

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ ФИЛОЛОГИИ

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Декан социально-гуманитарного факультета

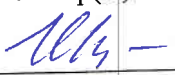

Якунина Ю. Е.
«30» сентября 2019 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине

Б.1.Б.3. Иностранный язык

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подпись

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Зав. кафедрой зарубежной филологии Крашенинников А. Е., к. филол. н., доцент


подпись

27.09.19
дата

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

№	Модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Первый модуль: Сфера психологии. Scope of Psychology.	Способность работать в команде, толерантно воспринимать социальные, культурные и личностные различия (ОК-5).	Входной тест Тест 1 - 7
2	Второй модуль: Почему люди работают? Why Do People Work?		Тест 8 - 12
3	Третий модуль: Память. Memory.		Тест 13 - 19 Итоговый тест 20, 21
4	Четвертый модуль: Есть ли секрет долгой жизни? Is There a Secret of Long Life?		Тест 22 - 29
5	Пятый модуль: Характеристика человека. People's characteristics.		Тест 30
6	Шестой модуль: Кто ты? Who are you?		Тест 31 - 36
7	Седьмой модуль: Кто ты? Who are you?		Тест 37 – 40 Итоговый тест 41, 42
8	Восьмой модуль: Семья. Family.		Тест 43, 44
9	Девятый модуль: Функции семьи. The Functions of the Family.		Тест 45 - 48
10	Десятый модуль: Приемные семьи. Stepfamilies.		Тест 49, 50
11	Одиннадцатый модуль: Процесс развития семьи. Family Development.		Тест 51 – 55 Итоговый тест (перевод) 56
12	Двенадцатый модуль: Сны. Dreams.		Тест 57 - 60
13	Тринадцатый модуль: Общение. Communication.		Тест 61
14	Четырнадцатый модуль: Эмоции и стресс. Emotion and stress.		Тест 62
15	Пятнадцатый модуль: Психотерапия. Psychotherapy.		Итоговый тест (перевод) 63

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

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

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

Критерии оценивания письменной работы (тесты, упражнения, лексико-грамматические и контрольные задания)

0,9 - 1 балл Задание выполнено полностью. Содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании. Словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче. Корректно используются грамматические и лексические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей. Практически нет нарушений в лексике и грамматике. Ошибки практически отсутствуют.

0,7 – 0,8 балла Задание выполнено недостаточно полно. Некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании раскрыты не полностью. Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов. Имеется ряд негрубых грамматических ошибок.

0,5 – 0,6 балла Задание выполнено не полностью. Содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании. Использован ограниченный словарный запас, часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики. Многочисленные грамматические ошибки.

Менее 0,5 балла Задание не выполнено. Содержание отражает не те аспекты, которые указаны в задании. Используемый лексико-грамматический материал не позволяет выполнить поставленную коммуникативную задачу. Грамматические правила не соблюдаются.

Критерии оценивания устной работы (монологические высказывания, беседы, диалоги, ролевые игры)

0,9 - 1 балл Задание выполнено полностью. Содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании. Словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче. Используются грамматические и лексические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей. Практически нет нарушений в лексике. Логичность высказывания соблюдена. Ошибки практически отсутствуют.

Студент полностью понимает основное содержание, умеет выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию, догадывается о значении незнакомых слов по контексту, умеет использовать информацию для решения поставленной задачи.

0,7 – 0,8 балла Задание выполнено недостаточно полно. Некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании раскрыты не полностью. Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов, либо словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно. Имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание текста. Логичность высказывания вполне соблюдена.

Студент не полностью понимает основное содержание, но умеет выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию, догадывается о значении части незнакомых слов по контексту, умеет использовать информацию для решения поставленной задачи.

0,5 – 0,6 балла Задание выполнено не полностью. Содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании. Использован ограниченный словарный запас, часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание текста. Многочисленные грамматические ошибки. Логичность высказывания вполне соблюдена.

Студент не полностью понимает основное содержание, не может выделить отдельные факты из текста, догадывается о значении 50% незнакомых слов по контексту, полученную информацию для решения поставленной задачи может использовать только при посторонней помощи.

Менее 0,5 балла Задание не выполнено. Содержание отражает не те аспекты, которые указаны в задании. Используемый лексико-грамматический материал не позволяет выполнить поставленную коммуникативную задачу. Грамматические правила не соблюдаются. Логичность высказывания не соблюдена.

Студент понимает менее 50% текста, не может выделить отдельные факты из текста, не может догадываться о значении незнакомых слов по контексту, выполнить поставленные задачи не может.

Формирование компетенций также оценивается в ходе выполнения творческих заданий по темам для эссе, докладов и рефератов.

Критерии оценки творческих заданий.

0,9 - 1 балл Тема раскрыта максимально полно. Объем работы 5-6 страниц (для рефератов), 2-3 страниц (для эссе и докладов) соблюден или превышен. Наличие полной и завершённой слайдовой презентации по исследуемой теме. Правильное оформление работы.

0,7 – 0,8 балла Тема раскрыта недостаточно полно. Объем работы выдержан не полностью. Наличие небольшой слайдовой презентации по исследуемой теме. Оформление работы имеет незначительные нарекания.

0,5 – 0,6 балла Тема раскрыта поверхностно. Объём работы не выдержан. Слайдовая презентация отсутствует. Оформление работы не соответствует требованиям.

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

А. Формы текущего контроля

Задание на семестр.

К практическим занятиям:

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

3.1. Контрольные работы.

Контрольные работы по данной дисциплине учебным планом не предусмотрены.

3.2. Лабораторные работы.

Лабораторные работы по данной дисциплине учебным планом не предусмотрены.

3.3. Образцы тестов.

Входной тест

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

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

0 Where are you from?
A I'm France. B I'm from France. C French. D I'm French.

1 How old are you?
A I have 16. B I am 16. C I have 16 years. D I am 16 years.

2 Are you having a nice time?
A Yes, I'm nice. B Yes, I'm having it. C Yes, I am. D Yes, it is.

3 Could you pass the salt please?
A Over there. B I don't know. C Help yourself. D Here you are.

4 Yesterday I went _____ bus to the National Museum.
A on B in C by D with

5 Sue and Mike _____ to go camping.
A wanted B said C made D talked

6 Who's calling, please?
A Just a moment. B It's David Parker. C I'll call you back. D Speaking.

7 They were _____ after the long journey, so they went to bed.
A hungry B hot C lazy D tired

- 8 Can you tell me the _____ to the bus station?
A road **B** way **C** direction **D** street
- 9 _____ you remember to buy some milk?
A Have **B** Do **C** Should **D** Did
- 10 - Don't forget to put the rubbish out.
 - I've _____ done it!
A yet **B** still **C** already **D** even
- 11 You don't need to bring _____ to eat.
A some **B** a food **C** many **D** anything
- 12 What about going to the cinema?
A Good idea! **B** Twice a month. **C** It's *Star Wars*. **D** I think so.
- 13 - What would you like, Sue?
 - I'd like the same _____ Michael please.
A that **B** as **C** for **D** had
- 14 _____ people know the answer to that question.
A Few **B** Little **C** Least **D** A little
- 15 It's not _____ to walk home by yourself in the dark.
A sure **B** certain **C** safe **D** problem
- 16 _____ sure all the windows are locked.
A Take **B** Have **C** Wait **D** Make
- 17 I'll go and _____ if I can find him.
A see **B** look **C** try **D** tell
- 18 What's the difference _____ football and rugby?
A from **B** with **C** for **D** between
- 19 My car needs _____.
A repairing **B** to repair **C** to be repair **D** repair
- 20 Tim was too _____ to ask Monika for a dance.
A worried **B** shy **C** selfish **D** polite
- 21 I haven't had so much fun _____ I was a young boy!
A when **B** for **C** during **D** since
- 22 Sorry, I don't know _____ you're talking about.
A that **B** what **C** which **D** why
- 23 I'm afraid you _____ smoke in here.
A could not **B** don't have to **C** are not allowed to **D** can't be
- 24 Everyone wanted to go out _____ John.
A apart **B** unless **C** however **D** except
- 25 Honestly! I saw a ghost! I'm not _____ it up!
A having **B** laughing **C** making **D** joking

- 26 Eat everything up! I don't want to see anything _____ on your plate!
A left **B** missing **C** put **D** staying
- 27 Take the A20 _____ the roundabout, then turn left.
A right **B** as far as **C** along **D** heading north
- 28 I really hope you can find a _____ to this problem.
A result **B** way **C** conclusion **D** solution
- 29 Could you watch my bag while I go and get a cup of tea?
A Of course! **B** Never mind. **C** If you don't mind. **D** It doesn't matter.
- 30 In my country, it is _____ the law to watch an X-rated film if you are under eighteen.
A under **B** against **C** over **D** beyond
- 31 Rebecca had to _____ the invitation, as she was busy studying for her exams.
A take off **B** put back **C** turn down **D** get away
- 32 Police _____ that a terrorist group might be behind the kidnapping.
A suppose **B** fancy **C** suspect **D** accuse
- 33 When Christopher smiles, he _____ me of his grandfather.
A remembers **B** recalls **C** rethinks **D** reminds
- 34 The wonderful smell of freshly _____ coffee hit us as we entered the store.
A crushed **B** smashed **C** ground **D** pressed
- 35 Mike's dad wouldn't _____ him go to school with a red streak in his hair.
A allow **B** permit **C** accept **D** let
- 36 If only I _____ made that phone call!
A wasn't **B** didn't **C** hadn't **D** haven't
- 37 I like Mary for her friendly smile and her _____ of humour.
A sense **B** manner **C** way **D** impression
- 38 These shoes are very _____ for walking in the mountains.
A practical **B** functional **C** realistic **D** active
- 39 _____ of the credit for our success has to go to the Chairman, Peter Lewis.
A Several **B** Much **C** Enough **D** Sufficient
- 40 We were surprised that over 500 people _____ for the job.
A wrote **B** applied **C** enquired **D** requested
- 41 The children watched in excitement as she _____ a match and lit the candles.
A scratched **B** struck **C** rubbed **D** scraped
- 42 Sorry about Kate's strange behaviour, but she's just not used to _____ lots of people around her.
A had **B** have **C** having **D** has
- 43 Ivan kept running very hard _____ none of the other runners could possibly catch him.
A even though **B** however **C** despite **D** as
- 44 'I did this painting all _____ my own, Dad,' said Milly.
A by **B** with **C** for **D** on

