... not pay. It's free.

- a) need b) must

5. ... you believe it? I'm sure it's nonsense.

- a) Can b) may

6. You ... not read in bed.

- a) Must b) need

7. You ... not worry. All is going to be fine.

- a) May b) need

8. If you ... afford this book, buy it.

- a) Can b) may

9. He ... give up smoking after a heart attack.

- a) Can b) must

10. ... I help you with this heavy box?

- a) May b) need

11. What languages ... he speak?
a) Can b) may
12. You ... lie to your friends.
a) Mustn't b) may not
13. I ... believe it, it's fantastic.
a) Needn't b) can't
14. We don't like it, but we ... to do it.
a) Must b) have
15. Who ... answer my question?
a) May b) can
16. They ... worry. We'll look after their fish.
a) Can't b) needn't
17. You ... be late for your work.
a) Mustn't b) needn't
18. ... you be happy!
a) Could b) may
19. ... I take the exam a second time?
a) Can b) may
20. People ... keep the law.
a) May b) must

Модуль 3

Тест 10

Translate into English

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

Тест 11

Откройте скобки, поставив требуемое время.

1. Tim (have) _____ a car.
2. Tim (have) _____ trouble with his car, so he has to take the bus to work these days.
3. This box (weigh) _____ a lot. It's too heavy for me to lift.
4. I just handed the box to the postal worker. Right now she (weigh) _____ it to see how much postage it (need) _____.

5. I (do) _____ this practice at the moment. It (consist)_____ of both nonprogressive and progressive verbs.
6. I (think) _____ about the verbs in this grammar practice right now. I (think)_____ all of my answers are correct, but I'll use the answer key to check them when I finish, just to make sure.
7. Mrs. Edwards is at the market. Right now she (look) _____ at the apples. They (look)_____ fresh.
8. My cousin is an actor. She (appear, currently)_____ in the popular TV series called “ Doctors of Mystery”. Have you seen that show?
9. Jack (appear) _____ happy this morning. He's smiling.
10. A: This tooth is killing me!
B: It's a good thing you (see)_____ a dentist today.
11. Susan is looking at some people across the street, but she (see, not) _____ anyone she knows.
12. A: What are you thinking about? You have such a pleasant expression on your face.
B: I (imagine) _____ what it would be like to be on a tropical beach right now.
13. A: Why isn't Richard here?
B: I (imagine) _____ he'll be here soon. Don't worry about him.
14. A: Bye, Alex.
B: Wait! (you, forget, not) _____ something?
A: What do you mean?
B: Isn't this your backpack?
A: Gosh. Yes. How could I forget that? Thanks.
15. A: When is Jessica's birthday?
B: I (forget) _____ when her birthday is. Sometime in November, isn't it?
16. A: Are you happy with the school you decided to send your daughter to?
B: Yes, indeed. But it's pretty expensive. It (cost) _____ us an arm and a leg to send her there, but we think it's worth it. And it won't last forever.
17. A: What's the price on that lamp? I really like it.
B: Let me see. Well, no wonder. It (cost) _____ three times as much as the other one. You certainly have expensive tastes.
18. A: What are you doing?
B: I (smell) _____ the scent of this candle. It (smell) _____ good.
19. A: Watch out, Tommy! Those scissors are sharp. (you, be) _____ careful? Don't cut yourself.
B: It's okay. I won't hurt myself.
20. A: Do you let Tommy use scissors? He's very young.
B: It's not a problem. He (be) _____ very careful when he cuts something with scissors. He knows how to use scissors carefully.
21. A: That's a big stack of bills on your desk, Sam. Haven't you paid your bills this month?
B: No. Nor last month. I know I (be) _____ irresponsible about paying my bills right now, but I've been really busy. I'll take care of them soon. Generally, I (be, not) _____ an irresponsible person.

Модуль 4

Тест 12

Выберите правильный вариант.

“some”, “any” or “no”

1. Are there ... students here from Japan? 2. There are ... students here from China, but there are not ... from India) 3. Is there ... news? – Yes, there are ... letters on the desk. 4. If ... difficulties arise, let me know. 5. They have ... really good friends. Have you got ... ? 6. Can ... of you help us? - ... problem. 7. Would you like ... ice cream, please? - ... more, thank you, I've had 8. I

take ... sugar with my tea, it fattens me. 9. He told us ... strange story. 10. They haven't got ... conveniences in their country house, but they are going to get 11. Could you lend me ... money? 12. This car hardly uses ... petrol. 13. ... mushrooms can be very poisonous. 14. There is ... fool like an old fool. 15. There can be ... answer to such a question.

Тест 13

Выберите правильный вариант.

“somebody”, “anybody” or “nobody”

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

Тест 14

Выберите правильный вариант.

“something”, “anything” or “nothing”

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

Тест 15

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. There are _____ biscuits left in the tin.
a) a few c) little
b) much d) a little
2. _____ students know the answer to this question.
a) a little c) few
b) much d) little
3. My days are so busy that I have _____ time for reading.
a) few c) many
b) a few d) little
4. _____ people give money to charity.
a) a lot c) little
b) many d) much
5. There is a tiny bit of butter. There is _____ butter.
a) a little c) few
b) much d) little
6. He keeps trying although there is _____ chance of success.
a) much c) a few
b) few d) little

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

- a) many, a few, many c) much, a little, many
 b) much, a few, much d) much, a few, many
23. I think there are _____ Russian soap operas on the television. There are _____ more Brazilian ones.
- a) little, many c) few, much
 b) few, many d) a little, many
24. _____ paper is needed to publish _____ books.
- a) many, a few c) much, a few
 b) much, few d) much, little
25. There are _____ important papers on the desk.
- a) a little c) a lot of
 b) a lot d) much

Модуль 5

Тест 16

Выберите правильный вариант.

“there is/are” or “it is”

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

Тест 17

Выберите правильный вариант.

“there is/are” or “it is”

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

Модуль 6

Тест 18

Выберите правильный вариант.

