

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ»**

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Кафедра Гуманитарных дисциплин

**Фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной  
аттестации обучающихся**

по дисциплине (модулю)  
***«Иностранный язык»***

Направление подготовки  
***44.03.01. Педагогическое образование***

Профиль подготовки  
***Физическая культура***

Квалификация (степень) выпускника  
**Бакалавр**

Форма обучения  
**Заочная**

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ФИО, ученая степень, звание

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине *«Иностранный язык»*  
утвержден на заседании кафедры Гуманитарных дисциплин  
(название кафедры)

Одобрено на заседании кафедры  
гуманитарных дисциплин

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Зав. кафедрой  Л.О. Юсуфова

## АННОТАЦИЯ

*Фонд оценочных средств составлен на основании Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования по направлению подготовки 44.03.01.– Педагогическое образование. ФОС предназначен для контроля знаний студентов, обучающихся по профилю подготовки: Физическая культура.*

*ФОС по учебной дисциплине предназначен для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.*

*ФОС по учебной дисциплине состоит из:*

1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы.
2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания.
3. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы.
4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций.

***С фондом оценочных средств можно ознакомиться на сайте ЧОО ВО «Социально-педагогический институт» [www.spi-vuz.ru](http://www.spi-vuz.ru)***

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

- готовность к профессиональной деятельности в соответствии с нормативно-правовыми актами сферы образования (ОК-4);
- владение основами профессиональной этики и речевой культуры (ОПК- 5);

№ п/п	Раздел (темы) дисциплины	Контролируемые компетенции (или их части)	Оценочные средства
1	Раздел 1. Фонетический строй английского языка.	ОК-4, ОПК-5	Тестирование Реферат
2	Раздел 2. Имя существительное.	ОК-4, ОПК-5	Тестирование Упражнения, Эссе
3	Раздел 3. Артикль.	ОК-4, ОПК-5	Тестирование Упражнения Реферат Доклад
4	Раздел 4. Имя прилагательное.	ОК-4, ОПК-5	Тестирование Упражнения

## 2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания

№	Аббревиатура компетенции	Поведенческий индикатор	Оценочные средства
1			
	ОК-4, ОПК-5	<b>Уровень знаний</b> основные закономерности взаимодействия человека и общества; систему гласных и согласных звуков языка, нейтральную интонацию речи изучаемого языка. базовую лексику общего языка, лексику, представляющую	Тесты Устный опрос Реферат Доклад Упражнения, Эссе

		<p>нейтральный научный стиль, а также основную терминологию своей широкой и узкой специальности;</p> <p><b>Уровень умений</b> использовать различные формы, виды устной и письменной коммуникации на родном и иностранных языках в учебной и профессиональной деятельности;</p> <p>читать и понимать со словарем специальную литературу;</p> <p>распознавать звуки в отдельных словах, ударение в словах, ударные и неударные слова в потоке речи (ритм речи), паузы (деление речевого потока на смысловые отрезки), понимать смысл основных частей диалога или монолога.</p> <p>Артикулировать звуки изучаемого иностранного языка,</p> <p>Выделять ударные и неударные слова в потоке речи,</p> <p>Делить речевой поток на смысловые группы,</p> <p>определить основное содержание прагматических текстов по знакомым опорным словам, интернациональной лексике, географическим названиям и т.п.;</p> <p>распознавать значение слов по контексту;</p> <p>определять принадлежность слова к той или иной части речи по порядку слов в предложении и морфологии;</p> <p>выделить главную и второстепенную информацию;</p>	
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		<p>воспринимать смысловую структуру текста.  написать подробный текст по плану;  написать краткий текст по плану, письменно сформулировать вопросы;  написать краткое сообщение на произвольную тему с использованием ключевых слов и выражений;  заполнить бланк, анкету, написать неофициальное письмо.</p> <p><b>Уровень навыков</b>  различными способами вербальной и невербальной коммуникации;  технологиями приобретения, использования и обновления гуманитарных, социальных и экономических знаний;  навыками рефлексии, самооценки, самоконтроля;  различными способами вербальной и невербальной коммуникации;  навыками коммуникации в родной и иноязычной среде, основными особенностями полного стиля произношения, характерными и для сферы профессиональной коммуникации, навыками разговорно-бытовой речи (владеть нормативным произношением и ритмом речи и применять их для повседневного общения);  понимать устную (монологическую и</p>	
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		диалогическую) речь на бытовые и специальные темы; активно владеть наиболее употребительной (базовой) грамматикой и основными грамматическими явлениями, характерными для профессиональной речи; основами публичной речи – делать сообщения, доклады (с предварительной подготовкой);	
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### Описание шкалы оценивания

#### На экзамен

№	Оценка	Требования к знаниям
1	«отлично»	(«компетенции освоены полностью»)
2	«хорошо»	(«компетенции в основном освоены»)
3	«удовлетворительно»	(«компетенции освоены частично»)
4	«неудовлетворительно»	(«компетенции не освоены»)

#### На зачет

№	оценивание	Требования к знаниям
1	Зачтено	Компетенции освоены
2	Не зачтено	Компетенции не освоены

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

#### *Содержание оценочных средств*

**Раздел 1: Фонетический строй английского языка.**

**Проверяемые ОК-4, ОПК-5**

**Тестирование**



1. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow.

cooks

cook

cooked

**will cook**

is cooking

2. She (to help) mother yesterday?

**did ... help**

did ... helped

does ... help

is ... helping

3. What ... your brother (to do) tomorrow?

does ... do

do ... do

**will ... do**

is ... doing

did ... do

4. Порядок слов в предложении

**1 how**

**2 did**

**3 she**

**4 help**

**5 mother**

**6 yesterday?**

5. Kate (to cook) dinner every day.

**cooks**

cook

cooked

will cook

is cooking

6. Kate (to cook) dinner now.

**is cooking**

cooks

cooked  
will cook

7. What ... your brother (to do) every day?

**does ... do**

do ... do

will ... do

is ... doing

did ... do

8. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday.

do not eat

**didn't eat**

won't eat

am not eating

9. Соотношение предложений с обстоятельствами времени

We go to the Institute – **every day**

She promised to come and to see me – **next Sunday**

What are you doing – **now**

The children will go to the Zoo – **next Sunday**

— – **yesterday**

10. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday.

**cooked**

cooks

will cook

is cooking

11. He (not to spend) last summer in the country.

**didn't spend**

didn't spent

doesn't spend

will not spend

is spending

12. What ... your brother (to do) now?

does ... do

do ... do

will ... do  
**is ... doing**  
did ... do

13. You (to go) to south next summer?  
do ... go  
did ... go  
are ... going  
**will ... go**  
did ... do

14. She (not to help) mother yesterday.  
**didn't help**  
didn't helped  
doesn't help  
won't help

15. She (to help) mother yesterday.  
**helped**  
help  
helps  
is helping  
will help

16. I (not to eat) ice-cream now.  
do not eat  
didn't eat  
won't eat  
**am not eating**

17. You (to go) abroad last summer?  
do ... go  
**did ... go**  
are ... going  
will ... go  
did ... do

18. He (to spend) last summer in the country.

**spent**

spends

will spend

is spending

19. What ... your brother (to do) yesterday?

does ... do

do ... do

will ... do

is ... doing

**did ... do**

20. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow.

do not eat

didn't eat

**won't eat**

am not eating

21. He (to spend) last summer in the country?

**did ... spend**

did ... spent

does ... spend

will ... spend

is ... spending

22. You (to go) to school now?

do ... go

did ... go

**are ... going**

will ... go

23. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day.

**do not eat**

didn't eat

won't eat

am not eating

24. You (to go) to school every day?

**do ... go**

did ... go

are ... going

will ... go

**Раздел 2: Имя существительное.**

**Проверяемые ОК-1, ОК-6, ОК-10, ОПК-5.**

**Тестирование**

1. Порядок слов в предложении

**1 are**

**2 they**

**3 playing**

**4 in the room now?**

2. What your sister (to do) now? – She (to wash) her face and hands.

is ... doing, washes

**is ... doing, is washing**

does ... do, washes

does ... do, is washing

3. Look! Kate (to dance).

**is dancing**

4. Where he (to go) in the morning?

is ...going

**does ... go**

do ... go

5. I (to read) books in the evening. I (not to read) books in the morning.

**read, do not read**

am reading, do not read

reads, am not reading

am reading, am not reading

6. My father (not to sleep) now. He (to work) in the garden.

**is not sleeping, is working**

is not sleeping, works  
does not sleep, is working  
does not sleep, works

7. Listen! Who (to play) the piano in the next room?

**is playing**

plays

play

8. He ...his mother every day.

**does not help**

do not help

is not helping

9. I'm sorry, I ... (not / to understand). Please speak more slowly.

**do not understand**

am not understanding

does not understand

10. They (not to go) for a walk in the evening.

**do not go**

**don't go**

11. Your sister (to study) at an institute? – No, she (to study) at school.

**does ... study, studies**

is ... studying, is studying

does ... study, is studying

do ... study, studies

12. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension.

is not working

**doesn't work**

do not work

13. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise.

am not drinking, write

**am not drinking, am writing**

do not drink, am writing  
do not drink, write

14. You can turn off the radio. I ... (not / to listen) to it.

**am not listening**

do not listen  
does not listen

15. Where your cousin (to work)? – He (to work) at a hospital.

**does ... work, works**

do ... work, is working  
is ... working, works  
is ... working, is working

16. My cousin (to go) to school every day.

**goes**

17. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner.

sleep  
**sleeps**  
is sleeping

18. They ... (not /to watch) television very often.

are not watching  
**do not watch**  
does not watch

19. What time ... she (to finish) work every day?

**does ... finish**  
does ... finishes  
is ... finishing

20. When you usually (to come) home from school? – I (to come) at three o'clock.

**do ... come, come**  
does ... come, come  
are ... coming, am coming  
do ... come, am coming

21. Excuse me, but you ... (to sit) in my place. Oh, I'm sorry.

**are sitting**

sit

sits

22. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning.

**do not drink, drink**

am not drinking, drink

do not drink, am drinking

drinks, drinks

23. Порядок слов в предложении

**1 my friend**

**2 doesn't like**

**3 to play**

**4 football**

24. Look! The baby (to sleep).

sleeps

**is sleeping**

sleep

25. My mother (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the morning.

**is not playing, plays**

is not playing, is playing

does not play, plays

26. Who ... reading the newspaper?

are

**is**

am

do

does

27. Порядок слов в предложении

**1 does**

**2 he**

**3 help**



**4 his mother**  
**5 every day?**

28. Порядок слов в предложении

**1 do**

**2 you**

**3 go**

**4 to school**

**5 on Sunday?**

29. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning.

