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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«ЮЖНО-УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ГУМАНИТАРНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЮУрГГПУ»)

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ (ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА)

Шифр	Наименование дисциплины (модуля)
Б1.О	**Иностранный язык**

Код направления подготовки	44.03.05
Направление подготовки	Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки)
Наименование (я) ОПОП (направленность / профиль)	Русский язык. Литература
Уровень образования	бакалавр
Форма обучения	очная

Разработчики:

Должность	Учёная степень, звание	Подпись	ФИО
Старший преподаватель			Беспалова Дарья Сергеевна

Рабочая программа рассмотрена и одобрена (обновлена) на заседании кафедры (структурного подразделения)

Кафедра	Заведующий кафедрой	Номер протокола	Дата протокола	Подпись
Кафедра иностранных языков	Павлова Ольга Юрьевна	10	24.06.2019	
Кафедра иностранных языков	Павлова Ольга Юрьевна	1	01.09.2020	

Раздел 1. Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения образовательной программы с указанием этапов их формирования

Таблица 1 - Перечень компетенций, с указанием образовательных результатов в процессе освоения дисциплины (в соответствии с РПД)

Формируемые компетенции			
Индикаторы ее достижения	**Планируемые образовательные результаты по дисциплине**		
	знать	**уметь**	**владеть**
ОПК-7 способен взаимодействовать с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках реализации образовательных программ			
ОПК.7.1 Знать субъектов образовательных отношений, закономерности и принципы их взаимодействия в рамках реализации образовательных программ.	З.1 субъектов образовательных отношений, закономерности и принципы их взаимодействия в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины;		
ОПК.7.2 Уметь выбирать формы, методы, приемы организации взаимодействия участников образовательных отношений		У.1 выбирать формы, методы, приемы организации взаимодействия участников образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины;	
ОПК.7.3 Владеть методами взаимодействия с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках реализации образовательных программ.			В.1 методами взаимодействия с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины;
УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)			
УК 4.1 Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на русском и иностранном языках; правила и закономерности деловой устной и письменной коммуникации.	З.2 грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке;		
УК 4.2 Умеет использовать различные формы, виды устной и письменной коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах); использовать для коммуникации средства ИКТ; оформлять письменную документацию в электронном виде в соответствии с действующими нормами, правилами и стандартами.		У.2 использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке;	

УК 4.3 Владеет нормами деловой коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) в области устной и письменной речи			В.2 различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации.

Компетенции связаны с дисциплинами и практиками через матрицу компетенций согласно таблице 2.

Таблица 2 - Компетенции, формируемые в результате обучения

Код и наименование компетенции	
Составляющая учебного плана (дисциплины, практики, участвующие в формировании компетенции)	**Вес дисциплины в формировании компетенции (100 / количество дисциплин, практик)**
ОПК-7 способен взаимодействовать с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках реализации образовательных программ	
Физическая культура	12,50
Педагогическая риторика	12,50
Педагогическая конфликтология	12,50
Элективные курсы по физической культуре и спорту	12,50
Иностранный язык	**12,50**
Цифровые технологии в образовании	12,50
Методика обучения и воспитания (по литературе)	12,50
Методика обучения и воспитания (по русскому языку)	12,50
УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	
Педагогическая риторика	11,11
Стилистика	11,11
Риторика и культура речи	11,11
Современный русский язык	11,11
Филологический анализ текста	11,11
Иностранный язык	**11,11**
учебная практика (ознакомительная)	11,11
учебная практика по формированию цифровых компетенций	11,11
Цифровые технологии в образовании	11,11

Таблица 3 - Этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения ОПОП

Код компетенции	**Этап базовой подготовки**	**Этап расширения и углубления подготовки**	**Этап профессионально-практической подготовки**
ОПК-7	**Физическая культура, Педагогическая риторика, Педагогическая конфликтология, Элективные курсы по физической культуре и спорту, Иностранный язык, Цифровые технологии в образовании, Методика обучения и воспитания (по литературе), Методика обучения и воспитания (по русскому языку)**		

УК-4	**Педагогическая риторика, Стилистика, Риторика и культура речи, Современный русский язык, Филологический анализ текста, Иностранный язык, учебная практика (ознакомительная), учебная практика по формированию цифровых компетенций, Цифровые технологии в образовании**		учебная практика (ознакомительная), учебная практика по формированию цифровых компетенций

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

Таблица 4 - Показатели оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования в процессе освоения учебной дисциплины (в соответствии с РПД)

№	Раздел	
	Формируемые компетенции	
	Показатели сформированности (в терминах «знать», «уметь», «владеть»)	**Виды оценочных средств**
1	Приветствие. Прощание. Автобиография. Рабочий день студента	
	ОПК-7 УК-4	
	Знать субъектов образовательных отношений, закономерности и принципы их взаимодействия в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке;	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
	Уметь выбирать формы, методы, приемы организации взаимодействия участников образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке;	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
	Владеть методами взаимодействия с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации.	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
2	Россия. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. Соединенные Штаты Америки	
	ОПК-7 УК-4	
	Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке;	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
	Уметь выбирать формы, методы, приемы организации взаимодействия участников образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке;	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
	Владеть методами взаимодействия с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации.	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
3	Путешествие. Каникулы. Покупки	
	ОПК-7 УК-4	
	Знать субъектов образовательных отношений, закономерности и принципы их взаимодействия в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке;	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке

	Уметь выбирать формы, методы, приемы организации взаимодействия участников образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке;	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
	Владеть методами взаимодействия с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации.	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
4	Еда. Защита окружающей среды. Деловой английский язык	
ОПК-7 УК-4		
	Знать субъектов образовательных отношений, закономерности и принципы их взаимодействия в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке;	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
	Уметь выбирать формы, методы, приемы организации взаимодействия участников образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке;	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
	Владеть методами взаимодействия с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках преподаваемой дисциплины; Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации.	Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке

Таблица 5 - Описание уровней и критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания

Код	**Содержание компетенции**			
Уровни освоения компетенции	**Содержательное описание уровня**	**Основные признаки выделения уровня (критерии оценки сформированности)**	**Пятибалльная шкала (академическая оценка)**	**% освоения (рейтинговая оценка)**
ОПК-7	ОПК-7 способен взаимодействовать с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках реализации образовательных программ			
Высокий (продвинутый)	Творческая деятельность	Обучающийся готов самостоятельно решать стандартные и нестандартные профессиональные задачи в предметной области дисциплины. Знает субъектов образовательных отношений, закономерности и принципы их взаимодействия в рамках реализации образовательных программ. Свободно демонстрирует умение выбирать формы, методы, приемы организации взаимодействия участников образовательных отношений. Свободно владеет методами взаимодействия с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках реализации образовательных программ/	Отлично	91-100

Средний (оптимальный)	Применение знаний и умений в более широких контекстах учебной и профессиональной деятельности, нежели по образцу, с большей степенью самостоятельности и инициативы	Обучающийся готов самостоятельно решать различные стандартные профессиональные задачи в предметной области дисциплины. Знает субъектов образовательных отношений, закономерности и принципы их взаимодействия в рамках реализации образовательных программ, допускает незначительные ошибки. Демонстрирует умения выбирать формы, методы, приемы организации взаимодействия участников образовательных отношений. Уверенно владеет методами взаимодействия с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках реализации образовательных программ, допускает незначительные ошибки.	Хорошо	71-90
Пороговый	Репродуктивная деятельность	Обучающийся способен решать необходимый минимум стандартных профессиональных задач в предметной области дисциплины. Знает субъектов образовательных отношений, закономерности и принципы их взаимодействия в рамках реализации образовательных программ, не демонстрирует глубокого понимания материала. В основном демонстрирует умения выбирать формы, методы, приемы организации взаимодействия участников образовательных отношений. Владеет методами взаимодействия с участниками образовательных отношений в рамках реализации образовательных программ, допускает ошибки.	Удовлетворительно	51-70
Недостаточный	Отсутствие признаков удовлетворительного уровня		Неудовлетворительно	50 и менее
УК-4	УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)			
Высокий (продвинутый)	Творческая деятельность	Обучающийся готов самостоятельно решать стандартные и нестандартные профессиональные задачи в предметной области дисциплины. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на русском и иностранном языках; правила и закономерности деловой устной и письменной коммуникации. Свободно демонстрирует умение использовать различные формы, виды устной и письменной коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах); использовать для коммуникации средства ИКТ; оформлять письменную документацию в электронном виде в соответствии с действующими нормами, правилами и стандартами. Свободно владеет нормами деловой коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) в области устной и письменной речи.	Отлично	91-100

Средний (оптимальный)	Применение знаний и умений в более широких контекстах учебной и профессиональной деятельности, нежели по образцу, с большей степенью самостоятельности и инициативы	Обучающийся готов самостоятельно решать различные стандартные профессиональные задачи в предметной области дисциплины. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на русском и иностранном языках; правила и закономерности деловой устной и письменной коммуникации, допускает незначительные ошибки. Демонстрирует умения использовать различные формы, виды устной и письменной коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах); использовать для коммуникации средства ИКТ; оформлять письменную документацию в электронном виде в соответствии с действующими нормами, правилами и стандартами. Уверенно владеет нормами деловой коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) в области устной и письменной речи, допускает незначительные ошибки.	Хорошо	71-90
Пороговый	Репродуктивная деятельность	Обучающийся способен решать необходимый минимум стандартных профессиональных задач в предметной области дисциплины. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на русском и иностранном языках; правила и закономерности деловой устной и письменной коммуникации, не демонстрирует глубокого понимания материала. В основном демонстрирует умения использовать различные формы, виды устной и письменной коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах); использовать для коммуникации средства ИКТ; оформлять письменную документацию в электронном виде в соответствии с действующими нормами, правилами и стандартами. Владеет нормами деловой коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) в области устной и письменной речи, допускает ошибки.	Удовлетворительно	51-70
Недостаточный	Отсутствие признаков удовлетворительного уровня		Неудовлетворительно	50 и менее

Раздел 3. Типовые контрольные задания и (или) иные материалы, необходимые для оценки планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

1. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля

Раздел: Приветствие. Прощание. Автобиография. Рабочий день студента

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1. consist of — состоять из
2. relatives — родственники
3. close relatives — близкие родственники
4. relations — родственники
5. relationship — отношения
6. an only child in the family — единственный ребенок в семье
7. husband and a wife — муж и жена
8. sibling — родной брат или сестра
9. second cousin — троюродный брат (сестра)
10. great grandmother — прабабушка
11. great grandfather — прадедушка
12. great grandparents — дедушка и бабушка
13. grandson — внук
14. granddaughter — внучка
15. grandchildren — внуки
16. (marry) get married smb — жениться, выходить замуж за
17. get a divorce — развестись
18. live on your own — жить самостоятельно
19. be on friendly terms — быть в дружеских отношениях
20. make dates — встречаться
21. get on well — ладить
22. look after children — присматривать за детьми
23. take care of children — заботиться о детях
24. bring up — воспитывать
25. family life — семейная жизнь

Диктант 2
1. to describe — описывать, рассказывать
2. weekdays — рабочие дни
3. alarm clock — будильник
4. to comb hair — причесывать волосы
5. to turn on (oft) — включать, (выключать)
6. to get dressed — одеваться
7. successfully — успешно
8. especially — особенно
9. to share — делить(ся)
10. have to be back — должны вернуться
11. practical classes — практические занятия
12. report — доклад
13. canteen — столовая в школе, институте
14. it takes me ... minutes to get to the University by bus – у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться до университета на автобусе
15. to miss classes — пропускать занятия
16. to pass exams — сдать экзамены
17. to do well — делать успехи, хорошо учиться
18. to get ready — подготовиться
19. as a rule — как правило
20. to get tired — устать
21. fall asleep — засыпать

Диктант 3
1. sociable — общительный

2. caring — заботливый
3. serious — серьёзный
4. generous — великодушный, щедрый
5. affectionate — нежный
6. unattached — самостоятельный
7. reliable — надежный
8. patient — терпеливый
9. eager — целеустремлённый
10. curious — любопытный, любознательный
11. modest — скромный
12. caring — заботливый
13. calm — спокойный
14. creative — творческий
15. handsome — симпатичный (о мужчине)
16. kind — добрый
17. sensual — чувственнный
18. charming — очаровательная
19. shy — застенчивый
20. nice — милый, хороший
21. slender — стройный
22. romantic — романтичный
23. tender — ласковый
24. witty — остроумный
25. honest — порядочный, честный

Диктант 4
My working day
On weekdays I usually get up nearly seven o'clock. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do during the day. I do my morning exercises, make my bed, wash my-self, dress and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. My mother usually prepares breakfast for me, but sometimes I do it myself. I do not like big breakfasts, I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich. Then I go to school (to work).
It is rather far (not far) from my house and I go there by bus (on foot). I have classes (I work) till 4 o'clock. Then I come home and have dinner. After it I do my homework and do some work about the house. I sweep the floor, dust the furniture and clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping or to help her in the kitchen. After it I have free time. I go for a walk with my friend, or watch TV, or read books, or play computer games. Then I have supper with my family. I like evenings very much because all of us get together after work and study and have the opportunity to talk and to discuss our family affairs. I usually go to bed at about eleven o'clock.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «About myself»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My family»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My friends»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My working day»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My University»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»:
1. Tell us about yourself.
2. What is your idea of a perfect personality?
3. What kind of person are you?
4. Where do you study?
5. Where do you live?
6. Are you a diligent student?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. What music and books do you like?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «My friends»:
1. How many friends do you have?
2. Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn’t done it?
3. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
4. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
5. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?

6. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?
7. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»
Let me introduce myself. My name is Sofia. I am 19 years old and I am currently studying at the Pedagogical University. I will become a professional interpreter soon.
I have a family of four. It consists of both my parents, me and my sister. I was born in Miass and my parents still live there while I moved to Chelyabinsk. I adore visiting them during my holidays as it is a real chance for me to relax and enjoy some time with my family.
We have lots of animals at home: a dog, a cat, some fish and a parrot. My little sister takes care of them. When we meet we usually share some stories and enjoy the time.
I am a very sociable girl. That is why I decided to become an interpreter. I like getting acquainted with new people and travelling. I dream of visiting all the countries one day. Though foreign languages are both my hobby and my future career, I also consider dancing as another hobby of mine. I visit dance classes three times per week. So that is the smallest part that I can say about myself.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «My working day»
I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o'clock. I don't have a car that's why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it.
My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full.
During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foosball, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home.
While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12.
So now you know how I spend my working day.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Put a preposition from the box into the gaps.
At / without / on / to / about
1. I am worried …..the exam.
2. She is good …..singing.
3. She climbs …..ropes.
4. What is …..TV tonight.
5. Well, let's go …..the cinema.
II. Put do, don't, does or doesn't into the gaps.
1. …..you like red roses? Yes, I …..
2. …..he work for Toyota? Yes, he …..
3. …..she go to the supermarket on Monday? No, she …..
4. …..you learn English on Saturdays? No, I …..
5. …..they drive to work? Yes, they …..
III. Write is / are in the gaps.
1. Where …..you from?
2. What …. this?
3. …..they from Italy?
4. What …..your telephone number?
5. …..you a secretary?
IV. Put have/has in the gaps.
1. What pets …..people got?
2. Ann …..many friends at school.
3. Nina …..a blue dress.
4. All boys and girls in the class …..books and pens.
5. His cat …..three kittens.