“adjective” or “adverb”

1. They strolled in the park ... (lazy, lazily) 2. You shouldn't be so ... (lazy, lazily) 3. The child grew ... (silent, silently) 4. She was crying ... (silent, silently) 5. That soup smells very ... (good, well) 6. That material washes very ... (good, well). 7. An accountant should be able to add up ... (quick, quickly). 8. He threw away the key with a ... motion of his hand) (quick, quickly). 9. The boy could lift the weight ... (easy, easily). 10. It's as ... as that. (easy, easily) 11. Why are you

sighing so ... ? (sad, sadly) 12. They all felt ... at the news, (sad, sadly) 13. The roses smelled ... (sweet, sweetly). 14. She smiled ... (sweet, sweetly) 15. The water flowed ... (rapid, rapidly) 16. The current is too ... (rapid, rapidly) 17. Tell me all ... (honest, honestly) 18. He seems to be ... (honest, honestly) 19. The woman laughed ... (loud, loudly) 20. Why is the music so ... ? (loud, loudly)

Тест 19

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The exam was quite easy — _____ we expected.
a) more easy that c) easier than
b) more easy than d) easier as
2. The more electricity you use, _____.
a) your bill will be higher
b) will be higher your bill
c) the higher your bill will be
d) higher will be your bill
3. He's a fast runner. I can't run as _____ as he.
a) fast c) faster
b) fastly d) fastest
4. The film was really boring. It was _____ I've ever seen.
a) most boring film c) the film more boring
b) the more boring film d) the most boring film
5. My book is _____ interesting _____ yours.
a) as, as c) as, like
b) like, like d) like, as
6. My house is _____ height _____ his.
a) as, as c) as, the same
b) the same, as d) the same, the same
7. John's grades are _____ his sister's.
a) the higher than c) higher than
b) the highest as d) more high than
8. His drawings are as perfect as his _____.
a) instructor b) instructor's
c) instructors d) instructor drawings
9. The salary of a professor is higher than _____ a secretary.
a) — c) has
b) one of d) that of
10. I feel _____ today than I did last week.
a) much better c) no better
b) more good d) more better
11. No animal is so big _____ King Kong.
a) as c) than
b) so d) that
12. Her sport car is different _____ Kate's.
a) like c) from
b) as d) so
13. California is farther from New York _____ Pennsylvania.
a) as c) like
b) than d) from
14. This encyclopedia costs _____ the other one.
a) more c) twice as many as
b) twice more than d) twice as much as

15. The hotter it is, _____ I feel.
 a) the more miserable c) more miserable
 b) the miserable d) most miserable
16. The more you study, _____ you will become.
 a) the more smart c) smarter
 b) the more smarter d) the smarter
17. No sooner had he started out for California _____ it started to rain. a) that c) no sooner
 b) than d) -
18. Of the two books, this one is the _____.
 a) the most interesting c) more interesting
 b) most interesting d) the more interesting
19. These shoes are _____ of all.
 a) less expensive c) the less expensive
 b) the least expensive d) least expensive
20. He drives _____ than Bob.
 a) more cautiously c) the most cautiousliest
 b) cautiouslier d) more cautious

Тест 20**Выберите правильный вариант.**

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

- b) the largest d) the larger
 11. This cake is _____ the one you made last night.
 a) sweeter than c) sweet as
 b) sweetest d) more sweeter than
 12. That was _____ question in the exam.
 a) least difficult c) little difficult
 d) the less difficult d) the least difficult
 13. This was the _____ test I've ever done.
 a) easiest c) easier
 b) easy d) most easiest
 14. That was the _____ performance I've ever seen.
 a) worst c) worse
 b) bad d) worsen
 15. Those shoes cost _____ mine.
 a) much as c) more as
 b) as much as d) as more
 16. You live even _____ from the centre than they.
 a) farther c) furthest
 b) far d) more far
 17. I like Jane less than Tom, but I like Sam _____ of all.
 a) less c) little
 b) lesser d) least
 18. It took Kate _____ to do this work.
 a) long b) as long
 c) the longest d) much longer
 19. The smaller a garden is _____ it is to look after.
 a) the easier c) easier
 b) more easy d) most easy
 20. My left arm is _____ than my right one.
 a) stronger c) most strong
 b) more stronger d) strongest
 21. The people who arrive _____ get the best seats.
 a) more earlier c) the earliest
 b) most early d) much early
 22. It's becoming _____ to find a job.
 a) hard and hard c) hardly and hard
 b) harder and harder d) the hardest and the hardest
 23. _____ we leave, _____ we will arrive.
 a) the earlier, the sooner c) the earliest, the soon
 b) the early, sooner d) the earlier, sooner
 24. Could you speak _____, please?
 a) distinct c) less distinctly
 b) most distinct d) more distinctly

Тест 21

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Indefinite or Present Continuous

Dear Karen,

I'm having/I have** a great time here in England. My university term **isn't starting/doesn't start** until the autumn, so **I'm taking/ I take** the opportunity to improve my English. **I'm staying/ I stay** with some English friends who **are owning / own** a farm. On weekdays **I'm catching/ I catch** a bus into Torquay to go to language classes. **I'm

making/ I make good progress, I think. My friends **say/ are saying** my pronunciation is much better than when I arrived, and **I'm understanding/ I understand** almost everything now. At weekends **I'm helping/ I help** on the farm. At the moment **they're harvesting/ they harvest** the corn and **they're needing/ they need** all the help they can get. It's quite hard work, but **I'm liking/ I like** it. And **I'm developing/ I develop** some strong muscles!

Do you come/ Are you coming to visit me at Christmas? **I'm spending/ I spend** the winter holiday here at the farm. My friends **are wanting/ want** to meet you and there's plenty of space. But you must bring your warmest clothes. **It's getting/ It gets** very cold here in the winter.

Let me know as soon as **you're deciding/ you decide**. And tell me what **you're doing/ you do** these days.

Do you miss me?

Love,

Paul

Тест 22

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Indefinite or Present Continuous

<i>belong</i>	<i>fail</i>	<i>scream</i>	<i>tape</i>
<i>bite</i>	<i>fight</i>	<i>shine</i>	<i>try</i>
<i>bleed</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>shrink</i>	<i>whisper</i>
<i>blow</i>	<i>own</i>	<i>sleep</i>	

1. It's a gray day today. The sun (*not*)_____.
2. The bank lent us money for a down payment, so now we (*own*) _____the house we used to rent.
3. Shhh! I _____ to concentrate. I can't hear myself think with all that noise going on.
4. This book is mine. That one _____ to Pierre.
5. Shhh! The baby _____. We don't want to wake him up.
6. A: Juan! What's the matter with your hand? It _____.
B: I just cut it when I was using a knife. It's not serious. I'll wash it and put a bandage on it.
7. A: My marks in school are terrible this term. I _____three of my courses.
B: Maybe you can improve your grades before the end of the term if you start studying harder.
8. That sweater won't fit you if you wash it in hot water. Wool _____in hot water.
9. Look at Joan. She _____ her fingernails. She must be nervous.
10. The children can't get their kite high up in the air because the wind (*not*) _____ hard enough today.
11. My two children don't get along. It seems they (*always*) _____ about something. Is that typical of siblings?
12. You can hear Tommy all over the house. Why (*he*) _____? I'd better see what's wrong.
13. " Singular" _____ "one".

