

**Министерство образования науки РД
ГБПОУ «Колледж экономики и предпринимательства»**

Утверждаю

Зам. директора по УР

 Бучаева А.М.
подпись

«30» август 2023 г.

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

ОГСЭ. 03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

специальность 38.02.01 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)»

Буйнакск 2023

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ	стр. 4
2. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРОВЕРКЕ	6
3. ОЦЕНКА ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	13
4. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ИТОГОВОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ	50

1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Комплект оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначен для проверки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык основной профессиональной образовательной программы по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям).

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык, обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС СПО по специальности следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональные компетенции общие компетенциями:

Общие компетенции

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;	ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;
ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;	ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;
ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях;	ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях;
ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;	ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;	ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;
ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;	ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;
ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях;	ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях;
ОК 08. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и	ОК 08. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности;

поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности;	
---	--

ПК 1.1. Обрабатывать первичные бухгалтерские документы	<p>общие требования к бухгалтерскому учету в части документирования всех хозяйственных действий и операций;</p> <p>понятие первичной бухгалтерской документации;</p> <p>определение первичных бухгалтерских документов;</p> <p>формы первичных бухгалтерских документов, содержащих обязательные реквизиты первичного учетного документа;</p> <p>порядок проведения проверки первичных бухгалтерских документов, формальной проверки документов, проверки по существу,</p> <p>арифметической проверки;</p> <p>принципы и признаки группировки первичных бухгалтерских документов;</p> <p>порядок проведения таксировки и контировки первичных бухгалтерских документов;</p> <p>порядок составления регистров бухгалтерского учета;</p> <p>правила и сроки хранения первичной бухгалтерской документации</p>	<p>документирования хозяйственных операций и ведении бухгалтерского учета активов организации</p> <p>принимать произвольные первичные бухгалтерские документы, рассматриваемые как письменное доказательство совершения хозяйственной операции или получение разрешения на ее проведение;</p> <p>принимать первичные бухгалтерские документы на бумажном носителе и (или) в виде электронного документа, подписанного электронной подписью;</p> <p>проверять наличие в произвольных первичных бухгалтерских документах обязательных реквизитов;</p> <p>проводить формальную проверку документов, проверку по существу, арифметическую проверку;</p> <p>проводить группировку первичных бухгалтерских документов по ряду признаков;</p> <p>проводить таксировку и контировку первичных бухгалтерских документов;</p> <p>организовывать документооборот;</p> <p>разбираться в номенклатуре дел;</p> <p>вносить данные по сгруппированным документам в регистры бухгалтерского учета;</p> <p>передавать первичные бухгалтерские документы в текущий бухгалтерский архив;</p> <p>передавать первичные бухгалтерские документы в постоянный архив по истечении установленного срока хранения;</p> <p>исправлять ошибки в первичных бухгалтерских документах</p>
---	---	--

ПК 2.2. Выполнять поручения руководства в составе комиссии по инвентаризации активов в местах их хранения	Знания: нормативные правовые акты, регулирующие порядок проведения инвентаризации активов и обязательств; основные понятия инвентаризации активов; характеристику объектов, подлежащих инвентаризации; цели и периодичность проведения инвентаризации имущества; задачи и состав инвентаризационной комиссии; процесс подготовки к инвентаризации, порядок подготовки регистров аналитического учета по объектам инвентаризации; перечень лиц, ответственных за подготовительный этап для подбора документации, необходимой для проведения инвентаризации	Практический опыт: выполнения работ по инвентаризации активов и обязательств организации Умения: определять цели и периодичность проведения инвентаризации; руководствоваться нормативными правовыми актами, регулирующими порядок проведения инвентаризации активов; пользоваться специальной терминологией при проведении инвентаризации активов; давать характеристику активов организации
---	---	--

Контрольно-оценочные средства включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации.

Итоговой формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является *зачет, зачет, дифференцированный зачет*.

Студенты допускаются к зачету при наличии результатов текущей аттестации, предусмотренных учебным планом соответствующего семестра.

2. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРОВЕРКЕ

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций:

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Показатели оценки результата	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
Умения		
У. 1 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	Контрольное чтение с соблюдением норм и правил фонетики и интонирования; Перевод текстов разного уровня содержания со словарем/без словаря; Пересказ текста; Изложение содержания текста на разных лексических уровнях	решение ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы
У. 2 Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	Владение монологической речью; Владение диалогической речью; Ведение бесед и обсуждение на иностранном языке с применением лексического минимума по тематике	решение ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы
Знания		

<p>3. 1 Лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;</p>	<p>Активное использование словарно-справочной литературы согласно правилам и нормам, установленным основными техниками перевода; Использование словарно-справочной литературы в каждом выполняемом лексическом, грамматическом, фонетическом задании Владение иностранным языком на уровне получения информации профессионального содержания; Активное использование лексики профессионального содержания; Ориентированность на обращение и использование лексического материала профессионального специализированного содержания Владение лексическим минимумом общего и терминологического характера в минимальном объеме 1200-1400 лексических единиц Самостоятельность работы по изучению иностранного языка; Выполнение заданий сверх установленных нормативов; Владение и активная работа со всеми средствами ТСО, используемыми на занятиях и во внеурочное время при подготовке самостоятельной работы Самостоятельное творческое использование ТСО</p>	<p>оценка решения тестовых заданий, результатов самостоятельной работы</p>
---	---	--

2.2 Формы текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Текущий контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения	Проверяемые У, З, ОК	Форма контроля	Проверяемые У, З, ОК
Раздел 1. Семестр 4				
Тема 1.1. Диагностический тест. Визитная карточка. Краткий вводно-коррективный курс. 2. Грамматика: притяжательный падеж, количественные и порядковые числительные, множественное число существительных, глагол to be и его формы, порядок слов английского предложения	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК1-12 У 1-3; З 1.	Зачет	ОК 1-12, У 1-3; З 1.
Тема 1.2. Род занятий. Образование. Общий грамматический курс 2. Грамматика: указательные местоимения; притяжательные местоимения; безличные предложения; обозначения времени; глагол to have (have got); местоимения some, any, no; разделительные вопросы; место наречий в предложении; местоимения much/many, few/little, a few/ a little	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; З 1.		

<p>Тема 1.3.</p> <p>Место жительства</p> <p>Общий грамматический курс</p> <p>2. Грамматика:</p> <p>указательные местоимения;</p> <p>притяжательные местоимения;</p> <p>безличные предложения;</p> <p>обозначения времени; глагол to have (have got); местоимения some, any, no; разделительные вопросы; место наречий в предложении; местоимения much/many, few/little, a few/ a little</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ</p> <p>Составление диалога</p> <p>Сам. работа по карточкам</p> <p>Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>	<p>Зачет</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>
<p>Тема 1.4.</p> <p>Рабочий день.</p> <p>Общий грамматический курс</p> <p>Грамматика: настоящее время Simple Present; альтернативные и разделительные вопросы; оборот there is/ there are; производные от местоимений some, any, no; возвратные местоимения</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ</p> <p>Составление диалога</p> <p>Сам. работа по карточкам</p> <p>Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>			
<p>Раздел 2. Семестр 5</p>				

Тема 2.1 Великобритания, США- экономическая и политическая система. . Грамматика: артикль; единственное и множественное число существительных; степени сравнения прилагательных; слова million, thousand, hundred	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.	Зачет	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.
Тема 2.2.Законодательная система стран изучаемого языка Грамматика: Времена группы Simple; предлоги места и направления	Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам Опрос, решение ситуационных задач (кейс- стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.		
Тема 2.3Судебная и исполнительная власть в странах изучаемого языка Грамматика: Простые времена в пассивном залоге	Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.		
Тема 2.4. Резюме, интервью, деловые визиты, код поведения . Грамматика: Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты; продолженные времена; конструкция to be going to smth	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.		
Тема 2.5.Что такое закон и право. Введение. Грамматика: Продолженные времена в пассивном залоге	Опрос, решение тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.		

	Опрос с применением словарно-справочной литературы			
Раздел 3. Семестр 6				
Тема 3.1. Судебная система. Обязанности присяжных заседателей. Грамматика: Местоимение it; определительные придаточные предложения; Совершенные времена в пассивном залоге	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.	Дифференциро ванный зачет	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.
Тема 3.2. Деловая корреспонденция. Грамматика: дополнительные придаточные предложения; правила согласования времён	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.		
Тема 3.3. Контракты, накладные, транспортные документы, страховка, банковские гарантии. Грамматика: неопределённая форма глагола; местоимение other	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.		

Раздел 4				
Тема 4.1.Свидетели. Преступление. Наказание. Гражданский суд Грамматика: Согласование подлежащих со сказуемыми; дополнительные значения модальных глаголов	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.		
Тема 4.2.Судебный процесс. Грамматика: Отглагольные существительные. Времена активного залога	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.		
Тема 4.3 Уголовный процесс. Причинение телесных повреждений. Грамматика: Условные придаточные предложения (тип 1,2,3); союзы either...or, neither...nor.	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.	Диф зачёт	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.

3. ОЦЕНКА ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения:

- практических занятий,
- тестирования,
- опроса,
- анализа кейс-стади,
- дискуссий, диспутов, дебатов,
- выполнения студентами самостоятельной работы, индивидуальных заданий и т.д.

Тестирование направлено на проверку владения лексическими и грамматическими единицами. Тестирование занимает часть учебного занятия (10-30 минут), правильность решения разбирается на том же или следующем занятии; частота тестирования определяется преподавателем.

На занятиях осуществляется защита представленных рефератов (докладов, проектов), творческих работ или выступлений студентов.

Собеседование посредством использования устного опроса на занятии позволяет выяснить объем знаний студента по определенной теме, разделу, проблеме.

Кейс-стади- это проблемное задание, в котором обучающемуся предлагают осмыслить реальную профессионально-ориентированную ситуацию, необходимую для решения данной проблемы.

Продуктом самостоятельной работы студента, является реферат, представляющий собой краткое изложение в письменном виде полученных результатов теоретического анализа определенной научной (учебно-исследовательской) темы, где автор раскрывает суть исследуемой проблемы, приводит различные точки зрения, а также собственные взгляды на нее.

Подготовка студентом эссе позволяет оценить умение обучающегося письменно излагать суть поставленной проблемы, самостоятельно проводить анализ этой проблемы с использованием концепций и аналитического инструментария соответствующей дисциплины, делать выводы, обобщающие авторскую позицию по поставленной проблеме.

Раздел 1. Семестр 4

Диагностический тест

I. Выберите нужное:

1. Many children...a lot of time watching TV.

- a) are spending
- b) spending
- c) spend
- d) spends

2. He...in London at the moment.

- a) lives
- b) is living
- c) live
- d) living

3. If it... cold, we'll go for a walk.
- a) isn't
 - b) doesn't
 - c) won't
 - d) wouldn't
4. I ... two interesting books this month.
- a) had read
 - b) have read
 - c) read
 - d) has read
5. The letters...sent yesterday.
- a) are
 - b) sent
 - c) have been sent
 - d) were
6. The children... that they would clean the schoolyard.
- a) said
 - b) says
 - c) will say
 - d) have said
7. Which of you...play chess?
- a) may
 - b) should
 - c) can
 - d) must
- 8 .The teacher said that she...our exercise-books.
- a) brought
 - b) has brought
 - c) brings
 - a) had brought
9. School leavers are going to have examinations, so they...to work hard next spring.
- a) must
 - b) have
 - c) will have
 - d) had
10. How many bedrooms... in their new house?
- a) are
 - b) were
 - c) are there
 - d) were there
11. Would you like...tea?
- a) a
 - b) any
 - c) every
 - d) some

12. We went on holiday with some friends of... .
a) my
b) ours
c) our
d) him
13. The Volga is...than the Thames.
a) long
b) longer
c) more long
d) the longest
14. She opened the door... .
a) slow
b) slowly
c) more slow
d) the most slow
15. They got married ...15 May.
a) at
b) in
c) on
d) into
16. I insist on his...here tomorrow.
a) come
b) coming
c) comes
d) will be coming
17. The grandfather took a sweet...his pocket and gave it to the child.
a) through
b) above
c) in
d) out of
18. Chaplin played only in black and white films,...he?
a) did
b) didn't
c) was
d) wasn't
19. She came home late.
a) When she came home?
b) When came she home?
c) When did she come home?
d) When did she came home?
20. It often snows in February.
a) Do it often snow in February?
b) It often snows in February?
c) Does it often snow in February?