- 45 You _____ better check all the details are correct before we send it off.
A would B had C should D did
- 46 This game is _____ to be for five year-olds, but I think a two year-old could do it!
A expected B required C obliged D supposed
- 47 Just put this powder down, and it should _____ any more ants from getting in.
A prevent B avoid C refuse D forbid
- 48 When Jonie _____ to do something, you can be sure she'll do it, and do it well.
A gets on B takes up C sets out D brings about
- 49 _____ we get to the top of this hill, the path gets much easier.
A At the time B Eventually C Once D Finally
- 50 Fifty-seven? No, that _____ be the right answer!
A can't B mustn't C wouldn't D needn't
- 51 _____ happens, I'll always be there for you!
A However B What C Whatever D No matter
- 52 Can you _____ to it that no one uses this entrance?
A see B deal C ensure D get
- 53 A _____ debate ensued, with neither side prepared to give way to the other.
A warm B heated C hot D boiling
- 54 I've drunk milk every _____ day of my life, and it's never done me any harm!
A particular B individual C single D one
- 55 The version of the film I saw had been _____ censored.
A strongly B deeply C great D heavily
- 56 He promised to phone me at nine o'clock exactly, and he was as _____ as his word.
A true B good C right D honest
- 57 There has been so much media _____ of the wedding that I'm completely fed up with it.
A circulation B attention C broadcasting D coverage
- 58 If I were you I would _____ clear of the area around the station late at night.
A stick B steer C stop D stand
- 59 Turning back now is out of the _____.
A agenda B matter C question D possibility
- 60 Joe's fear of enclosed spaces _____ from a bad experience he had when he was a child.
A stems B leads C starts D flows

Модуль 1

Тест 1

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

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

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

E) will be, is.

Вопрос 2

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

A) was, will be;

B) is, was;

C) is, is;

D) will be, is;

E) was, were.

Вопрос 3

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

A) is, is;

B) were, were;

C) is, are;

D) is, is;

E) are, is.

Вопрос 4

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

A) is, is;

B) were, were;

C) is, are;

D) is, was;

E) are, are.

Вопрос 5

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

A) is, is;

B) was, was;

C) were, were;

D) is, are;

E) is, was.

Вопрос 6

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

A) is, is;

B) was, was;

C) were, were;

D) is, are;

E) is, was.

Вопрос 7

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

A) is, is;

B) will be, will;

C) was, were;

D) will be, am;

E) were, will.

Вопрос 8

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

A) will be, will;

B) were, will;

C) was, were;

D) is, are;

E) are, will be.

Вопрос 9

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

A) will be, was;

B) are, will be;

C) was, will be;

D) is, is;

E) was, was.

Вопрос 10

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

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

Вопрос 11

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

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

Вопрос 12

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

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

Вопрос 13

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

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

Вопрос 14

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

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

Вопрос 15

... you a doctor? – yes, I

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

Вопрос 16

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

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

Тест 2

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

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

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

- D) were, was;
- E) is, are.

Вопрос 2

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

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

Вопрос 3

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

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

Вопрос 4

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

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

Вопрос 5

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

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

Вопрос 6

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

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

Вопрос 7

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

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

Вопрос 8

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

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

Вопрос 9

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

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

Вопрос 10

I ... writing a letter at the moment.

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

Вопрос 11

They ... playing football from 5 till 7.

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

Вопрос 12

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

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

Вопрос 13

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

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

Вопрос 14

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

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

Вопрос 15

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

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

Вопрос 16

There ... many children in the park yesterday.

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

Выберите правильный вариант.

“is” or “are”

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

Тест 4

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

There is no bread at home, ... ?

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

Вопрос 2

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

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

Вопрос 3

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

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

Вопрос 4

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

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

Вопрос 5

They say money ... the soul of business.

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

Вопрос 6

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

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

Тест 5

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

There were many of the World War at the meeting.

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

Вопрос 2

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

- A) geese;
- B) woman-doctors;
- C) shelves;
- D) plays;
- E) oxen.

Вопрос 3

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

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

Вопрос 4

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

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

Вопрос 5

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

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

Вопрос 6

Choose wrong variant of noun's plural form.

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

Тест 6

Выберите правильный вариант.

“there is/are” or “it is”

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

Тест 7

Выберите правильный вариант.

“there is/are” or “it is”

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

Модуль 2

Тест 8

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

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

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

Вопрос 2

The first of June nineteen hundred

- A) первое июня 1900;
- B) первое июля 1900;
- C) первое июня 9010;
- D) первое июня 19100;
- E) первое июня 1990.

Вопрос 3

His birthday on ... of October.

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

Вопрос 4

He moved there some years ago, in 1950.

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

Вопрос 5

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

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

Тест 9

Напишите порядковые и количественные числительные.

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

Тест 10

Выберите правильный вариант.

“adjective” or “adverb”

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

Тест 11

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The exam was quite easy — _____ we expected.
 - a) more easy that
 - b) more easy than
 - c) easier than
 - d) easier as
2. The more electricity you use, _____.
 - a) your bill will be higher
 - b) will be higher your bill
 - c) the higher your bill will be
 - d) higher will be your bill
3. He's a fast runner. I can't run as _____ as he.
 - a) fast
 - b) fastly
 - c) faster
 - d) fastest
4. The film was really boring. It was _____ I've ever seen.
 - a) most boring film
 - b) the more boring film
 - c) the film more boring
 - d) the most boring film
5. My book is _____ interesting _____ yours.
 - a) as, as
 - b) like, like
 - c) as, like
 - d) like, as
6. My house is _____ height _____ his.
 - a) as, as
 - b) the same, as
 - c) as, the same
 - d) the same, the same
7. John's grades are _____ his sister's.
 - a) the higher than
 - b) the highest as
 - c) higher than
 - d) more high than
8. His drawings are as perfect as his _____.
 - a) instructor
 - b) instructor's
 - c) instructors
 - d) instructor drawings

9. The salary of a professor is higher than _____ a secretary.
 a) — c) has
 b) one of d) that of
10. I feel _____ today than I did last week.
 a) much better c) no better
 b) more good d) more better
11. No animal is so big _____ King Kong.
 a) as c) than
 b) so d) that
12. Her sport car is different _____ Kate's.
 a) like c) from
 b) as d) so
13. California is farther from New York _____ Pennsylvania.
 a) as c) like
 b) than d) from
14. This encyclopedia costs _____ the other one.
 a) more c) twice as many as
 b) twice more than d) twice as much as
15. The hotter it is, _____ I feel.
 a) the more miserable c) more miserable
 b) the miserable d) most miserable
16. The more you study, _____ you will become.
 a) the more smart c) smarter
 b) the more smarter d) the smarter
17. No sooner had he started out for California _____ it started to rain.
 a) that c) no sooner
 b) than d) -
18. Of the two books, this one is the _____.
 a) the most interesting c) more interesting
 b) most interesting d) the more interesting
19. These shoes are _____ of all.
 a) less expensive c) the less expensive
 b) the least expensive d) least expensive
20. He drives _____ than Bob.
 a) more cautiously c) the most cautiousliest
 b) cautiouslier d) more cautious

Тест 12

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Honesty is _____ policy.
 a) the best c) more better
 b) better d) the better
2. _____ men declare war. But it is the youth that fight and die.
 a) oldest c) eldest
 b) elder d) older
3. Of two evils choose _____.
 a) less c) the least
 b) little d) smaller
4. What's the _____ news of today?
 a) later c) lately
 b) last d) latest
5. If you are interested in _____ details ask the head of the office.
 a) further c) furthest
 b) farther d) farthest
6. Actions speak _____ than words.

- a) more louder c) louder
b) the loudest d) loudly
7. Hotels are becoming_____nowadays.
a) more expensive c) expensiver
b) the most expensive d) the more expensive
8. The damage to the car could be_____than we expected.
a) bad c) the worst
b) worse d) the worse
9. That was_____case in his practice.
a) the least difficult c) the less difficulter
b) the less difficult d) difficulter
10. The sea is_____unknown part of our planet.
a) the most large c) the most largest
b) the largest d) the larger
11. This cake is_____the one you made last night.
a) sweeter than c) sweet as
b) sweetest d) more sweeter than
12. That was_____question in the exam.
a) least difficult c) little difficult
d) the less difficult d) the least difficult
13. This was the_____test I've ever done.
a) easiest c) easier
b) easy d) most easiest
14. That was the_____performance I've ever seen.
a) worst c) worse
b) bad d) worser
15. Those shoes cost_____mine.
a) much as c) more as
b) as much as d) as more
16. You live even_____from the centre than they.
a) farther c) furthest
b) far d) more far
17. I like Jane less than Tom, but I like Sam_____of all.
a) less c) little
b) lesser d) least
18. It took Kate_____to do this work.
a) long b) as long
c) the longest d) much longer
19. The smaller a garden is_____it is to look after.
a) the easier c) easier
b) more easy d) most easy
20. My left arm is_____than my right one.
a) stronger c) most strong
b) more stronger d) strongest
21. The people who arrive_____get the best seats.
a) more earlier c) the earliest
b) most early d) much early
22. It's becoming_____to find a job.
a) hard and hard c) hardly and hard
b) harder and harder d) the hardest and the hardest
23. _____we leave, _____we will arrive.
a) the earlier, the sooner c) the earliest, the soon
b) the early, sooner d) the earlier, sooner
24. Could you speak_____, please?
a) distinct c) less distinctly
b) most distinct d) more distinctly

Модуль 3

Тест 13

Выберите правильный вариант.

Вопрос 1

... always go abroad during their summer holidays.

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

Вопрос 2

Give ... the book, please.

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

Вопрос 3

He is an old friend of

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

Вопрос 4

He washed and dressed

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

Вопрос 5

... friend made some mistakes in his dictation.

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

Вопрос 6

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

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

Вопрос 7

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

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

Вопрос 8

... often meet here.