14. Alice and John! Why (you) _____ to each other? If you have something important to say, say it aloud to all of us.
15. Kareem has his tape recorder on his desk. He _____ the professor's lecture today.

Тест 23

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

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. Hotel | E. Safety rules |
| B. Climate | F. Parks |
| C. Parking | G. Sightseeing |
| D. Newspapers | |

- On most downtown Manhattan streets people are not allowed to leave their cars. Midtown car parks and garages are about \$6.75 an hour. Some restaurants and hotels have free car parks. If you are staying at a hotel with this service, it is easiest to leave your car in the garage and use public transport or taxis.
- Start your day with a laugh, enjoy the funniest pictures in *The New York Daily News*. Turn over the pages of *The NY Times* which has won a total of 108 Pulitzer prizes. Read 11 English and foreign language papers which come out every day and you will be in touch with serious problems in the world and in the country.
- Seasons in New York are distinct. Summers are generally hot and humid, with practically no difference between daytime and evening temperatures. Winters tend to be bitter, although snow and sleet are not that often. Spring and autumn are mild in the day time and cool at nights.
- This is a great way to see New York. Drivers are experienced and you will feel safe; buses are comfortable and you will feel fine in any weather. They are all air-conditioned. You are offered different excursions. The all-day excursions visit the top tourist attractions and other excursions which last from 2 to 4 hours can be interesting for people with different tastes.
- No visit to Long Island is complete without the Marriot. Centrally located near Roosevelt Raceway and Roosevelt Field Indoor Mall, it offers expensive and comfortable rooms, fine restaurants, a lively nightclub with an indoor pool. You will be offered outstanding service and hospitality. For information and reservation call (800)228-9290.
- Drivers, front seat passengers and all back seat passengers younger than 10 must fasten their seat belts around themselves. The state law takes these precautions to protect people against possible trouble. Drivers pay if their passengers are younger than 16 and not wearing seat belts.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Модуль 7**Тест 24**

Выберите правильный вариант.

Directions: Complete these sentences with **can** followed by one of the verbs below. If it is inappropriate to use **can**, use a form of **be able to** instead.

count find give investigate meet put forward start work

1. We don't seem _____ your letter in our files.
2. You _____ on me to help with the party.
3. You _____ me a call at home.
4. The builders said that they might _____ work today.
5. When the satellite is launched next week, scientists _____ the rings around Saturn in more detail than ever before.
6. I doubt that he _____ again; his injuries are so severe.
7. We were refused our request, without even _____ our arguments.
8. We _____ outside the cinema, if that's okay with you.

Тест 25

Выберите правильный вариант.

Directions: Complete these sentences with a form of **have to** or **must** + an appropriate verb.

take / do come tell go do wake go

1. He's got a lung problem and he _____ to hospital every two weeks.
2. You _____ and visit us soon. It would be so nice to see you again.
3. That's really good news. I _____ my friend, Steve.
4. I always sleep through the alarm clock. My Dad _____ me every morning.
5. As I won't be at home tonight, I _____ my homework during my lunch break.
6. 'Can we meet on Thursday morning?' 'Sorry, no. I _____ to the dentist at 11.00.'
7. I'm feeling really unfit. I _____ more exercise.

Тест 26

Выберите правильный вариант.

Directions: Where necessary, suggest a correction for these sentences, or write **right**.

1. I think I saw her go out, so she mightn't be at home.
2. If we don't get to the market soon they can't have any flowers left. They will all have been sold.
3. If you're free at the moment, we may have a job for you.
4. I thought they were on holiday-but I can be wrong, of course.
5. I might go out later if the weather improves.
6. Children may enter only when accompanied by an adult.

Тест 27

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. She said that she _____ keen on drawing.
 a) was c) has been
 b) is d) were
2. I _____ her that I _____ time to play the piano.
 a) told, have no c) told, did not have
 b) tells, did not have d) told to, had not have
3. Jane answered that she _____ very early, so she _____ the news.
 a) went to bed, hadn't seen
 b) had gone to bed, hadn't seen
 c) has gone to bed, hasn't seen
 d) had gone to bed, didn't see
4. Mary told me that she _____ to leave for London the next week.
 a) is going c) were going
 b) has gone d) was going
5. I replied that I _____ her when I _____ back.
 a) will phone, got
 b) would phone, got
 c) will have phoned, will have come
 d) is to phone, get
6. Mary said that Paris _____ beautiful in spring.
 a) is c) was
 b) has been d) were
7. The teacher _____ a report on the Civil War.
 a) told Jane to make c) told Jane make
 b) tell to Jane to make d) told to Jane to make
8. Jane _____ worry about her health.
 a) ask to me not to c) asked me not to
 b) asked to not d) asked not
9. I said that I _____ if I _____ time.
 a) will go, have c) would go, have had
 b) would go, had d) will go, had
10. Mary answered that she _____ wake up early in the morning when she was young.
 a) did get used to c) gets used to
 b) is getting used to d) used
11. Jane told me _____ calm.
 a) to stay c) to have stayed
 b) stay d) staying
12. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you _____ ill.
 a) were c) has been
 b) are d) had been
13. She said that Mary _____ into her flat because she _____ her key.
 a) cannot get, lost c) couldn't get, had lost
 b) couldn't get, has lost d) can't get, was losing
14. Jane told everybody that she _____ a meeting _____.
 a) had, tomorrow
 b) was having, tomorrow
 c) will have, the next day

- d) was having, the next day
15. Mary told me that writing a test _____ her nervous.
 a) is making c) will make
 b) made d) make
16. He said that he _____ in America for two years.
 a) lived c) had been living
 b) had lived d) lives
17. They said that we _____ when Mary _____.
 a) would leave, came c) will leave, came
 b) would leave, comes d) would leave, had come
18. Jane told me that Africa _____ than America.
 a) was nicer c) is being nicer
 b) has been nicer d) is nicer
19. I told everyone that I _____ to the party at ten, but _____ as soon as possible.
 a) couldn't come, would arrive
 b) can't come, would arrive
 c) couldn't come, arrive
 d) can't come, will arrive
20. "How are your parents?" she asked. I answered that they _____ very well.
 a) were c) have been
 b) are d) were being
21. — The play is boring.
 — Is it? I thought you said it _____ exciting!
 a) is c) was
 b) were d) had been
22. Mary told me that she _____ Helen in the park and that she _____ fine.
 a) saw, had seemed c) had seen, seemed
 b) had seen, had seemed d) has seen, was seeming
23. He said that his car _____ a few days ago.
 a) was stolen c) had been stolen
 b) has been stolen d) is stolen
24. Jane told me that I _____ at her house if I _____ ever in Paris.
 a) could stay, was c) can to stay, was
 b) can stay, am d) could have stayed, was
25. Mary answered that she _____ the next month.
 a) is married c) was marrying
 b) was getting married d) is marrying