21. What is the...news?
- a) last
 - b) recent
 - c) latest
 - d) latter
22. Why do you ...her? She`s a very kind person.
- a) like
 - b) unlike
 - c) disagree
 - d) dislike
23. Where did the football match...?
- a) takes place
 - b) take place
 - c) take part
 - d) take care
24. I take...with my tea.
- a) salt
 - b) milk
 - c) coffee
 - d) bread
25. I am...whith the results of the test. They are bad.
- a) satisfied
 - b) unsatisfied
 - c) unlucky
 - d) unfair
26. Don`t ...at the lesson.
- a) speak
 - b) say
 - c) talk
 - d) tell
27. Paraphrase the sentences using your active vocabulary.
- a) coming
 - b) going
 - c) approaching
 - d) following
28. Retell the... in English.
- a) next
 - b) going
 - c) following
 - d) approaching
29. Famous people worked hard to develop their abilities.
- a) talents
 - b) activities
 - c) habits
 - d) customs

30. Different people have different views.

- a) religions
- b) opinions
- c) ideals
- d) thoughts

A Frenchman was travelling in England. He couldn't speak English at all. He knew only a few English words and it was difficult for him to make himself understood. One day he came to a country inn. He felt hungry and decided to have lunch there. He wanted to order some mushrooms which he liked very much. So he called the waiter and spoke to him in French. The waiter couldn't understand a single word.

What was the Frenchman to do?

At last he had a good idea. "If I show him a picture of a mushroom, he will understand what I want", he said to himself.

So he took a piece of paper and a pencil and drew a picture of a mushroom. The waiter looked at it and ran out of the room. A few minutes later the waiter returned with an umbrella, for this how he had understood the picture.

31. Определите тему текста и закончите предложение:

The text describes... .

- a) the difficulties of a Frenchman travelling in England
- b) the difficulties of a traveller, who did not know French
- c) the way the traveller discussed the problems with the waiter
- d) the way of cooking mushrooms in a country inn

32. В тексте слово waiter означает

- a) хозяин
- b) хозяйка
- c) слуга
- d) официант

33. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста:

- a) The Frenchman wanted to draw a picture of an inn.
- b) The Frenchman tried to make the waiter speak French.
- c) The waiter understood what the Frenchman wanted.
- d) The Frenchman wanted to have a lunch in an inn.

34. A ...Frenchman decided to order some mushrooms.

- a) tired
- b) thirsty
- c) hungry
- d) cheerful

35. The Frenchman had difficulties with... .

- a) mushroom for lunch
- b) an umbrella
- c) a pen and paper
- d) the English language

36. Выберите предложение не соответствующее содержанию текста:

- a) The Frenchman was hungry and came to an inn.
- b) He wanted to eat his favourite mushrooms.
- c) The Frenchman showed a picture of a mushroom to the waiter.
- d) The waiter ran to prepare lunch for the Frenchman.

37. What did the waiter bring?
- a) He brought a piece of paper and pen.
 - b) He brought a picture of a mushroom.
 - c) He brought a plate of mushrooms.
 - d) He brought an umbrella.
38. Выберите наиболее удачный заголовок:
- a) A Frenchman in England
 - b) Misunderstanding
 - c) A lunch in an inn.
 - d) A talk in an inn.
39. ...is the capital of Canada
- a) Wellington
 - b) Ottawa
 - c) Canberra
 - d) New York
40. The flag of the USA consists of...
- a) 13 stripes and 55 stars
 - b) 11 stripes and 50 stars
 - c) 15 stripes and 13 stars
 - d) 13 stripes and 50 stars

ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ

2 курс

1. Ознакомиться с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке (разрешается пользоваться словарем).
2. Изложить основное содержание прочитанного текста (разрешается обращаться к тексту).
3. Принять участие в беседе с преподавателем по ситуациям в рамках изученной тематики.

3 курс

1. Ознакомиться с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке, сделать письменный перевод (со словарем) указанного фрагмента текста.
2. Принять участие в беседе с преподавателем по содержанию текста и затронутым в нем проблемам. (Во время беседы студент может обращаться к тексту).
3. Выполнить задание по грамматическому материалу.

Проверочная работа №1-1

1. Напишите множественное число существительных.
Man, pen, wife, money, goods, box, boy, city
2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.
1.... are at the office.
2. ... am from Germany.
3. My brother and ... are doctors.
4. ... is eighteen.

3. Задайте вопрос.

1. Her name is Mary.

2. She is a sales manager.

3. I am a student.

4. He is nineteen.

4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а во второй части предложения употребите нужное притяжательное местоимение.

1. He (be) a student. ... name is Henry Brown.

2. I (be) a teacher and ... brother is a doctor.

3. Nick and Andrew (be) twenty. ... friends are twenty-one.

4. This girl (be) from Great Britain. ... boy-friend is from Germany.

5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.

1. my friend, car

2. his mother, dress

3. the girls, shelves

4. these men, wives

5. your classmates, bags

6. Употребите в правильной форме.

1. My (sister) are married.

2. There (be) wrong information.

3. Put these (knife) on the table.

4. He caught a lot of (fish).

5. (that) furniture is new.

6. Sheep are here. Do you want to see (they)?

Проверочная работа №1-2

1. Напишите множественное число

Woman, child, person, furniture, tooth, watch, day, book, mouse.

2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.

1. ... is a good girl.

2. Are ... your friends?

3. ... is not a table.

4. Is ... a businessman?

3. Задайте вопрос.

1. Mary is thirty-two.

2. His friend is from the USA.

3. We are sisters.

4. There are two teachers in the class.

4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а затем во второй части употребите нужное местоимение.

1. You (be) a teacher. Is ... husband a teacher too?

2. This (be) our cat. ... name is Snowflake.

3. My sister and I (be) students. ... mother is an engineer.

4. Those (be) our classmates. ... names are Tom and Ted.

5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.

1. his sister, friend
2. her son, wife
3. the women, dress
4. the children, toys
5. the teachers, books

6. Употребите в правильной форме.

1. His sister's (child) are twins.
2. (this) news is very good.
3. Police arrested two (thief).
4. I have got new information. Do you want to look at (it)?
5. These books are not (my).
6. He is interested in (this) goods.

Проверочная работа №1-3

1. Напишите множественное число

Table, book, mouse, news, trousers, fruit, life, tooth, money, teacher

2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.

1. ... are at home.
2. ... am a student.
3. ... is twenty.
4. Lisa and ... are good friends.

3. Задайте вопрос.

1. Mark is sixteen.
2. His name is Mark.
3. Mark is a teacher.
4. This is his wife.

4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а затем во второй части употребите нужное местоимение.

1. She ... my friend. ... name is Mary Water.
2. The boys ... from Russia. ... girl-friends are from the UK.
3. Oh, you ... a good writer! ... books are very popular.
4. I ... a doctor and ... husband is a businessman.

5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.

My sister, book

The boys, hats

His uncle, car

Her father, glasses

These women, dogs

6. Употребите в правильной форме.

1. This works are bad.
2. The hair are long.
3. This girl is from your group?
4. This bag is not my. It is her.
5. These students's books are on your table.

Проверочная работа №2-1

Choose the right variant:

1. How long ... he spend in this city.
a. do b. is c. does d. –
2. There ... much snow last winter.
a. is b. are c. were d. was
3. There ... an exam next year.
a. are b. is c. was d. will be
4. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moskva river.
a. the, the b. the, a c. -, the d. the, -
5. My elder brother goes to ... school.
a. the b. - c. a d. an
6. Ann usually drinks ... cup of tea in ... morning.
a. a, - , the b. the, -, - c. the, -, the d. -, a, a
7. ... William Shakespeare, ... great English playwright, was born in 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon in ... England.
a. a, the, the, a b. -, a, -, - c. -, a, the, - d. -, the, the, -
8. This story is ... than that one.
a. more interesting b. the most interesting c. interestinger d. so interesting
9. There ... 3 meals in England.
a. is b. are c. was d. were
10. Jane is ... girl in our group.
a. the beautiful b. the most beautiful c. more beautiful d. beautifulest
11. Every day I receive ... letters.
a. much b. many c. little
12. My friend plays ... piano well.
a. - b. a c. the d. an
13. Where is the book? It is ... the table.
a. between b. into c. over d. on
14. Do you have ... time? Help me, please.
a. much b. many c. few d. a few e. a little
15. Pskov is rich ... old history.
a. on b. in c. at d. for
16. It is ... answer which I have even heard.
a. bad b. badder c. the baddest d. the worst
e. worsef. morebaddest
17. Выбери правильный вопрос.
Tom has two best friends.
a. Has Tom two best friends?
b. Does Tom has two best friends?
c. Is Tom has two best friends?
d. Does Tom have two best friends?

Проверочная работа №2-2

Choose the right variant:

- 1... you ... what I want?
a. you know b. do you know c. does you know d. is you know
2. ...lot of ... students go in for sport.
a. an, the b. a, - c. -, the d. -, -
3. What parts ... Pskov ... of?
a. do ... consist b. does ... consist c. do ... consists d. does ... consists
4. ... there ... a flight for Moscow tomorrow?
a. is b. was c. will ... be d. is ... be
5. History of Pskov ... rich in the important events.
a. does b. is c. - d. be
6. ... Jane ... English?
a. is... speak b. does ... speak c. do ...speak d. was ... speak
7. your Dad ... any brothers or sisters?
a. Have ... got b. Does ... have c. Does ... has d. Is ... have
8. I met my ... friend yesterday.
a. goodest b. better c. best d. the best
9. Pskov is ... than Moscow.
a. oldest b. the oldest c. more old d. older
10. Baseball is sport in America.
a. the popularest b. more popular c. the most popular d. most popular
11. Thank you very
- a. many b. much c. a lot d. few
12. I don't have time but I try to help you.
a. much b. many c. a lot d. little
13. Give me ... water, please.
a. a little b. a few c. many d. a lot
14. I live ... Lenina Street.
a. on b. in c. at d. between
15. Выбери правильный вопрос.
My mother has cooked a cherry pie.
a. Does my mother cooked a cherry pie?
b. Does my mother have cooked a cherry pie?
c. Has my mother cooked a cherry pie?
d. Is my mother cooked a cherry pie?
16. Pskov is famous ... beautiful churches.
a. in b. at c. for d. —
17. ... there many lectures yesterday?
a. is b. will be c. were d. was

Проверочный тест

Выберите правильный вариант A, B, or C .

- 1 Neil and Angela _____ to the cinema every weekend.
A go B goes C gos
- 2 My brother _____ economics at university.
A studys B studies C study
- 3 A Does Jane live with her mother?
B _____.
A Yes, she likes B Yes, she does C Yes, she is
- 4 Where _____?
A he works B does he work C does he works
- 5 _____ speak Spanish in class?
A Do your teacher B Your teacher does C Does your teacher
- 6 A What _____?
B They're doctors.
A do they do B they do C do they work
- 7 A Who's that boy?
B He's _____.
A Chloe's brother B the brother of Chloe C Chloes brother
- 8 Is that _____?
A the car of your parents B your parent's car C your parents' car
- 9 He's _____.
A my sister's boyfriend B my boyfriend's sister
C the boyfriend of my sister
- 10 This is _____.
A the end of the exercise B the exercise's end C the end's exercise
- 11 I live in London, but my sister _____ in New York.
A live B lives C gos
- 12 We _____ drive to work – we go by bike.
A don't B doesn't C do
- 13 My mother _____ three sisters.
A have B has C is
- 14 He _____ work. He's retired.
A doesn't B don't C do
- 15 The shops _____ at 9.30 a.m. and close at 6.00 p.m.
A is open B open C opens
- 16 Where _____ you live?
A are B does C do
- 17 What _____ your brother do?
A does B dos C do
- 18 _____ your parents have a car?
A Is B Does C Do
- 19 My boyfriend's _____ engineer.
A an B one C a
- 20 A _____ that woman?
B She's Sandra's aunt.
A Who's B Whose C Who

VOCABULARY

a Tick (☐) A, B, or C to complete the expressions.