**get**

gets

is getting

30. My father (not to work) on Sunday.

**does not work**

**doesn't work**

31. Tom ... (to have) a shower at the moment.

**is having**

have

has

32. Where John (to live)? – He (to live) in England.

**does ... live, lives**

is ... living, lives

is ... living, is living

does ... live, is living

33. They (to do) their homework in the afternoon.

**do**

34. He ... (not / usually / drive) to work. He usually ... (walk).

**does not drive, walks**

does not drive, is walking

is not driving, walks

35. Where are you, Roy? – I'm in the sitting-room. I ... (read).

**am reading**

read

reads

### Упражнение

**1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном падеже:**

Day, pen, mouse, lady, sheep, dress, wife, knowledge, goose, life, potato, man, city, child, foot, fish.

### Раздел 3: Артикль.

*Проверяемые* ОК-4, ОПК-5

#### Упражнения 1

**1. Choose the correct variant.**

I ...Smiths have a dog and a cat.

a) ...

b) The

c) A

2. He knows how to work on ... computer.

a) a

b) an

c) ...

3. She was the first woman to swim across ... English Channel.

a) a

b) ...

c) the

4. Go down ... Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street.

a) the

b) a

c) ...

5. I don't like milk in ... tea.

a) ...

b) the

c) a

6. At the end of... busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy.

a) the

b) a

c) ...

7. We'll go for a walk if ... weather is fine.

a) a

b) ...

c) the

8. Could you give me ... information I asked for in my letter?

a) the

b) ...

c) a

9. ...war is a terrible thing.

a) The

b) ...

c) A

10. I spent ... very interesting holiday in England.

a) the

b) a

c) ...

## 2. Fill in the correct article.

1. "Is this your ... friend?" — "No, it isn't my ... friend, it is my sister".

2. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... teacher. My sister's ... husband is ... pilot.

3. I have no ... car.

4. She has got ... terrible ... headache.

5. They have ... dog and two ... cats.

6. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day.

7. Would you like ... apple?

8. This is ... tree. ... tree is green.

9. I can see three ... children. ... children are playing in ... yard.

10. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.

**3. Fill in the articles in the proverbs if necessary.**

1. ... apple ... day keeps ... doctor away.
2. ... appetite comes with eating.
3. ... good beginning makes ... good ending.
4. ... bird in ... hand is worth two in ... bush.
5. Among ... blind ... one-eyed man is king.
6. ... brevity is ... soul of wit.
7. ... cat has nine lives.
8. ... charity begins at ... home.
9. ... clothes make ... man.
10. ... curiosity killed ... cat.

**Упражнения 2.**

**1. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо:**

1. I have....ten programmers on my TV. .
2. This.. .chair is broken. Give me the other one.
3. She has two....daughters and one ...son. Her.... Son is....student.
4. My friend has ....car... car is broken now.
5. My....brother's....friend has no....dog.

**Раздел 4: Имя прилагательное.**

*Проверяемые* ОК-4, ОПК-5

**Тестирование**

- 1) **Answer the following questions:**
  - a) **What is your age (How old are you?)**
  - b) **Are your grandparents or great-grandparents still living?**
  - c) **Have you any brothers and sisters?**
  - d) **What is your surname?**
- 2) **Give the feminine forms of:**  
**husband, uncle, boy, brother, bridegroom.**
- 3) **Give the masculine forms of: daughter, niece, grandmother.**
- 4) **He\_ read newspapers in the evening**
  - a) **don't**
  - b) **isn't reading**

- c) **doesn't**
- 5) - **What are you doing now?**  
 - **I \_\_\_ a letter.**  
 a) **is writing**  
 b) **write**  
 c) **am writing**
- 6) **Nick \_this film**  
 a) **seen already**  
 b) **has already seen**  
 c) **have already seen**
- 7) **He\_ a bath when the telephone rang.**  
 a) **had**  
 b) **was having**  
 c) **has**
- 8) Yesterday morning Tom early  
 a) **woke up**  
 b) **was waking up**  
 c) **wake up**
- 9) **\_Joan born in Paris?**  
 a) **Did**  
 b) **Was**  
 c) **Were**
- 10) I think I\_\_at home this evening  
 a) **will stay**  
 b) **stay**  
 c) **had stayed**
- 11) - I'm very worried about my examination next week.  
 - **Don't worry, you \_\_\_\_**  
 a) **pass**  
 b) **will have passed**  
 c) **will pass**
- 12) **She is going to Spain\_**  
 a) **on; hasn't**  
 b) **at; doesn't**  
 c) **in; isn't**
- 13) **The man \_\_\_\_\_ at the table is our teacher**  
 a) **sitting**  
 b) **sit**

- c) **will sit**
- 14) **The book from English is very interesting**  
 a) **translating**  
 b) **translate**  
 c) **translated**
- 15) **corresponding**  
 a) **альтернативный**  
 b) **большой**  
 c) **соответствующий**
- 16) **What in costs of production?**  
 a) **including**  
 b) **is included**  
 c) **included**
- 17) **What \_\_\_\_\_ now international trade has existed for thousand of year**  
 a) **are; call**  
 b) **is; call**  
 c) **is; called**
- 18) **In order juvenile delinquency government have to create jobs for young people**  
 a) **lowering**  
 b) **lower**  
 c) **to lower**
- 19) **It is necessary society to allocate resources sparingly**  
 a) **for**  
 b) **to**  
 c) **of**
- 20) **The employers' refusal wages resulted in a strike**  
 a) **to lower**  
 b) **to raise**  
 c) **raise**
- 21) **The manager the workers will handle the new equipment carefully**  
 a) **expecting**  
 b) **was expecting**  
 c) **expects**
- 22) **The sellers these factors to influence consumers' decision to buy**

- a) know
- b) knows
- c) to know

23) Answer the questions

- o When did you start to think about your future profession?
- o What professions do you like best of all?

34 ) is harmful

- a) Smoke
- b) Smoked
- c) Smoking

35) He started the book

- a) reading
- b) read
- c) has read

36) If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ fine he \_\_\_\_\_ go to the country.

- a) will be; will
- b) is; will
- c) is; is

37) If I \_\_\_\_\_ you. I \_\_\_\_\_ tell my parents about it.

- a) was; will
- b) were; will
- c) were; would

**Упражнения**

**1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных:**

big strong nice wonderful slowly bad good many  
popular busy

**2. Употребите much, many:**

1. We know....English and American songs.

2. There is not....milk in the fridge.

3. Are there.....bedrooms in your house? 4 \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ learn English.

5. There is....light in that room, because there are....large windows in it.

**Задания для самоконтроля**

**I. Выберите правильный вариант и отметьте его в листе ответа**

**Образец:** The acting was poor, but we enjoyed *the music*.

a. music      b. a music      c. the music

1. He speaks as if he... him well though he has never seen him!

a) is known      b)knew      c)knows      d) had known

2. .... he still be talking on the phone? I've asked him several times to help Mother.

a)Can't      b)Can      c)May      d)Must

3. The castle was built in the 12 century and the church beside it is equally....

a)ancient      b)antique      c)elderly      d) old-fashioned

4.It was only two hours after the fire broke out that the firemen ... extinguish the fire.

a) could      b) were able to      c) must      d) had to

5. He ... in silence for five minutes then he put out his cigarette and left the room.

a) had been smoking      b) was smoking      c) had smoked      d) smoked

6. How I wish I.. him the whole truth! Now that he knows everything he is suffering so much!

a) haven't told      b) didn't tell      c) hadn't told      d) wouldn't tell

7. The lecture is really worth...

a) to attend      b) to be attended      c) attending

8. There are just three of them in this flat, Betsy is... only child.

a) the      b) an      c) -

9. I... leave if you are going to speak to me like this.

a) would better      b) would rather      c) had rather      d) had better

10. I just want to know if this program... broadcast at 7: 30 tonight as it's been settled.

a) will be      b) is      c) is being

11. My son... the tape recorder, and now it wouldn't work.

a) has been using      b) has used      c) was using

12. When I got back home I found my wife talking to her sister. ... guests had

already gone.

a) Other      b) The other      c) Others

13. Could you give me... money? I want to buy that nice hat.

a) a few      b) little      c) a little

14. A newspaper's opinions are given in its ....



- a) titles                      b) reports                      c) editorial
15. She's a very ... person - always smiling and in a good mood.
- a) cheerful                      b) delighted                      c) glad
16. He has excellent taste in clothes and always dresses ... .
- a) cleanly                      b) smartly                      c) tastily
17. Her parents have been married for 25 years and today is their ... .
- a) birthday                      b) jubilee                      c) anniversary
18. They fell in love at first....
- a) glimpse                      b) look                      c) sight
19. I ... . That's why my hair is wet.
- a) have bathed                      b) had been bathing                      c) bathed
20. She will send you a fax as soon as she ... your letter.
- a) gets                      b) will get                      c) got

## **II. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения:**

1. С тех пор, как он уехал, он нам ничего не пишет. Я пытался узнать его адрес. Но мне все говорят, что не знают. Надеюсь, что с ним ничего не случилось, что ему было просто некогда всё это время.

2. Как ты его узнаешь? Тебе описали его внешность? – Петр на днях мне его долго и подробно описывал, но я, к сожалению, думал о чем-то другом и не очень внимательно его слушал. А когда он спросил меня, все ли я понял, я ответил, что да.

3. Ты был на концерте этой группы вчера? – К сожалению, я работал. Мне предложили билет а концерт, но я был вынужден отказаться. – Жаль, что ты не смог пойти. Концерт действительно стоило посетить.

4. Почему ты выглядишь таким веселым? Что ты делал? – Я веселился с друзьями. Сначала мы смотрели комедию и обнаружили, что она всем понравилась. Потом часа два мы играли в дартс. Мы только что закончили. Не знаю, смогу ли я теперь заснуть.

5. Ты когда-нибудь ездил в эту страну раньше? – Лет пять назад ездил. Я потратил на дорогу много времени, но не посетил всего, что хотел. До этого я никогда не ездил в эту страну, и мне было трудно.

## **III. Прочтите следующий текст и выберите правильные ответы на вопросы:**

I first saw him one morning of last summer, in the Green Park. Though short, even insignificant, he had that unruffled, Olympian air,

which is so sure a sign of the royal blood . In a suit of white linen he looked serenely cool, despite the heat. Perhaps I should have thought him a trifle older than he is. He did not raise his hat in answer to my salute, but smiled most graciously and made as though he would extend his hand to me, mistaking me, I doubt not, for one of his friends. Forthwith, a member of his suite said something to him in an undertone, whereat he smiled again and took no further notice of me.