Тест 28

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Ellie exclaimed that she _____ that car since her father gave it to her and that there had been no complaints.
 a) had driven c) drove
 b) had been driving d) was driving
2. Vie said that they knew only what was in the papers, that they _____ for a call or a telegram since they heard of the accident.
 a) waited c) had waited
 b) were waiting d) had been waiting

3. Norma said that the old car had broken when they _____ the bridge.
a) has crossed c) crossed
b) had been crossing d) were crossing
4. She said she couldn't go in the water because she _____ her swimming suit.
a) had not brought c) hasn't brought
b) didn't bring d) will not bring
5. She said that my shoes were wet through and asked if I _____ all the way from the station in that rain.
a) has walked c) walking
b) had walked d) was walking
6. The old teacher advised me to speak slowly if I _____ them to understand me.
a) had wanted c) wanted
b) want d) would want
7. It was announced that the international treaty against the new warfare _____ and had gone into effect.
a) would have been ratified
b) is ratified
c) had been ratified
d) was ratified
8. The Navy officials said that the dolphins _____ in salt water holding tanks.
a) will be kept c) are kept
b) would be kept d) will kept
9. Nobody can explain why she decided to touch upon the matter yesterday night. She _____ that the whole subject was too dangerous to discuss at night.
a) ought to know c) ought known
b) ought to have known d) ought know
10. It has recently been announced that further supplies _____ soon be available.
a) will c) were
b) would d) are
11. She wondered if Stephen had found that the room was empty and if he _____ for her at the moment.
a) looked c) was looked
b) had been looking d) was looking
12. The receptionist told us that from our room we _____ a wonderful view over the sea.
a) will have c) would have
b) were going to have d) were having
13. Miss Marple replied that she _____ surprised at seeing the doctor depart.
a) is not c) has not been
b) won't be d) would not be
14. The receptionist explained that breakfast _____ served between 7.00 and 9.00.
a) is b) is being
c) was d) was being
15. The guide reminded us that after lunch we _____ sightseeing.

- a) go c) went
b) were going d) would go
16. Lis assured me that the party _____ a great fun. But in fact, it wasn't.
- a) will be c) have been
b) would be d) will have been
17. He inquired if I really _____ anything about the matter.
- a) know c) had known
b) knew d) will know
18. The inspector wanted to know when each of us last _____ Mr. Foster.
- a) saw c) would see
b) had seen d) had been seeing
19. The Managing Director declared that during the previous year the company's profits _____ steadily _____.
- a) have been increasing c) had increased
b) had been increasing d) increased
20. The hotel owner informed us that he _____ the police already.
- a) is going to call c) was going to call
b) has called d) had called

Модуль 8

Тест 29

Выберите правильный вариант.
Present Perfect.

<i>drive</i>	<i>improve</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>win</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>start</i>	<i>write</i>
<i>forget</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>sweep</i>	

- A: How about more pie?
B: No, but thanks. I can't swallow another bite. I (*already*) _____ too much.
- Our football team is having a great season. They _____ all but one of their games so far this year and will probably win the championship.
- Jane is expecting a letter from me, but I (*not*) _____ to her yet. Maybe I'll call her instead.
- Jack is living in Spain now. His Spanish used to be terrible, but it _____ greatly since he moved there.
- Our baby (*not*) _____ to talk yet. My friend's baby, who is several months older, can already say a few words in English and a few words in French.
- A: I hear your parents are coming to visit you. Is that why you're cleaning your apartment?
B: You guessed it! I (*already*) _____ the floor, but I still need to dust the furniture. Want to help?

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

B: Since we were kids.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Тест 30

Translate into English. Present Perfect.

1. – Я звонил Джеку несколько раз, но ни он, ни его жена не отвечали на звонки.

- Они уехали в Италию. Разве ты не знаешь?

2. – Какие у вас планы на лето?

- Я еще об этом не подумал.

3. – Я принес тебе интересную книгу.

- Да? О чем она?

_ Это сборник коротких рассказов американских писателей. Ты читал его?

- Нет. Большое спасибо. Я обожаю короткие рассказы.

4. – Вы уже получили письмо от господина Адамса?

- Да я только что его прочитал.

5. Они никогда об этом не говорили, не правда ли?

6. -Вы ведь уже получили наше письмо, не правда ли?

- У вас есть какие-либо вопросы?

- Да, мы составили список вопросов.

- Разрешите взглянуть.

- Вот, пожалуйста.

7. – Я никогда не видел этого памятника. А вы?

- Я тоже.

8. – Управляющий подписал письмо. Не можете ли вы отправить его немедленно? (at once)
 9. Управляющий подписал письмо, и я отправил его немедленно.

Модуль 9

Тест 31

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Present Perfect

<p>Then and now</p> <p>TWENTY YEARS ago few people _____(realize) that computers were about to become part of our daily lives. This short period of time _____(see) enormous changes, in business, education and public administration. Jobs which _____(take) weeks to complete in the past, are now carried out in minutes. Clerks who _____(spend) all day copying and checking calculations are now freed from these tedious tasks. In offices, the soft hum and clicking _____ of word processors _____(replace) the clatter _____ of typewriters. Schoolchildren _____(become) as familiar with hardware and software as their parents _____(be) with pencils and exercise books. Computerisation of public records</p>	<p>_____ (enable) government departments to analyse the needs of citizens in detail. Some of us may wonder, however, whether life _____ (really/improve) as a result of these changes. Many jobs _____ (disappear), for example, when intelligent machines _____ (take) over the work. Employers complain that clerical staff _____ (become) dependent on calculators and cannot do simple arithmetic. There are fears that governments _____ (not/do) enough to ensure that personal information held on computers is really kept secret. Certainly, many people may now be wondering whether the spread of computers _____ (bring) us as many problems as it _____ (solve).</p>
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Тест 32

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Present Perfect

1. My sister has been/ was interested in medicine ever since she has been/ was a child.

2. How long have you studied/ did you study before you have qualified/ qualified?
3. Where have you first met/ did you first meet your husband?
4. Is this the first time you've cooked/ you cooked pasta?
5. We have wanted/ wanted to go to the theatre last night, but there haven't been/ weren't any seats.
6. Oh, dear. What can we do? I'm sure something dreadful has happened/ happened; we've been waiting/we waited over an hour and he hasn't phoned/ hasn't been phoning yet.
7. We have posted/ posted the parcel three weeks ago. If you still haven't received/ didn't receive it, please inform us immediately.