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

Вопрос 9

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

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

Вопрос 10

My elder brother looks like ... mother .

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

Вопрос 11

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

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

Вопрос 12

They can do it

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

Вопрос 13

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

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

Вопрос 14

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

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

Вопрос 15

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

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

Вопрос 16

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

- A) his;

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

Тест 14**Выберите правильный вариант.****“some”, “any” or “no”**

1. Are there ... students here from Japan? 2. There are ... students here from China, but there are not ... from India) 3. Is there ... news? – Yes, there are ... letters on the desk. 4. If ... difficulties arise, let me know. 5. They have ... really good friends. Have you got ... ? 6. Can ... of you help us? - ... problem. 7. Would you like ... ice cream, please? - ... more, thank you, I've had 8. I take ... sugar with my tea, it fattens me. 9. He told us ... strange story. 10. They haven't got ... conveniences in their country house, but they are going to get 11. Could you lend me ... money? 12. This car hardly uses ... petrol. 13. ... mushrooms can be very poisonous. 14. There is ... fool like an old fool. 15. There can be ... answer to such a question.

Тест 15**Выберите правильный вариант.****“somebody”, “anybody” or “nobody”**

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

Тест 16**Выберите правильный вариант.****“something”, “anything” or “nothing”**

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

Тест 17**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. There are _____ biscuits left in the tin.

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

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

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

a) a lot	c) little
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- 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

Тест 18

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 19

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.

Тест 20

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

This museum tells you about the history of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6

Тест 21

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

I had first become acquainted with my Italian friend by meeting him at certain great houses where he taught his own language and I taught drawing. All I then knew of the history of his life was that he had left Italy for political reasons; and that he had been for many years respectably established in London as a teacher. Without being actually a dwarf – for he was perfectly well-proportioned from head to foot – Pesca was, I think, the smallest human being I ever saw. Remarkable anywhere, by his personal appearance, he was still further distinguished among the mankind by the eccentricity of his character. The ruling idea of Pesca's life now was to show his gratitude to the country that had given him a shelter by doing his utmost to turn himself into an Englishman. The Professor aspired to become an Englishman in his habits and amusements, as well as in his personal appearance. Finding us distinguished, as a nation, by our love of athletic exercises, the little man, devoted himself to all our English sports and pastimes, firmly persuaded that he could adopt our national amusements by an effort of will the same way as he had adopted our national gaiters and our national white hat. I had seen him **risk his limbs blindly** unlike others at a fox-hunt and in a cricket field; and soon afterwards I saw him

risk his life, just as blindly, in the sea at Brighton. We had met there accidentally, and were bathing together. If we had been engaged in any exercise peculiar to my own nation I should, of course, have looked after Pesca carefully; but as foreigners are generally quite as well able to take care of themselves in the water as Englishmen, it never occurred to me that the art of swimming might merely add one more to the list of manly exercises which the Professor believed that he could learn on the spot. Soon after we had both struck out from shore, I stopped, finding my friend did not follow me, and turned round to look for him. To my horror and amazement, I saw nothing between me and the beach but two little white arms which struggled for an instant above the surface of the water, and then disappeared from view. When I dived for him, the poor little man was lying quietly at the bottom, looking smaller than I had ever seen him look before. When he had thoroughly recovered himself, his warm Southern nature broke through all artificial English restraints in a moment. He overwhelmed me with the wildest expressions of affection and in his exaggerated Italian way declared that he should never be happy again until he rendered me some service which I might remember to the end of my days. Little did I think then – little did I think afterwards – that the opportunity of serving me was soon to come; that he was eagerly to seize it on the instant; and that by so doing he was to turn the whole current of my existence into a new channel. Yet so it was. If I had not dived for Professor Pesca when he lay under water, I should never, perhaps, have heard even the name of the woman, who now directs the purpose of my life.

1. Pesca taught

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

2. Pesca impressed people by being

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

3. Pesca tried to become a true Englishman because he

- A) was thankful to the country that had adopted him.
- B) enjoyed Englishman's pastimes and amusements.
- C) loved the way the English did athletic exercises.
- D) was fond of the eccentric fashions of the English.

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

- A) didn't look where he went.
- B) was unaware of danger from others.

C) caused a problem for others.

D) acted rather thoughtlessly.

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

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

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

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

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

6. Peska wanted to do the author some favour as

A) it was in his warm nature.

B) the author had saved his life.

C) the author was his best friend.

D) he wanted to look English.

7. Peska managed to

A) change the author's life completely.

B) become English to the core.

C) meet a woman who later directed his life.

D) turn his existence into a new channel.

Модуль 4

Тест 22

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Indefinite or Present Continuous

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

time-table it always (start) from Platform Two. 23. The night-show (open) at 10.30 this evening. 24. It's a national holiday today. The bank (work)? 25. – Nelly, why you (hurry) so much? – My plane (leave) at 7.45

Тест 23

Выберите правильный вариант.

“must” or “mustn’t”

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

Тест 24

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Mum, ... I have a Mars bar?
a) May b) Need
2. You ... hear this tune everywhere, it's very popular.
a) can b) may
3. What ... I do to help you?
a) need b) must
4. You ... not pay. It's free.
a) need b) must
5. ... you believe it? I'm sure it's nonsense.
a) Can b) may
6. You ... not read in bed.
a) Must b) need
7. You ... not worry. All is going to be fine.
a) May b) need
8. If you ... afford this book, buy it.
a) Can b) may
9. He ... give up smoking after a heart attack.
a) Can b) must
10. ... I help you with this heavy box?
a) May b) need
11. What languages ... he speak?
a) Can b) may
12. You ... lie to your friends.
a) Mustn't b) may not
13. I ... believe it, it's fantastic.
a) Needn't b) can't
14. We don't like it, but we ... to do it.
a) Must b) have
15. Who ... answer my question?
a) May b) can
16. They ... worry. We'll look after their fish.
a) Can't b) needn't
17. You ... be late for your work.
a) Mustn't b) needn't
18. ... you be happy!
a) Could b) may

19. ... I take the exam a second time?
 a) Can b) may
 20. People ... keep the law.
 a) May b) must

Тест 25**Выберите правильный вариант.**

- _____(1) you retell this text in English right now?
 - Unfortunately I _____(2). _____(3) to do this I
 _____(4) to repeat some words which I _____(5).
 a) b) c) d)
 1. can 1. can 1. must 1. shall
 2. can't 2. can't 2. can't 2. can't
 3. to be able 3. be able 3. to be able 3. to be able
 4. have 4. have 4. must 4. can
 5. need- 5. need 5. can 5. need

Тест 26**Выберите правильный вариант.**

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

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

Тест 27**Выберите правильный вариант.**

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

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

Тест 28**Выберите правильный вариант.**

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

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

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 2. aren't able | 2. won't be able |
| 3. aren't able | 3. won't be able |
| 4. may | 4. may |
| 5. must | 5. must |

Тест 29**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. If it is fine tomorrow, we _____ for a swim.
a) may go c) ought go
b) must to go d) would go
2. He said if he _____ her address, he would write her.
a) will find out c) found out
b) finds out d) find out
3. No matter how hard you try, you _____ me you're right.
a) don't convince c) aren't convinced
b) won't convince d) couldn't convince
4. If he had asked me what to do, everything _____ different.
a) could be c) could have been
b) could had been d) was
5. But for the rain we _____ joined you.
a) would c) would had
b) would have d) would have to
6. He looks so pale as if he _____ ill for a long time.
a) were c) is
b) has been d) had been
7. If only he _____ more, then he'd get a good mark.
a) had revised c) 'd revise
b) revises d) 'll revise
- 8-1 wish I _____ so busy yesterday.
a) wasn't c) weren't
b) hadn't been d) hasn't been
- 9- If I _____ better qualified, I _____ for the job.
a) were, would apply
b) were, would have applied
c) am, would to apply
d) was, would had applied
10. Unless we _____ a taxi, we will miss the train.
a) have taken c) took
b) would take d) take
11. He looked at me as if he _____ me.
a) wouldn't recognize c) didn't recognize
b) hasn't recognized d) hadn't recognized
12. Even if you _____ me \$10,000, I still _____ this house.
a) gave, don't buy
b) give, didn't buy
c) gave, wouldn't buy
d) had given, wouldn't bought
13. Unless you _____ borrowing money, you _____ in trouble.
a) will stop, will be c) will stop, are
b) stop, will be d) stop, are
14. I _____ you a ring as soon as I _____ back.
a) will give, got c) will give, get
b) give, will get d) would give, get
15. It's very late. It's about time we _____ home.

- a) go c) went
b) have gone d) had gone
16. If I _____ you, I wouldn't have paid so much money for this dress.
a) were c) has been
b) am d) had been
17. Assuming it's a holiday on Monday, we _____ to the seaside.
a) can go c) would go
b) could go d) went
18. I wish they _____ our neighbours.
a) aren't c) don't be
b) wasn't d) weren't
19. I _____ you stay up and watch TV tonight provided that you _____ your homework first.
a) could let, finish c) let, will finish
b) will let, finish d) let, would finish
20. What _____ if you _____ Prime Minister?
a) did you do, would be c) would you do, were
b) do you do, will be d) will you do, was

Модуль 5

Тест 30

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Present Perfect

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

Модуль 6

Тест 31

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Past Continuous

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

lessons (be) boring? – I (not mean) it. I only (joke). 19. Why you (make) so many mistakes in the last test? – I (think) about my boyfriend. 20. Just imagine! I (wait) for you for an hour yesterday and you (sleep) at that very time!