V. Choose the correct verb.
1. At weekends Ali cook/cooks dinner for his friends.
2. When does/do you get up?
3. Andrew and I like/likes playing tennis.
4. Tom have/has lunch at work.
5. John lives/live in London.
VI. Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjective.
1. That house is very old. Yes, _____ in the village.
2. The Ritz is a very expensive hotel. Yes, _____ in London.
3. Hambledon is a very pretty village. Yes, _____ in England.
4. Everest is a very high mountain. Yes, _____ in the world.
5. This is a very easy exercise. Yes, _____ in the book.
VII. Put There is/There are in the gaps.
1. …..a big tree in the garden.
2. …. a lot of accidents on this road.
3. …..a good film on TV tonight.
4. …..11 players in a football team.
5. …..a train at 11.30.
6. …..some big trees in the garden.
7. …..a man on the roof.
8. …..seven days in a week.

Тест 2
1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:
Dog, book, copy, ox, woman, boy, city, tooth, sugar, leaf, film, gold, crisis.
2. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в соответствующей временной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
I____a doctor.
We_____pupils.
Alex_____busy yesterday.
He_____here tomorrow.
They_____in the library yesterday.
3. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме. Переведите на русский язык утвердительное предложение:
Those women were teachers.
Kate is a student.
The children are in that room.
These dictionaries are good.
Last year I was in New York.
4. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
I am a farmer. _____name is Islamov.
Boris is a student._____marks are good.
Alex is a good pupil._____copy-books are clean.
Andrew and Albert are engineers._____daughters are pupils.
It is a dog._____eyes are blue.
5. Употребите нужную форму личных местоимений. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
I often see (they, them) in the bus.
He lives near (we, us).
(We, us) always walk together.
I speak to (he, him) in French.
I know (he, her) very well.

Тест 3
I Заполните пропуски подходящими вспомогательными глаголами:
do/don’t does/doesn’t is/isn’t are/aren’t have/haven’t has/hasn’t
1. He’s a vegetarian – he _____ eat meat.
2. She _____ want a pizza – she _____ hungry.
3. He _____ any CDs.
4. _____ you from Russia?
5. _____you know this girl’s name?
6. I _____ know where they _____ from, but they _____ English.
7. We _____ want to go to the country.
8. I _____ think the bank _____ open today.
9. _____ Stephanie go in for sports?

10. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.
11. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
12. Yes, I _____ got two sisters.
II Заполните пропуски нужной формой глаголов to be, to have.
13. I know that his father _____ many books in different foreign languages.
14. Usually he _____ at home on Sunday.
15. Next year there _____ new equipment in our school laboratory.
16. Tomorrow I _____ either at the Institute or at home.
17. At present there _____ a beautiful garden near the house.
18. Ten years ago there _____ only a primary school in our village.
19. His parents _____ a comfortable flat.
20. I. V. Kurchatov _____ a well-known Russian physicist.
21. There _____ two terms in the academic year.
III You have received a letter from your friend Lydia who writes:
Hello, Andrew.
Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear from you.
I'm so busy right now, because I'm the first year student of the Historical and English faculty at the Moscow State University.
I'll be honest with you in this letter. At first, I'm so tired, but it's very interesting to study at University (it's not like study at school).
You will ask me, why I have chosen this University. So, it's very difficult to understand, because I do not know why I go at this University. You do not believe me, I know. But I think it's a fate.
Studying at University is hard, but I have new companions here, new knowledge and new teachers. In our University tutors are very pleasant and understanding. I think they are cool people in a real life. Also they all know their subject very well. Now you think that it's a very good place to study. Not! Because we are studying in a terrible building. So, it's all so sad.
I know that we are the champion in football, but I'm not a boy, so it's not interesting for me, but I'm very proud for them. Also we have a lot of sport teams, but I do not want to do sport. I want to learn yoga. But I have not a lot of time for this, so I think that I'm not going to yoga this year. Maybe next… so we will see.
So, it's not a long letter, I know it. But you know I do not like to write letters to you, because I love you and I want to meet you as soon as is possible. Maybe we will meet next week? What do you think?
With love Lydia.

Write a letter to Lydia.
In your letter
- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her studying at the University
Write 100-140 words.

Тест 4
Выберите правильный вариант.
1.
Where do you live?
A. I am live in London.
B. My live is London.
C. I live in London.
D. I lives in London.
2.
A. He has two brothers.
B. I has two brothers.
C. He got two brothers.
D. He two brothers.
3.
A. They is Italian.
B. They is Italy.
C. They are Italian.
D. They Italian.
4.
A. My name is Margaret.
B. My name are Margaret.
C. Margaret are my name.
D. Margaret be my name.
5.
Are you German?