Тест 33

Выберите правильный вариант.

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

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

Тест 34

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. She said that her friend's name _____ Mary.
 a) is c) was
 b) has been d) were

2. I saw what he _____.
 a) means c) is meaning
 b) meant d) has meant
3. She thought it _____ curious.
 a) 'll be c) is
 b) was d) has been
4. He said he _____ hungry.
 a) was c) 'll be
 b) is d) has been
5. I heard she _____ good English.
 a) speaks c) speak
 b) is speaking d) spoke
6. John confessed he _____ like football.
 a) doesn't c) will not
 b) didn't d) do not
7. He asked me how many lessons I _____ last week.
 a) had c) had had
 b) was having d) have
8. He wondered what Dick _____ at that moment.
 a) did c) is doing
 b) does d) was doing
9. He told me Jack _____ back in a few minutes.
 a) would be c) is
 b) was d) will be
10. He promised he _____ there in half an hour.
 a) is c) will be
 b) would be d) was
11. She complained that no one _____ ever _____ to her.
 a) —, speaks c) had spoken
 b) —, spoke d) has spoken
12. The manager explained that the exhibition _____ last week.
 a) finished c) is finished
 b) finishes d) had finished
13. He explained he _____ there two years before.
 a) had moved c) moves
 b) moved d) was moving
14. The boy exclaimed that their team _____ the match at last.
 a) had won c) won
 b) win d) has won
15. He remarked he _____ already _____ the film.
 a) —, saw c) had seen
 b) —, sees d) has seen
16. I had no doubt that you _____ succeed.
 a) will c) can
 b) would d) may
17. He admitted he always _____ bad mistakes.
 a) make c) made
 b) makes d) had made
18. I wondered why she _____ without saying a word.
 a) had left c) leaves

- b) is leaving d) has left
 19. He said he would telephone you when he _____.
 a) 'll return c) returned
 b) would return d) returns
 20. She said she usually _____ at five in the morning.
 a) rises c) rose
 b) rise d) was rising
 21. I wonder why he _____ late.
 a) was c) had been
 b) is d) would be
 22. He asked me if I _____ English difficult to learn.
 a) find c) has found
 b) have found d) found
 23. He asked me if I _____ for a long time.
 a) waited c) have been waiting
 b) was waiting d) had been waiting
 24. He asked me if I _____ to take an exam in English.
 a) was going c) have
 b) am going d) must
 25. He asked me when my mother usually _____ back.
 a) come c) came
 b) comes d) was coming

Тест 35

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

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A. An office at home | E. Saving energy |
| B. Computers for making films | F. Saving space |
| C. "No" to computer games | G. Driving in the future |
| D. Computers for building up team spirit | |

1. Safe, comfortable and, above all, green. Electric-powered cars will not produce any substances which are dangerous for either people or the environment. In 10-20 years all cars will have their own built-in computers. These computers will help choose the best way to go and avoid accidents. You can even sit back and let the computer do the driving!

2. As you know personal computers use a lot of power. In fact, with their printers and monitors, computers in the USA use each year as much electricity as the whole state of Oregon. Not to waste electricity, new "green" computers are being developed by more than a hundred personal computer firms in the USA. When left on but unused for more than a few minutes, they go down to a standby, using 80 per cent less energy. At a command the PCs return to full power.

3. Nowadays, people working in offices use computers, which contain hundreds of documents. Do you know how much space these documents would take up, if they were printed on paper? They'd occupy whole rooms! In many offices computers are linked in a network. This way, employees can exchange information and messages without moving from their tables.

4. Technology has allowed more and more people to work from the place where they live. Using a modem on a telephone line connected to their computer, everyone can be linked to the company computer. In this way, they don't waste so much time, because they don't have to go to the office every day. It also means less pollution in the atmosphere caused by transport.

5. Good-bye, pencils! Farewell, sheets of paper! These days cartoons are being made with a computer. The first-ever cartoon to be created by computer was “Toy Story” produced by Steve Jobs. A typical Walt Disney cartoon usually needs up to 600 designers. “Toy Story” was made using only 100. So, like so much of modern life, today’s cinema seems to be falling more and more into the hands of the computer.

6. If someone asked you about the negative aspects of a computer game, probably the first thing that would come to your mind is that it isolates a person from other people. Now the first virtual reality computer game has appeared which can be played in a group of 6 people at the same time. The game is called “The Loch Ness Expedition.” Each player is given a role in the underwater expedition. Players have to cooperate to achieve the goal.

	2	3	4	5	6

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 истеблишмента.
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.

1 семестр

Содержание зачета(1 семестр):

1. Чтение, ответы на вопросы к тексту. (1-7)
2. Устное изложение предложенной темы (1-7):
 - а) общепознавательной,
 - б) специальной.

2 семестр

Содержание экзамена

1. Прочитать, перевести, сформулировать 3-5 вопросов к тексту и передать его содержание максимально близко к оригиналу.(1-7)
2. Устно изложить предложенную тему (1-7):
 - а) общепознавательную,
 - б) специальную.

3.6. Билеты по дисциплине.

Вопросы к билетам в п. 3.8

3.7. Тесты

3.8. Задания практического характера.

К зачету:

Read and Answer

Text 1

A Velveteen Rabbit

(after Margery Williams)

There was once a Velveteen Rabbit, and at the beginning he was really so splendid that the Boy loved him and never parted with him. But sometimes he was put with the other toys in the nursery and could listen to their stories about Real things. "What is Real?" he asked the Wooden Horse who had lived a very long life. "Real isn't how you are made. It's a thing that happens to you. When a child really loves you for a long time, then you become Real. It doesn't happen all at once. It takes a long time. But once you are real, you'll never become unreal again," explained the Wooden Horse. The Velveteen Rabbit thought it would be wonderful if this nursery Magic ever happened to him. So time went on and the little Rabbit was very happy though he was getting shabbier and shabbier. And once when the Boy was called away to go out to some tea, the Rabbit was left alone on the lawn. Later that evening the Nurse looked for him but couldn't find him. The Boy cried that he wouldn't fall asleep until he had his Rabbit. "Fancy all this fuss for a toy!" said his mother. "He isn't a toy! He's real!" The little Rabbit heard him say that magic word and he knew that what the Wooden Horse had said to him had become true at last.