Тест 32

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite

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

Тест 33

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite

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

Тест 34

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite

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

Тест 35

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite

1. Mr. Dobson (doubt) if he (agree) to occupy the vacancy but if he (do), it (be) great. 2. Steven (wonder) if his business (prosper) in case things (go on) like this. 3. Everybody is curious if Lena (marry) Ronald when he (propose) to her. 4. Nobody knows if something (change) radically after he (make) his decision. 5. Fiona always (ask) Simon if he (love) her when she (get) old. 6. Tell us if you (come back) when she (need) your help. 7. He (be) not sure at all if life always (run) smoothly for him but if it (do), he (achieve) all he (wish). 8. I (take) an umbrella in case it (rain), though I still doubt if it (rain). 9. Wear your overcoats in case the weather (turn) colder. I wonder if it (show) as well. 10. My friend (feel) much better if she (lose) some weight. I am not sure, though, if she (make) an effort to eat fewer potatoes. 11. Marina (ask) if she (get) the

job as soon as she (learn) the language. 12. We (not know) yet if we (get) our visas, but as soon as they (give), we (see) London. 13. I (take) all the files with me (remember) about them! 14. You (feel) great relief when the temperature (fall). But it's difficult to say when it (go down). 15. I wonder if the plane (come) on time if the weather (change) for the worse.

Тест 36

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Present Continuous

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

Модуль 7

Тест 37

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Perfect or Past Perfect

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

Тест 38

Выберите правильный вариант.

Past Indefinite or Past Perfect

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

museum with my class because I *(be)* there before. 20. When we *(buy)* the house, it *(be)* empty for several years.

Тест 39

Раскройте скобки. Future Tenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY: OK, thanks.

Tuesday

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

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

MARY: I hope so.

Friday At the bank

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

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

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

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

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

MARY: Thank you for your help.

MANAGER: You're welcome.

Тест 40

Напишите предложения в будущем времени.

1. When Bill got up yesterday morning, the sun was shining. *And tomorrow?*
2. He shaved and showered, and then made a light breakfast. *And tomorrow?*
3. After he ate breakfast yesterday, he got ready to go to work. *And tomorrow?*
4. By the time he got to work yesterday, he had drunk three cups of coffee. *And tomorrow?*
5. Between 8:00 and 9:00, Bill answered his e-mail and planned his day. *And tomorrow?*
6. By 10:00 yesterday, he had called new clients. *And tomorrow?*
7. At 11:00 yesterday, he was attending a staff meeting. *And tomorrow?*

8. He went to lunch at noon and had a sandwich and a bowl of soup. *And tomorrow?*
9. After he finished eating, he took a short walk in the park before he returned to the office. *And tomorrow?*
10. He worked at his desk until he went to another meeting in the middle of the afternoon. *And tomorrow?*
11. By the time he left the office, he had attended three meetings. *And tomorrow?*
12. When Bill got home, his children were playing in the yard. *And tomorrow?*
13. They had been playing since 3:00 in the afternoon. *And tomorrow?*
14. As soon as he finished dinner, he took the children for a walk to a nearby playground. *And tomorrow?*
15. Afterward, the whole family sat in the living room and discussed their day. *And tomorrow?*
16. They watched television for a while, and then he and his wife put the kids to bed. *And tomorrow?*
17. By the time Bill went to bed yesterday, he had had a full day and was ready for sleep. *And tomorrow?*

Текст 41

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

"A good book for children should simply be a good book in its own right." These are the words of Mollie Hunter, a well-known author of books for youngsters. Born and bred near Edinburgh, Mollie has devoted her talents to writing primarily for young people. She firmly believes that there is always and should always be a wider audience for any good book whatever its main market. In Mollie's opinion it is essential to make full use of language and she enjoys telling a story, which is what every writer should be doing: "If you aren't telling a story, you're a very dead writer indeed," she says. When Mollie was a child her home was still a village with buttercup meadows and strawberry fields – sadly now covered with modern houses. "I was once taken back to see it and I felt that somebody had lain dirty hands all over my childhood. I'll never go back," she said. "Never." "When I set one of my books in Scotland," she said, "I can recapture my romantic feelings as a child playing in those fields, or watching the village blacksmith at work. And that's important, because children now know so much so early that romance can't exist for them, as it did for us." To this day, Mollie has a lively affection for children, which is reflected in the love she has for her writing. "When we have visitors with children the adults always say, "If you go to visit Mollie, she'll spend more time with the children." Molly believes that parents don't realize that children are much more interesting company and always have something new and unexpected to say.

1. In Mollie's opinion a good book should

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

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

- A) confused
- B) ashamed

- C) disappointed
- D) surprised

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

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

4. Mollie's adult visitors generally discover that she

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

5. Mollie thinks that the parents

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

Тест 42

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

The London Marathon celebrates its 23rd birthday. That is 23 years of stresses and strains, blisters and sore bits, and incredible tales. Somehow, yours truly has managed to run four of them. And I have medals to prove it. It seemed like a good idea at the time. I watched the inaugural London Marathon on March 29th, 1981. It seemed extraordinary that normal people would want to run 26 miles and 385 yards. And, it must be said, they looked strange and not quite steady at the end of it all. There are, indeed, terrible tales of people losing consciousness by the time they reach that glorious finishing line. But I was captivated. I knew I had to do it. Three years later I was living in London, not far from Greenwich where the event begins, and it seemed the perfect opportunity to give it a go. I was only a short train ride from the starting line, but more than 26 miles from the finish. "Who cares?" I thought. By the end I did. The moment I crossed that finishing line, and had that medal placed around my neck, was one of the finest in my life. The sense of achievement was immense. It was a mad thing to do, and ultimately pointless. But knowing that I'd run a Marathon – that most historic of all distant races – felt incredible. London provides one of the easiest of all the officially sanctioned marathons because most of it is flat. Yes, there are the cobblestones while running through the Tower of London, and there are the quiet patches where crowds are thin and you are crying out for some encouragement – those things matter to the alleged "fun" runners like myself, the serious runners don't think of such things. This year London will attract unprecedented number of athletes, a lot of title holders among them. It is set to witness what is probably the greatest field ever for a marathon. In the men's race, for

example, among numerous applicants there's the holder of the world's best time, Khalid Khannouchi of the USA; the defending champion El Mouriz of Morocco; Ethiopia's Olympic bronze-medallist Tesfaye Tola. And, making his marathon debut, is one of the finest long distance runners of all time Haile Gebrselassie. Since 1981, almost half a million people have completed the London Marathon, raising more than \$125 million for charity. For the majority of the runners, this is what it is all about. It is for charity, for fun, for self-development. It is a wonderful day. I have run it with poor training, with proper training. And I have always loved it. It's crazy, and it's one of the greatest things I've ever done. If you want to feel as though you've achieved something, run a marathon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A) it goes through the Tower of London.
- B) there are quiet patches without crowds.

C) many “fun” runners participate in it.

D) its course does not slope up or down.

6. “... the greatest field ever for a marathon” means that the marathon

A) will take place on a big field.

B) is to be run by the famous runners only.

C) will be witnessed by more people.

D) will welcome a huge number of sportsmen.

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

A) raise money for charity.

B) get some training.

C) feel self-fulfillment.

D) have fun in a crazy way.

Модуль 8

Тест 43

Выберите правильный вариант.

Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous

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

Тест 44

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.

a) were having c) had been having

b) had d) was having

2. While Tom _____ a book, Martha _____ TV.

a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching

- b) read, watched d) read, was watching
3. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen _____ delicious.
- a) is smelling c) smelt
b) smells d) will smell
4. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____.
- a) will plan c) plan
b) were planning d) have planned
5. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so _____ Nick.
- a) is c) was
b) does d) were
6. I feel terrible. I think I _____ to be sick.
- a) will c) am going
b) go d) will be going
7. My colleagues usually _____ four days a week, and till the week they _____ five days.
- a) work, work c) are working, are working
b) are working, work d) work, are working
8. It _____ outside; I do not like to walk in such weather.
- a) rains c) is raining
b) is rain d) is rained
9. I _____ a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.
- a) will have c) have
b) am having d) would have
10. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom _____ a delegation in the office.
- a) will receive c) will be receiving
b) is receiving d) would receive
11. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it _____ hard for two hours.
- a) had been raining c) had rained
b) was raining d) is raining
12. She _____ at the parcel long enough, before she _____ that it was for her brother.
- a) had been looking, had understood
b) had been looking, understood
c) was looking, understood
d) was looking, had understood
13. I _____ to the cinema but my friend persuaded me to stay.
- a) am not going c) did not go
b) was going d) had been going
14. We were good friends, we _____ each other for years.
- a) had known c) were knowing
b) had knowing d) know
15. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We _____ for more than 24 hours.
- a) had travelled c) had been travelling
b) were travelling d) travel
16. How long _____ this book? How many pages of this book _____?
- a) have you been reading, have you been reading
b) have you read, have you read
c) have you read, you read
d) have you been reading, have you read
17. We always go to Saint Petersburg for our holidays. We _____ there for years.
- a) have been going c) go
b) are going d) were going
18. I have lost my key again. I _____ things. I lose things

too often.

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

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

- a) is getting c) got
b) gets d) would be getting

20. What time _____ your friend _____ tomorrow?

- a) will arrive c) will be arriving
b) is arrived d) will arriving

Модуль 9

Тест 45

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. We _____ to the top of Holborn Hill before I _____ that he was not smiling at all.

- a) had got, knew c) were getting, knew
b) got, knew d) have got, have known

2. Turning from the Temple gate as soon as I _____ the warning, I _____ my way to Fleet Street, and then _____ to Covent Garden.

- a) was reading, made, drove
b) have read, made, drove
c) had read, made, drove
d) read, made, drove

3. Seventy-seven detective novels and books of stories by Agatha Christie _____ into every major language, and her sales _____ in tens of millions.

- a) are translated, are calculated
b) were translated, were calculated
c) have been translated, are calculated
d) had been translated, were calculated

4. In recent years, scientific and technological developments _____ human life on our planet, as well as our views both of ourselves as individuals in society and of the universe as a whole.

- a) have drastically changed c) are drastically changing
b) drastically changed d) change drastically

5. Before we _____ from swimming in the river near the camp, someone _____ our clothes, and we had to walk back with our towels around us.

- a) returned, stole c) were returning, stole
b) had returned, had stolen d) returned, had stolen

6. Our new neighbours _____ in Arizona for ten years before moving to their present house.

- a) had been living c) have been living
b) lived d) were living

7. We went into the house by a side door and the first thing I _____ was that the passages _____ all dark, and that she _____ a candle burning there.