I do not wonder the people idolise him. His almost blameless life has been passed among them, nothing in it hidden from their knowledge. When they look upon his dear presentment, kindly eyes under the high forehead - words of loyalty only and of admiration rise to their lips. For of all princes in modern days he seems to fulfil most perfectly the obligation of princely rank.

He might have been called in the heroic age, when princes were judged according to their mastery of the sword, an ignomus. We are less demanding now. We do but ask of our princes that they should live among us, be often manifest to our eyes, set a perpetual example of a right life.

We bid them be the ornaments of our State. Too often they do not attain to our ideal. They give, it may be, a half-hearted devotion to soldiering, or pursue pleasure merely-tales of their frivolity raising now and again the anger of a public swift to envy them their temptations. But against this admirable Prince no such charges can be made.

1. Whom did the author see in the Park?
  - A. a prince
  - B. a famous sportsman
  - C. one of his old friends
  - D. some stranger who looked very nice
2. He greeted the author with.....
  - A. a salute
  - B. a gracious smile
  - C. shaking hands
  - D. it isn't mentioned in the text
3. Why do people idolise him ?
  - A. He was very handsome.
  - B. His life was blameless and well-known to everyone
  - C. He was clever and polite
  - D. He was very kind and handsome.
4. People believe it is .....

- A. very hard to be a head of the State
  - B. very easy to be a head of the State
  - C. very important to be a head of the State
  - D. very useful to be a head of the State
5. People were angry with his....
- A. playing at soldiers
  - B. shocking the Puritans
  - C. preferring the society of ladies
  - D. it isn't mentioned in the text

**VI. Развейте заданную ситуацию, написав не менее 10 предложений, сообщите их преподавателю:**

You're applying to the department where foreign languages are the core of the curriculum. What would you tell us about the role of foreign languages in your life?

**Индивидуальные задания**

**1. Используйте правильную форму глагола "to be"**

1. Where....you doing? - I....going to the supermarket.
2. The book....not yellow. It... .grey.
3. They... .in the park. Let's go to them.
4. She....my aunt. Her children....my cousins.
5. What....you looking for? - I...trying to find a Christmas present for my wife.

**2. Используйте местоимения I, he, she, it, we, you, they:**

1. I have two books....are good.
2. I am English.
3. You and I are Russian.. are English
4. He is his aunt.
5. She is his aunt.
6. They Are...from France.

**3. Используйте притяжательные местоимения my, your, his, her, its, our, their:**

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children. Both....children are boys.
2. Miss Smith is a teacher students are German.
3. We are French friends are English.
4. You are in Bristol but.... family is in York.

5. I have a small cat      cat is very funny.
6. My daughter has a dog      nose is long.

**6. Вставьте нужную форму глагола "to be" в пропуски:**

1. The dog... ..in the garden.
2. I...a student.
3. Stavropol.... the capital of our territory.
4. What....your name?
5. Where ....you from?
6. The cat....on the sofa.

**4.      Употребите правильную форму глагола "to have" (have, has)**

- 1           you got a family?
2. Mr. Brown...a daughter
3. They...no dog.
4. I... got a large family.
5. We.... a nice cat.

**5.      Употребите      нужную      форму      возвратного местоимения:**

1. She washed....
2. The book....is no bad.
3. Students can do it....
4. My child dresses....
5. Don't take this vase. I need it...

**6. Употребите some, any, no, something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, nobody:**

1. Do you have....classes today? -No, we have....classes on Saturday.
2. Have you got....questions?
3. I want to tell you....interesting about our friend Sally.
4. Is there....interesting in today's paper?
5. Come here, I'll show you....pictures of our country-house.
6. There is....in the fridge. Go and get....food.
7. Do you know....in the house?
8. Hi ! Is there....in the house? -No, I'm afraid, ....is. - Let's go and see.
9. There is light in the flat is at home.
- 10        knows their new address.

**7.        Употребите little, few:**

1. I am busy now. I have....time.
2. Does she read....
3. people know Chinese.
4. She talks much, but does

**8.        Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Indefinite.**

1. We (to study) at the college.
2. I (to have) breakfast at 8 o'clock.
3. She always (to come) to school in time.
4. He (to know) English perfectly.
5. You (to do) it very well.
6. It often (to snow) in winter.

**9.        Вставьте в пропуски глаголы в Present Indefinite или Future Indefinite.**

1. I always....in time for lessons.  
a) come    b) shall come
2. Our family....to the country next week.  
a) will go   b) goes
3. I usually....at 7 o'clock,  
a) shall get up   b) get up
4. He....the book from the library tomorrow,  
a) will take   b) takes
5. .... they....me some questions next lesson.  
a) do ask    b) will ask

**10.       Употребите глаголы в скобках в Past Indefinite.**

1. You (to read) this magazine last month.
2. Hi (to take) a book yesterday.
3. Yesterday she (to come) in time.
4. We (to see) Peter a week ago.
5. It (to be) raining yesterday.
6. Our family (to do) to the Black Sea last summer.

**11. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Continuous.**

1. It (snow) now.
2. They (speak) English at this moment.
3. He (read) a book now.
4. What... ,you (go) now?
5. We (walk) now.
6. They (study) at school now.

**12. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Continuous.**

1. They (watch) TV-set all day yesterday.
2. What...you (do) at the end of June?
3. I (prepare) for my examination all that time.
4. While my mother (read) a book, I (play) the piano.

**13. Выберите необходимую форму глагола: Present Perfect или Past Indefinite**

**(настоящее совершенное или прошедшее неопределенное).**

1. We (have traveled, traveled) about the Crimea last year.
2. I (have seen, saw) Pete in the library today. She (has seen, savy) this film last Friday.
3. Alec (has met, met) the mechanic two hours ago. It just (have met, met) the doctor.
4. The children already (have decided, decided) what to do with the book. Yesterday they (have decided, decided) to help the villagers.
5. Helen speaks French, because she (has been, was) in France. She (has been, was) there last year.

**14. Употребите оборот, подходящий по смыслу There is (was) или There are (were).**

- 1 one widow in our classroom.
- 2 no lamp on the table.
- 3 many problems with this student last year.
- 4 a fine day yesterday.
- 5 nobody in the corridor now.

**15. Поставьте к следующим предложениям общие и специальные вопросы:**

1. It is not cold today.
2. We learn English at college. 3:1 can speak French.

**16. Поставьте к каждому предложению разделительный вопрос:**

1. I have no sister,....?
2. My parents live in the village....?
3. Peter doesn't know French properly....?
4. The tourist can't speak Russian....?
5. This house is big, ....?
6. It will be warm here, ....?
7. She has just come to college,....?
8. There is no problem with him,....?

**Примерные контрольные работы для проведения промежуточного контроля по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».**

### **Раздел 1.**

**1) Выпишите существительные в 2 колонки (исчисляемые и неисчисляемые):**

Wool, air, word, aviation, assistant, hour, bread, darkness, water, cheese, glass, hero, sand, friend, music, university, coffee, coin, money, ink, tree, ship, watch, ice, milk, horse, butter, umbrella, instrument, idea.

**2) Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:**

Place, language, dress, clock, eye, bus, company, mass, key, city, leaf, factory, life, fox, day, opportunity, hero.

Man, woman, tooth, foot, child, mouse.

Son-in-law, fisherman, schoolgirl, sister-in-law, text-book, passer-by.

**3) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Знаете ли вы адрес Иванова?
2. Сестра моего мужа работает в этом офисе?
3. Вы спросили мнение врача?
4. Я еще не знаю решения директора.
5. Рабочий день моего брата начинается в 9 часов утра.

**4) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. In supermarket Jane bought two ... of bread.  
a) loafs; b) loaves
2. Sue is on a diet so at the dinner-party she ate only small ...  
a) cake piece; b) piece of cake
3. Through the window I see two ... crossing the street.  
a) mans; b) men
4. Dentists recommend to clean ... every time after eating.  
a) tooths; b) teeth
5. The song "Two merry ..." is known to almost every little child.  
a) gooses; b) geese
6. Mary had a lot of ... but she's not married yet.  
a) boy-friends; b) boys-friends
7. At restaurant Jack didn't know which of the three ... was for fish.  
a) knives; b) knifes
8. In England some colleges and schools are only for ...  
a) boies; b) boys
  
9. The members of Parliament discussed some ... of Ireland.  
a) trouble; b) troubles
10. The news from Mary ... very good: she passed her exams with excellent marks.  
a) was; b) were.

**Раздел 2.**

**1) Вместо точек вставьте, где требуется артикли:**

1. ...chief aim of...philharmonic societies is to develop...love for good music among...people. 2. ...thermometer is...instrument for measuring...temperature. 3. ...temperature today is not so high as it was yesterday. 4. ...observation and...experience are two great teachers. 5. ...air is necessary for...life. 6. ...length, ...breads and ...height of ...cube are equal. 7. He deserves...punishment. 8. Can you find...time for this work?

**2) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Я попросил купить бумаги и чернила. 2. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, молока. 3. Молоко необходимо детям. 4. Поставьте масло на стол. 5.



Она очень любит хороший кофе. 6. Положите масла в суп. 7. Он привез мне табаку с Кавказа. 9. Я не пью молока. 10. Вода в этом пруду очень чистая.

**3) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. She hopes to hear you in ... day or two.  
a) a; b) the
2. This is ... amusing film. I like it very much.  
a) a; b) the
3. My father was ... man of character.  
a) a; b) the
4. Madrid is ... capital of Spain.  
a) the; b) –
5. My mother is ... teacher.  
a) the; b) a
6. All ... people want to live in peace.  
a) the; b) –
7. Do you remember your first day at ... school?  
a) the; b) –
8. I was born in ... 1988.  
a) -; b) the
  
9. Suddenly she felt sick and went to ... bed.  
a) -; b) the
10. ... weather is nice today, isn't it?  
a) -; b) The.

### **Раздел 3.**

**1) Поставьте прилагательные, данные в скобках в сравнительную или превосходную степень:**

1. The Trans-Siberian railway is (long) in the world. 2. The 22<sup>nd</sup> of December is the (short) day of the year. 3. Iron is (useful) of all metals. 4. His plan is (practical) of all. 5. London is the (large) city in England. 6. Our house is (low) than yours. 7. This exercise is (good) than the last one.