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

But then, one day, the Boy fell ill with scarlet fever. The little Rabbit lay still at his side under the bedclothes as he didn't want anyone to notice him. He was afraid they would throw him away.

Time passed and the Boy got better and was allowed to get up. It only remained to carry out the

doctor's orders. All the books and toys that the Boy had played with had to be burnt. So, the little Rabbit was put into a sack with old books and a lot of rubbish. And while the Boy was sleeping in another room with a new Velveteen Rabbit, the old one felt so miserable and so lonely that suddenly a tear, a real tear trickled down his little velvet nose and fell to the ground.

Questions

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

Text 2

Toby's Wishing Well

(after Jane Patience)

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

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

Like the other gnomes in the village Toby had to get all his water from the spring, but the place near the spring was always in a mess and everybody complained about it. One day, as he was waiting for his turn at the spring, he had an idea, "Perhaps I could make some sort of well." Everyone thought it was a marvelous idea) After a few 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

1. Where is the tiny magical village situated?
2. Where did the mischievous magpie live?
3. What was his nest filled with?
4. What was there at the foot of the magpie's tree?
5. How did it get there?
6. Who was Toby?
7. Why did Toby think of making some sort of well?

8. How old was Toby? How did he feel?
9. Why did Primrose go to the well?
10. Do you know what Primrose will give to Toby as a birthday present? What is it? How did she get it?

Text 3

Christmas

(after Malcolm Hillier)

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

I adore presents though, despite the best intentions, I have never been good at finding them in advance. Although I have one friend who buys gifts in the week after Christmas for the following year, most of us rush around at the last moment. Handmade presents are treasured by friends and family, and there are many simple gifts you can make ahead of Christmas, if you are organized! One of the delights of the holiday is making all of the food) The traditional Christmas pudding with its breathtaking aromas of dried fruits and brandy, fruits in liqueur, the after-dinner chocolate, truffles! Now, too, you can put aside a few days or so for making and buying decorations for the tea and house. The central decoration for Christmas must be the tree. Children are thrilled by it and I suspect that it still holds great magic for all of us. Prince Albert introduced the custom to England by bringing cut conifers from Germany in the nineteenth century These were the trees that drop their needles within a few days of being cut. Despite this, I am still very fond of them: their aromatic scents always transport me back to my childhood and to the wild hope that there might be snow outside on Christmas Day. Christmas tree production is today a booming business, and there are varieties of trees that hold their needles for quite a long period of time. But I personally still decorate the tree and put up the decorations just three or four days before Christmas.

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

Questions

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

Text 4

Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

(after Roald Dahl)

A small boy whose name was Charlie Bucket lived with his family of the six grown-ups in a small wooden house on the edge of a great town. Mr. Bucket was the only person in the family with a job) But he got so little money that they couldn't buy proper food) The Buckets, of course, didn't starve,

but they felt hungry from morning till night. Charlie felt it worst of all. The one thing he longed for more than anything else was CHOCOLATE.

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

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

Just imagine that!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions

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

Text 5**Charlie and the Great glass Elevator**

(after Roald Dahl)

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

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

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

Questions

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

Text 6**Thursday School**

(after Roald Dahl)

The next day was Thursday. Something terrible happened on that Thursday morning after my father had left me at the school gate. We were having our first lesson with a teacher called Captain Lancaster. He had carrot-colored hair and a fiery temper. He had been a captain in the army during the war against Hitler and that was why he still called himself Captain Lancaster instead of just plain Mister. We were all terrified of him. He used to sit at his desk watching us, searching for trouble. He gave us a lot of multiplication sums to work out in our exercise books. My friend Sidney Morgan, sitting next to me, covered his mouth with his hand and whispered softly to me, "What are eight nines?" "Seventy-two," I whispered back.

Captain Lancaster looked up and shouted, "You, stand up!" "Me, sir?" I said) "Yes, you, you little idiot! You were talking! What were you saying?" I kept silent. "Please, sir," Sidney said) "It was

my fault. I asked him a question.” “And what exactly did you ask him?” the teacher said, speaking more quietly now and more dangerously. “I asked him what are eight nines,” Sidney said) “And I suppose you answered him?” “Yes, sir,” I said) “So you were cheating!” he said) “Both of you come up here!” As I walked towards the desk I knew exactly what was going to happen. I had seen it happen to others many times but up until now, it had never happened to me. Captain Lancaster took a long and very thin cane from the top of the shelf. “You first,” he said, “hold out your left hand.” It was almost impossible to believe that this man was about to injure me physically. The long white cane went up high in the air and came down on my hand with a crack and about two seconds later I felt the burning pain. I managed not to cry out loud but I couldn’t keep the tears from pouring down my cheeks. Then I heard another crack and I knew that poor Sidney had just got it as well.

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

Questions

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

Text 7

Why I Like England

(after Sue Townsend)

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

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

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

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

I like the way in which the English cope with disasters: cut our water off and we will cheerfully queue at a stand pipe in the snow. Throw us into rat infested foreign jails and we will get out saying that our brutal-looking jailers were “decent chaps who treated us well. “I bet somewhere, pinned on

a dirty prison wall, is a Christmas card: "To my friend and captor, Pedro, from Jim Wilkinson of cell 14."

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

Questions

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

Темы для устного изложения.