- a) noticed, were, left
b) had noticed, had been, had left
c) noticed, were, had left
d) have noticed, were, had left

8. The sun _____ brightly all day on the roof of my attic, and the room was warm.

- a) was shining c) has shone
b) shone d) had been shining

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

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

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

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

11. In spite of the fact that it _____ all day long, the match _____ and the stands were full of spectators.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Towards the end of the 19th century the larger companies _____ more and more on mass advertising to promote

their new range of products. The market during this period _____ by a small number of giant, conglomerate enterprises.

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

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

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

18. In 1936 the British Broadcasting Corporation_____to provide a public radio service. Since then the BBC _____by the establishment of independent and commercial radio and television, which_____the BBC's broadcasting monopoly.

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

19. The Neolithic Age was a period of history which _____ in approximately 6000 B.C. and _____ until 3000 B.C.
 a) began, lasted c) began, was lasting
 b) had begun, lasted d) had begun, had been lasting
20. A major problem in the construction of new buildings is that windows _____ while air conditioning systems
 a) have been eliminated, have not been perfected
 b) were eliminated, were not perfected
 c) had been eliminated, had not been perfected
 d) eliminate, are not perfected

Тест 46

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. His grandfather _____ from his job a year ago.
 a) has retired c) retires
 b) was retiring d) retired
2. The backpacker knew there was a lake because they _____ it earlier in the day.
 a) have seen c) had seen
 b) saw d) hadn't seen
3. _____ he _____ about the opera before?
 a) had spoken c) has spoken
 b) was speaking d) did speak
4. What time _____ it _____?
 a) did happen c) had happened
 b) has happened d) was happening
5. Tomorrow at five he _____ football.
 a) 'll play c) plays
 b) 'll be playing d) play
6. This time last year he _____ in London.
 a) lived c) 'll live
 b) was living d) has lived
- 7 I _____ for you for more than one hour.
 a) has waited c) was waiting
 b) have been waiting d) was waited
8. He _____ it for an hour before I came.
 a) have been doing c) had been doing
 b) had been done d) did
- 9- — _____ he already _____ the doctor by that time?
 a) has seen c) was seeing
 b) did see d) had seen
10. She _____ her work already.
 a) hasn't finished c) finished
 b) has finished d) is finished
11. When I _____ it _____ yesterday.
 a) wake up, was raining c) woke up, was raining
 b) woke up, rained d) 've woken up, was raining
12. Will you _____ the bank when you go out?
 a) be passing c) have passed
 b) pass d) to pass
13. Last night I _____ home at 11. I _____ supper and then _____ to bed.
 a) have come, had. went c) came, have had, went
 b) came, had, went d) came, had, have gone
14. _____ you _____ many cities when you were in France.
 a) did visit c) are visiting

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

Тест 47

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Water _____ at 100 degrees.
 a) boils c) will boil
 b) is boiling d) will have been boiling
 2. The weather _____ hotter and hotter.
 a) gets c) is getting
 b) has been getting d) get
 3. The first modern Olympics _____ in Athens more than a hundred years ago.
 a) were taking place c) have taken
 b) took d) had taken
 4. We _____ 20 new buildings this year.
 a) built c) had built
 b) were building d) have built
 5. I _____ always _____ if the service is bad in restaurants.
 a) -, complain c) will be complaining
 b) am complaining d) will complain

6. I _____ to the news on television at nine o'clock last night.
 a) was listening c) have been listening
 b) listened d) had been listening
7. After they _____ they cleared the table.
 a) ate c) have eaten
 b) had eaten d) were eating
8. I _____ for a whole hour!
 a) am waiting c) have been waiting
 b) was waiting d) had been waiting
9. I _____ John's mobile phone because I left mine at home.
 a) use c) used
 b) was using d) have been using
10. This juice _____ good.
 a) is tasting c) has been tasting
 b) tastes d) is being tasted
11. Long ago they _____ most houses out of wood.
 a) built c) were building
 b) have built d) had built
12. We still _____ life on other planets.
 a) didn't discover c) won't discover
 b) hadn't discovered d) haven't discovered
13. I _____ when my friend _____.
 a) slept, called
 b) was sleeping, was calling
 c) was sleeping, called
 d) slept, was calling
14. Those potatoes _____ for an hour.
 a) have been boiling c) are boiling
 b) were boiling d) had been boiling
15. You _____ always _____ money!
 a) —, borrow c) will borrow
 b) has been borrowing d) are borrowing
16. They _____ for four hours before they _____ the top of the mountain.
 a) climbed, reached
 b) had been climbing, reached
 c) was climbing, reached
 d) climbed, has been reaching
17. I think it _____ a difficult game.
 a) is going to be c) have been
 b) will be d) had been
18. I _____ to you ever again.
 a) don't speak c) hasn't spoken
 b) am not going to speak d) will have been spoken
19. I _____ him tomorrow, he is expecting my call.
 a) phone c) am going to phone
 b) am phoning d) will have phoned
20. The boat _____ the island on Friday.
 a) is leaving c) is going to leave
 b) leave d) leaves

Тест 48

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. English is the main foreign language which _____ within

most school systems.

a) teach c) teaches

b) is taught d) is teaching

2. On festive occasions sweets_____at the end of a meal.

a) are served c) is being served

b) is served d) served

3. If the vegetable we_____is very soft a crunchy relish

a) are serving, may be added

b) are served, may be added

c) is serving, may be added

d) may be served, added

4. In India the right hand_____for eating.

a) used c) is used

b) uses d) is being used

5. Needless to say, hands_____before and after eating.

a) must wash c) wash

b) must be washing d) must be washed

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

a) is left c) is leaving

b) left d) is being left

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

a) was given c) have given

b) gave d) am given

8. My father_____that roast meat is not healthy.

a) persuaded c) has persuaded

b) has been persuaded d) persuades

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

a) must follow c) must have been followed

b) must have followed d) followed

10. She thought the arrow_____poisoned.

a) is c) can be

b) may be d) could be

11. He knew the boys_____rescued.

a) would be c) are

b) have been d) 'll be

12. Japan_____up of a chain of more than one thousand islands.

a) make c) is making

b) is made d) makes

13. Japan_____from Korea by the Sea of Japan.

a) is separated c) separated

b) separates d) is separating

14. Japan has a large number of volcanoes, sixty-seven of which_____active.

a) consider c) were considered

b) considered d) are considered

15. Now girls are not embarrassed_____smoking.

a) to see c) to be seen

b) seeing d) have been seen

16. Research devoted to the differences between men and women_____discouraged by feminists for a long time.

a) are b) have been

c) has been d) were

17. Feminists feared that such research_____to justify sex discrimination.

a) may be used c) can be used

b) might be used d) should be used

18. An area of rainforest the size of Austria _____ every year.
- a) is being destroyed c) destroyed
b) destroys d) destroying
19. Who knows what as yet undiscovered weapons against cancer or AIDS _____ by the destruction of the rainforests?
- a) ruin c) are ruined
b) ruined d) are being ruined
20. Do you know how many paintings _____ by vandals?
- a) are destroyed c) have been destroyed
b) are being destroyed d) are destroying
21. Suddenly he thought that something _____ of him.
- a) expected c) is expected
b) was expected d) has been expected
22. A lot of jazz festivals _____ every year in America.
- a) are held c) are holding
b) hold d) held
23. Scotland _____ from London but in many ways it is a separate nation.
- a) governed c) is governing
b) was governed d) is governed
24. The Highlands are home to many rare birds and animals, which _____ nowhere else in Britain.
- a) are found c) weren't found
b) aren't found d) cannot be found
25. A seat belt _____ even if you are sitting in the back seat.
- a) must wear c) must be worn
b) wore d) must be wearing

Модуль 10

Tecm 49

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The famous actress _____ now for the "HELLO" magazine.
a) is interview c) is being interviewed
b) interview d) was interviewed
2. All tickets _____ before we got in the theatre.
a) were sold c) are sold
b) have sold d) had been sold
3. Students _____ next Friday.
a) will be examined c) are examined
b) will examine d) have been examined
4. "A Farewell to Arms" _____ in 1929.
a) was published c) published
b) were published d) has published
5. The dinner _____ by five o'clock tomorrow.
a) will be served c) will have been served
b) is served d) will serve
6. He _____ to tidy the garage.
a) was helped c) are helped
b) were helped d) have helped
7. She _____ practicing the piano yesterday.
a) is heard c) hear
b) was heard d) hears
8. The jam sandwiches _____ with white bread.
a) made c) are made

- b) makes d) is made
9. Most children _____ strongly _____ their parents.
 a) are, influencing on c) has, influence with
 b) are, influenced by d) have, influenced by
10. All information _____ to me, before I found her address.
 a) had given c) was given
 b) had been given d) is given
11. The Loch Ness monster _____ to exist.
 a) is told c) is said
 b) tells d) says
12. About 50 people _____ to the party yesterday.
 a) were invited c) was invited
 b) invite d) are invited
13. Trained dogs _____ by the police to find drugs.
 a) use c) used
 b) are using d) are used
14. Lisa is at the beauty parlor. She is _____.
 a) having her nails painted
 b) had her nails
 c) painting her nails
 d) painted her nails
15. Mike _____ to clean his room.
 a) was make c) was made
 b) are made d) is being made
16. Oxford _____ by Manchester United in the Cup Final yesterday.
 a) beaten c) has been beaten
 b) was beaten d) was beated
17. Fruit juice _____ by her over the white table cloth.
 a) had spilt c) had been spilled
 b) spilled d) has been spilt
18. The book _____ by the lecturer.
 a) was referred c) has referred
 b) referred to d) was referred to
19. Mr. Smith _____ the letter _____.
 a) make, typed c) has, typed
 b) have, typed d) is, typed
20. Such a dress _____.
 a) can sat down in c) can't sit down in
 b) can sit down in d) can't be sat down in
21. Many people _____ to be homeless after the floods.
 a) is reported c) reported
 b) are reported d) report
22. Central heating _____ just _____ in Julia's house.
 a) have been installed c) is installing
 b) has been installing d) has been installed

Тест 50

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
- b) has gone
- c) were going
- 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
- b) has been
- c) was
- d) were

7. The teacher _____ a report on the Civil War.

- a) told Jane to make
- b) tell to Jane to make
- c) told Jane make
- d) told to Jane to make

8. Jane _____ worry about her health.

- a) ask to me not to
- b) asked to not
- c) asked me not to
- d) asked not

9. I said that I _____ if I _____ time.

- a) will go, have
- b) would go, had
- c) would go, have 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
- b) is getting used to
- c) gets used to
- d) used

11. Jane told me _____ calm.

- a) to stay
- b) stay
- c) to have stayed
- d) staying

12. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you _____ ill.