**2) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. I think that Shakespeare is ... author in the world.  
a) the most famous; b) more famous

2. My native town is the ... in this region.  
a) largerest; b) largest
3. The ... days came to our country at least.  
a) hottest; b) hottest
4. My suitcase is ... than yours. Let's change.  
a) more heavy; b) heavier
5. When I had any problem my mother used to say me , "Take it ...!"  
a) easy; b) easier
6. It is ... today than it was yesterday.  
a) very colder; b) much colder
7. Then we can ... get there before midnight.  
a) hard; b) hardly
8. ... thing in the world is when your best friend lies to you.  
a) The worst; b) The most bad
9. ... woman in our village is ninety years old.  
a) The oldest; b) Older
10. It's ... to make up question than to give an answer.  
a) more difficult; b) difficulter.

#### **Раздел 4.**

1) Напишите по-английски следующие даты:

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 12 января 1946г.   | 23 февраля 1949г. |
| 31 марта 1950г.    | 25 мая 1900г.     |
| 22 сентября 1928г. | 20 августа 1950г. |
| 21 декабря 1975г.  | 11 октября 1961г. |

2) Напишите словами:

- 12 + 12 = 24  
35 + 6 = 41  
18 + 11 = 29  
45 - 21 = 24  
77 - 42 = 25  
81 - 20 = 61  
11 \* 2 = 22  
15 \* 3 = 45  
6 \* 5 = 30  
48 / 6 = 8  
63 / 7 = 9

$$72 / 8 = 9$$

**3) Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями:**

1. *The teacher* is helping *the students* to translate *the article*. 2. *Mother* will send *Mary* to buy *the tickets*. 3. *The man* gave *the books* to *the boy*. 4. *My friend* is going to write *a letter* to his *sister* today. 5. *This book* is not suitable for *young children*. 6. *Helen* worked hard at *history*.

**3) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Я сам отвечу на это письмо. 2. Он не любит говорить о себе. 3. Они хотят это сделать сами. 4. Она хочет это сама сделать. 5. Я оставлю эту книгу для себя. 6. Я очень удивлен, что он себя так вел. 7. Он сам отнесет письмо на почту. 8. Мы сами приобретем товар. 9. Я видел их вместе. 10. Он сломал мою ручку, но дал мне свою.

**5) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. Mr. Smith wanted to talk to ... after classes.

a) I; b) me

2. There was ... in the classroom, when we came.

a) nobody; b) anybody

3. There is ... like your native town.

a) nothing; b) anything

4. Don't worry! You know, such things can happen to..!

a) someone; b) anyone

5. My parents were very glad to meet ...

a) he; b) him

6. He asks me to compare ... texts.

a) this; b) these

7. Is there ... milk in the fridge?

a) some; b) any

8. Whose money is this? – it's ...

a) my; b) mine

9. Please, don't take ... dictionary, take...

a) him, my; b) his, mine

10. ... men destroyed our garage.

a) This; b) These.

**6)** Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в правильную форму:

1. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend. 2. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door. 3. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a dictation. 5. She (to write) letters to her mother every week. 6. My brother (to smoke) a great deal. 7. Ships (to travel) from Odessa to Batumi in three and a half days. 8. Let's go for a walk, it not (to rain).

**7)** Переведите на английский язык:

1. Где Вадим? – Он играет в теннис. 2. Он хорошо играет в футбол? – Нет, он играет в футбол хорошо. 3. Аня поет очень хорошо. 4. Я часто разговариваю с нашим преподавателем по телефону. 5. Слушайте, Мери поет в соседней комнате. 6. Кого вы ждете? – Я жду товарища. 7. Я перевожу пять или шесть статей в неделю. 8. Мы знаем друг друга очень хорошо. 9. Мой брат живет в Киеве. 10. Я думаю, что он скоро придет.

**8)** Поставьте вопросы к предложениям:

1. They arrived yesterday. 2. It rained a lot last night. 3. I discussed the matter with the manager yesterday. 4. We saw Andrew at the lecture. 5. I heard a lot about it.

**9)** Напишите следующие предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени:

1. We can help you. 2. I must do my exercises. 3. You must bring the book tomorrow. 4. You may take any book you like. 5. He can go to the library with you.

**10)** Переведите на английский язык:

1. Можете ли вы перевести этот договор на английский язык? 2. Я думаю, что я смогу вам помочь. 3. Мы должны будем поехать туда завтра. 4. Погода может измениться завтра. 5. Он, должно быть, не помнит меня. 6. Он, может быть, ждет вас сейчас. 7. Можно мне еще чашку кофе? 8. Я должен подождать его. 9. Он должен быть в институте в 9 часов утра. 10. Она, возможно, потеряла ваш адрес.

**11)** Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect или Past Simple:

1. You (to read) that book yet? – No, I only just (to begin) it. 2. Petrov (to leave) Moscow? No, he is still in Moscow. 3. When the delegation (to

arrive) in Moscow? It (to arrive) yesterday. 4. I not (to see) Andrew at the lecture. 5. I not (to see) this film yet, but I (to hear) a lot about it. 6. He isn't here, he just (to go) out. 7. I (to have) no news from him since he (to leave) home.

**12) Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Future Simple, Future Continuous или Future Perfect:**

1. I (to wait) for you at five o'clock tomorrow. 2. I am sure that they (to complete) their work by May. 3. At 2 o'clock tomorrow I (to have) an English lesson. 4. Tomorrow at this time you sail down the Moskva river. 5. I hope it (to stop) raining by five o'clock. 6. I hope the next mail (to bring) news from home. 7. She (to return) from the library at six o'clock.

**13) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Соглашение уже заключено. 2. Это письмо только что подписано директором. 3. Товары еще не доставлены. 4. Это здание полностью восстановлено. 5. Дом был отремонтирован. 6. Работа только что закончена. 7. Письма были напечатаны. 8. Когда был построен этот вокзал? 9. Эти книги продаются во всех книжных магазинах. 10. Где будет построена новая библиотека?

**14) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. Will you go to the cinema tonight with us? – I'm not very sure I...  
a) may; b) can

2. They are looking for an assistant who ... speak four foreign languages.  
a) can; b) might

3. The book you bought is antique. You ... have spent a lot of money.  
a) must; b) need

4. I'm not very sure, but he ... come every moment.  
a) may; b) must

5. At ten o'clock I went to bed, but there was so much noise that I ... no sleep.  
a) can; b) could.

**15) Выберите правильную форму:**

1. I did not rest very (good, well) last night. 2. He spoke (angry, angrily). 3. He acted (brave, bravely). 4. This is (comfortable, comfortably) chair. 5.

My opinion of this book is (different, differently). 6. The ice is (dangerous, dangerously). 7. We saw a (heavy, heavily) loaded wagon. 8. He came into the room very (quiet, quietly). 9. She looked at me (sad, sadly). 10. He is working (satisfactory, satisfactorily).

**16) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Он знает английский, французский и немецкий языки, но он говорит лучше всего по-немецки. 2. Он шел быстрее всех. 3. Вы сделали свою работу тщательнее, чем он. 4. Он навещает нас чаще, чем вы. 5. Я прихожу в институт позже вас. 6. Мой приятель говорит по-немецки лучше меня. 7. Она живет дальше меня.

**17) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. This red overcoat suits you ...  
a) fine; b) finely
2. You can visit the museum ...  
a) free; b) freely
3. Of the three boys, John behaves the ...  
a) politely; b) most politely
4. Edward is ... football player.  
a) better; b) a good
5. Don't speak so ..., I can't understand you at all.  
a) quick; b) quickly
6. His pronunciation is very ...  
a) good; b) well
7. ... I found myself in a very strange place with Thomas.  
a) More late; b) Lately.

**18) Поставьте наречия, данные в скобках в нужное место:**

1. She has a few mistakes in her composition (always). 2. I can agree to that (never). 3. We have six lessons a day (usually). 4. You are kind to me (always). 5. I met him there (seldom). 6. We are very busy (generally). 7. We are going for a walk (just).

**19) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Мы слышали, что первокурсники получили большое удовольствие от концерта. 2. В письме сын писал матери, что принимал участие в интересной работе. 3. Мы узнали, что они не

поехали за город из-за дождливой погоды. 4. Мери сказали матери, что она пригласила на пикник своих друзей. 5. Дети сказали Тому, что учительница поставила ему хорошую оценку. 6. Девочка сказала, что ее братья уехали кататься на лыжах. 7. Подруга Ани сказала, что ей удалось достать билеты.

**20) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. В этой комнате холодно. 2. Еще совсем светло. 3. Сейчас половина шестого. 4. Трудно говорить на иностранном языке без ошибок. 5. Очень приятно купаться в море. 6. Уже поздно и совсем темно. 7. Тепло сегодня?

**21) Найдите сказуемое и определите его тип в следующих предложениях:**

1. The dictionary is mine. 2. He became a pilot. 3. She has received a letter from her father. 4. I tried to do it. 5. The calculation is correct. 6. The book seems interesting. 7. He is reading a book in the library. 8. His brother is chief engineer of our plant. 9. The equipment can be delivered within two month. 10. A new section of Moscow's Underground is now under construction.

**22) Напишите следующие предложения в отрицательной форме:**

1. You must go there tomorrow. 2. The meeting began at six at six o'clock. 3. There is someone in the room. 4. He has bought something. 5. He has returned to Moscow. 6. She has a brother. 7. There is a radio set in this room. 8. He is leaving for Kiev next week. 9. The examination was very difficult. 10. They often go to the pictures.

**23) Образуйте из прямой речи косвенную:**

1. He says: "I am sure she will come in time." 2. They say: "We won't go to the Institute on Sunday." 3. Peter says: "I'll be waiting for you at the station." 4. Mary says: "I'll be back soon." 5. He says: "I am sure it will rain tomorrow." 6. Jane says: "I won't be able to meet them tomorrow." 7. She says: "What are you going to do when you come home?" 8. My aunt says: "I'll not be thirsty if I have some grapes." 9. My mother says: "Don't serve dessert before I clear the table."

**Эссе.**

А) Структура эссе (теоретические основы проблемы и собственные рассуждения) произвольная.

Б) План эссе:

- титульный лист;
- введение, содержательная часть, заключение, список литературы;

- сноски на литературу (в случае необходимости).

В) Объем эссе – не более 5 страниц текста.