A. No. My are American.
B. No. My is American.
C. No. I is American.
D. No. I am American.
6.
A. Me like coffee.
B. I like the coffee.
C. I like coffee.
D. Me don't like coffee.
7.
A. She lives on your street.
B. She live on your street.
C. She do on your street.
D. She does on your street.
8.
Do you like music?
A. Yes, I does.
B. Yes, I like.
C. Yes, I do.
D. Yes, I am.
9.
A. She be born in Paris.
B. She is born in Paris.
C. She was born in Paris.
D. She born in Paris.
10.
A. Their mother's name is Karen.
B. Their mother's name are Karen.
C. Their mother are Karen.
D. Their mother's from is Karen.

Тест 5
Выберите правильный вариант.
1. There is_____sand in my shoes.
a) – b) a c) the d) an
2. The news was_____very depressing.
a) a b) the c) – d) an
3._____man and_____woman were sitting opposite me.
a) a, the b) the, a c) a, a d) -, -
4. Paris is_____capital of France.
a) the b) a c) an d) -
5. Chinese eat_____rice every day.
a) the b) - c) a d) an
6. There were_____very few people in the shops today.
a) an b) a c) – d) the
7. What is_____longest river in_____world?
a) a, a b) the, the c) the, a d) a, the
8. Did you hear_____noise just now?
a) the b) - c) a d) an
9. What did you have for_____breakfast?
a) - b) the c) a d) an
10. Have you got these shoes in_____size 43?
a) the b) a c) an d) -
11. Ken's brother is in_____prison now for robbery.
a) the b) - c) a d) an
12. Bob is_____seaman. He spends most of his time at _____sea.
a) a, – b) the, - c) an, the d) a, the
13._____children team a lot from playing.
a) the b) a c) - d) an
14._____giraffe is_____tallest of all animals.
a) the, the b) a, a c) an, the d) -, -
15. We had_____very nice lunch.
a) - b) a c) the d) an
16. We visited _____ Canada and_____United States.

a) a, a b) -, - c) the, the d) -, the
17. Jill has gone to_____hospital to visit Jack.
a) the b) a c) - d) an
18. We took_____ children to the Zoo.
a) - b) a c) an d) the
19. It can be dangerous to swim in_____sea.
a) - b) the c) a d) an
20. Have you ever been to_____British Museum?
a) a b) - c) the d) an

Тест 6
Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.
1. I ... a pupil.
2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she ... .
4. ... they at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.
6. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I....
7. ... your sister a typist? – No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student.
8. ... your brother at school? – Yes, he ... .
9. ... your sister at school? – No, she ... not at school.
10. My ... sister ... at home.
11. ... this your watch? – Yes, it ... .
12. She ... an actress.
13. This ... my bag.
14. My uncle ... an office-worker.
15. He ... at work.
16. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls.
17. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall.
18. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

Тест 7
Choose the correct variant
1. Our two … are crying all the time.
a) babies b) babys c) babyes
2. No news … good news.
a) is b) are
3. … usually fly not very high.
a) flyes b) flys c) flies
4. These potatoes weigh five … .
a) kiloes b) kilos
5. I don’t like going by car. If I have a chance, I always go on … .
a) foot b) feet c) foots
6. What do you need these … for?
a) boxs b) boxes
7. My new Swiss watch … 3 minutes slow.
a) is b) are
8. Those were the happiest days of our … .
a) lifes b) lives c) lifees
9. Leaves usually … trees in autumn.
a) leaf b) leave c) leafs d) leaves
10. Rock music of the 1970s is an extremely interesting cultural … .
a) phenomen b) phenomena c) phenomenon
11. Big … don’t cry.
a) boys b) boyes
12. I prefer natural … when I want to change my hair style.
a) dies b) dyes c) dys
13. It is rather dangerous to walk on … after the rain.
a) roofs b) roofes c) rooves
14. Dentists recommend using … twice a day: in the morning and in the evening.
a) tooth`s paste b) toothpaste c) teeth`s paste d) teethpaste
15. … are flowers of life.
a) Childs b) Children c) Childrens
16. The naughty kid likes throwing rotten … at passers-by.

a) tomatos b) tomatoes
17. 50 … of oil leaked out of the tanker into the sea.
a) Tones b) Tons c) Tonns
18. There is no piano in the … .
a) bushes b) bushs
19. … in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.
a) Mouses b) Mices c) Mice d) Mousees
20. My little son is afraid of grey … (волчков) that come at night.
a) wolfys b) wolvies c) wolves d) wolvys

Тест 8

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже
1. Helen never drinks coffee. ….. hates …..
2. He is so handsome. Look at …..
3. Where are my shoes? I can't find …..
4. Do you have a new dress? Show ….. to ….. (мне), please.
5. Tom often thinks about Mary. He loves …..
6. Who are those people? Nobody knows …..
7. You look bad. What's the matter with …..?
8. Our relatives are coming to see ..... (нас).

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения
1. I remember the house but I don't remember ….. number.
2. My friend and I like Maths. It is ….. favourite subject.
3. Anna loves ….. husband very much.
4. I hope you'll enjoy … meal.
5. It is you're his problem, not …. (моя)
6. My parents often play cards with ….. friends.