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

13. She said that Mary _____ into her flat because she _____ her key.

- a) cannot get, lost
- b) couldn't get, has lost
- c) couldn't get, had 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
- b) made
- c) will make
- d) make

16. He said that he _____ in America for two years.

- a) lived
- b) had lived
- c) had been living
- d) lives

17. They said that we _____ when Mary _____.

- a) would leave, came
- b) would leave, comes
- c) will leave, came
- 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

Модуль 11

Тест 51

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Ellie exclaimed that she _____ that car since her farther 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

Тест 52**Выберите правильный вариант.**

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

19. He says that he _____ in Kiev two years ago.
 a) lived c) lives
 b) had lived d) live
20. I've heard that he _____ back to Moscow tomorrow.
 a) came c) come
 b) is coming d) has come
21. He asked us when we _____ free.
 a) are c) would be
 b) 'll be d) have been
22. I knew I _____ write the article if I _____ time.
 a) can, had c) would, d' have
 b) would, had d) 'll, 'll have
23. I said we _____ talk about this when I _____ back.
 a) 'll, come c) 'd talk, come
 b) 'd talk, 'd come d) 'd talk, came
24. Didn't you tell him that he _____ do that sooner or later?
 a) would have to c) is able to
 b) must d) will have to
25. I've heard how well he _____ French.
 a) speak c) speaks
 b) 'll speak d) speaking

Тест 53

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 54

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Tom said that he_____at five o'clock.
 a) had been working c) worked
 b) has been working d) was worked
 2. Kate says that European hotel managers_____a very difficult job now.
 a) have had c) have
 b) has d) will have
 3. When they came and found what_____by soldiers of

Pharaoh they became angry.

- a) have been done c) had been done
b) has been done d) were done

4. It was announced that the treaty_____.

- a) would have been ratified c) is ratified
b) had been ratified d) was ratified

5. Nick wondered how much further_____.

- a) they should ride c) shall they ride
b) should they ride d) they shall ride

6. She asked_____back with further news.

- a) to phone c) phoning
b) being phoned d) to be phoned

7. The driver was requested_____so fast.

- a) do not drive c) not driving
b) has not driven d) not to drive

8. Steve said that he_____for me since five o'clock.

- a) had wait c) has been waiting
b) had been waiting d) was waiting

9. At the meeting the people asked Stivenson_____about his contribution to the development of the company.

- a) to speak c) has spoken
b) speaking d) speak

10. He said that he_____to study English in 1998.

- a) began c) has began
b) had begun d) was beginning

11. He asked me when they_____us the magazine.

- a) send c) sent
b) would send d) will send

12. Mary suggested_____the meeting.

- a) us to postpone c) us postponing
b) we should postponing d) we should postpone

13. Michael told his dad_____him up early.

- a) has woken c) to wake
b) wakes d) waking

14. James asked us where_____the New Year.

- a) were we going to celebrate
b) we was going to celebrate
c) we were going to celebrate
d) to celebrate we were going

15. The teacher told Sarah _____her exam.

- a) not to miss c) not missing
b) do not miss d) did not miss

16. Mary and I decided that_____the methods of conducting the experiment.

- a) we can change c) we can have changed
b) we could change d) we could have changed

17. Nick said he was very hungry as he_____since morning.

- a) did not eat c) has not eaten
b) had not eaten d) had not been eating

18. Stan asked the new friend how long he_____English.

- a) has been learning c) had learnt
b) was learning d) had been learning

19. My friend said that he_____to Canada in spring.

- a) would go c) went
b) will go d) would have gone

20. Steven said that he_____to attend the seminar as he was going to see his grandmother.

- a) will not be able c) was not be able

- b) would not be able d) will have not been able
 21. Laurel said that she had been playing tennis for two hours only and she _____ yet.
 a) was not tired c) is not tired
 b) had not been tired d) has not been tired
 22. Mary was sure she _____ to the conference.
 a) will be invited c) would be invited
 b) was invited d) would have been invited
 23. The doctor said I _____ and could attend lectures.
 a) had recovered c) recovered
 b) has recovered d) was recovered
 24. The mother asked her son _____ the dog out for a walk.
 a) taking c) has taken
 b) had taken d) to take
 25. The policeman told me _____ my car near the office of the company.
 a) not parking c) did not park
 b) do not park d) not to park

Тест 55

Выберите правильный вариант.

Future Indefinite or Future-in-the-Past

1. I hope I (*get*) a doll on Christmas, but my brother said he (*get*) a new camera. 2. - Do you think it (*rain*) tomorrow? - I hope not. 3. Nelly promised she (*send*) a card from Florida. 4. I am sure we (*have*) a thunderstorm tonight. 5. I (*go*) to the post-office for you? 6. I had no idea when they (*come*). 7. We said we (*not watch*) TV all day long. 8. I doubted if they (*make*) it up. 9. Tell them again, perhaps they (*understand*). 10. They (*come*) if we invite them? 11. There (*be*) a lot of people at the conference. 12. She says she (*have to*) change the clock. It gains. 13. She was afraid he (*feel*) depressed. 14. I assure you he never (*tell a lie*). 15. They say they (*publish*) this book next year. 16. There (*be*) a letter for me tomorrow. You (*get*) it? 17. He said he never (*forgive*) me unless I apologized. 18. You (*not tell*) him about our plans! - Calm down! Bob said he (*do*) it. 19. Dad promised he (*punish*) Andrew for smoking. 20. We're lost. I (*stop*) and ask the way.

Тест 56

Переведите текст.

Decembrists

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

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

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

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

Finnish-Russian War

Finnish-Russian War 1939-40, war between Finland and the Soviet Union. After World War II broke out in Sept., 1939, the USSR, never on cordial terms with Finland, took advantage of its nonaggression pact (Aug., 1939) with Germany to make several far-reaching demands on Finland. These demands included the demilitarization of the Mannerheim Line (the Finnish fortification line across the Karelian Isthmus just N of

Leningrad [St. Petersburg]), a 30-year lease on Hanko as a naval base, and the cession of several islands in the Gulf of Finland. In return, Russia offered extensive but valueless districts along the eastern border of Finland. Finland balked; negotiations broke down in November. After alleging (Nov. 26) that Finnish artillery had fired on Russian troops, the USSR, denouncing (Nov. 28) the Russo-Finnish nonaggression pact of 1932 and breaking off (Nov. 28) diplomatic relations, attacked on Nov. 30. The Russians first concentrated their efforts on the eastern border of Finland, but the Finns, superior in winter warfare and ably commanded by Field Marshall Mannerheim, repulsed attacks at Lake Ladoga, Suomussalmi, Salla, and Ivalo. World sympathy was with Finland. Sweden and Norway sent volunteers and supplies, and some supplies came from France and Great Britain. Finally, however, small Finland was no match for the USSR. Air bombardments and well-prepared frontal attacks (Feb., 1940) on the Karelian Isthmus brought Finnish resistance to the verge of collapse. In the peace treaty signed on Mar. 12, Finland ceded part of the Karelian Isthmus, Vyborg (Viipuri), and several border territories to the USSR. In June, 1941, warfare was resumed between Finland and Russia and became part of the general world conflagration.

Модуль 12

Тест 57

Выберите правильный вариант.

- Before you _____, don't forget to lock the door.
a) are leaving c) leave
b) will leave d) shall leave
- Please do not speak to anyone before the police _____.
a) come c) 'll come
b) are coming d) came
- His parents will be very glad if she _____ the university.
a) enter c) enters
b) 'll enter d) entered
- When you _____ my brother, you _____ him.
a) 'll see, won't recognize c) saw, recognize
b) see, won't recognize d) 'll see, don't recognize
- We won't discuss the matter until the headmaster _____.
a) 'll arrive c) doesn't arrive
b) won't arrive d) arrives
- If I _____ any help I _____ my friend.
a) need, 'll phone c) 'll need, phone
b) 'll need, 'll phone d) needed, 'll phone
- Let's _____ before it _____ raining.
a) to go out, starts 'c) go out, 'll start
b) go out, starts d) going out, 'll start
- I want to go shopping but if you _____ to come, you
a) want, need c) don't want, needn't
b) not want, needn't d) do want, needn't
- If you _____ on this tram it'll take you to the downtown.
a) 'll get c) got
b) have got d) get
- He _____ to the country tomorrow if the weather is fine.
a) go c) 'll go
b) goes d) 'd go
- You'll understand nothing unless you _____ the book yourself.
a) read c) don't read
b) won't read d) 'll read
- You'll understand this rule after your teacher _____ it to you.

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

Тест 58**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. If I _____ a million pounds, I _____ it to the charity organization.
a) won, would give c) had won, would give
b) won, would have given d) had won, would have given
2. Would you mind if I _____ your pen?
a) use c) have used
b) had used d) am using
3. They looked at me as I _____ crazy.
a) were c) had been
b) was d) am
4. If I _____ that you were busy, I _____ interrupted you.