Think It Over and Answer the Questions

1. Have you ever been to St. Petersburg? If you haven't, you have surely read at least something about this wonderful Russian city. What sights of the city do you know/ Which of them would you like to see? Which in your opinion is the best season to do sightseeing of St. Petersburg and why? What can you say about the history of the city?
2. Why do you think people nowadays don't often listen in? Why has radio lost its popularity? Do you listen to some radio programmes? How often? Have you got your favourite radio programmes? Where and when will radio have certain advantages over other channels of information?
3. Do you think parents should help their children with home-assignments? Do parents sometimes do certain tasks in stead of their children? Why? Did your parents help you when you were at school? If they did, how exactly did they do it? Do you think their help (or lack of their help) influenced your future life?
4. Does it cost a lot to eat out nowadays? Do people often go to restaurants to have meals? Where do you usually have meals? Who cooks in your family if you have meals at home? What are your favourite dishes? Do you think the ability to cook well is important for a woman? What's your opinion of fast food restaurants?
5. For many people in Russia it used to be a real problem where and how to spend their holidays. Where in your opinion did people prefer to go to have a good time during their holidays? Where do most people spend their holidays nowadays? What has changed in this aspect? How do you usually spend your holidays?
6. Many people say that their favourite holiday is their birthday. Can you try and explain why? Do you have birthday parties in your family? Have you got any traditions? What gifts do you usually get and give to your relatives? Are you often invited to birthday parties? Who usually invites you? How do you usually spend such parties?
7. Which is the most convenient means of travelling and which is the most comfortable in your opinion? What are usual means of transport in big cities? How do your parents get to work? How do you get to school/university? Do you often go by taxi? Which means of transport do you think have

real advantages over the others? Do you think it is reasonable to use bikes as a means of transport in big cities?

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 favourite 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 favourite 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.

Тексты для перевода.

1. Australia

The Great Barrier Reef on the coast of Queensland is a garden under the sea. There are 1,400 different kinds of fish, and more than 300 kinds of coral. Tropical fruit and flowers grow on the beautiful islands. It's not surprising that more holiday-makers come to Queensland every year.

Tasmania, the island south of Australia, is small. It's the same size as England. It is also very different from the other states. There are no deserts in Tasmania. It often rains, both in winter and summer. Only a half of million people live in Tasmania, and a large part of the island is still covered with wild, beautiful wild forests. These forests are full of wonderful flowers and interesting animals.

In the Northern Territory you will find the red heart of Australia. And it really is red, with red rocks, red sand, and red skies in the evening. Every year, thousands of tourists visit Ayers Rock and a strange group of huge red stones called "the Olgas". But these places are also holy to the Aborigines. They believe that the land itself has life.

Sydney is the best known place in New South Wales. In fact, it's the best known place in Australia. But New South Wales has more than cities. There are, for example, the Blue Mountains. They are covered with forests of blue colored eucalyptus trees. The air above the forest contains millions of microscopic drops of eucalyptus oil. When the sun shines, the air of the Blue Mountains is a real, beautiful blue.

Less than a hundred years ago, there was nothing except sheep in Canberra. But then Australians decided to build a capital city.. The work began in 1913. Now, Canberra is an international city, full of diplomats and government offices. It's beautiful place, with parks, lakes, big open streets and fine buildings.

Australia is sometimes called "the lucky country". One reason is the wonderful riches under the earth: gold, silver, iron, coal and many precious metals. The Bass Strait, of the coast of Victoria, has been one of the country's biggest oil fields for many years.

South Australia is the driest of all the states, but it does have Murrey River. The river brings greenness and life to the south-east corner. In the early of the Australian history, the Murrey River was South Australia's main road. Before real roads and railways came, the river carried people and goods from the east up into the country. Some towns on the Murrey still keep the old river boats, and visitors can ride on them.

There are two kinds of gold in Western Australia. First, there's real kind – the kind that comes out of the ground. Gold was found in Kalgoorlie in 1893, and the "Golden Mile" was for a time the most expensive piece of land in the world. Kalgoorlie still exports some gold, but new gold of Western Australia is wheat. Big farms grow millions of tones of wheat every year, and wheat has become Australia's second biggest export.

2. Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It covers the northern part of North America and its total area is 9,975,000 square kilometres. Canada's only neighbour is the USA. The border between the two countries is the longest unguarded border in the world.

Canada's motto, "From Sea to Sea," is particularly appropriate because the country is bounded by three oceans — the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Its vast area includes some of the world's largest lakes and countless smaller ones. One-third of all fresh water on Earth is in Canada.

Canada's name comes from an Indian word kanata, which means "village". The first French settlers used the Indian name for the colony, but the official name was "New France". When the area came under the British rule in 1897, the new country was called the Dominion of Canada, or simply Canada. Canada is a union of ten provinces and two territories.

Compared with other large countries, Canada has a small population, only about 27,300,000. The country, however, is one of the world's most prosperous. Canadians have developed its rich natural resources and, in the process, have achieved a high standard of living.

Canada is a constitutional monarchy. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and Queen Elizabeth II is its official head of state. Although the Queen holds this high position, she doesn't rule. She serves as a symbol of British tradition. Her representative in Canada is the Governor General, whom she appoints on the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister. The Governor's duties are limited to symbolic, mostly ceremonial acts.

The real power belongs to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The Canadian Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the Senate.

There are two official languages in the country: English and French. All Canadian children have to learn both French and English at school, but Francophones and Anglophones do not enjoy learning each other's language.

"We have two races, two languages, two systems of religious belief, two sets of laws ... two systems of everything," said one Canadian journalist.

There was a time when Quebec Province (its population is 90% French) decided to separate from Canada and form a new country. Fortunately, the movement has waned.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

3. Great Britain

The United Kingdom of G.B. and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consists of two large islands, G.B. and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometers.

The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. GB consists of England, Scotland and Wales and doesn't include Northern Ireland. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of GB is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands.

There are a lot of rivers in GB, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. The weather in GB is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening and the wrong side out. The English people say: "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather." The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

The weather is the favorite conversational topic in GB. After they greet each other they start talking the weather.

The best time of the year in GB is spring (of course, it rains in spring too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp and unpleasant. The best place in the world then is at home by the big fire. Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer.

The most unpleasant aspect of English weather is fog and smog. This is extremely bad in big cities especially in London. The fog spreads everywhere so cars move along slowly and people can't see each other. They try not to be run over by a car but still accidents are frequent in the fog.

4. The USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometres. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-boarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is more than 270 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part is continental. The south has a subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It's the world's leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, armaments, furniture and paper.

Though mainly European and African in origin, Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including Chinese and native Americans.

The largest cities are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Washington and others.

The United States is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, DC. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the

legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic, though there's hardly any difference between their political lines.

5. Scotland

Scotland is one of four part of the GB. In area Scotland is more than half as big as England. The principal cities of the country are: its capital Edinburgh and the main industrial center Glasgow.

Scottish towns look very different from English towns. Some words about Edinburgh. Edinburgh, capital of Scotland, is one of Britain's most attractive cities. It's a city for people who like to walk.