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение
1. I like this/these flowers.
2. That/those girls are from my school.
3. This/these computer is very expensive.
4. Give me that/those newspaper.

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение
1. I hurt ….. while I was skiing.
   Я получил травму (травмировал себя), когда катался на лыжах
2. The old woman talked to ….
   Старая женщина разговаривала сама с собой.
3. My computer turned ….. off.
   Мой компьютер выключился.
4. Nick is a high opinion of …..
   Ник высокого мнения о себе.
5. God helps those people who help ….
   Бог помогает тем людям, которые сами себе помогают.
6. We bought … a new car.
   Мы купили себе новую машину.
7. Look at ….. in the mirror!
   Посмотри на себя в зеркало!
8. Help …..! Угощайтесь (Обращение к группе лиц)
9. History repeats …..
   История повторяется (повторяет себя)

Тест 9

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже
1. You are quite right, I agree with … completely.
2. I don't know her address. Can you write ….. for …..?
3. Ann seldom visits her parents but she often phones …
4. Peter often eats . …..loves …..
5. He doesn't watch serials. He hates …..
6. She didn't come. What has happened to …
7. We are going to a party. Come with …..
8. Nick is very nice. Do you know …..?

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения
1. This book is very old. ..… pages are yellow.
2. Now we are going to open …. presents.

3. Charles is going to a picnic with … girlfriend.
4. My Internet is faster than ….. (твой).
5. Is this ….. car? – No, they don't have a car.
6. There is a mouse under the table. I can see ….. tail! (хвост)

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение

1. Who is this/these girl?
2. That/those bus over there will take me to the centre.
3. What are the answers to this/these questions?
4. Are that/those your children?

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение

1. He hurt ….. playing football.
   Он получил травму (травмировал себя) во время игры в футбол.
2. Last week she cut ….. with a knife.
   На прошлой неделе она порезалась ножом.
3. The letter speaks for ……
   Письмо говорит само за себя
4. We are confident of ….. Мы уверены в себе.
5. They were talking about … all the time.
   Они все время говорили о себе.
6. I bought ….. a present.
   Я купила себе подарок.
7. Hi, Nick! Hi, Rebecca! Come in and make ….. comfortable.
   Привет, Ник! Привет, Ребекка! Входите и чувствуйте себя как дома. (Обращение к двоим)
8. Help …..! Угощайся!
9. The opportunity soon presented …..
   Случай вскоре представился

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
My Family

I would like to tell you about my family. Well, let me start with what our family is like. We are a family of four: my father, mother, my younger sister and me. We are very close, friendly and hospitable family. We live together in a new flat in one of the best districts of (your city). Now I would like to say a few words about each of us. First of all, I want to describe my father as he is the head of our family. My father is 40. He is a middle–sized man with short fair hair and green eyes. He works as a chief-engineer in a firm. He is very hard-working. As for his character, I can say that he is cheerful and easy-going. He is very hospitable and likes it when our friends and relatives come to see us. He is helpful and kind-hearted. My mother is 39. She is a good-looking slim woman with dark hair and brown eyes. She is an English teacher and likes her work very much. She is kind and patient. In her free time she prefers reading English books or translating poetry. My younger sister is 14. She is two years younger than me. She is a pretty girl with fair hair and greenish eyes. She is a student of the 9th form. She does well at school. Literature is her favourite subject. I can say that we are on very friendly terms but we are completely different. I'm a bit moody. My sister is shy. But we get on very well. Actually, we have some other relatives who live far away. When they come to see us, we usually go to the center of our city and walk around its streets. We visit our city's places of interest and usually go to the cinema to see a good film. We have some family traditions. For example, we celebrate together family holidays and try to visit museums and theatres whenever we have free time. Every year on holidays we go travelling around Russia. All in all, we are a close family and enjoy spending time together. I am proud of my parents and try to follow their example. I think, that's all I can tell you about my family.

Answer the questions.

1. What is better: to have a small family or a big family with a lot of children and other relatives? Why?
2. What are your family's favourite pastimes? What do you like doing together?
3. In what way is your family important for you?
4. What is an ideal family as you see it?

Текст 2
Read the text.
Student Life

I'm a sophomore. Our college was founded in 1964. There are many departments at our college. Here are some of them: Construction and operation of buildings and structures; Installation, maintenance and repair of biotechnological and medical devices and systems; Information systems and programming; Design; department of Law and social security; Economics and accounting department; Maintenance and repair of ventilation and air conditioning systems; Maintenance and repair of engines, systems and units of automobiles; Operation and repair of agricultural machinery and equipment, Commerce; Land and property relations; Power supply department. The classrooms in our college are large and bright. We have a large library, computer centre, gym and a canteen in our college. Our college gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work. The course of study at the college lasts from 3 to 4 years. The teaching staff is very friendly.

A student life is exciting and it is great to be a student of our college. There are a lot of reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Secondly, being a student means not only studying. You have enough time for hobbies and different activities.

Thirdly, our college offers great opportunities for studying and for social life. Student's social life is very interesting. You meet lots of new people, even from other countries.