Example: _____ German

A speak ☐ B have C get

1 _____ TV

A look B watch C make

2 _____ to the radio

A listen B hear C do

3 _____ the guitar

A do B play C make

4 _____ fast food

A eat B take C use

5 _____ the newspaper

A read B see C ride

b Tick (☐) A, B, or C to make each noun plural.

Example: book

A bokks B books ☐ C bookes

6 man

A men B mans C mens

7 woman

A wemens B womans C women

8 child

A children B childs C childrens

9 person

A persons B people C peoples

c Tick (☐) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My grandmother's son is my _____.

A uncle B father ☐ C brother

10 My mother's son is my _____.

A brother B nephew C uncle

11 My sister got married last year. Her _____ is a lawyer.

A son B boyfriend C husband

12 My mother's father is my _____.

A grandfather B cousin C uncle

13 My sister's son is my _____.

A niece B nephew C cousin

14 My father's brother is my _____.

A uncle B cousin C aunt

d Tick (☐) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My sister's birthday is _____ 14th December.

A in B on ☐ C at

15 Do you work _____ an office?

A in B on C by

16 I don't have a job. I'm _____.

A politician B retired C nurse

17 She's a _____. She works for The Times newspaper.

A teacher B journalist C pilot

- 18 He's a _____. He plays for Manchester United.
A waiter B lawyer C footballer
- 19 My niece is 13. She's _____ school.
A at B on C with
- 20 My aunt's daughter is my _____.
A niece B cousin C sister

PRONUNCIATION

a Which word has a different sound? Tick (□) A, B, or C.

Example: A door B board C clock □

- 1 A cinema B speak C cat
- 2 A actor B children C cook
- 3 A nephew B footballer C Paul
- 4 A church B politician C sushi
- 5 A music B has C see

b Which is the stressed syllable? Tick (□) A, B, or C.

Example: A afternoon □ B afternoon C afternoon

- 6 A receptionist B receptionist C receptionist
- 7 A grandmother B grandmother C grandmother
- 8 A holiday B holiday C holiday
- 9 A politician B politician C politician
- 10 A uniform B uniform C uniform

Grammar

Simple Tenses. Active Voice.

1. Present Simple Tense.

- 1) My dad....at a travel agency.
a) works b) working c) is working d) work
- 2) The Bible....love of money is the root of all evil.
a) say b) is saying c) said d) says
- 3) The concert....at 8 p.m. .
a) began b) begins c) beginning d) will begin
- 4) The Moon ...round the Earth.
a) goes b) is going c) went d) go
- 5) She (not) study French.
a) is b) do c) does d) is doing
- 6) ... your friend smoke?
a) do b) does c) is doing d) have
- 7) ...you often visit your relatives ?
a) do b) does c) did
- 8) They (not) often go to the cinema.
a) do b) does c) is doing d) have been doing

Раздел 2. Семестр 4

Тексты для контроля чтения и понимания
New York

New York has always been the gateway to the USA. New York is a financial center of the country where “money making” is the main law of life. New York is the symbol of capitalism and its Wall Street has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world.

One of the largest cities in the world New York extends for 36 miles from north to south and is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River. In the 18th century New York grew into the largest city of the USA. Now New York is a great sea port, the leading textile and the financial center of the country. Manhattan Island with the Wall Street district is the heart of America’s business and culture and the city of sky-scrapers. The highest of them is the 102- storey Empire State Building. In Manhattan at Broadway and 116 Street is Campus of Columbia University, and near it are houses of Harlem. There is not one Harlem but three: Spanish, Italian and the Black Harlem. The Black Harlem is the most overcrowded and its shabby houses contrast with rich houses on Sugar Hill to the North, where most prosperous people live.

It is a big modern city, with a heavy traffic. Subway provides the cheapest and fastest way to travel.

1. Утверждение “Broadway has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world.” согласно тексту является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

2. Утверждение “The main law of life in New York is making money.” согласно тексту является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

3. In New York the Metro is called:

- a) Underground
- b) Tube
- c) Subway

4. Утверждение “In Manhattan at Wall Street and 116 Street is Campus of Columbia University.” согласно тексту является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

5. Утверждение “There are three Harlems in New York.” согласно тексту является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

6. Утверждение “The Spanish Harlem is the most overcrowded.” согласно тексту является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

7. Утверждение “The US Congress seats in the Capitol.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
 - b) ложным
 - c) в тексте нет информации
8. Утверждение “The Library of Congress is located in the Capitol.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
 - b) ложным
 - c) в тексте нет информации
9. Утверждение “ Home of the US President is the Capitol.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
 - b) ложным
 - c) в тексте нет информации
10. Утверждение “ In Washington no building should be higher then the White House.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
 - b) ложным
 - c) в тексте нет информации

The United Kingdom. Geographical Position and Political System.

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is situated northwest of France on more than five hundred islands including one-sixth of the island of Ireland. The largest of these islands is called Great Britain. We should note that the name Great Britain does not refer to the whole country but only to England, Scotland, and Wales. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe and eighth largest in the world. It is almost twice the size of Iceland or Cuba. The UK has land boundaries only with one country, Ireland. Its closest continental neighbors are France and Belgium.

Although the UK is as close to the North Pole as eastern part of Siberia, its climate is much milder. The British climate is notorious for sudden changes, yet temperatures rarely fall below -10C or go higher than +32C.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy traditionally ruled by a monarch. The current monarch, her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, succeeded to the throne in 1952 and is Head of State, though this is a rather symbolic role. British Parliament is the oldest in the world and is composed of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of approximately 500 life peers (that is those who may sit in the Parliament all their lives), 92 hereditary peers (that is those whose children will have the right to sit in the Parliament) and 26 clergy representing church.

Apart from its parliamentary functions, the House of Lords is the highest court in the state. The House of Commons, unlike the House of Lords, is formed by regular elections in which citizens elect 659 members of parliament (or MPs) representing different political parties. The largest parties are the Labour Party and the Conservative Party.

1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста

- a) The whole island Ireland belongs to the UK

- b) more than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK
 - c) less than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK
2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- a) There are no islands in Europe larger than Great Britain
 - b) There are two islands in Europe larger than Great Britain
 - c) There is only one island in Europe larger than Great Britain
3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- a) The UK borders on many countries on land
 - b) The UK borders on two countries on land
 - c) The UK borders on one country on land
4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- a) The UK is closer to the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.
 - b) The UK is further from the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.
 - c) The UK and the eastern part of Siberia are equally distant from the North Pole.
5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, has been Head of State for ...
- a) more than 50 years.
 - b) less than 50 years.
 - c) 50 years.
6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
- A person can be the member of the parliament all his life if he is the member of
- a) The House of Commons
 - b) The House of Lords
 - c) Clergy representing church

ST. DMITRY ROSTOVSKY: A LEGEND AND A REAL PERSON

Rostov-on-Don bears the name of an outstanding person – the metropolitan Dmitry Rostovsky. The monument to Dmitry Rostovsky stands in front of the cathedral in the market square. But it happened so that Dmitry Rostovsky had never been to our city. He had died fifty years before his name was given to a new fortress on the river Don and the status of a saint had been imposed upon him only four years before this event.

The biography of Dmitry Rostovsky is a bright example of great innovations introduced by Peter I. He was born in the family of a Cossack Savva Tuptalo in December 1651 and his initial name was Daniil. As a boy he was smart, curious and passionately wanted to study. He got education in Kiev, then he became a monk and took a name Dmitry. He knew several foreign languages, traveled much and possessed a rare talent to communicate with people. He became metropolitan of Rostov the Great and Yaroslavl.

Being metropolitan, he stayed an unpretentious person who took care of education, health protection and hated bribery and ambitions. When he died in 1709 he left no gold or money but several unfinished papers which were put into the coffin according to his will.

There are following words in one of his books: “there are three main Christian virtues: faith, hope and love. It is impossible to find salvation without them. Which of them is the most important? – LOVE. Love to God, to one`s neighbour, etc. this virtue is immortal and eternal. It will stay forever”.

1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) Dmitry Rostovsky lived and worked in Rostov –on-Don.
 - b) Dmitry Rostovsky didn`t live in Rostov –on-Don.

- c) Dmitry Rostovsky visited Rostov –on-Don many times.
2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before his death.
- b) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the fortress got his name.
- c) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the monument was built.
3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) Parents called their son Dmitry.
- b) Parents called their son Dimitry.
- c) Parents called their son Daniil.
4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) Dmitry Rostovsky was born 350 years ago.
- b) Dmitry Rostovsky was born more than 350 years ago.
- c) Dmitry Rostovsky was born less than 350 years ago.
5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) Dmitry Rostovsky was a modest person.
- b) Dmitry Rostovsky was an ambitious person.
- c) Dmitry Rostovsky was an irresponsible person.
6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some gold was put into his coffin.
- b) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some money was put into his coffin.
- c) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some papers were put into his coffin.
7. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
- a) It is impossible to be rescued without faith, hope and love.
- b) It is impossible to be educated without faith, hope and love.
- c) It is impossible to be famous without faith, hope and love.

The Tower of London

1. The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London. It was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. But each monarch left some kind of personal mark on it. For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury. It is now a museum of arms and armour, one of the strongest fortresses and, as in Britain, it has the Crown Jewels.

2. The grey stones of the Tower could tell terrible stories of violence and injustice. Many sad and cruel events took place within the walls of the Tower. It was here that Thomas More, the great humanist, was falsely accused and executed. When Queen Elizabeth was a princess, she was sent to the Tower by Mary Tudor ('Bloody Mary') and kept prisoner for some time.

The ravens whose forefathers used to find food in the Tower still live here as part of its history. There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall. That is why the birds are carefully guarded.

3. The White Tower was built by William the Conqueror to protect and control the City of London. It is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers, which all have different names. The Tower is guarded by the Yeomen Warders, popularly called 'Beefeaters'. There are two letters, E.R., on the front of their tunics. They stand for the Queen's name Elizabeth Regina.

The uniform is as it used to be in Tudor times. Their everyday uniform is black and red, but on state occasions they wear a ceremonial dress: fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace collar, which were in fashion in the 16th century.

4. Every night at 10 p.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the night takes place. It goes back to the Middle Ages. Five minutes before the hour the Headwarder comes out with a bunch of keys and an old lantern. He goes to the guardhouse and cries: 'Escort for the keys'. Then he closes the three gates and goes to the sentry, who calls: 'Halt, who comes there?' Headwarder replies: 'The Keys'. 'Whose Keys?' demands the sentry. 'Queen Elizabeth's Keys', comes the answer. 'Advance Queen Elizabeth's Keys. All's well'. The keys are finally carried to the Queen's House where they are safe for the night. After the ceremony everyone who approaches the gate must give the password or turn away.

1. Утверждение "It is now a museum of arms and armour one of the strongest fortresses." согласно тексту является

- d) истинным
- e) ложным
- f) в тексте нет информации

2. Утверждение: "The birds are not carefully guarded." согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

3. Утверждение "Beefeaters usually wear black and red uniforms, but on state occasions they wear fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace collar" согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

4. Утверждение "Every night at 10 a.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the night takes place."

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

5. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

"For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury."

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

6. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

"There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall."

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

7. Ответ на вопрос:

"Why are the ravens carefully guarded?" согласно тексту является:

- b) The birds are carefully guarded because their forefathers used to find food in the Tower.

- c) The birds are carefully guarded because they are a part of history.
 - d) The birds are carefully guarded because there is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall.
 - e) The birds are carefully guarded because everybody likes them.
8. Основную идею текста выражает утверждение:
- a) The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London.
 - b) The Tower of London is a fortress and royal treasury.
 - c) The Tower of London is one of the most important parts of English history.
 - d) The Tower of London is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers.

8. Texas is the southern state of the US and Colorado in the central northwest.

1. Texas is the largest and most southern state on the Mexican border with a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. The chief rivers are the Rio Grande and the Colorado. Much of the central part of the State is flat prairie land.

2. Cattle raising and poultry are major activities. Texas is also an important agricultural state. Agricultural products include cotton, corn, vegetables, grains and cereals. Minerals include petroleum and cement. The State's

leading manufactures are chemicals, oil and gas, wood products and leather.

3. Austin is the capital of Texas, but Houston, Dallas and San Antonio are much larger. The Capitol at Austin, built in 1888 of red granite, covers three acres and is 311 feet to the top of its dome: it is the largest of the States' Capitols. There are more than 600 airports in Texas, including about 60 major US Air Force bases.