*Возможные темы для эссе* (рефератов, докладов, сообщений) по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»:

1. The Role of Government in the Economy.
2. Types of business letters.
3. Types of advertising.
4. Money and its functions.
5. The particular features of inflation in Russia.
6. The social policy of state.
7. The state policy of profit's control.
8. The mathematical methods of economic theory.
9. Modern tendencies of economic theory.
10. The role of business undertakings in economics.
11. Strategical marketing.
12. The human capital (stock).
13. The problems of state budget.
14. The central bank and its role.

**Комплект материалов для оценки уровня освоения умений и знаний для промежуточного контроля.**

**Промежуточный контроль по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» проводится в форме зачета. Итоговый контроль проводится в форме экзамена.**

**Вопросы к зачету**

1. What is your first / middle / last / full / family name / patronymic / surname?



2. When and where were you born?
3. Where does your family live? / What is your native place?
4. Do you live in a small nuclear family or in a large extended family?
5. What kind of family would you prefer to have in future? Why?
6. How many generations are there in your family?
7. How old are they?
8. Do you have junior / younger / senior / elder sisters or brothers?
9. How many years are you their senior / junior?
10. What are their hobbies / favourite pastime?
11. What are you interested in / fond of / crazy about? Do your family members share your hobbies?
12. What household duties do you have in the family?
13. What are the most important traditions of your family?
14. What is the best relationship between parents and children?
15. How can you describe personality traits of your family members /your own character?
16. What is a computer? What types of computers do you know?
17. Where are computers used at present?
18. What are pros & contras of having a computer at home?
19. What do you know about computer games addiction?
20. What means of transport are there in the world? Which of them are ecologically cleaner, to your mind, and why?
21. What automobile companies are known worldwide?
22. What innovations are introduced in modern cars?
23. What electronic devices do drivers have at their disposal in modern cars?
24. What is your idea of a car for tomorrow?
25. What are the alternatives to automobiles?
26. When was the phenomenon of superconductivity discovered?
27. Are superconductors used in electrical engineering?

### **Тексты на экзамен:**

#### **FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITAIN.**

Traditionally 'Britain has had to trade to live. But World War II stained the British economy to the utmost. Moreover, by the middle of the 1970 she had lost almost all her colonial markets, and. her share of the world trade

had dropped considerably. Still she remains one of the five largest trading nations and accounts for about 6 per cent of world trade.

Britain's economy is wholly dependent on imported raw materials. Without imported metal ores, cotton, timber and other raw materials her industry would come to a standstill. She is, in-turn, one of the largest exporters of aircraft, motor vehicles, electrical equipment, chemicals and many types of machinery. Today exports have risen to twice their mid-century volume and have changed in composition -with metals, machinery and vehicles making up half the total - and in geographical distribution - toward the Common Market countries.

"Export or die" is the slogan which spurs on the industry, and one of the main functions of the Cabinet is to watch over the state of the economy and the nation's foreign trade. But Britain imports far more goods than she exports. This increases the national debt and seriously damages home industries.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

England is one of the most powerful capitalist countries in Europe. There are many big industrial cities here, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, Sheffield and many others. London, its capital, which is situated on the river Thames, is one of the biggest commercial centres of the world.

One of the leading industries of Great Britain is the textile industry. Coal, iron and steel as well as various machines are also produced there. Ship-building and motor industry are highly developed too.

Northern and Western England is a coal, metal and textile country. The most ancient centres of English iron and steel industry are Birmingham and Sheffield. Iron smelting based on local ore deposits has been practised here since ancient times. In the period of England's industrialization Birmingham and Sheffield played the leading role in the creation of England's heavy industry.

Each of the two towns became the centre of various industries. Especially great is the variety of industries in Birmingham. One can find any type of production here, from steel smelting to manufacturing the most delicate articles. Various machinery, railway cars, motor cars, electrical equipment, scientific instruments and many other things are produced in Birmingham in great quantities. Alongside with the most modern big plants, a lot of old small enterprises are to be found in this town.

Sheffield is the city of steel. It has specialized in producing high-quality steel and articles of steel heavy armaments, wheels of railway cars, weaving looms, knives fine instruments, etc.

The main centres of the textile region are Liverpool and Manchester.

Manchester is the chief cotton manufacturing city surrounded by a number of towns. Every town has specialized in producing certain kinds of yarn and fabrics. Plants producing textile machinery not only satisfy the needs of British industry but also export great quantities of machinery to the other countries.

Liverpool is the principal port of Western England It stands on the river Mersey. It is first in Great Britain in exports and it comes second after London in imports.

## LONDON AND ITS PLACES OF INTEREST

If you happen to be on a visit to England, it will be of great use for you to know a few facts about the capital of the country whose language you are studying.

London today stretches for nearly 30 miles from north to south and for nearly 30 miles from east to west. This is the area known as "Greater London" with a population of nine million.

If you fly low over London in a helicopter, for example, you will see below you the winding line of the river Thames flowing from west to east and dividing London into two parts known as the north bank and the south bank.

Those who come to learn London's history will find much to interest them in the City, the heart of the business and financial life of the country. Here most of the streets are narrow and run down to the Thames, the traffic is slow. It is a very small part of London, only one square mile in area but it is one of the busiest parts of the capital. High office buildings stand on either side of the narrow streets, all business firms are concentrated here.

The most striking building in the City today is St. Paul's Cathedral designed by Wren, a famous English architect of the 17th century. People say that the Cathedral is the finest Renaissance church in Europe.

About two miles westward is another part of London that now is called the West End. Here you will see Westminster Abbey, at which all British kings and queens are crowned. It dates back to 1049. Many famous people are buried in the Abbey, among them Newton, Darwin, Dickens and Kipling.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey are the Houses of Parliament with its famous Big Ben, a huge clock built just over a century ago. In this part of London and further west, are the finest theatres, cinemas, and concert halls, large museums, hotels, restaurants, the most famous shops and numerous parks. That is the part where the rich live.

## WHAT IS COMPUTER?

Computer is a device for processing information. Computer has no intelligence by itself and is called hardware. A computer system is a combination of four elements: Hardware, Software, Procedures, Data information.

Software are the programmes that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do.

The basic job of the computer is the processing of information. Computers take information in the form of instructions called programs and symbols called data. After that they perform various mathematical and logical operations, and then give the results (information). Computer is used to convert data into information. Computer is also used to store information in the digital form.

## WHAT IS BUSINESS?

Business is a word which is commonly used in many different languages. But exactly what does it mean? The concepts and activities of business have increased in modern times. Traditionally, business simply meant exchange or trade for things people wanted or needed. Today it has a more technical definition. One definition of business is the production, distribution, and sale of goods and services for profit. To examine this definition, we will look at its various parts.

First, production is the creation of services or the changing of materials into products. One example is the conversion of iron ore into metal car parts. Next these products need to be moved from the factory to the marketplace. This is known as distribution. A car might be moved from factory in Detroit to a car dealership in Miami.

Third is the sale of goods and services. Sale is the exchange of a product or service for money. A car is sold to someone in exchange for money. Goods are products which people either need or want, for example, cars can be classified as goods. Services, on the other hand, are activities which a person or group performs for another person or organization. For instance,

an auto mechanic performs a service when he repairs a car. A doctor also performs a service by taking care of people when they are sick.

Business, then, is a combination of all these activities: production, distribution, and sale. However, there is one other important factor. This factor is the creation of profit or economic surplus. A major goal in the functioning of an American business company is making a profit. Profit is the money that remains after all the expenses are paid. Creating an economic surplus or profit is, therefore, a primary goal of business activity.

## THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE ECONOMY.

In every economy the work of different firms has to be coordinated. In a market economy this coordination is achieved by means of markets. Nevertheless the debate over the role for Government in a market economy is continuing and the issue is being widely discussed at the present time. An economy based on free enterprise is generally characterised by private ownership and initiative, with a relative absence of government involvement. However, government intervention has been found necessary from time to time to ensure that economic opportunities are fair, to dampen inflation and to stimulate growth.

Government plays a big role in the American free enterprise system. Federal, state and local government's tax, regulate, and support business.

In the United States there are agencies to regulate safety, health, environment, transport, communications, trade, labour relations, and finances. Regulation ensures that business serves the best interests of the people as a whole.

Some industries — nuclear power, for instance — have been regulated more closely over the last few years than ever before. In others the trend has been towards deregulation or reduction of administrative burden on the economy.

The U.S. economy has a tradition of government intervention for specific economic purposes — including controlling inflation, limiting monopoly, protecting the consumer, providing for the poor. The government also affects the economy by controlling the money supply and the use of credit. The aim is a balanced budget.

Vocabulary list

coordinate v — координировать; characterise v — характеризовать; private ownership — частная собственность, право на частную собственность; relative adj — относительный; involvement — вовлеченность; intervention — вмешательство (в экономику); ensure v — гарантировать, обеспечивать; economic opportunities — экономические возможности; fair adj — справедливый; dampen v — сдерживать, замедлять; inflation n — инфляция; stimulate v — стимулировать; growth n — рост; federal adj — федеральный; state adj — амер. относящийся к отдельному штату; tax v — облагать налогом; regulate v — регулировать; agency n — ведомство; safely л — безопасность; environment n — окружающая среда; labour relations — трудовые отношения; regulation n — регулирование; nuclear power — атомная энергетика.

## MONOPOLIES

Pure monopoly is a theoretical market structure where there is only one seller of a commodity or service, where entry into the industry is closed to potential competitors, and where the seller has complete control over the quantity of goods offered for sale and the price at which goods are sold.

Monopolies may begin by the granting of a patent or a copyright, by the possession of a superior skill or talent, or by the ownership of strategic capital. The huge capital investment necessary to organize a firm in some countries is a barrier to entry in these monopolistic fields and, thus, provides established corporations in these industries with potential monopoly power.

At the same time, in recent years, many large U.S. corporations, viewed by many as the chief instrument of monopoly, have become vulnerable to new forms of competition. U.S. consumers can buy goods from foreign producers, they can purchase products made by Honda, Toyota, or Volvo, to name a few. The U.S. Government has tried to minimize the danger of monopolies through legislation.

### **Примерные контрольные работы для проведения промежуточного контроля по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».**

Раздел 1.

1) Выпишите существительные в 2 колонки (исчисляемые и неисчисляемые):

Wool, air, word, aviation, assistant, hour, bread, darkness, water, cheese, glass, hero, sand, friend, music, university, coffee, coin, money, ink, tree, ship, watch, ice, milk, horse, butter, umbrella, instrument, idea.

2) Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

Place, language, dress, clock, eye, bus, company, mass, key, city, leaf, factory, life, fox, day, opportunity, hero.

Man, woman, tooth, foot, child, mouse.