For many people student years are the best in their life. While you study, lots of things start changing: your thoughts, your ideas, people who surround you. You stop being a child. You realize that you've grown. You start earning your first money, I mean a scholarship.

My college is far from our house and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. I like my college.

Answer the questions.

1. Where do you study?
2. What specialty do you study?
3. What year are you in now?
4. How many students are there in your group?
5. When do your periods start?
6. When do your periods finish?
7. What is your favourite subject?
8. Do you always attend your lectures?
9. Do you get a scholarship?
10. Do any of your friends live in a hostel?

Translate the following expressions from English to Russian:

to study at the college, to attend periods, to get a scholarship, to fail at the exam, to take part in social activities, to be at the top of the group, to get excellent marks, sophomore, free of charge, to live in a hostel, groupmate, to miss periods, to do well in a subject, to get ready for exams, a first-year student, semester, academic session.

Translate the following expressions from Russian to English:

староста, колледж, среднее профессиональное образование, давать хорошие знания по предмету, физическая культура, изучать английский язык, расписание учебных занятий, сдавать академическую сессию, проводить занятия два раза в неделю, сдать экзамены, хорошо успевать по предмету, выполнять домашнее задание, коллективная работа на занятии, быть студентом-первокурсником, принимать участие в общественной деятельности, усовершенствовать знания языка.

Задания для оценки умений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. consist of — состоять из
2. relatives — родственники
3. close relatives — близкие родственники
4. relations — родственники
5. relationship — отношения
6. an only child in the family — единственный ребенок в семье
7. husband and a wife — муж и жена
8. sibling — родной брат или сестра
9. second cousin — троюродный брат (сестра)
10. great grandmother — прабабушка
11. great grandfather — прадедушка
12. great grandparents — дедушка и бабушка
13. grandson — внук
14. granddaughter — внучка

15. grandchildren — внуки
16. (marry) get married smb — жениться, выходить замуж за
17. get a divorce — развестись
18. live on your own — жить самостоятельно
19. be on friendly terms — быть в дружеских отношениях
20. make dates — встречаться
21. get on well — ладить
22. look after children — присматривать за детьми
23. take care of children — заботиться о детях
24. bring up — воспитывать
25. family life — семейная жизнь

Диктант 2
1. to describe — описывать, рассказывать
2. weekdays — рабочие дни
3. alarm clock — будильник
4. to comb hair — причесывать волосы
5. to turn on (oft) — включать, (выключать)
6. to get dressed — одеваться
7. successfully — успешно
8. especially — особенно
9. to share — делить(ся)
10. have to be back — должны вернуться
11. practical classes — практические занятия
12. report — доклад
13. canteen — столовая в школе, институте
14. it takes me ... minutes to get to the University by bus – у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться до университета на автобусе
15. to miss classes — пропускать занятия
16. to pass exams — сдать экзамены
17. to do well — делать успехи, хорошо учиться
18. to get ready — подготовиться
19. as a rule — как правило
20. to get tired — устать
21. fall asleep — засыпать

Диктант 3
1. sociable — общительный
2. caring — заботливый
3. serious — серьёзный
4. generous — великодушный, щедрый
5. affectionate — нежный
6. unattached — самостоятельный
7. reliable — надежный
8. patient — терпеливый
9. eager — целеустремлённый
10. curious — любопытный, любознательный
11. modest — скромный
12. caring — заботливый
13. calm — спокойный
14. creative — творческий
15. handsome — симпатичный (о мужчине)
16. kind — добрый
17. sensual — чувственнный
18. charming — очаровательная
19. shy — застенчивый
20. nice — милый, хороший
21. slender — стройный
22. romantic — романтичный
23. tender — ласковый
24. witty — остроумный
25. honest — порядочный, честный

Диктант 4

My working day
On weekdays I usually get up nearly seven o'clock. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do during the day. I do my morning exercises, make my bed, wash my-self, dress and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. My mother usually prepares breakfast for me, but sometimes I do it myself. I do not like big breakfasts, I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich. Then I go to school (to work).
It is rather far (not far) from my house and I go there by bus (on foot). I have classes (I work) till 4 o'clock. Then I come home and have dinner. After it I do my homework and do some work about the house. I sweep the floor, dust the furniture and clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping or to help her in the kitchen. After it I have free time. I go for a walk with my friend, or watch TV, or read books, or play computer games. Then I have supper with my family. I like evenings very much because all of us get together after work and study and have the opportunity to talk and to discuss our family affairs. I usually go to bed at about eleven o'clock.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «About myself»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My family»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My friends»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My working day»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My University»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»:
1. Tell us about yourself.
2. What is your idea of a perfect personality?
3. What kind of person are you?
4. Where do you study?
5. Where do you live?
6. Are you a diligent student?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. What music and books do you like?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «My friends»:
1. How many friends do you have?
2. Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn’t done it?
3. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
4. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
5. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?
6. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?
7. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»
Let me introduce myself. My name is Sofia. I am 19 years old and I am currently studying at the Pedagogical University. I will become a professional interpreter soon.
I have a family of four. It consists of both my parents, me and my sister. I was born in Miass and my parents still live there while I moved to Chelyabinsk. I adore visiting them during my holidays as it is a real chance for me to relax and enjoy some time with my family.
We have lots of animals at home: a dog, a cat, some fish and a parrot. My little sister takes care of them. When we meet we usually share some stories and enjoy the time.
I am a very sociable girl. That is why I decided to become an interpreter. I like getting acquainted with new people and travelling. I dream of visiting all the countries one day. Though foreign languages are both my hobby and my future career, I also consider dancing as another hobby of mine. I visit dance classes three times per week. So that is the smallest part that I can say about myself.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «My working day»
I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o’clock. I don’t have a car that’s why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it.
My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full.