Texas has more than 130 higher educational institutions, the most famous being the University of Texas at Austin.

4. Texas has become independent in 1836, and entered the Union in 1846. Texas is the only State that was an independent republic recognized by the United States before annexation.

5. Colorado is the State in the Rocky Mountains. Being the highest State in the country, it contains some of the highest peaks as well. All in all, there are 52 peaks over 14,000 feet in elevation. Numerous rivers rise in the mountains, the chief being the Colorado and the Arkansas.

6. Coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and petroleum are mined. Agriculture is becoming important, sugar-beet, wheat, maize and oats are chief crops.

There are several National Parks. Denver is the capital and largest city; others are Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Colorado became a State in 1876.

1. Утверждение "In Texas we can see more than 600 airports."

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

2. Утверждение "Houstonismuchless thanAustin."

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

3. Утверждение “Colorado is situated at a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico.”

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

4. Утверждение “Colorado has several National Parks.”

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

5. Ответ на вопрос:

“What is Colorado rich in?” является:

- a) silver and gold
- b) chemicals
- c) leather
- d) cereals

6. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

“Texas is an important state in agriculture.”

- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3
- e) 4

7. Основная идея текста выражена в утверждении:

- a) The USA has 50 states.
- b) The specific system of education in these states.
- c) The important factors of some states.
- d) The political system of the USA.

Вставьте слова в текст

Эталон ответа: 1-a; 2-b;

Rostov-on-Don

a) custom-house; b) bank; c) center; d) border; e) town; f) fortress;
g) population; h) continent; i) bridge

Rostov-on-Don is a large industrial and cultural (1) in the south of Russia, with the (2) more than 1 million people.

Rostov-on Don is situated on the right (3) of the river Don, on the (4) line between Europe and Asia. So you can move from one (5) to the other simply crossing the (6) over the Don.

The city was founded on the 15-th of December 1749 when a (7) on the Temernik river was set up. But only years later, after the death of Tsar Peter I, under the rule of Katherine II a (8) was built here. It's main purpose was to support the customs effectively operating in this trade and transport active region, to defend the Southern borders of Russia against the numerous enemies. The fortress was named after Dmitry Rostovsky, the Archibishop of Rostov the Great.

The (9) grew later on, round the walls of the fortress and it was called “Rostov, which lies on the river Don”. Being the largest fortress in the South of Russia the town has always played a significant role in its policy and economy.

Past Simple Tense

- 1) Yesterday I ...my mate at the University.
a) saw b) seen c) seeing d) seed
- 2) They... to this place by train.
a) go b) went c) gone d) is going
- 3) What ...you... on TV yesterday?
a) did , see b) seen ,did c) do, see d) have, seen
- 4) Mary...her lag this morning.
a) hurt b) hurted c)hurting d) hurts
- 5) How much...you...for this jacket ?
a) did, pay b) have, paid c) do, pay d) did, paid
- 6) We...party yesterday.
a) had b) have c) having d) is having
- 7) Alice and John....London two years ago.
a) leave b) left c) is leaving d) leaved
- 8) When...you....school ?
a) did, leave b) do, leave c) have, left d) have, leaved

3. Future Simple Tense

- 1) I...give a call in the evening.
a) Will b) shall c) do d) have
- 2) They...come in a few days.
a) shall b)will c) will be d) shall be
- 3) The film...begin in 5 minutes.
a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be
- 4) We... stay at our friends.
a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be
- 5) The children...do it themselves.
a) will b) will be c) shall be d) will be
- 6) John... graduate from the University next year.
a) will b) will be c) shall d) shall be
- 7) She...help you with the cooking.
a) will b) shall c) will be d) shall be
- 8) We...dine out tonight.
a) will b) will be c) shall be d) shall
- 9) I...drop in 2 days.
a) shall b) shall be c) will d) will be

Progressive Tenses

4. Present Progressive

- 1)youme well?
a) are, hearing b) do, hear c)did, hear d) have, heard
- 2) The plane....at 4 p.m. .
a) is arriving b) am arriving c) are arriving d) do arrive
- 3) Why....the child?
a) is crying b) are crying c) do cry d) is being crying
- 4)They...now .

- a) are quarreling b) is quarreling c) am quarreling d)) is being quarreling
- 5) She...at her report now.
a) is working b) am working c) are working d) is being working
- 6) They...computer games.
a) are playing b) is playing c)am playing d) is being playing
- 7) What...you now?
a) are doing b)is doing c) am doing d) is being doing
- 8) What songthey now?
a) are, singing b) is, singing c) am, singing d) is being singing
- 9) What ...you at?
a) are, laughing b)is, laughing c) am, laughing d) is being laughing
- 10) What photos...he...?
a) is, showing b) am, showing c) are, showing d) is being showing
- 11) It....
a) is raining b) is being raining c) am raining d) are raining
- 12) Who...at the window ?
a) is being standing b) is standing c) are standing d) am standing

5. PAST PROGRESSIVE

- 1) When I switched on the light I ... a strange scene.
a) was seeing b) is being seeing c)have seen d) had seen
- 2) When I arrive, Tom (lie) on the sofa and (speak) over the phone.
a) was lying , speaking b) lie, speak c) is being lying, speaking
- 4) The police caught Dan when he (rob) a shop.
a) was robbing b) are robbing c)is being robbing d) were robbing
- 5) He could not speak because he (die) from laugh.
a) was dying b) were dying c) is dying d) are dying
- 6) When I got up that morning, the sun (shine) brightly.
a) is shining b)was shining c) were shining d) is being shining
- 7) Somebody stole the money from his pocket while he (sleep).
a) were sleeping b) is sleeping c) was sleeping d) slept
- 8) I (sit) by the window when I heard the noise.
a) was sitting b) sat c) have seated d) were sitting
- 9) It(rain) cats and dogs as I (walk) towards the house.
a) rained, walked b) was raining, walking c) were raining, walking d) are raining, walking
- 10) I glanced at Tom who (shiver) from the cold.
a) were shivering b) shivered c)was shivering d) are shivering
- 11) At 8 p.m. I (wait) for her at the stop.
a) was waiting b) were waiting c) waited d) is waiting
- 12) On coming my way home I saw a man who (try) to unlock the door by force.
a) were trying b) was trying c) tried d) are trying
- 13) The student (reply) the question when the Dean came in.
a) were replying b) is replying c)replied d) was replying

Раздел 3. Семестр 5

Present Perfect

- 1) He knows Africa well because he (travel) a lot.
a) has traveled b) has been traveling c) traveled d) is been traveled

- 2) Something (happen) to Helen.
a) has been happening b) has happened c) happen d) happened
- 3) ...they (tell) anything about the events ?
a) have told b) did tell c) do tell d) -----
- 4) I am afraid I (forget) my book at home.
a) have forgotten b) forget c) forgot d) have been forgetting
- 5) ...she (yet/ come)?
a) has, come, yet b) did came c) did come d) do come
- 6) I (learn) the poem. Could you listen to me?
a) have learned b) learned c) learn d) have been learning
- 7) Have you (ever /be) to London.
a) be b) being c) been d) was
- 8) He (not/receive) any news from his relatives.
a) has, received b) received c) did receive d) do receive
- 9) We (see) a new thriller two days ago.
a) see b) saw c) have seen d) has seen
- 10) I (not/seen) her for ages.
a) see b) saw c) seen d) have seen
- 11) My sister (work) at a hospital for a year.
a) has worked b) work c) worked d) works
- 12) My friend (be) ill for a fortnight.
a) has been b) was c) were d) been
- 13) ... you (ever/ride) to a horse.
a) have ,ridden b) rode c) did ride d) did ridden

7. PAST PERFECT

- 1) We walked home after we (finish) the work in the garden.
a) have finished b) finished c) has finished d) had finished
- 2) They thought she (come/not) yet.
a) came b) has come c) had come d) have come
- 3) Did you ever seen him after he (finish) the University.
a) finish b) finished c) has finished d) had finished
- 4) I went down to the beach after they (leave).
a) leave b) left c) has left d) had left
- 5) Before she entered the Medical Institute she (work) as a nurse.
a) work b) worked c) has worked d) had worked
- 6) When I turned round she (leave) room.
a) leave b) left c) has left d) had left
- 7) When mother came home the children (go) to bad.
a) went b) go c) gone d) had gone
- 8) He could not believe we (do) it ourselves.
a) did b) do c) had done d) has done
- 9) Helen was afraid she (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.
a) forgot b) forget c) had forgotten d) has forgotten
- 10) I was not hungry because I (have/just) breakfast.
a) just have b) just had c) had just had d) had
- 11) I (finish) painting the ceiling by 2 a.m.

- a) finish b) finished c) had finished d) has finished
 12) I apologized I (not/phone) her.
 a) had not phoned b) phoned c) has phoned d) phoned

8. FUTURE IN THE PAST

- 1) Yesterday he told us he (explain) everything.
 a) would explain b) explain c) explained d) was explaining
 2) Tom promised me last night he (not/tell) anything.
 a) did not tell b) did not told c) would not tell d) will not tell
 3) I thought I (find) this rule in the book.
 a) will find b) would find c) found d) founded
 4) It was decided they (send) their report at the end of the week.
 a) will send b) would send c) sent d) send
 5) It seemed there (be) no end of the questions.
 a) would be b) will be c) be d) should be
 6) He promised we all (come) to them.
 a) will come b) would come c) has come d) had come
 7) We knew he (come) back to get his money.
 a) would come b) will come c) came d) come
 8) I did not remember who (be) the first.
 a) would be b) will be c) be d) was
 9) She told me he (return) your book tomorrow.
 a) will return b) would return c) returned d) return
 10) I ask when he (work) better?
 a) would work b) will work c) worked d) work
 11) She thought they (come) in time.
 a) will come b) came c) come d) would come
 12) He told me Pet (be late).
 a) will be b) would be c) be late d) was late
 13) I wondered who (do) this task.
 a) will be doing b) would do c) will do d) do
 14) He interested who (be) our guest.
 a) would be b) will be c) is d) was
 15) She asked me when I (ring) to my mother.
 a) would ring b) will ring c) rang d) rung
 16) I hoped I (learn) these words by tomorrow morning
 a) will learn b) would learn c) learn d) learned
 17) I knew he (go) to work by 10 a.m.
 a) will go b) would go c) went d) go
 18) He was afraid I (not keep) my word.
 a) would keep b) will keep c) kept d) keep
 19) Nobody was sure they (do) this experiment.
 a) will do b) would do c) did d) done
 20) They decided they (go) to the sea side next summer.
 a) will go b) would go c) went d) go
 21) She told us she (buy) this book to his birthday.
 a) would buy b) bought c) buy d) will buy
 22) Helen said he (be) the last to come.

- a) will be b) would be c) was d) were
 23) The children told the teacher they (go) to the circus.
 a) will go b) would go c) went d) gone
 24) My aunt told me my friend (recall) me in a minute.
 a) recalled b) recall c) will recall d) would recall
 25) My boy-friend told me we (marry) next year.
 a) will marry b) marry c) would marry d) married

9. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

- 1) When he learnt that his son had received an excellent mark he (be) very pleased.
 a) was b) is c) would be d) be
 2) We (not/ know) where our friends had gone.
 a) do not know b) did not know c) not know d) had not know
 3) We knew he (go) tomorrow.
 a) would go b) go c) went d) gone
 4) She said her best friend (be) a doctor.
 a) was b) is c) has been d) be
 5) I did not know you (work) at the Hermitage.
 a) had been working b) working c) work d) works
 6) I knew they (be) ill.
 a) were b) was c) are d) is
 7) We found that she (leave) the house at 8p.m.
 a) had left b) has left c) left d) leaves
 8) My uncle said he (just/ come) from the Caucasus.
 a) had just come b) come c) came d) comes
 9) Helen informed us she (just/ come) back from her relatives.
 a) just came b) just come c) had just come d) just comes
 10) Bob said it (do) him a lot of good.
 a) did b) done c) has done d) does
 11) Mike says he (be) excellent guide.
 a) is b) was c) are d) will
 12) He said she (bring) us the photos a bit later.
 a) would bring b) bring c) brings d) brought
 13) He says they (already/ make) a great progress in English.
 a) have already made b) has already made c) has already make d) make
 14) I knew they (wait) me at the Subway station.
 a) were waiting b) waited c) waits d) is waiting
 15) My friend asked me who (play) in the sitting room.
 a) was playing b) is playing c) played d) were playing
 16) He said he (come) to see me off.
 a) would come b) came c) comes d) will come
 17) I want to know what he (buy) to her birthday.
 a) bought b) has bought c) had bought d) buys
 18) I was afraid you (hurt) your leg.
 a) will hurt b) hurt c) hurts d) would hurt
 19) I knew that my friend (never/be) to London.
 a) had never been b) has never been c) never be d) is
 20) She thought the children (be/ play) in the yard.