Son-in-law, fisherman, schoolgirl, sister-in-law, text-book, passer-by.

3) Переведите на английский язык:

1. Знаете ли вы адрес Иванова?
2. Сестра моего мужа работает в этом офисе?
3. Вы спросили мнение врача?
4. Я еще не знаю решения директора.
5. Рабочий день моего брата начинается в 9 часов утра.

4) Выберите правильный ответ:

1. In supermarket Jane bought two ... of bread.  
a) loafs; b) loaves
2. Sue is on a diet so at the dinner-party she ate only small ...  
a) cake piece; b) piece of cake
3. Through the window I see two ... crossing the street.  
a) mans; b) men
4. Dentists recommend to clean ... every time after eating.  
a) tooths; b) teeth
5. The song "Two merry ..." is known to almost every little child.  
a) geoses; b) geese
6. Mary had a lot of ... but she's not married yet.  
a) boy-friends; b) boys-friends
7. At restaurant Jack didn't know which of the three ... was for fish.

a) knives; b) knives

8. In England some colleges and schools are only for ...

a) boies; b) boys

9. The members of Parliament discussed some ... of Ireland.

a) trouble; b) troubles

10. The news from Mary ... very good: she passed her exams with excellent marks.

a) was; b) were.

Раздел 2.

**1) Вместо точек вставьте, где требуется артикли:**

1. ...chief aim of...philharmonic societies is to develop...love for good music among...people. 2. ...thermometer is...instrument for measuring...temperature. 3. ...temperature today is not so high as it was yesterday. 4. ...observation and...experience are two great teachers. 5. ...air is necessary for...life. 6. ...length, ...breads and ...height of ...cube are equal. 7. He deserves...punishment. 8. Can you find...time for this work?

**2) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Я попросил купить бумаги и чернила. 2. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, молока. 3. Молоко необходимо детям. 4. Поставьте масло на стол. 5. Она очень любит хороший кофе. 6. Положите масла в суп. 7. Он привез мне табак с Кавказа. 9. Я не пью молока. 10. Вода в этом пруду очень чистая.

**3) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. She hopes to hear you in ... day or two.

a) a; b) the

2. This is ... amusing film. I like it very much.

a) a; b) the

3. My father was ... man of character.

a) a; b) the



4. Madrid is ... capital of Spain.

a) the; b) –

5. My mother is ... teacher.

a) the; b) a

6. All ... people want to live in peace.

a) the; b) –

7. Do you remember your first day at ... school?

a) the; b) –

8. I was born in ... 1988.

a) -; b) the

9. Suddenly she felt sick and went to ... bed.

a) -; b) the

10. ... weather is nice today, isn't it?

a) -; b) The.

Раздел 3.

**1) Поставьте прилагательные, данные в скобках в сравнительную или превосходную степень:**

1. The Trans-Siberian railway is (long) in the world. 2. The 22<sup>nd</sup> of December is the (short) day of the year. 3. Iron is (useful) of all metals. 4. His plan is (practical) of all. 5. London is the (large) city in England. 6. Our house is (low) than yours. 7. This exercise is (good) than the last one.

**2) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. I think that Shakespeare is ... author in the world.

a) the most famous; b) more famous

2. My native town is the ... in this region.

a) largerest; b) largest

3. The ... days came to our country at least.

a) hottest; b) hottest

4. My suitcase is ... than yours. Let's change.

a) more heavy; b) heavier

5. When I had any problem my mother used to say me , "Take it ...!"

a) easy; b) easier

6. It is ... today than it was yesterday.

a) very colder; b) much colder

7. Then we can ... get there before midnight.

a) hard; b) hardly

8. ... thing in the world is when your best friend lies to you.

a) The worst; b) The most bad

9. ...woman in our village is ninety years old.

a) The oldest; b) Older

10. It's ... to make up question than to give an answer.

a) more difficult; b) difficulter.

Раздел 4.

**1) Напишите по-английски следующие даты:**

12 января 1946г.            23 февраля 1949г.

31 марта 1950г.            25 мая 1900г.

22 сентября 1928г.        20 августа 1950г.

21 декабря 1975г.        11 октября 1961г.

**2) Напишите словами:**

$12 + 12 = 24$

$35 + 6 = 41$

$18 + 11 = 29$

$45 - 21 = 24$

$77 - 42 = 25$

$81 - 20 = 61$

$11 * 2 = 22$

$$15 * 3 = 45$$

$$6 * 5 = 30$$

$$48 / 6 = 8$$

$$63 / 7 = 9$$

$$72 / 8 = 9$$

**1) Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями:**

1. *The teacher* is helping *the students* to translate *the article*. 2. *Mother* will send *Mary* to buy *the tickets*. 3. *The man* gave *the books* to *the boy*. 4. *My friend* is going to write *a letter* to his *sister* today. 5. *This book* is not suitable for *young children*. 6. *Helen* worked hard at *history*.

**2) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Я сам отвечаю на это письмо. 2. Он не любит говорить о себе. 3. Они хотят это сделать сами. 4. Она хочет это сама сделать. 5. Я оставляю эту книгу для себя. 6. Я очень удивлен, что он себя так вел. 7. Он сам отнесет письмо на почту. 8. Мы сами приобретем товар. 9. Я видел их вместе. 10. Он сломал мою ручку, но дал мне свою.

**3) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. Mr. Smith wanted to talk to ... after classes.

a) I; b) me

2. There was ... in the classroom, when we came.

a) nobody; b) anybody

3. There is ... like your native town.

a) nothing; b) anything

4. Don't worry! You know, such things can happen to..!

a) someone; b) anyone

5. My parents were very glad to meet ...

a) he; b) him

6. He asks me to compare ... texts.

a) this; b) these

7. Is there ... milk in the fridge?

a) some; b) any

8. Whose money is this? – it's ...

a) my; b) mine

9. Please, don't take ... dictionary, take...

a) him, my; b) his, mine

10. ... men destroyed our garage.

a) This; b) These.

**1) Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в правильную форму:**

1. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend. 2. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door. 3. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a dictation. 5. She (to write) letters to her mother every week. 6. My brother (to smoke) a great deal. 7. Ships (to travel) from Odessa to Batumi in three and a half days. 8. Let's go for a walk, it not (to rain).

**2) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Где Вадим? – Он играет в теннис. 2. Он хорошо играет в футбол? – Нет, он играет в футбол хорошо. 3. Аня поет очень хорошо. 4. Я часто разговариваю с нашим преподавателем по телефону. 5. Слушайте, Мери поет в соседней комнате. 6. Кого вы ждете? – Я жду товарища. 7. Я перевожу пять или шесть статей в неделю. 8. Мы знаем друг друга очень хорошо. 9. Мой брат живет в Киеве. 10. Я думаю, что он скоро придет.

**3) Поставьте вопросы к предложениям:**

1. They arrived yesterday. 2. It rained a lot last night. 3. I discussed the matter with the manager yesterday. 4. We saw Andrew at the lecture. 5. I heard a lot about it.

**4) Напишите следующие предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени:**

1. We can help you. 2. I must do my exercises. 3. You must bring the book tomorrow. 4. You may take any book you like. 5. He can go to the library with you.

**5) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Можете ли вы перевести этот договор на английский язык? 2. Я думаю, что я смогу вам помочь. 3. Мы должны будем поехать туда завтра. 4. Погода может измениться завтра. 5. Он, должно быть, не помнит меня. 6. Он, может быть, ждет вас сейчас. 7. Можно мне еще чашку кофе? 8. Я должен подождать его. 9. Он должен быть в институте в 9 часов утра. 10. Она, возможно, потеряла ваш адрес.

**6) Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect или Past Simple:**

1. You (to read) that book yet? – No, I only just (to begin) it. 2. Petrov (to leave) Moscow? No, he is still in Moscow. 3. When the delegation (to arrive) in Moscow? It (to arrive) yesterday. 4. I not (to see) Andrew at the lecture. 5. I not (to see) this film yet, but I (to hear) a lot about it. 6. He isn't here, he just (to go) out. 7. I (to have) no news from him since he (to leave) home.

**7) Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Future Simple, Future Continuous или Future Perfect:**

1. I (to wait) for you at five o'clock tomorrow. 2. I am sure that they (to complete) their work by May. 3. At 2 o'clock tomorrow I (to have) an English lesson. 4. Tomorrow at this time you sail down the Moskva river. 5. I hope it (to stop) raining by five o'clock. 6. I hope the next mail (to bring) news from home. 7. She (to return) from the library at six o'clock.

**8) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Соглашение уже заключено. 2. Это письмо только что подписано директором. 3. Товары еще не доставлены. 4. Это здание полностью восстановлено. 5. Дом был отремонтирован. 6. Работа только что закончена. 7. Письма были напечатаны. 8. Когда был построен этот вокзал? 9. Эти книги продаются во всех книжных магазинах. 10. Где будет построена новая библиотека?

**9) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. Will you go to the cinema tonight with us? – I'm not very sure I...  
a) may; b) can

2. They are looking for an assistant who ... speak four foreign languages.

a) can; b) might

3. The book you bought is antique. You ... have spent a lot of money.

a) must; b) need

4. I'm not very sure, but he ... come every moment.

a) may; b) must

5. At ten o'clock I went to bed, but there was so much noise that I ... no sleep.

a) can; b) could.

**1) Выберите правильную форму:**

1. I did not rest very (good, well) last night. 2. He spoke (angry, angrily). 3. He acted (brave, bravely). 4. This is (comfortable, comfortably) chair. 5. My opinion of this book is (different, differently). 6. The ice is (dangerous, dangerously). 7. We saw a (heavy, heavily) loaded wagon. 8. He came into the room very (quiet, quietly). 9. She looked at me (sad, sadly). 10. He is working (satisfactory, satisfactorily).

**2) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Он знает английский, французский и немецкий языки, но он говорит лучше всего по-немецки. 2. Он шел быстрее всех. 3. Вы сделали свою работу тщательнее, чем он. 4. Он навещает нас чаще, чем вы. 5. Я прихожу в институт позже вас. 6. Мой приятель говорит по-немецки лучше меня. 7. Она живет дальше меня.

**3) Выберите правильный ответ:**

1. This red overcoat suits you ...

a) fine; b) finely

2. You can visit the museum ...

a) free; b) freely

3. Of the three boys, John behaves the ...

a) politely; b) most politely

4. Edward is ... football player.

a) better; b) a good

5. Don't speak so ..., I can't understand you at all.

a) quick; b) quickly

6. His pronunciation is very ...

a) good; b) well

7. ... I found myself in a very strange place with Thomas.

a) More late; b) Lately.