- a) knew, wouldn't have
 b) had known, wouldn't have
 c) know, wouldn't have
 d) has known, wouldn't have
- 5.1 have just had a quarrel with my parents. What would you do if you _____ me?
 a) are c) were
 b) had been d) would be
6. If it is sunny and warm tomorrow, we _____ go to the beach.
 a) can c) would
 b) could d) will
- 7.1 wish I _____ so rude to her yesterday.
 a) wasn't c) hasn't been
 b) weren't d) hadn't been
8. She sounded as if she _____ tired
 a) was c) is
 b) were d) had been
9. He talked to me as if nothing _____ happened.
 a) has c) didn't
 b) - d) had
- 10.1 wish I _____ to work.
 a) hadn't have c) didn't have
 b) don't have d) hadn't had
11. If you _____ provoked the dog, it _____ attacked you.
 a) hadn't, wouldn't have c) hadn't, wouldn't
 b) didn't, wouldn't d) didn't, won't
12. If it had been warmer, we _____ swimming.
 a) might go c) could have gone
 b) could go d) might have gone
13. I am going to look for another job, unless the company _____ me more money.
 a) offers c) didn't offer
 b) doesn't offer d) offered
14. You _____ achieve anything unless you _____ hard.
 a) wouldn't, tried c) wouldn't, try
 b) won't, try d) won't, tried
15. Going to restaurants every day is convenient _____ you _____ a lot of money.
 a) providing, have c) providing, had
 b) as long as, has d) as long as, had
16. If he _____ looking where he was going, he _____ walked into the wall.
 a) has been, wouldn't have c) had been, wouldn't had
 b) were, wouldn't have d) had been, wouldn't have
17. I am feeling good. If I _____ tired, I would have gone home.
 a) had been c) were
 b) has been d) am
18. I wasn't tired last night. If I _____ tired, I would have gone home.
 a) has been c) had been
 b) were d) am
- 19.1 wish you _____ with me at the sea.
 a) had been c) has been
 b) were d) would be
- 20.1 wish she _____ me last night.
 a) called c) has called
 b) calls d) had called

Тест 59**Выберите правильный вариант.**

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

18.1 wish I _____ taller, because I am not very tall.

- a) were c) would be
b) would have been d) will be

19. I wish I _____ on holiday with you, but I am busy tomorrow.

- a) would go c) went
b) would have gone d) could go

20.1 wish that the car _____ faster.

- a) would go c) went
b) would have gone d) will go

21.1 wish I _____ your advice that day.

- a) would not taken c) took
b) would not have taken d) had not taken

22.1 wish she _____ to the theatre with us last Friday.

- a) would come c) came
b) could have come d) will come

23.1 wish I _____ everything to you yesterday.

- a) could explain c) explained
b) could have explained d) have explained

24.1 wish you _____ talking now.

- a) to stop c) will stop
b) stopped d) would stop

25. I wish they _____ arguing because they make me nervous.

- a) will stop c) would stop
b) would have stopped d) stop

Тест 60

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Jane is certain that if you _____ the truth, everyone _____ you.

- a) will tell, believe c) tell, believe
b) tell, will believe d) told, believe

2. If Mary _____ the work by six o'clock, she will come to the party.

- a) finishes c) has finished
b) finished d) is finishing

3. If Susan _____ to school yesterday, she _____ us.

- a) had come, would have seen
b) has come, would have seen
c) came, would see
d) had come, would see

4. The manager wishes he _____ more enthusiastic with the project.

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

5.1 am late for my lesson. If only I _____ on time!

- a) can come c) could come
b) was to come d) was coming

6. Mary went to the theatre last night. She wishes she . _____ there. She didn't enjoy it.

- a) didn't go c) hasn't gone
b) hadn't gone d) wasn't going

7. If I were you, I _____ to the beach instead of preparing for exams.

- a) won't go c) didn't go
b) wouldn't go d) hadn't gone

8. Very often people behave as though they _____ alone in the universe.

- a) are c) have been

- b) are being d) were
9. If you _____ the result of the match, please call and tell me.
- a) know c) have known
- b) knew d) will know
10. Unless Mary _____ the projects on time, she _____ her job.
- a) does, loses c) does, will lose
- b) will do, loses d) did, loses
11. Provided you _____ you _____.
- a) don't worry, will succeed
- b) didn't worry, succeed
- c) don't worry, succeed
- d) worry, succeed
12. If I had the book you need, I _____ it to you. But I don't have it.
- a) will give c) give
- b) would give d) gave
13. If Jane _____ the money tomorrow, she _____ to the restaurant with us.
- a) had, would go c) has, will go
- b) will have, will go d) has, goes
14. Many students wish they _____ to learn the lectures.
- a) don't have c) hasn't had
- b) didn't have d) hadn't have
15. If the scientists _____ the experiment properly, they _____ the results.
- a) arranged, will get
- b) had arranged, got
- c) had arranged, would have got
- d) arranged, would get
16. Sarah wished she _____ late for the meeting.
- a) weren't c) isn't
- b) hasn't been d) hadn't been
17. I usually go to the museum when I _____ spare time.
- a) have c) was having
- b) had d) has had
18. _____ that you were busy with your composition, she _____ to see you.
- a) had she known, wouldn't have come
- b) she had known, wouldn't have come
- c) had she known, didn't come
- d) did she know, wouldn't have come
19. If you _____ me yesterday, I _____ here now.
- a) didn't phone, weren't
- b) hadn't phoned, wouldn't be
- c) hadn't phoned, weren't
- d) didn't phone, weren't
- 20- We _____ more food in case it _____.
- a) buy, finishes c) will buy, finishes
- b) will buy, will finish d) buy, will finish

Модуль 13

Тест 61

Выберите правильный вариант.

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

city.

- a) living, to live c) to live, live
- b) to live, to live b) live, living

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

- a) going c) to go
- b) go d) went

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

- a) don't tell c) not to tell
- b) doesn't tell d) didn't tell

4. I prefer _____ people to _____ letters.

- a) to phone, to write c) to phone, writing
- b) phoning, writing d) phoned, write

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

- a) going c) go
- b) to go d) went

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

- a) were c) is being
- b) are d) be

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

- a) to cease c) ceased
- b) is ceased d) ceasing

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

- a) sit c) to sit
- b) sitting d) was sitting

9. Do you think I have a chance _____ the examination?

- a) to pass c) passing
- b) of pass d) of passing

10. John would rather _____ to class yesterday than today.

- a) have gone c) had gone
- b) went d) was going

11. If I had time today I _____ to the theatre.

- a) will go c) would go
- b) will be gone d) go

12. If he were not so careless he _____ the train yesterday.

- a) would not miss c) missed
- b) would not have missed d) had not missed

13. What would you do if you _____ to live on the island?

- a) would go c) would have gone
- b) go d) went

14. The old lady dresses as if it _____ winter even in the summer.

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

15. He looked as though he _____ ten miles.

- a) ran c) was running
- b) had run d) is running

16. We wish that you _____ to the party tonight.

- a) will come c) comes
- b) could come d) come

17. I wish that I _____ enough time to finish my homework.

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

18. I wish I _____ the clothes yesterday.

- a) washed c) were washing

- b) would wash d) had washed
 19. You're not going to pass the examination unless you _____ harder.
 a) don't work c) didn't work
 b) work d) worked
 20. I saw him _____ into his car and _____ away.
 a) get, drive c) was getting, driving
 b) got, drove d) to get, drive

Модуль 14

Тест 62

Переведите текст.

Declaration of Independence

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

The Road to Its Adoption

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

The delegates from Virginia and North Carolina were in fact specifically instructed on independence and on June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee called for a resolution of independence. On June 11, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman were instructed to draft such a declaration; the actual writing was entrusted to Jefferson. The first draft was revised by Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson before it was sent to Congress, where it was again changed. That final draft was adopted July 4, 1776, and Independence Day has been the chief American patriotic holiday ever since. It is interesting to note, however, that the July 4 document is merely a fuller statement justifying the resolution of independence adopted by Congress July 2, 1776.

The Declaration and Its Importance

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

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

Then follows an indictment of George III for willfully infringing those rights in order to establish an "absolute Tyranny" over the colonies. The document states that colonial patience had achieved nothing and

therefore the colonists found themselves forced to declare their independence. The stirring closing paragraph is the formal pronouncement of independence and is borrowed from the resolution of July 2.

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

Модуль 15

Тест 63

Переведите текст.

Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution - term usually applied to the social and economic changes that mark the transition from a stable agricultural and commercial society to a modern industrial society relying on complex machinery rather than tools. It is used historically to refer primarily to the period in British history from the middle of the 18th cent. to the middle of the 19th cent.

Nature of the Industrial Revolution

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

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

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

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

As the 18th cent. began, an expanding and wealthier population demanded more and better goods. In the productive process, coal came to replace wood. Early-model steam engines were introduced to drain water and raise coal from the mines. The crucial development of the Industrial Revolution was the use of steam for power, and the greatly improved engine (1769) of James Watt marked the high point in this development. Cotton textiles was the key industry early in the Industrial Revolution. John Kay's fly shuttle (1733), James Hargreaves's spinning jenny (patented 1770), Richard Arkwright's water frame (1769), Samuel Crompton's mule (1779), which combined the features of the jenny and the frame, and Edmund Cartwright's power loom (patented 1783) facilitated a tremendous increase in output. The presence of large quantities of coal and iron in close proximity in Britain was a decisive factor in its rapid industrial growth.

The use of coke in iron production had far-reaching effects. The coal mines from the early 1700s had become paramount in importance, and the Black Country appeared in England at the same time that Lancashire and Yorkshire were being transformed into the greatest textile centers of the world. Factories and industrial towns sprang up. Canals and roads were built, and the advent of the railroad and the steamship widened the market for manufactured goods. The Bessemer process made a gigantic contribution, for it was largely responsible for the extension of the use of steam and steel that were the two chief features of industry in the

middle of the 19th cent. Chemical innovations and, most important of all, perhaps, machines for making machines played an important part in the vast changes.

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

The Worldwide Revolution

France had in the 17th and most of the 18th cent. kept pace with Britain, but it later lagged behind in industrial development, and the British victory in their long-standing commercial rivalry kept markets away from France. The revolution did not make the rapid progress that it did in Britain, but after 1830 it developed steadily. The railroad and improved transportation preceded the introduction of the revolution into Germany, which is conventionally said to have accompanied the formation of the Zollverein ; industrial Germany was created after 1850.

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

Its Effects

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

3.4. Другие виды оценочных средств.

Темы эссе и рефератов, рекомендованные для выполнения творческих заданий

1. Особенности национальной психологии британцев.
2. Формирование элиты британского общества.
3. Британский парламент.
4. Монархия в Великобритании как один из элементов истэблишмента.
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 – 4 семестр

Содержание зачета (1 семестр):

1. Чтение, ответы на вопросы к тексту. (1-5)
2. Устное изложение предложенной темы (1-7):
 - а) общепознавательной,
 - б) специальной.