You are never far from green parks, gardens and hills - even in the main shopping streets. It's a busy modern city, but the history is everywhere. At the top of the highest hill in Edinburgh is Edinburgh Castle. It was the home of Scotland's royal family until 1603 when King James the 6th of Scotland became king of England and moved to London. The road which begins at the castle and goes eastwards is called Royal Mile. At the other end of the Royal Mile is the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

It was built by a Scottish king before Scotland and England were united to make Great Britain. Now it is a second home for the Queen or her children, who usually visit Edinburgh in the summer. When the royal family is not there you can visit the palace and see a lot of interesting things. There are nine hills in Edinburgh. They are long-dead volcanoes. From the tops of them you can see two bridges : the modern road bridges and the old rail bridges which has carried trains to the Highlands for more than a hundred years. The highlands of Scotland is mountainous and wild.

In the winter it's white with snow but in the summer it's purple. Highlands are famous for the Scottish Olympics or the Highland games (it's real name). These games are not only sporting competitions : music and different traditional games are very important too. While athletes throw the hammer at the one end of the arena, you can watch a dancing competition at the other end.

There is also a game for the strongest athletes - tossing the caber, which weights 60 kilos and is six meters long. These games are very popular in Highlands. Usually between the mountains are rivers and lakes. Scottish people like fishing very much, that's why they say that Scottish rivers are good for two : fishing is one, the other is Scotch whisky. Whisky is made from water and barley. The method hasn't changed for hundreds years. Scotch whisky is the best one. Scotland is also famous for it's kilt, the most important part of national dress and bagpipes - the national instrument. I think Scotland is very beautiful country and if you visit it you shall never forget it.

6. Russia

Russia occupy a large territory. It stretch almost 10 000 (ten thousand) kilometres from east to west and nearly 5 000 (five thousand) kilometres from north to south. It's population is 150 000 000 (one hundred and fifty) million people.

From spring till autumn the sun never sets over Russia: in Kaliningrad people see it sitting in the Baltic, while in Kamchatka it rises out of the Pacific Ocean at the same time. People in our country see the New Year in eleven times in one night.

If you begin to travel in the Far East by air and fly 8 000 (eight thousand) kilometres towards the west, you will land in Moscow on the same hour same day that you left the Far East.

It is a wonderful sight to see our country from the plane. One can hardly imagine a country more interesting to travellers than Russia.

Siberia covers millions of square kilometres. You fly over mountains, endless forests, large and small rivers, railways, motorways. You leave behind the lights of young and small towns, plants and factories. Siberia is a region of untold riches.

Further west are the Ural Mountains the border between Asia and Europe. The Urals are rich in different minerals.

The country's European part covers the territory from Urals to the Baltic Sea. The largest cities of Russia are situated between the Black Sea in the south and the Arctic Sea in the north. Such is our country from East to West. There is no other country in which the climate differs so much from one part to another. When it is still winter in the northern regions of our country the first warm days arrive in the south. In the central regions snow storms and cold are still in power, while in the south people begin to think of spring crops. In the same season nature looks different in different parts of our country.

Russia is rich in oil, coal, iron, gold, silver and other minerals.

7. London

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, its economic, political and cultural center. It is one of the world's most important ports and one of the largest cities in the world. London with its suburbs has a population of about 11 million people.

London has been a capital for nearly a thousand years. Many of its ancient buildings still stand. The most famous of them are the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. Most visitors also want to see the Houses of Parliament and the many magnificent museums.

Once London was a small Roman town of the north bank of the Thames. Slowly it grew into one of the world's major cities.

Different areas of London seem like different cities. The West End is a rich man's world of shops, offices and theatres. The City of London is the district where most offices and banks are concentrated; the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England are here, too. The East End is a district where mostly working people live. The old port area is now called "Docklands". There are now new office buildings in Docklands, and thousands of new flats and houses.

By the day the whole of London is busy. At night, offices are quiet and empty, but the West End stays alive, because this is where Londoners come to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here, several concert halls and many theatres, as well as cinemas. In nearby Soho the pubs and restaurants and nightclubs are busy half the night.

8. Washington

I am going to tell you about Washington. Washington, the capital of the United States is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land which does

not belong to any one state but to all the states. The district is named in honor of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Washington was founded in 1791 for the purpose of serving as the capital of the United States of America. George Washington chose the place located midway to keep at close touch as possible between the states. Washington is quite new as it didn't exist for two hundred years. The population of the city is nearly million people. It is not a very large city, but it is very important as the capital of the USA. There is a law in Washington against building structures higher than the Capitol; therefore it presents a different appearance from New York with its skyscrapers.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest is the Capitol, where the Congress meets. It is a very beautiful building with white marble columns. Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress. It holds five million books.

The White House, the residence of the president is the oldest public structure in the capital and one of the most beautiful. It was built in 1799. It is a two storied white building. It is said that in 1812 when England was at war with America the British entered the city and some of the buildings, including the Capitol and the house of the president were set on fire. Two years later in order to hide the marks of the fire, the brown stone walls of the president's home were painted white and it has been the White House ever since.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 meters and it is empty inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a view of the city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The Memorial is surrounded by cherry trees.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

9. New York

New York is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is over 11 million people. New York is an industrial and cultural centre of the country. Most business is centred in Manhattan Island. The whole area is very small, that's why the sky-scrapers were invented in New York and, especially, in Wall Street. Wall Street is a narrow street with big houses, but it is well known all over the world as the busiest street in the USA. People do business there. There are two more world-famous streets — Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Broadway is the centre of the theatres and night life. It is known as "The Great White Way" because of the electric signs which turn night into day.

It is the city that never goes to sleep. Buses and sub-way run all night. There are many drugstores and restaurants which never close their doors. There are cinemas with films that start at midnight. Fifth Avenue is the great shopping, hotel, and club avenue.

New York is the largest port in America. More than half the trade of the United States goes through this city.

There are many places of interest in New York. They are: the Statue of Liberty, the United Nations Building, Empire State Building, Columbia University, City Hall, New York Public Library and others. When you come to New York you see lots of cars, big and small, black and yellow, old and modern; you do not see any trees or flowers in the streets, but only cars. You'll see and hear advertisements everywhere. There is no getting away from them. Advertisements fill the newspapers and cover the walls, they are on menu-cards and match-boxes, they are shouted through loud speakers and shown in the cinemas

10. Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 9 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation, but by the mid-19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometres (ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin). The population of the city is over 9 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral (Vastly Blazheny) are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture. The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan. There's a legend that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. Now Moscow is being reconstructed and we all hope that in a few years the city will become even more beautiful.

There are more than 100 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others.

Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

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.