- a) are playing b) is playing c) were playing d) played
 21) She said she (can) not tell the right time, her watch (be) wrong.
 a) could, was b) can, was c) could, were d) can, is
 22) She said she (play) tennis from 5 till 8p.m.
 a) played b) was playing c) had been playing d) played
 23) He understood the soldiers (arrest) him.
 a) had arrested b) arrest c) arrests d) will arrest
 24) I suppose he (know) English well.
 a) knew b) knows c) know d) would
 25) I was told she (never/ drink) alcohol.
 a) had never drunk b) never drinks c) never drank d) never drink

10. MODAL VERBS

CAN

- 1) My brother (draw) pictures with his left hand.
 a) can draw b) can draws c) can drew d) can be drawn
 2) She (wink) with her right eye.
 a) can winks b) can winked c) could wink d) can wink
 3) The girl (speak) French very well.
 a) can speak b) could speak c) can speaks d) can spoke
 4) I (type) 20 words a minute.
 a) can type b) can types c) can typed d) can typing
 5) Dan (give) you a book tomorrow.
 a) can gives b) can gave c) can give d) could give

MAY

- 6) You (take) a pencil for a moment.
 a) may take b) may takes c) may took d) may be taken
 7) You (clean) the blackboard.
 a) may clean b) may cleans c) may cleaned d) may be cleaned
 8) You (take) these books.
 a) may take b) might take c) may takes d) may taken
 9) You (go) home.
 a) may go b) may goes c) may went d) might go
 10) You (speak) now.
 a) may speak b) may speaks c) may spoke d) may spoken

MUST

- 11) I (get up) early in the morning.
 a) must gets b) must get c) must got d) must getting
 12) She (make) her bed.
 a) must make b) must makes c) must made d) must have made
 13) I (clear away) the blackboard.
 a) must clear away b) must clears away c) must cleared away
 14) They (air) the room.
 a) must airs b) must air c) must aired d) must airing
 15) Helen (go) to the Institute.
 a) must go b) must goes c) must went d) must going
 16) He (to be allowed to) go home if he likes.
 a) is allowed b) was allowed c) will be allowed

- 17) He asked if (to be allowed to) bring his sister to the party.
 a) was allowed b) will be allowed c) is allowed
- 18) After they had finished their homework, the children (to be allowed to) watch TV.
 a) were allowed b) will be allowed c) are allowed
- 19) He (to be allowed to) join the sport section as soon as he is through with his medical exam.
 a) were allowed b) will be allowed c) are allowed
- 20) He asked if I (to be allowed to) borrow my car.
 a) were allowed b) will be allowed c) are allowed
- 21) They never (to be able to) appreciate your kindness.
 a) will be able to b) was able to c) is able to
- 22) I was sure you (to be able to) translate this article.
 a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to
- 23) You (to be able to) go to the country.
 a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to
- 24) I (to be able to) give you my book after 2 days.
 a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to
- 25) They (to be able to) to pass the exam
 a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to
- 26) I have not written the composition. I (to have to) write it on Sunday.
 a) shall have to b) was have to c) am have to
- 27) We (not/to have to) buy a new book because we had already bought one.
 a) did not have to b) were not have to c) are not have to
- 28) I (to have to) work late.
 a) shall have to b) was have to c) am have to
- 29) Yesterday he (to have to) start getting ready for his exams.
 a) had to b) has to c) will have to
- 30) They (to have to) go home tomorrow.
 a) will have to b) was have to c) am have to
- 31) You go there .It is your duty.
 a) may b) can c) ought to
- 32) They... to help their mother.
 a) may b) can c) ought to
- 33) Peter...to win this competition.
 a) may b) can c) ought to
- 34) The soldiers... to defend their motherland.
 a) may b) can c) ought to
- 35) We...to help the old people.
 a) may b) can c) ought to

11. MODAL VERBS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

- 1) The box taken to the station in time.
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 2) The river ... crossed on a raft. There are no waves.
 a) must be b) can be c) may be

- 3) The work.... finished in time because of the good weather.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 4) The books...returned to the library.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 5) These exercises... done tomorrow. The teacher will check them.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 6) The books you need ...found in any library.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 7) These letters...sent immediately.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 8) These mistakes...easily forgiven , those were the circumstances.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 9) Such berries ...found everywhere.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 10) This workdone carefully.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 11) The doctor says she...taken to the hospital.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 12) The work...done in 3 days.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 13) The booksreturned to the library .
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 14) Even the tallest trees...climbed by monkeys.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 15) The hands...washed before eating.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 16) The rooms...aired daily.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 17) The cat...eaten by fish.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 18) The dogeaten by meat sometimes.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 19) The books ...kept clean.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 20) This picture....hung above the fireplace, mother permits us.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 21) How this wordtranslated.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 22) Where this case....taken.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 23) Your phone number....written down by my mother.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 24) This cat... left in the yard, my mother prohibits to take to the house.
a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 25) She...offered a new job it is , it is probable.
a) must be b) can be c) may be

12. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. Everybody knew where the doctor....
A — lives, B — lived, C — will live
2. I noticed that something ... wrong with the wheels of my bicycle.
A — is, B — was, C — had been
3. The child couldn't find the ball because his brother ... it
A - hid, B — has hidden, C — had hidden
4. Here is the book I ... now. I ... it since yesterday
A - am reading, B — read, C - have been reading
5. It ... heavily when we left our house
A - snowed, B - had snowed C — was snowing
6. The question ... already before I came
A — was settled, B -had been settled, C — is settled
7. It seems that people ... abroad since early times
A — have been travelling, B - are travelling, C – travel
8. He ... in the rain and now ... wet through
A - is caught, B — was caught, C — has been caught; A - is, B - was, C — has been
9. ... all the pupils here? —No, Michael ... yet
A — is, B - are, C — were; A — didn't come, B — hasn't come, C — isn't coming
10. Pete ... when the lesson...
A — didn't arrive, B - wasn't arrived, C — hadn't arrived; A - starts, B — started, C - had started
11. _____ Moon is _____ dead planet, there is no _____ life there.
A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----.
12. I _____ milk when I was a child and I _____ it still.
A — like; B - is liked; C — liked; D — am liking.
13. Until recent times the other side of the Moon _____ by anybody.
A - isn't seen; B — wasn't seen; C — hadn't been seen; D — saw.
14. Water is even _____ to man than food.
A - necessary; B - as necessary; C — more necessary; D - most necessary.
15. I prefer to have _____ friends rather than _____ money.
A - little; B - few; C — many; D — much
16. _____ not be angry with him. He _____ a lot of work to do. — It _____ not an excuse.
A — does; B - do; C — is; D — have; E - has.
17. Leave _____ book and take _____ instead. But don't take _____.
A - me; B - its; C — mine; D — their; E — theirs; F — your.
18. Can _____ answer the question? — I'm afraid _____ of us can do it.
A — somebody; B - anybody; C — some; D — nobody.
19. We are leaving _____ Moscow _____ Monday. Will you come to see us _____ the station?
A — in; B — at; C - off; D — for; E — to; F — on.
20. Ann _____ to play the piano when her arm is better.
A — will have; B — is allowed ; C - will need; D — will be able.
21. I think, Steve _____ that man. - Yes, he _____ him for three years.
A — knows; B — has known; C - was knowing; D — had known.

22. Where is Douglas? — He__for London. — When did he___? — Let me think, he__in April.

A — leave; B - leaves; C — left; D — has left.

23. Such branch of science as cybernetics___some 60 years ago.

A — was unknown; B — were unknown; C — is unknown; D — has been unknown.

24. He speaks as if he_____a real specialist.

A — is; B — was; C — were; D — will be.

25. Fruit_____be washed before we eat_____.

A — can ... they; B — may ... them; C - might ... it; D — should ... it.

26. Edward has two brothers. One is a doctor,_____is a lawyer.

A — other; B - another; C — others; D — the other.

27. He said he_____English for a year.

A — learn; B — learnt; C — is learning; D - had been learning.

28. Though money_____not essential to happiness, hap-py people usually_____enough.

A - is; B — are; C — have; — has.

29. I wish I_____him yesterday.

A — recognize; B — recognized; C — had recognized; D — have recognized.

30. If Richard_____part in that competition, he_____it.

A - took ... won; B - has taken ... has won;

C - had taken ... had win; D — had taken ... might have won.

12. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. _____Maldiv Islands, about 4000 miles to south-west of _ Ceylon in_____Indian Ocean, were first visited by_____Portugese in_____sixteenth century.

A — a; B — an; C - the; D----- (нулевой).

2. By far_____important export of Saudi Arabia is oil.

A — more; B — the most; C — much; D — not so.

3. Neither the teacher nor the students_____satisfied with the test results.

A — is; B -was; C — are; D — has been.

4. We haven't got_____tea, but we have_____coffee.

A — some; B — any; C — many; D — more.

5. Does your wife drive the car_____you do?

A — carefully; B — so carefully as; C — as carefully as; D — much more carefully.

6. _____the baby crying? — No, he won't stop until he _____his milk.

A — did...stop; B — has...stopped; C — is...stopping; D — would stop.

7. You look tired; don't you think you_____go to bed early?

A — will better; B — would better; C — had better; D — will rather.

8. He_____for two days but everything was in vain.

A — has worked; B — had worked; C —was working; D — had been working.

9. He said that they_____on an excursion to the Russian Museum.

A — go; B — will go; C — went; D —were going.

10. Douglas asked me free the next day and I said I.....

A - would; B - if I would be; C - whether I was; D - if I have been.

11. Mike_____any notice of Victoria? — Yes, she_____notice of.

A - did ... take; B - do ... take; C - was ... taken; D -is ... taken.

12. I_____Phil anywhere, Brandon_____either.

- A - doesn't find; B - haven't found; C - hasn't been found; D - wasn't being found.
13. You won't speak English well unless you _____ it every day.
A - practise; B - don't practise; C - won't practise; D - haven't practised.
14. I wish it _____ raining.
A — stop; B - stopped; C — would stop; D — has stopped.
15. _____ time is never found again, (proverb).
A — lose; B - lost; C — losing; D — having lost.
16. But for him I _____ the train.
A — should miss; B - should missed; C — should have missed; D — should be missing.
17. _____ yesterday? — Yes, it _____ for an hour before we went for a walk.
A - was it raining; B — did it rain; C - has rained; D - had been raining.
18. Mum, _____ supper when we get home? — Oh, no, I _____ it by that time.
A - Are you cooking; B — will you be cooking; C - were you cooking; D — shall have cooked.
19. I _____ if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes.
A — don't believe; B — haven't believed; C — wouldn't have believed; D — didn't believe.
20. You _____ (1) the news yesterday? - No, I _____ (1) it yet. I just _____ (2) to it now.
1. A - didn't ...hear; B - won't ...hear; C - haven't heard; D — hadn't heard.
2. A - am listening; B - was listening; C - have listened; D — listen.
21. Roentgen suggested that the rays he _____ should be called x-rays.
A — discovered; B - was discovering; C - has discovered; D — had discovered
22. Hadn't it been a rainy day, we _____ to the country.
A — should have gone; B - would go; — were going; D — would have gone.
23. Nick wouldn't do that unless you _____ him.
A — don't permit; B — permitted; C - didn't permit; — were permitting.
24. I _____ to open the door if I hadn't heard the bell.
A - won't go; B - shouldn't be going; C — shouldn't have gone; D - wouldn't have gone.
25. Don't go into the classroom! The students _____ a dictation there. They _____ it till the end of the lesson.
A - write; B - are writing; C - will write; D — will be writing.
26. Harry seldom plays golf. Robert doesn't often play golf
A — too; B — as well; C — either; D — neither.
27. They still _____ How long they are sure they _____? - I think so. - How long they _____ before you came? — I don't know, but I _____ very often.
A — argue; B — argued; C — are arguing; D — were arguing; E - have been arguing; F — had been arguing
28. I _____ English at school. I _____ it since 1996. Yesterday I _____ English words all day long. I _____ them well before mother came from her office.
A — was studying; B — studied; C — study; D — have been studied,
E — had studied; F — have been studying.
29. We wish that they _____ yesterday, but they didn't.
A - came; B - would come; C - wouldn't come; D - had come;
30. _____ of my colleagues and myself I congratulate you on your marriage.
A - on all sides; B - on the whole; C - on purpose; D — on behalf.

14. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. In 1867 _____ Alaska was purchased from _____ Russia and only in 1959 _____ peninsula became _____ 49th state of _____ USA.

A - a; B - an; C - the; D----- (нулевой).

2. If all the seven continents were placed in the Pacific Ocean, there still _____ size of Africa.

A - was; B - were; C - would be; D - had been.

3. _____ I am satisfied with your work.

A - on the whole; B - on the contrary; C - on condition; D - on the average.

4. There _____ bad news on TV tonight.

A - are too many; B - are few; C - is too much; D - are a few.

5. The Himalaya Mountains are _____.

A - ranges of the most extensive world; B - ranges • extensive of the world;

C - the most world extensive ranges; D - the world's most extensive ranges.

6. You _____ if you behave like that.

A - will laugh at; B - will be laughed at; C - will be laughed; D - will have laughed at.

7. Tell me everything that happened _____.

A - one by one; B - side by side; C - hand in hand; D - step by step.

8. When the train _____ you will get in it.

A — arrives; B — will arrive; C — has arrived; D — would arrive.

9. Today is Saturday. _____ Robert this week? - Yes, I _____ him on Thursday.

A — did you see; B — have you seen; C — saw; D — would see.

10. There _____ a large number of people there yesterday.

A — is; B — was; C - were; D — have been.

11. Richard wouldn't have become so strong if he _____ in for sports.

A - wasn't go; B - don't go; C - haven't gone; D - hadn't gone.

12. The doctor insists that Harry _____ smoking.

A — gives up; B — should give up; C — has given up; D — gave up.

13. I wish the weather _____ (1) so cold and windy on Sunday. I _____ (2) cold.

1) A — is not; B — was not; C — will not be; D — hadn't been;

2) A - didn't catch; B - haven't caught; C - wouldn't catch; D — wouldn't have caught.

14. I wonder if he _____ his exam and what mark he will get if he _____ it.

A — will pass; B - passes; C — passed; D - would pass.

15. Yesterday I met Mike who told me that he just _____ to the city.

A — returned; B — was returning; C — had returned; D — had been returned.

16. Don't spit _____ the well, you may want to drink _____ it. (proverb)

A - in; B - into; C - from; D - out of.

17. The policy _____ (1) by Russia is aimed at _____ (2) friendly relations with other countries.

1) A — pursue; B — pursued; C — pursuing; D — be pursued. 2) A — making; B — made; C - to make; D — have been made

18. You won't catch the train unless you _____.

A — hurry; B — don't hurry; C — won't hurry; D — have hurried.

19. The new quantum mechanics _____ introduced by Heisenberg and Shrodinger in the early 1920s.

A - was; B — were; C — was being; D — had been.

20. _____ week ago _____ Thompson family went for _____ picnic in _____ country. Mrs. Thompson packed _____ large basket of _____ food and David put it in _____ back of _____ car.

A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----

21. I _____ (1) my work by 7 o'clock and _____ (2) to have a rest at last.
 1) A — shall finish; B — shall be finishing; C — shall have finished; D — shall have been finished;
 2) A — shall be able; B - was able; C — shall be allowed; D — should.
22. Ann _____ her exams for two weeks. She went for a holiday after she _____ all her exams.
 A — were passing; B — had been passing; C — passed; D — had passed.
23. Where is mother? — She _____ (1) supper in the kitchen. — She not _____ (2) it yet? — No, she began _____ (3) only 5 minutes ago. But we hope she _____ (4) cooking before father comes.
 A — cooks; B - cooking; C — is cooking; D — will finish; E — will have finished; F — has cooked.
24. The girls will be allowed to buy new hats, _____?
 A - doesn't she; B - don't they; C - will they; D - won't they.
25. He said that I _____ the book if I _____ the preface.
 A — won't understand ... won't read; B — don't understand ... don't read;
 C — shouldn't understand ... didn't read; D — wouldn't understand ... don't read.
26. It is 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Parker usually _ tea in the living-room. But this afternoon she _____ tea in the garden.
 A - is drinking; B — drank; C — drinks; D — was drinking.
27. I shall wait for you till you _____.
 A — will come; B - come; C — comes; D — came.
28. A horse has four legs, but _____ it stumbles, (proverb)
 A — yet; B — else; C — more; D — still.
29. Little Tom _____ care of before his parents came back from the theatre.
 A — took; B - was taken; C - has been taken; D — had been taken.
30. Mike's translation is _____ Peter's. No, Mike's translation is _____ than Peter's.
 A — good; B — much better; C — so good as; D - as good as.

15. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

I. _____ (I) Mother tired? - No, she _____ (1) not. (1) you? - No, I _____ (1) not tired _____ (2).

1) A - am; B - is; C - are; D - have. 2) A - either; B - neither; C - too; D - so.

2. Both a tiger and an elephant _____ in the Zoo.

A - is; B - are; C - was; D - has been.

3- _____ Pilgrims were _____ English settlers who came to _____ America seeking _____ freedom.

A - a; B - an; C - the; D - ----

4. Kate _____ her flowers now. I _____ (not) them yet.

A — water; B — is watering; C — has watered; D - have watered.

5. It's annoying that you _____ everything so soon.

A — forget; B — forgot; C — have forgotten; D — would forget.

6. Alice has just said that her husband _____ too much recently.

A - has been smoking; B - is smoking; C - smokes; D - smoked.

7. Jane boasted that she _____ (1) everything _____ (2).

1) A — did; B — has done; C — had done; D — was doing; 2) A - myself; B - herself; C - oneself; D - yourself.

8. They were interested to know whether Alfred _____ his book soon.
A — will finish; B — would finish; C — is finishing; D — was finished.
9. I wish I _____ him yesterday.
A - see; B — have seen; C — saw; D — had seen.
10. They _____ French for five years before they went to France.
A — were studying; B — were studied; C — had been studying; D — studied.
11. Martha asked _____ ever abroad.
A - was I; B -if I was; C - if I have been; D — whether I had been.
12. I don't know yet if I _____ to the party on Saturday, but if I _____ I'll invite you.
A — shall go; B — go; C — went; D - have gone.
13. What _____ (1) you like for lunch? - I don't mind (2) _____, whatever you've got.
1) A - do; B - will; C - would; D should. 2) A - something; B - anything; C - nothing;
14. May I ask you when _____ our dinner.
A — will you cook; B - you will cook; C — do you cook; D — you cook.
15. Little Tom _____ care of before his parents came back from the theatre.
A — took; B - was taken; C - has been taken; D — had been taken.
16. Mike's translation is _____ Peter's. No, Mike's translation is _____ than Peter's.
A — good; B — much better; C - so good as; D - as good as.
17. There are _____ (1) shops in the region for you to buy _____ (2) you want.
1) A - such; B - enough; C - so; D - as well. 2) something; B - everything; C — nothing;
18. Dark _____ by the time we reached the hotel, where we _____ to spend the night.
A - had fallen; B — has fallen; C - fell; D - was falling;
19. I sleep with the windows open. _____.
A — We too; B — Also we do; C — So do we; D — So we do.
20. You've got a cold. You _____ stay in bed.
A - could; B - would; C — would rather; D — had better.
21. Why are her eyes red? — Because she _____.
A - cried; B - has cried; C — has been crying; D — were crying.
22. We shall never know the language well unless we _____ hard.
A - study; B -shall study; C — studied; D — would study.
23. _____ (1) the Browns still in their old flat in September? - Oh, no, they _____ (2) to a new house by that time.
1) A — will...live; B — will...be living; C will...have lived; D — will ... have been living.
2) A — have moved; B — had moved; C will have moved; D — will be moving.
24. I wonder what foreign languages _____
A - does ... Mrs. Baxter teach; B - can ... Mrs. Baxter teach;
C - Mrs. Baxter teach; D - Mrs. Baxter teaches.
25. If he _____ quite near the office, it _____ him only 7 minutes to get there.
A — doesn't live ... wouldn't have taken; B — didn't live ... won't take;
C — didn't live ... wouldn't take; D -hadn't lived ... wouldn't take.
26. We _____ late for the lesson yesterday, if my watch _____ wrong.
A — won't be late ... hasn't been; B — wouldn't have been ... hadn't been;
C — wouldn't have been ... were not; D — wouldn't be late ... hadn't been.
27. We often _____ English poems at school. I _____ a difficult poem by heart for tomorrow.
I _____ it from 6 to 7 o'clock tonight. And I _____ the poem before the film begins.
A — learn; B - shall learn; C - shall have to learn; D -shall be learning;
E - shall have learnt; F — shall have been learning.

28. Bill _____ Alice then if he _____ in love with her. A — won't marry ... wasn't; B — shouldn't marry ... weren't;

C - wouldn't... hasn't been; D — wouldn't have married ... hadn't been.

29. We _____ to get that information from Jane when she...

A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives;

C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.

30. Alex _____ know much unless he _____ many books.

A - wouldn't ... read; B - won't ... didn't read; C — doesn'

Раздел 4 Семестр 6

Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. Don't be in a hurry. If you arrive at six they still _____.

A — will sleep; B - will have slept; C — will be sleeping; D — will have been sleeping.

2.we take a tent with us? - No, you... not. — we prepare some sandwiches? - Yes, I'm afraid you ...

A - ought; B — must; C — might; D -need.

3. We _____ to get that information from Jane when she...

A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives;

C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.

4. You _____ ever to England? - Yes, I _____. I _____ there last year.

A — have; B — have been; C — were; D — was.

5. We shall join you as soon as we _____ ready.

A — shall be; B — were; C — are; D -have been.

6. It _____ his grades that worry him.

A - is; B - are; C — was ; D - were.

7. I didn't go to the skating-rink because it _____ heavily.

A - snowed; B — has snowed; C - was snowing; D — had snowed.

8. Have you any idea why _____ the lesson?

A — has Tom missed; B - did Tom missed; C — Tom has missed; D — Tom had been missed.

9. She will talk to the manager if she _____ him, but I doubt if she _____ him today. He is away.

A - see; B — sees; C — saw; D — will see.

10. Margaret says she likes apples _____ than oranges.

A - much; B - best; C — better; D — so more.

11. We _____ (1) no flowers whatsoever in the shop. And you? - We (1) any flowers (2)

1) A - see; B - saw; C — didn't see; D - won't see. 2) A - too, B - so; C - either; D — neither.

12. When I saw Alice I understood why Bill _____ her.

A - married; B - was marrying; C — has married; D — had married.

13. Will you still be asleep if I _____ (1) on you at eight? — Oh, no, I _____ (2) up by that time.

1) A - shall call; B — shall be calling; C — call; D — have called.

2) A — shall be getting; B - shall have got; C - get.

14. Irene will ring us up unless she _____ .shall get; D

A - forgets; B doesn't forget; C - won't forget; D - will forget.

15. Roger doesn't play cricket. _____.

A — nor am I; B — none have I; C — I don't too; D — Neither do I.

16. You _____ to help me with maths tonight? — I'm afraid,

not. I _____ go to the airport to meet a friend of mine.