**4) Поставьте наречия, данные в скобках в нужное место:**

1. She has a few mistakes in her composition (always). 2. I can agree to that (never). 3. We have six lessons a day (usually). 4. You are kind to me (always). 5. I met him there (seldom). 6. We are very busy (generally). 7. We are going for a walk (just).

**1) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Мы слышали, что первокурсники получили большое удовольствие от концерта. 2. В письме сын писал матери, что принимал участие в интересной работе. 3. Мы узнали, что они не поехали за город из-за дождливой погоды. 4. Мери сказали матери, что она пригласила на пикник своих друзей. 5. Дети сказали Тому, что учительница поставила ему хорошую оценку. 6. Девочка сказала, что ее братья уехали кататься на лыжах. 7. Подруга Ани сказала, что ей удалось достать билеты.

**2) Переведите на английский язык:**

1. В этой комнате холодно. 2. Еще совсем светло. 3. Сейчас половина шестого. 4. Трудно говорить на иностранном языке без ошибок. 5. Очень приятно купаться в море. 6. Уже поздно и совсем темно. 7. Тепло сегодня?

**3) Найдите сказуемое и определите его тип в следующих предложениях:**

1. The dictionary is mine. 2. He became a pilot. 3. She has received a letter from her father. 4. I tried to do it. 5. The calculation is correct. 6. The book seems interesting. 7. He is reading a book in the library. 8. His brother is chief engineer of our plant. 9. The equipment can be delivered within two month. 10. A new section of Moscow's Underground is now under construction.

**4)** Напишите следующие предложения в отрицательной форме:

1. You must go there tomorrow. 2. The meeting began at six at six o'clock. 3. There is someone in the room. 4. He has bought something. 5. He has returned to Moscow. 6. She has a brother. 7. There is a radio set in this room. 8. He is leaving for Kiev next week. 9. The examination was very difficult. 10. They often go to the pictures.

**5)** Образуйте из прямой речи косвенную:

1. He says: "I am sure she will come in time." 2. They say: "We won't go to the Institute on Sunday." 3. Peter says: "I'll be waiting for you at the station." 4. Mary says: "I'll be back soon." 5. He says: "I am sure it will rain tomorrow." 6. Jane says: "I won't be able to meet them tomorrow." 7. She says: "What are you going to do when you come home?" 8. My aunt says: "I'll not be thirsty if I have some grapes." 9. My mother says: "Don't serve dessert before I clear the table."

### **Примерная тематика рефератов.**

15. The Role of Government in the Economy.
16. Types of business letters.
17. Types of advertising.
18. Money and its functions.
19. The particular features of inflation in Russia.
20. The social policy of state.
21. The state policy of profit's control.
22. The mathematical methods of economic theory.
23. Modern tendencies of economic theory.
24. The role of business undertakings in economics.
25. Strategical marketing.
26. The human capital (stock).
27. The problems of state budget.
28. The central bank and its role.

### **Требования к зачету**

Зачет является важной заключительной формой контроля уровня знаний студента по изученной дисциплине. Зачет проводится в форме устного собеседования.



К сдаче зачета допускаются только те студенты, которые работали успешно и выполнили в течение семестра письменные контрольные работы и защитили реферат.

В период подготовки к зачетной сессии проводится итоговое практическое занятие, целью проведения которого является поведение итогов самостоятельной работы студентов, обобщение и закрепление изученного материала. Студенты имеют возможность получить от преподавателей исчерпывающие ответы на все неясные вопросы.

«Зачтено» выставляется за ответ, содержание которого основано на глубоком и всестороннем знании предмета, основной и дополнительной литературы, изложено логично и в полном объеме. Основные понятия, выводы и обобщения сформулированы убедительно и доказательно. Студент умело и правильно применяет знания для анализа проблематики, а также решения задач профессиональной деятельности.

«Не зачтено» выставляется за ответ, в котором обнаружено незнание основных проблем и категорий предмета согласно учебной программе, содержание основного материала не усвоено, обобщений и выводов нет. Студент не может или отказывается отвечать на поставленные вопросы.

### **Вопросы к зачету**

28. What is your first / middle / last / full / family name / patronymic / surname?
29. When and where were you born?
30. Where does your family live? / What is your native place?
31. Do you live in a small nuclear family or in a large extended family?
32. What kind of family would you prefer to have in future? Why?
33. How many generations are there in your family?
34. How old are they?
35. Do you have junior / younger / senior / elder sisters or brothers?
36. How many years are you their senior / junior?
37. What are their hobbies / favourite pastime?
38. What are you interested in / fond of / crazy about? Do your family members share your hobbies?
39. What household duties do you have in the family?
40. What are the most important traditions of your family?
41. What is the best relationship between parents and children?

42. How can you describe personality traits of your family members /your own character?
43. What is a computer? What types of computers do you know?
44. Where are computers used at present?
45. What are pros & contras of having a computer at home?
46. What do you know about computer games addiction?
47. What means of transport are there in the world? Which of them are ecologically cleaner, to your mind, and why?
48. What automobile companies are known worldwide?
49. What innovations are introduced in modern cars?
50. What electronic devices do drivers have at their disposal in modern cars?
51. What is your idea of a car for tomorrow?
52. What are the alternatives to automobiles?
53. When was the phenomenon of superconductivity discovered?
54. Are superconductors used in electrical engineering?

### **Требования к экзамену**

экзамен является важной заключительной формой контроля уровня знаний студента по изученной дисциплине. Экзамен проводится в форме устного собеседования.

К сдаче экзамена допускаются только те студенты, которые работали успешно и выполнили в течение семестра письменные контрольные работы и защитили реферат.

В период подготовки к зачетной сессии проводится итоговое практическое занятие, целью проведения которого является поведение итогов самостоятельной работы студентов, обобщение и закрепление изученного материала. Студенты имеют возможность получить от преподавателей исчерпывающие ответы на все неясные вопросы.

Критерии оценки качества освоения студентами дисциплины:

Оценка **«отлично»** выставляется, если студент дает полный и правильный ответ на поставленные в зачетном билете вопросы, а также на дополнительные (если в таковых была необходимость):

а) обстоятельно раскрывает состояние вопроса, его теоретические и практические аспекты;

б) анализирует литературные источники по рассматриваемому вопросу, в том числе нормативно-правовые документы;

в) имеет собственную оценочную позицию по раскрываемому вопросу и умеет аргументировано и убедительно ее раскрыть;

г) излагает материал в логической последовательности.

Оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется, если студент дает ответ, отличающийся обстоятельностью и глубиной изложения, но:

- допускает несущественные ошибки в изложении теоретического материала, исправленные после дополнительного вопроса экзаменатора;

- опирается при построении ответа только на материал лекций;

- испытывает трудности при определении собственной оценочной позиции;

Оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется, если студент в ответе на вопрос, допускает существенные ошибки. Студенту требуется помощь со стороны преподавателя (путем наводящих вопросов, небольших разъяснений и т.п.). При ответе наблюдается нарушение логики изложения.

Оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** выставляется, если студент при ответе:

- обнаруживает незнание или непонимание большей или наиболее существенной части содержания учебного материала;

- не может исправить ошибки с помощью наводящих вопросов;

- допускает грубое нарушение логики изложения.

### **Перечень вопросов к экзамену по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».**

1. Имя существительное. Существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.
2. Понятие об артикле. Употребление определенного и неопределенного артикля.
3. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения.
4. Имя числительное. Количественные и порядковые числительные.
5. Местоимение. Личные и притяжательные местоимения.
6. Настоящее время группы Simple.
7. Прошедшее время группы Simple правильных и неправильных глаголов.
8. Будущее время группы Simple.

9. Модальные глаголы.
10. Настоящее время группы Perfect.
11. Настоящее и прошедшее время группы Continuous.
12. Страдательный залог.
13. Будущее время группы Continuous. Просьба и приказание в косвенной речи.
14. Наречие. Степени сравнения наречий.
15. Прошедшее время группы Perfect.
16. Главные и второстепенные члены предложения.
17. Типы вопросов в английском языке.

### **Тексты на экзамен:**

#### **- FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITAIN.**

Traditionally 'Britain has had to trade to live. But World War II stained the British economy to the utmost. Moreover, by the middle of the 1970 she had lost almost all her colonial markets, and, her share of the world trade had dropped considerably. Still she remains one of the five largest trading nations and accounts for about 6 per cent of world trade.

Britain's economy is wholly dependent on imported raw materials. Without imported metal ores, cotton, timber and other raw materials her industry would come to a standstill. She is, in-turn, one of the largest exporters of aircraft, motor vehicles, electrical equipment, chemicals and many types of machinery. Today exports have risen to twice their mid-century volume and have changed in composition -with metals, machinery and vehicles making up half the total - and in geographical distribution - toward the Common Market countries.

"Export or die" is the slogan which spurs on the industry, and one of the main functions of the Cabinet is to watch over the state of the economy and the nation's foreign trade. But Britain imports far more goods than she exports. This increases the national debt and seriously damages home industries.

#### **- GREAT BRITAIN.**

England is one of the most powerful capitalist countries in Europe. There are many big industrial cities here, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, Sheffield and many others. London, its capital, which is situated on the river Thames, is one of the biggest commercial centres of the world.

One of the leading industries of Great Britain is the textile industry. Coal, iron and steel as well as various machines are also produced there. Ship-building and motor industry are highly developed too.

Northern and Western England is a coal, metal and textile country. The most ancient centres of English iron and steel industry are Birmingham and Sheffield. Iron smelting based on local ore deposits has been practised here since ancient times. In the period of England's industrialization Birmingham and Sheffield played the leading role in the creation of England's heavy industry.

Each of the two towns became the centre of various industries. Especially great is the variety of industries in Birmingham. One can find any type of production here, from steel smelting to manufacturing the most delicate articles. Various machinery, railway cars, motor cars, electrical equipment, scientific instruments and many other things are produced in Birmingham in great quantities. Alongside with the most modern big plants, a lot of old small enterprises are to be found in this town.

Sheffield is the city of steel. It has specialized in producing high-quality steel and articles of steel heavy armaments, wheels of railway cars, weaving looms, knives fine instruments, etc.

The main centres of the textile region are Liverpool and Manchester.

Manchester is the chief cotton manufacturing city surrounded by a number of towns. Every town has specialized in producing certain kinds of yarn and fabrics. Plants producing textile machinery not only satisfy the needs of British industry but also export great quantities of machinery to the other countries.

Liverpool is the principal port of Western England. It stands on the river Mersey. It is first in Great Britain in exports and it comes second after London in imports.