Содержание зачета (2 семестр):

1. Чтение, ответы на вопросы к тексту. (6-10)
2. Устное изложение любой пройденной темы (8-15):
 - а) общепознавательной,
 - б) специальной.

Содержание зачета (3 семестр):

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

Содержание зачета (4 семестр):

1. Выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий. (8-15)
2. Перевод текста на русский язык. (1-10)

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?

Text 8**The Glass Coffin****Part 1**

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

So the tailor was let in, and that was a strange home as there was a goat, a cow, a large cat and a cock in the room. "Good evening!" said the tailor to this company, for he believed in good manners, and the creatures were examining him in an intelligent way. "You will find food and drink in the kitchen. Make supper for all of us!" said the master of the house. Soon the tailor prepared a splendid supper and while they were eating it

the little man said, “Otto was right, you are good and honest. I shall give you a gift. Which of these things will you have?”

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

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

(From “The Tales for the Innocent”)

Questions

Was the tailor a good and an unremarkable man?

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

Was the tailor an optimist or a pessimist?

Who opened the door of the house?

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

What work did the tailor do in the house?

What gift did the tailor choose?

Why did the tailor choose the glass key?

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

Who took the tailor to the faraway place?

Text 9

The Glass Coffin

Part 2

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

And then he saw in the side of the box a tiny keyhole. He put his glass key in and waited for what should happen. And then with a strange bell-like tinkling the coffin broke into a million of pieces and the sleeper opened her eyes which were as blue as the summer sky. The tailor knew this was what he must do and so he bent and kissed the girl. “You must be the one I’ve been waiting for, the one who must be the Prince,” said she. “Oh, no,” said our hero, “you are mistaken. I am no more and no less than a tailor in search of honest work to keep me alive.” “You will have more than enough to keep you alive forever, if you help me out of this dark place,” she said. “Do you see that beautiful castle locked in glass?” “Indeed I do, and admire the skill with which it was made,” he answered. “That was the castle in which I lived with my beloved brother until the black magician came one night,” went on the girl. “You must know that I had a twin brother, as beautiful as the day. His company pleased me so much that we swore never to marry but to live peacefully in the castle. But when this stranger came, my brother invited him in, and gave him meat and wine, and a bed for the night and they sat by the fire, talking of the wide world and its adventures. As I was not pleased with this I went to bed early and after a while fell asleep.”

(From “The Tales for the Innocent”)

Questions

Was the tailor really afraid when he saw a door?

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

Did the tailor see three or four things?

What things did the tailor see?

Who was lying in the glass coffin?

What did the tailor learn about the girl?

Who came to the girl's castle one night?
 What kind of man was the visitor?
 Did the girl's brother like the man?
 Why did the girl go to bed so early?

Text 10

The Glass Coffin

Part 3

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

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

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

(From "The Tales for the Innocent")

Questions

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

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 instead of their children? Why? Did your parents help you when you were at school? If they did, how exactly did they do it? Do you think their help (or lack of their help) influenced your future life?
4. Does it cost a lot to eat out nowadays? Do people often go to restaurants to have meals? Where do you usually have meals? Who cooks in your family if you have meals at home? What are your favourite dishes? Do you think the ability to cook well is important for a woman? What's your opinion of fast food restaurants?
5. For many people in Russia it used to be a real problem where and how to spend their holidays. Where in your opinion did people prefer to go to have a good time during their holidays? Where do most people spend their holidays nowadays? What has changed in this aspect? How do you usually spend your holidays?
6. Many people say that their favourite holiday is their birthday. Can you try and explain why? Do you have birthday parties in your family? Have you got any traditions? What gifts do you usually get and give to your relatives? Are you often invited to birthday parties? Who usually invites you? How do you usually spend such parties?
7. Which is the most convenient means of travelling and which is the most comfortable in your opinion? What are usual means of transport in big cities? How do your parents get to work? How do you get to school/university? Do you often go by taxi? Which means of transport do you think have real advantages over the others? Do you think it is reasonable to use bikes as a means of transport in big cities?
8. Many people say that English nowadays has gained a remarkable popularity and is really the language of the planet. Why do you think people are so much interested in English? Why is English so intensively taught and learnt in the majority of the countries? What other English-speaking countries except the UK and the US can you name? In which of them is English spoken as the second language?
9. England is country rich in customs and traditions. The English are proud of them and carefully keep them up. What British traditions (customs) do you know? Which of them do Americans keep up? Do you know any holidays typical only of the US? Any that we celebrate in Russia too? Can you describe the most interesting (unusual) holiday or custom?
10. Do people often feel happy? What is happiness? What does being happy or miserable depend on? Do you agree that "every man is the architect of his own happiness"? What makes you feel happy?
11. Do you believe in astrological predictions? Do you share the belief that Man's life is predetermined to a great extent by his horoscope, his birthday, the position of the planets? What is your personal experience in this respect?
12. Is the way people dress of any importance in our hectic life? Do you agree that our society has created certain stereo types in the manner of dressing, which is becoming more and more casual? Would you agree that the entire wardrobe of many young people seems to consist of jeans, T-shirts and sneakers? Is yours the same? Or do you agree that "fashions die but style remains"? Should teachers dress in a special way to be more popular?
13. What was your favourite toy when you were a child? Why did you like it so much? There is a great choice of fashionable toys in our shops now, isn't there? Do you like these toys? What kind of toys would you give to your children, nephews and nieces? What toys shouldn't be given to children?
14. Would you agree that people of the 21st century are becoming "a legless generation"? People practically have stopped walking, going on foot, haven't they? Nowadays people spend more time glued to the telly or sitting in cars behind steering wheels, don't they? Would you call this way of living healthy? Can sport help to keep people fit? Do you go in for any kind of sport? Does it help you in any way?
15. What's the role of music in the life of people? Do you know any great musicians? Do you like to listen to them? Should children be taught music at school? What is more important for a person – to play some musical instrument or to be able to listen to music and enjoy it? Have you ever learned playing any musical instrument?

Лексикско-грамматические задания

Translate into English
Set 1

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

Set 2

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

Set 3

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

Set 4

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

Set 5

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

Set 6

1. Сегодня я не выходила из дома. Так как идет дождь и у меня много дел. 2. Она считает, что он самый красивый, самый умный, самый лучший человек на свете. 3. – В слове «грамматика» две буквы «м»? – Да. – Какая досада! Я опять сделала ошибку. 4. – Мне позвонить врачу? – О, нет, не нужно. Мне уже гораздо лучше. 5. Ты не знаешь, где черная сумка? Я нигде не могу ее найти. 6. – Когда уезжает ваш брат? – Он планирует улететь завтра, если ничего не случится. 7. – У тебя есть деньги на обед? – Есть немного, но их не хватит даже на бутерброд. 8. Когда солнце встает в Париже,

в Мексике еще ночь. 9. Он заявил, что ждет их уже полтора часа и не будет ждать ни минуты больше. 10. Когда мне выплатят мои деньги? (когда я получу свои деньги?) Они мне так нужны.

Set 7

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

Set 8

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

Set 9

1. Он считает, что она самая добрая, самая милая, самая замечательная женщина в мире. 2. – Девочке пришлось сказать неправду, не так ли? – Да, брат заставил ее сделать это. 3. Я просмотрела все журналы, но не нашла статью, которая меня интересует. 4. Он сообщил своим друзьям, что прекрасно прошел интервью и будет теперь работать в большой компании. 5. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы ты понаблюдала, как всходит солнце. 6. Об этом писателе сейчас очень много говорят. Он так талантлив! 7. Не знаю, что надеть. Погода меняется каждый час. Такая погода раздражает меня! 8. Ты права! Ее волосы действительно очень красивы, они длинные и блестящие. 9. – Сколько вам требуется времени, чтобы добраться до станции метро? – Мне требуется 5 минут автобусом или полчаса пешком. 10. – Можно мне взять ваш учебник? – Да, но вы не должны никому его отдавать. – Нет необходимости говорить мне это. Я и сам это понимаю.

Set 10

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

Set 11

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

Set 12

1. Какой размер джинсов ты носишь? Где ты обычно покупаешь их? А где ты купил эту пару джинсов? Сколько она стоила? 2. Он всегда водит машину небрежно, и его часто останавливают и штрафуют полицейские. 3. Если мне придется ждать долго, я буду ждать управляющего в холле. 4. Ты думаешь, в этой стране редко идет снег? 5. Недалеко от того места, где он живет, есть река, не

правда ли? 6. Привет! Вечность не видел тебя! Сколько времени ты здесь? 7. Я никогда не знаю, что он сделает или что он скажет, когда придет. 8. Посмотри! В нашем районе строят новую школу. 9. Масло делают из молока. 10. Когда я вышел из кинотеатра, шел сильный снег, и я остановился ненадолго, чтобы посмотреть, как снег покрывает деревья и кусты на Пушкинской площади.

Set 13

1. Ты знаешь, чьи это очки? 2. Некоторые люди всегда опаздывают на встречи. У тебя есть такие друзья? 3. Думаю, что осталось немного хлеба. Ты можешь сходить в магазин? 4. Мы пробежали 3 км без остановки и очень устали в конце нашего состязания. 5. – Что он делает? – Он смотрит последние известия по телевизору. 6. Я хочу, чтобы ты приехал к нам в мае или сентябре. Это лучшие и самые дешевые месяцы для отдыха, хотя они и принадлежат к разным временам года. Один – весенний месяц, другой – первый месяц осени. 7. – Как они обычно ездят в Кембридж, поездом или автобусом? – Они никогда не путешествуют автобусом, хотя это менее дорого, нежели поездом. Поезда быстрее автобусов, намного быстрее. 8. В воскресенье шел дождь, поэтому я осталась дома и сделала многое по дому. 9. Мне плохо дается математика. Я не могу решать задачи. Я плохо считаю. 10. Банковский служащий сказал ей, где она сможет поменять деньги.

Set 14

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

Set 15

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

Тексты для перевода.

1. 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 tons 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 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 its 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. Its 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 big and small towns, plants and factories. Siberia is a region of untold riches.

To the 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 the Russia are situated between the Black Sea in the south and the Arctic Ocean 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 on 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 (Vasily Blazhenny) 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.