- A — will be allowed; B — will be able; C — will have to; D — will need.
17. There are fifteen people in the room. Five are from Latin America, and ___ are from ___ countries.
A — another; B — other; C — others; D — the others.
18. My relatives are _____ in the country. They haven't returned _____.
A — else; B — yet; C — more; D — still.
19. _____ you ride, _____ you will go. (proverb)
A — slow... far; B — slower ... farther; C — the slower ... the farther; D — slower ... the farthest.
20. How long _____ Emma English before she could speak English fluently?
A — had ... been studying; B — was ... studying; C — has ... studied; D — did ... study.
21. He said that he _____ no time to look through the article because he _____ ill for a fortnight.
A — had been; B — was having; C — was being; D — had had.
22. Ann says she likes apples than oranges.
A — much; B — more; C better; D — so more.
23. Fred asked me if I _____ to the theatre if he _____ tickets.
A — go ... gets; B — shall go ... will get; C — should go ... would get; D — should go ... got.
24. Bill _____ Alice then if he _____ in love with her.
A — won't marry ... wasn't; B — shouldn't marry ... weren't;
C — wouldn't... hasn't been; D — wouldn't have married ... hadn't been.
25. We _____ to get that information from Jane when she
A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives;
C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.
26. Alex _____ know much unless he _____ many books.
A — wouldn't ... read; B — won't ... didn't read; C — doesn't ... wouldn't read; D — wouldn't ... didn't read.
27. We often _____ English poems at school. I _____ a difficult poem by heart for tomorrow. I _____ it from 6 to 7 o'clock tonight. And I _____ the poem before the film begins.
A — learn; B — shall learn; C — shall have to learn; D — shall be learning;
28. — What you __, Peter? — I __ a letter. — And what you __ ten minutes ago? — I __ my lessons. May be you want to know what I __ in twenty minutes, Mike? — Yes, Peter, what you __? — I shall be beating you if you don't stop asking me stupid questions.
A — are doing; B — was doing; C — were doing; D — will be doing; E — shall be doing; F — am writing.
29. Little Tom _____ care of before his parents came back from the theatre.
A — took; B — was taken; C — has been taken; D — had been taken.
30. Mike's translation is _____ Peter's. No, Mike's translation is _____ than Peter's.
A — good; B — much better; C — so good as; D — as good as.
17. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:
1. I have plenty of time. You not drive so quickly.
A — can; B — need; C — may; D — ought.
2. Steve's office is _____ than Jill's school. Jill's school is not _____ her father's office. It's only 15 minutes away.
A — farthest; B — much farther; C — as far as; D — so far as.
3. Judging from what I saw, he won't finish his work _____ tomorrow.

- A - till; B - until; C - to; D - into.
- 4...harp (αρφα) is one of...most ancient types of instrument still in ...use.
A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----.
5. He suddenly saw the Mrs. Fellini whom they___of at lunch.
A - talked; B - was talking; C - had been talking; D -have been talking
6. My daughter's hair_____(1) as dark as_____(2) .
1) A — is; B — are; C — were; D — was being;
2) A - my; B - me; C - mine; D - my husband.
7. Does Fred know the rules? - No, he _____ them yet. He just_____them now.
A - haven't learnt; B -hasn't learned; C - didn't learn; D — is learning.
8. The teacher will return our papers after she_____them.
A - marks; B - will mark; C - had marked; D - has marked.
9. Pete knows_____(1) here. What about Helen? – She doesn't know_____(1) here_____(2).
1) A - somebody; B - anybody; C - nobody; D - every-body;
2) A - too; B - so; C - neither; D - either.
10. When mother_____to bed she remembered that she _____the door.
1) A - go; B - went; C -goes; D - has gone.
2) A - didn't lock; B - hasn't locked; C - hadn't locked; D - wasn't locked.
11. Will your son be a student next September? - Oh, no, he_____by that time.
A - graduates; B - will graduate; C - will be graduating; D — will have graduated.
12. Why are you so dirty? - Because I_____potatoes in the garden.
A - have been digging; B - was digging; C - has dug; D - dug.
13. What is Kate doing at the moment? - She _for her?. - How long she_____ ?— She ___for Susan since 5 o'clock.
A - is waiting; B - was waiting; C - has been waiting; D — has been waited.
14. Did she work at the University before she retired? -Yes, she did. She_____there for 25 years.
A - worked; B - was working; C - has been working;
D - had been working.
15. Alice says that she___all her money.
A - lost; B - has lost; C - had lost; D - is lost.
16. Timothy told me that he _____ to see me when he ___ his work.
A - comes ... will finish; B - will come ... would finish;
C — would come ... had finished; D — would have come
- 17.... finished. I_____somebody else,_____that she wasn't coming.
A - should have invited ... had I known; B — would invite ... did I know;
C - shall have invited ... have I known; D — shall invite ... if I was knowing.
18. I shan't go to his birthday party unless he_____me to.
A - asks; B - doesn't ask; C - will ask; D - won't ask.
19. Six hundred dollars_____required to buy a tour to Italy.
A - has; B - were; C - is; D - have.
20. We shall start when she ... ready; we just wonder when she ... ready.
A - is; B - was; C - has been; D - will be.
- 21.I wonder why_____me about it.
A - didn't she tell; B - she didn't tell; C - wasn't she telling; D - hasn't she told.
22. To take up is to accomplish (proverb).
A - something; B - everything; C — nothing; D — anything.

23. She couldn't help_____.
- A - smiling; B - smiled; C - be smiling; D - having smiled.
24. I wish I...the train yesterday.
- A — didn't miss; B — wasn't missed; C — wasn't missing; D — hadn't missed.
25. — You-(1) this work an hour ago. - But I__(1) it already.__(2) I show it to you? - No, you__(2) not.
- 1) A - finished; B - finish; C - have finished; D - had to finish; 2) A - must; B - can; C - need; D - had to.
26. We shall be glad if we _____to take our exams in advance.
- A - shall have; B - are allowed; C - shall be allowed; D — were.
27. We often_____English poems at school. I _____a difficult poem by heart for tomorrow. I_____it from 6 to 7 o'clock tonight. And I_____the poem before the film begins.
- A — learn; B - shall learn; C - shall have to learn; D -shall be learning; E - shall have learnt; F — shall have been learning.
28. Bill_____Alice then if he_____in love with her.
- A — won't marry ... wasn't; B — shouldn't marry ... weren't; C - wouldn't... hasn't been; D — wouldn't have married ... hadn't been.
29. We_____to get that information from Jane when she...
- A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives; C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.

4. ФОНДО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ИТОГОВОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ

2 курс

1. Ознакомиться с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке (разрешается пользоваться словарем).
2. Изложить основное содержание прочитанного текста (разрешается обращаться к тексту).
3. Принять участие в беседе с преподавателем по ситуациям в рамках изученной тематики.

3 курс

1. Ознакомиться с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке, сделать письменный перевод (со словарем) указанного фрагмента текста.
2. Принять участие в беседе с преподавателем по содержанию текста и затронутым в нем проблемам. (Во время беседы студент может обращаться к тексту).
3. Выполнить задание по грамматическому материалу.

Вопросы к дифференцированному зачёту

6 семестр

Практические задания.

Грамматические темы

1. Заполните пропуски необходимыми словами или словосочетаниями:
 - The USA borders on Canada in the north and on ... in the south.
 - The USA is a highly ... industrial and agricultural country.
 - Officially the USA comprises 50 states and
2. Поставьте глаголы в правильную глагольную форму действительного залога:
 - He often (to write) letters to his parents.
 - My mother (to cook) a cake for my birthday when I came home yesterday.
 - Our friends (to go) away some minutes ago.
 - I just (to finish) my work.
 - His sister (to go) to the seaside next July.
3. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму страдательного залога:
 - Usually the floor (to sweep) every day.
 - Those books (to return) to the library yesterday.
 - The patient (to operate) tomorrow morning.
 - Litter must not (to leave) here.
 - Thousands of new houses (to build) in our city now.
4. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму, соблюдая правила согласования времён:
 - He said that the bus (to be) here soon.
 - I decided that next year I (to go) to the Black Sea coast.
 - She told me that she (to live) in London then.
 - He thinks that she (to be) a good specialist in some years.
5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы:
 - Никто не смог перевести этот текст.
 - Должен я сделать эту работу прямо сейчас? – Нет, не нужно.
 - Нам пришлось остаться вчера дома из-за сильного дождя.
 - Ты сможешь завтра закончить доклад?
 - На экзаменах студенты могут пользоваться словарями?
 - Обычно да, но завтра нам не разрешат этого сделать.

Лексические темы

1. Составить диалог «Поиск работы» по разговорным клише и устойчивым выражениям.

2. Ответить письменно на следующие вопросы:

- What is the job of a judge?
- What does a juror working day depend on?
- What is COMPLAINT?
- What is CRIMINAL CASE?
- What can you tell about OBJECTIONS?

3. Перевести с русского языка на английский следующие термины:

- кража в магазине;
- совершить преступление;
- материальный ущерб;
- принять присягу;
- подозреваемый;
- заявить о невиновности;
- обман, мошенничество,
- смертная казнь.

4. Прочитать тексты. Ответить на вопросы письменно.

- “Mass media”
- “Education in Russia”
- “The system of education in Great Britain”
- “Education in the United States”
- “American character”
- “Great Britain”
- “Russia”
- “Traditions of English Speaking countries”
- “Holidays in the USA”
- “The British Parliament and the Electoral System”
- “Systems of government of the USA and Russia”
- “Choosing a present”
- “British Mass media”
- “Advertising and Persuasion”
- “Cinema and music”
- “My favourite writer”

5. Составить диалоги на темы:

- “Newspapers”.
- “Oxford traditions”.
- “The United Nations organization”.
- “Advertising and Persuasion”.
- “Student life”.

6. Answer the questions:

What courts will deal with:

- a) bank robbery?
- b) divorce case?
- c) burglary committed by a fifteen-year-old?
- d) drinking?
- e) case of driving too fast?

1. Interpol is an international corporation devoted to coordinating actions against international ...
 cooperation
 + criminals
 corporations
2. Another word for prison is...
 jale
 + jail
 gale
3. Once the judge finds a verdict guilt, the accused is ... to jail or payment of a fine.
 exercised
 + sentenced
 questioned
4. Criminal action connected with making false money is called ...
 foggier
 + forgery
 formality
5. Criminal action connected with stealing things is called...
 counterfeiting
 + larceny
 assault
6. When a person says something very rude to another person, his action can be classified as...
 counterfeiting
 larceny
 + assault
7. When a person kills another person, his action can be classified as...
 larceny
 assault
 + murder
8. When a person brakes into somebody's house at night and steals some valuables, his action can be classified as...
 robbery
 + burglary
 theft
9. Any unplanned dangerous situation is called...
 crime
 + emergency
 flood
10. Criminal action connected with illegal bank operations is called bank ...
 + frauds
 frames
 assault

11. Things which can help to identify the person are ...
footprints
+ fingerprints
toe prints
12. Liquidation of crime is its ...
+ suppression.
supervision
safeguard
13. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to ... the criminal.
delete
+ detect
dilute
14. When the criminal is caught, he is ...
appeared
+ apprehended
approached
15. In many cases the detective must trace a ... who is hiding.
figurative
+ fugitive
fighter
16. The responsibility of Economic Crimes Department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit ... and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.
+ embezzlement
assault
murder
17. Juvenile Inspection handles “difficult” juveniles and their careless parents. They also do much work to prevent juvenile ...
bilinguals
+ delinquency
deliquesce
18. A person, who brakes the law is ...
an offer
+ an offender
an orphan
19. Money given for some illegal service is called ...
fare
fee
+ bribery
20. Militia officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient ... to bring gang leaders to justice.
video
dividends
+ evidence

Лексический минимум терминологического характера.30

21. A detective is responsible for the detection of the
investigator
+ perpetrator
witness
22. A person who comes into contact with the criminal courts must initially be ...
greeted
+ arrested
accommodated
23. The arrest may take place with or without using a ...
receipt
+ warrant
warning
- 24.... of the law enforcement agency contains information such as the date and time of arrest
the charge of crime for which the person was arrested, the name of the arrested person, the name of
the arresting officer.
+ the booking card
the reservation card
the identification card
25. The accused may be temporarily released on ...
ball
+ bail
bale
26. At ..., summary trials can be held for petty offenses without further processing.
arrangement
+ arraignment
misdemeanor
27. There can be no conviction unless the ... of the defendant is established.
+ guilt
misdemeanor
felonies
28. The... is filed on the basis of information from citizen complaints and police
investigation.
+ charge
appeal
parole
29. At the ... a date for sentencing is set.
guilt
+ trial
Fine
30. The procedure of ... includes photographing and fingerprinting.
+ booking
convicted
rehabilitate