## - LONDON AND ITS PLACES OF INTEREST

If you happen to be on a visit to England, it will be of great use for you to know a few facts about the capital of the country whose language you are studying.

London today stretches for nearly 30 miles from north to south and for nearly 30 miles from east to west. This is the area known as "Greater London" with a population of nine million.

If you fly low over London in a helicopter, for example, you will see below you the winding line of the river Thames flowing from west to east

and dividing London into two parts known as the north bank and the south bank.

Those who come to learn London's history will find much to interest them in the City, the heart of the business and financial life of the country. Here most of the streets are narrow and run down to the Thames, the traffic is slow. It is a very small part of London, only one square mile in area but it is one of the busiest parts of the capital. High office buildings stand on either side of the narrow streets, all business firms are concentrated here.

The most striking building in the City today is St. Paul's Cathedral designed by Wren, a famous English architect of the 17th century. People say that the Cathedral is the finest Renaissance church in Europe.

About two miles westward is another part of London that now is called the West End. Here you will see Westminster Abbey, at which all British kings and queens are crowned. It dates back to 1049. Many famous people are buried in the Abbey, among them Newton, Darwin, Dickens and Kipling.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey are the Houses of Parliament with its famous Big Ben, a huge clock built just over a century ago. In this part of London and further west, are the finest theatres, cinemas, and concert halls, large museums, hotels, restaurants, the most famous shops and numerous parks. That is the part where the rich live.

### WHAT IS COMPUTER?

Computer is a device for processing information. Computer has no intelligence by itself and is called hardware. A computer system is a combination of four elements: Hardware, Software, Procedures, Data information.

Software are the programmes that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do.

The basic job of the computer is the processing of information. Computers take information in the form of instructions called programs and symbols called data. After that they perform various mathematical and logical operations, and then give the results (information). Computer is used to convert data into information. Computer is also used to store information in the digital form.

### WHAT IS BUSINESS?

Business is a word which is commonly used in many different languages. But exactly what does it mean? The concepts and activities of business have increased in modern times. Traditionally, business simply meant exchange or trade for things people wanted or needed. Today it has a more technical definition. One definition of business is the production, distribution, and sale of goods and services for profit. To examine this definition, we will look at its various parts.

First, production is the creation of services or the changing of materials into products. One example is the conversion of iron ore into metal car parts. Next these products need to be moved from the factory to the marketplace. This is known as distribution. A car might be moved from factory in Detroit to a car dealership in Miami.

Third is the sale of goods and services. Sale is the exchange of a product or service for money. A car is sold to someone in exchange for money. Goods are products which people either need or want, for example, cars can be classified as goods. Services, on the other hand, are activities which a person or group performs for another person or organization. For instance, an auto mechanic performs a service when he repairs a car. A doctor also performs a service by taking care of people when they are sick.

Business, then, is a combination of all these activities: production, distribution, and sale. However, there is one other important factor. This factor is the creation of profit or economic surplus. A major goal in the functioning of an American business company is making a profit. Profit is the money that remains after all the expenses are paid. Creating an economic surplus or profit is, therefore, a primary goal of business activity.

### THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE ECONOMY.

In every economy the work of different firms has to be coordinated. In a market economy this coordination is achieved by means of markets. Nevertheless the debate over the role for Government in a market economy is continuing and the issue is being widely discussed at the present time. An economy based on free enterprise is generally characterised by private ownership and initiative, with a relative absence of government involvement. However, government intervention has been found necessary from time to time to ensure that economic opportunities are fair, to dampen inflation and to stimulate growth.

Government plays a big role in the American free enterprise system. Federal, state and local government's tax, regulate, and support business.

In the United States there are agencies to regulate safety, health, environment, transport, communications, trade, labour relations, and finances. Regulation ensures that business serves the best interests of the people as a whole.

Some industries — nuclear power, for instance — have been regulated more closely over the last few years than ever before. In others the trend has been towards deregulation or reduction of administrative burden on the economy.

The U.S. economy has a tradition of government intervention for specific economic purposes — including controlling inflation, limiting monopoly, protecting the consumer, providing for the poor. The government also affects the economy by controlling the money supply and the use of credit. The aim is a balanced budget.

#### Vocabulary list

coordinate v — координировать; characterise v — характеризовать; private ownership — частная собственность, право на частную собственность; relative adj — относительный; involvement — вовлеченность; intervention — вмешательство (в экономику); ensure v — гарантировать, обеспечивать; economic opportunities — экономические возможности; fair adj — справедливый; dampen v — сдерживать, замедлять; inflation n — инфляция; stimulate v — стимулировать; growth n — рост; federal adj — федеральный; state adj — амер. относящийся к отдельному штату; tax v — облагать налогом; regulate v — регулировать; agency n — ведомство; safely л — безопасность; environment n — окружающая среда; labour relations — трудовые отношения; regulation n — регулирование; nuclear power — атомная энергетика.

#### MONOPOLIES

Pure monopoly is a theoretical market structure where there is only one seller of a commodity or service, where entry into the industry is closed to potential competitors, and where the seller has complete control over the quantity of goods offered for sale and the price at which goods are sold.



Monopolies may begin by the granting of a patent or a copyright, by the possession of a superior skill or talent, or by the ownership of strategic capital. The huge capital investment necessary to organize a firm in some countries is a barrier to entry in these monopolistic fields and, thus, provides established corporations in these industries with potential monopoly power.

At the same time, in recent years, many large U.S. corporations, viewed by many as the chief instrument of monopoly, have become vulnerable to new forms of competition. U.S. consumers can buy goods from foreign producers, they can purchase products made by Honda, Toyota, or Volvo, to name a few. The U.S. Government has tried to minimize the danger of monopolies through legislation.

**Билеты к экзамену**  
**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ**  
**ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**  
**«Социально-педагогический институт»**

Утверждаю  
Зав.кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ М.Г. Юсуфов

**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине**  
**«Иностранный язык»**

**Билет №1**

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Имя существительное. Существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.
2. Типы вопросов в английском языке.
3. Практикум

**Преподаватель** \_\_\_\_\_

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ**  
**ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**  
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**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине**

**«Иностранный язык»**

**Билет №2**

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Понятие об артикле. Употребление определенного и неопределенного артикля.
2. Главные и второстепенные члены предложения.
3. Практикум

**Преподаватель** \_\_\_\_\_

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«Социально-педагогический институт»**

Утверждаю

Зав.кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ М.Г. Юсуфов

**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине**

**«Иностранный язык»**

**Билет №3**

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения.
2. Прошедшее время группы Perfect.
3. Практикум

**Преподаватель** \_\_\_\_\_

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«Социально-педагогический институт»**

Утверждаю

Зав.кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ М.Г. Юсуфов

**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине**

**«Иностранный язык»**

**Билет №4**

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Имя числительное. Количественные и порядковые числительные.
2. Наречие. Степени сравнения наречий.
3. Практикум

**Преподаватель** \_\_\_\_\_

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«Социально-педагогический институт»**

Утверждаю

Зав.кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ М.Г. Юсуфов

**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине**

**«Иностранный язык»**

**Билет №5**

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Местоимение. Личные и притяжательные местоимения.
2. Будущее время группы Continuous. Просьба и приказание в косвенной речи.
3. Практикум

**Преподаватель** \_\_\_\_\_

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«Социально-педагогический институт»**

Утверждаю

Зав.кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ М.Г. Юсуфов

**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине  
«Иностранный язык»**

**Билет №6**

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Настоящее время группы Simple.
2. Страдательный залог.
3. Практикум

**Преподаватель** \_\_\_\_\_

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«Социально-педагогический институт»**

Утверждаю

Зав.кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ М.Г. Юсуфов

**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине  
«Иностранный язык»**

**Билет №7**

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Прошедшее время группы Simple правильных и неправильных глаголов.
2. Настоящее и прошедшее время группы Continuous.
3. Практикум

**Преподаватель** \_\_\_\_\_

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«Социально-педагогический институт»**

Утверждаю

Зав.кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ М.Г. Юсуфов

**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине**

**«Иностранный язык»**

**Билет №8**

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Будущее время группы Simple.
2. Прошедшее время группы Perfect.
3. Практикум

**Преподаватель** \_\_\_\_\_

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«Социально-педагогический институт»**

Утверждаю

Зав.кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ М.Г. Юсуфов

**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине**

**«Иностранный язык»**

**Билет №9**

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Модальные глаголы.
2. Типы вопросов в английском языке.

**Преподаватель** \_\_\_\_\_

**ЧАСТНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«Социально-педагогический институт»**

Утверждаю

Зав.кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ М.Г. Юсуфов

**Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине**

**«Иностранный язык»**

## Билет №10

Направление подготовки \_\_\_\_\_

Курс \_\_\_\_\_ семестр \_\_\_\_\_

1. Настоящее время группы Perfect.
2. Главные и второстепенные члены предложения.

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций.

Знания, умения, навыки студента на экзамене оцениваются оценками: **«отлично»**, **«хорошо»**, **«удовлетворительно»**, **«неудовлетворительно»**.

*Или зачтено не зачтено*

Основой для определения оценки служит уровень усвоения студентами материала, предусмотренного данной рабочей программой

#### Оценивание студента на экзамене по дисциплине

Оценка экзамена (стандартная)	Требования к знаниям
«отлично» («компетенции освоены полностью»)	Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если он глубоко и прочно усвоил программный материал, исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически стройно его излагает, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, использует в ответе материал монографической литературы, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач.

<p>«хорошо» («компетенции в основном освоены»)</p>	<p>Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения.</p>
<p>«удовлетворительно» («компетенции освоены частично»)</p>	<p>Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических работ.</p>
<p>«неудовлетворительно» («компетенции не освоены»)</p>	<p>Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который не знает значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы. Как правило, оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится студентам, которые не могут продолжить обучение без дополнительных занятий по соответствующей дисциплине.</p>

#### Оценивание студента на зачете по дисциплине

<p><b>Оценка зачета</b> (стандартная)</p>	<p><b>Требования к знаниям</b></p>
<p>«зачтено» («компетенции освоены»)</p>	<p>Оценка «зачтено» выставляется студенту, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет</p>

	<p>необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения.</p>
<p>«не зачтено» («компетенции не освоены»)</p>	<p>Оценка «не зачтено» выставляется студенту, который не знает значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы. Как правило, оценка «не зачтено» ставится студентам, которые не могут продолжить обучение без дополнительных занятий по соответствующей дисциплине.</p>