31. The purpose of correction is to ...offenders.
 booking
 convicted
+ rehabilitate
32. The ...are responsible for maintaining public order in their areas.
+ divisional inspectors
 investigators
 detectives
33. In some jurisdictions there is no separate preliminary hearing for misdemeanors and ...
 convicted
 rehabilitate
+ felonies
34. During the arraignment procedure the...may be dismissed.
+ convicted
 felonies
 released
35. If a judge finds a verdict of guilt, the accused is sentenced to jail or payment of ...
 felonies
+ fine
 trial
36. ... is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court.
+ physical evidence
 physical body
 physical state
37. If there are witnesses, the investigator needs ...
+ corroborative evidence
 physical evidence
 circumstantial evidence
38. ... is a serious offense punishable by death or imprisonment
 misdemeanor
 emergency
+ felony
39. ... is a less serious offense punishable by a fine or up to one year in jail, or both.
+ misdemeanor
 emergency
 felony
40. The lowest level of proof justifying a police action is ...
+ suspicion
 reasonable belief
 probable cause
41. A specific and reasonable conclusion drawn from observable facts is ...

suspicion
+ reasonable belief
probable cause

42. This means that the weight of evidence is greater for one side than for the other.
beyond a reasonable doubt
probable cause
+ preponderance of evidence

43. This level of proof exists when, after examining the evidence presented, a reasonable person would rely on it.
+ beyond a reasonable doubt
probable cause
preponderance of evidence

44. A person can be arrested and searched, and formally charged with a crime on the basis of evidence that is less than that required ...him.
to convince
+ to convict
to conduct

45. This higher level of proof exists when one has sufficient and reliable information that a crime has been committed and that the accused has committed that crime.
suspicion
reasonable belief
+ probable cause

46. If a shoe imprint is found at the crime scene, ...should be made and compared with the shoe.
a guilt
+a cast
a set

47. No article should be moved or touched until it has been photographed and ... for fingerprints.
marked
moved
+examined

48. The investigating officer should prevent ...of objects which may bear fingerprints.
examination
investigation
+contamination

49. The aim of ... is to acquaint the investigator with the entire crime scene and its important details
+ preliminary survey
contamination
investigation

50. The task of an Officer of Economic Crimes Department is to ... the criminal activity of such people and to provide their punishment.
+ reveal
move
revive

1. INTERPOL

1. Interpol is an international corporation founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals. Its clients are 174 agencies throughout the world. This organization is not under the control or supervision of any government. Interpol is a recognized intergovernmental police force whose task is to hunt down the international criminal. A multinational force, much like the United Nations, Interpol is made up of police of the Free World and a bona fide law enforcement agency in its own right. Among the first to fight international terrorism and sky-jacking, Interpol still leads the war on narcotics, assists a number of nations in the continuing search for wanted Nazi war criminals. One of the most highly respected groups in the world, Interpol, like other police force is under governmental control to safeguard the basic rights of every citizen. It operates according to a strict code of behavior and adheres to the highest ethical standards.

2. Interpol has never been recognized or established by any international charter or treaty and has no police powers. Because of Interpol's cooperation with the UN particularly in the area of drugs, Interpol was recognized as an intergovernmental organization.

Interpol members are, for the most part, police and not governmental representatives, although certain governments have sent observers from their military, intelligence, customs, post office, and immigration departments.

Interpol does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate information. Today 80% of the permanent staff is French. Interpol is much like any corporation with bureaus in various countries and with representatives from these offices also stationed at the main office. Information is exchanged between the many national bureaus, but the police forces themselves are subject to the laws and policies of their respective nations.

3. Interpol is divided into four main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National General Bureaus.

The General Assembly is composed of the delegates from each member country. It is “the Supreme Authority”. The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.

The Executive Committee is a nine-member board made up of the president, two vice-presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly.

The General Secretariat, the permanent body, located in Lion, is Interpol's business division. It contains the “permanent departments” four of which specialize in certain crimes: one handles murder, burglary, assault, larceny, car theft, and missing persons; another deals with bank frauds and other types of embezzlement; a third with drug traffic and morals offenses; and fourth deals with forgery and counterfeiting.

Other divisions are the general records department, where files are kept, and a special records department, where fingerprints and other methods of identification are used.

The National Central Bureaus are the Interpol offices in various countries. Each NCB is empowered to communicate directly with and exchange information with any other NCB.

1) Части текста (1, 2, 3) соответствует следующая информация: “The structure of Interpol”

- 1

- 2

+ 3

2) Части текста (1, 2, 3) соответствует следующая информация: “The membership in Interpol”

- 1

+ 2

- 3

3) Утверждение “Interpol is under strict control and supervision of French government.” согласно тексту является

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

4) Утверждение

“The staff of Interpol mostly consists of Frenchmen.”

согласно тексту является

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

5) Утверждение "Interpol is divided into three main bodies the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, and the National General Bureaus".

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

6) Утверждение "The General Assembly is a nine-member board made up of the president, two vice-presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly".

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

7) Утверждение "Four departments of the General Secretariat specialize in certain crimes".

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

8) Утверждение "Interpol was founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals".

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

9) Утверждение "Russia has its representatives in Interpol".

истинным

ложным

+ в тексте нет информации

10) Утверждение "Interpol has powers of arrest and investigative rights".

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

Тексты по широкому профилю специальности.

1. THE WORK OF MILITIA

Our militia was created by the working people to protect the rights. The officers of our militia have always displayed courage and heroism in the fight against enemies of our state during the Great Patriotic War as well as in the years of peaceful construction.

The main aim of militia has always been to maintain public order to protect state and personal property and safeguard the rights of our citizens. Nowadays great attention in the work of militia is paid to prevention of crime, to its suppression. But if a crime has been committed the militia officers are to solve the crime as quickly as possible. To fulfill these tasks the organs of internal affairs are composed of different departments.

The Criminal Detection Department is one of the most complicated militia services. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to detect the criminal, that is to locate and apprehend him. In many cases the detective must trace a fugitive who is hiding.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove the guilt or innocent of the suspect. The final test of a criminal investigation is in presentation of evidence in court.

Economic Crimes Department fights against those who don't want to live an honest life. The responsibility of the officers of this Department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.

The State Auto-Inspection is responsible for traffic regulation and safety on the roads.

The transport Militia maintains law and order on the railway, air lines and water ways of the country.

Juvenile Inspection handles “difficult” juveniles and their careless parents. They also do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Correctional System is supposed to rehabilitate offenders through labour. This is the purpose of correctional establishments.

A new service for the fight against organized crime has been created in our militia. Organized crime operates on fear, bribery and force. Militia officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient evidence to bring gang leaders to justice.

1) Утверждение “Militia was created after October Revolution”.

ИСТИННЫМ

ЛОЖНЫМ

+ в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение “The organs of internal affairs have only one department”.

ИСТИННЫМ

+ ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

3) Утверждение “The main aim of militia is to protect our citizens from every crime”.

+ ИСТИННЫМ

ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

4) Утверждение “The Criminal Detection Department fights against those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes”.

ИСТИННЫМ

+ ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

5) Согласно тексту “The officers of ... collect facts to prove the guilt or innocent of the suspect.”

The Economic Crimes Department

+ The Criminal Investigation Department

The Criminal Detection Department

6) Согласно тексту “... deals with crimes among children”

The Correctional System

The transport Militia

+ Juvenile Inspection

7) Утверждение: “The fight against organized crime has always been the main aim of our militia” согласно тексту является

ИСТИННЫМ

ЛОЖНЫМ

+ в тексте нет информации

Criminal Justice Process in the USA

Basically, the steps in the criminal court process are as follows: arrest, and booking, arraignment, trial and appeals (if any).

A person who comes into contact with the criminal courts must initially be arrested. The arrest may take place with or without using a warrant. Even after an arrest the suspect may be released without being prosecuted for a variety of reasons: mistaken identity, lack of proper evidence, etc.

After the arrest is made, the suspect is booked. The booking card of the law enforcement agency contains information such as the date and time of arrest the charge of crime for which the person was arrested, the name of the arrested person, the name of the arresting officer. Here the accused is photographed, fingerprinted, and temporarily released on bail, if possible. The record or booking card is permanently kept in the files of the police department.

At arraignment, summary trials can be held for petty offenses without further processing. Once the judge finds a verdict guilty, the accused is sentenced to jail or payment of a fine.

1) Утверждение: "There are some steps in the criminal court process"
согласно тексту является

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение: "After being arrested the suspect may not be released"
согласно тексту является

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

3) Утверждение: "The arrested person can be temporarily released on bail only after booking"
согласно тексту является

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

. Тексты по узкому профилю специальности.

1. Physical evidence

The finding, collecting and preservation of physical evidence are the most important phase in a criminal investigation.

Physical evidence is of value only if it helps prove a case or clear a suspect. The most valuable evidence may be worthless if inefficiently handled.

In general, the term "chain of evidence" may be defined as the documentation of every article of evidence, from the point of initial discovery at a crime scene, to its collection and transport to a laboratory, its temporary custody and its final disposition.

Physical evidence is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court. Circumstantial evidence is a specific circumstance.

If there are witnesses, the investigator needs corroborative evidence; if there are no witnesses, the entire case must often be proved through physical evidence alone.

There is no such thing as a perfect crime, a crime that leaves no traces – there is only the inability to find the evidence.

When the investigating officer arrives at a crime scene, it is necessary that he should first protect the scene and prevent anybody from touching any object.

As evidence is found, it should be marked, carefully packaged, each article separately, and placed in some locality where it will not be destroyed or contaminated, until it is transported to a laboratory.

1) Утверждение: "Physical evidence is something tangible" согласно тексту является

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение: "Physical evidence should be carefully preserved"
согласно тексту является

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

3) Утверждение: "It is not possible to investigate the crime without witnesses".
согласно тексту является

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

4) Утверждение: "Physical evidence is worthless in a criminal investigation".
согласно тексту является

истинным

- + ложным
- в тексте нет информации
- 5) Утверждение: “Every crime leaves traces”. согласно тексту является
- + истинным
- ложным
- в тексте нет информации

Probable cause and other levels of proof

Before the various steps of the criminal justice system can be initiated – arrest, booking, arraignment and sentencing – different levels of proof are required. The levels of proof recognized by law are as follows:

Suspicion: the lowest level of proof justifying a police action. Suspicion may occur when a police officer has only slight evidence to believe that a crime has been or is in the process of being committed. It permits a police officer to initiate an investigation.

Reasonable belief is a specific and reasonable conclusion drawn from observable facts. It permits the police to stop and search a person when they have reason to believe they are dealing with an armed and dangerous persons.

Probable cause: this higher level of proof exists when one has sufficient and reliable information that a crime has been committed and that the accused has committed that crime. It is the standard used for arrest, search and arraignment.

Preponderance of evidence: this means that the weight of evidence is greater for one side than for the other. This is sufficient for making a judgment in civil cases, but enough to convict in criminal case.

Beyond a reasonable doubt: this level of proof exists when, after examining the evidence presented, a reasonable person would rely on it. It is the standard needed to convict in criminal case.

No person can be found guilty of a criminal offence without proof beyond a reasonable doubt, but a person can be arrested and searched, and formally charged with a crime on the basis of evidence that is less than that required to convict him.

1) Утверждение: “Every person can be found guilty of a criminal offence without proof beyond a reasonable doubt”. согласно тексту является

- истинным
- + ложным
- в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение: “There are some levels of proof in the criminal justice system ”. согласно тексту является

- + истинным
- ложным
- в тексте нет информации

3) Согласно тексту: “The standard needed to convict in criminal case is ...”

Reasonable belief

- + Beyond a reasonable doubt

Reasonable belief

4) Согласно тексту: “The lowest level of proof justifying a police action is ...”.

Reasonable belief

- + Suspicion

5) Согласно тексту: “When the police think and have observable facts they are dealing with an armed and dangerous persons it is...”

- + Reasonable belief
- Suspicion
- Probable cause

Лист согласования

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту ФОС

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту ФОС на _____ учебный год по дисциплине

В комплект ФОС внесены следующие изменения:

[illegible]

Дополнения и изменения в комплекте ФОС обсуждены на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии

« _____ » 20 ____ г. (протокол № ____).

Председатель ПЦК _____ / _____ /

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту ФОС на учебный год по дисциплине

В комплект ФОС внесены следующие изменения:

[illegible]

Дополнения и изменения в комплекте ФОС обсуждены на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии

« » _____ 20 г. (протокол №_____).

Председатель ПЦК _____ / _____ /