During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foosball, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home.
While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12.
So now you know how I spend my working day.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Put a preposition from the box into the gaps.
At / without / on / to / about
1. I am worried …..the exam.
2. She is good …..singing.
3. She climbs …..ropes.
4. What is …..TV tonight.
5. Well, let's go …..the cinema.
II. Put do, don't, does or doesn't into the gaps.
1. …..you like red roses? Yes, I …..
2. …..he work for Toyota? Yes, he …..
3. …..she go to the supermarket on Monday? No, she …..
4. …..you learn English on Saturdays? No, I …..
5. …..they drive to work? Yes, they …..
III. Write is / are in the gaps.
1. Where …..you from?
2. What …. this?
3. …..they from Italy?
4. What …..your telephone number?
5. …..you a secretary?
IV. Put have/has in the gaps.
1. What pets …..people got?
2. Ann …..many friends at school.
3. Nina …..a blue dress.
4. All boys and girls in the class …..books and pens.
5. His cat …..three kittens.
V. Choose the correct verb.
1. At weekends Ali cook/cooks dinner for his friends.
2. When does/do you get up?
3. Andrew and I like/likes playing tennis.
4. Tom have/has lunch at work.
5. John lives/live in London.
VI. Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjective.
1. That house is very old. Yes, _____ in the village.
2. The Ritz is a very expensive hotel. Yes, _____ in London.
3. Hambledon is a very pretty village. Yes, _____ in England.
4. Everest is a very high mountain. Yes, _____ in the world.
5. This is a very easy exercise. Yes, _____ in the book.
VII. Put There is/There are in the gaps.
1. …..a big tree in the garden.
2. …. a lot of accidents on this road.
3. …..a good film on TV tonight.
4. …..11 players in a football team.
5. …..a train at 11.30.
6. …..some big trees in the garden.
7. …..a man on the roof.
8. …..seven days in a week.

Тест 2
1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

Dog, book, copy, ox, woman, boy, city, tooth, sugar, leaf, film, gold, crisis.
2. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в соответствующей временной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
I____a doctor.
We_____pupils.
Alex_____busy yesterday.
He_____here tomorrow.
They_____in the library yesterday.
3. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме. Переведите на русский язык утвердительное предложение:
Those women were teachers.
Kate is a student.
The children are in that room.
These dictionaries are good.
Last year I was in New York.
4. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
I am a farmer. _____name is Islamov.
Boris is a student._____marks are good.
Alex is a good pupil._____copy-books are clean.
Andrew and Albert are engineers._____daughters are pupils.
It is a dog._____eyes are blue.
5. Употребите нужную форму личных местоимений. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
I often see (they, them) in the bus.
He lives near (we, us).
(We, us) always walk together.
I speak to (he, him) in French.
I know (he, her) very well.

Тест 3
I Заполните пропуски подходящими вспомогательными глаголами:
do/don't does/doesn't is/isn't are/aren't have/haven't has/hasn't
1. He's a vegetarian – he _____ eat meat.
2. She _____ want a pizza – she _____ hungry.
3. He _____ any CDs.
4. _____ you from Russia?
5. _____you know this girl's name?
6. I _____ know where they _____ from, but they _____ English.
7. We _____ want to go to the country.
8. I _____ think the bank _____ open today.
9. _____ Stephanie go in for sports?
10. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.
11. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
12. Yes, I _____ got two sisters.
II Заполните пропуски нужной формой глаголов to be, to have.
13. I know that his father _____ many books in different foreign languages.
14. Usually he _____ at home on Sunday.
15. Next year there _____ new equipment in our school laboratory.
16. Tomorrow I _____ either at the Institute or at home.
17. At present there _____ a beautiful garden near the house.
18. Ten years ago there _____ only a primary school in our village.
19. His parents _____ a comfortable flat.
20. I. V. Kurchatov _____ a well-known Russian physicist.
21. There _____ two terms in the academic year.
III You have received a letter from your friend Lydia who writes:
Hello, Andrew.
Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear from you.
I'm so busy right now, because I'm the first year student of the Historical and English faculty at the Moscow State University.
I'll be honest with you in this letter. At first, I'm so tired, but it's very interesting to study at University (it's not like study at school).
You will ask me, why I have chosen this University. So, it's very difficult to understand, because I do not know why I go at this University. You do not believe me, I know. But I think it's a fate.

Studying at University is hard, but I have new companions here, new knowledge and new teachers. In our University tutors are very pleasant and understanding. I think they are cool people in a real life. Also they all know their subject very well. Now you think that it's a very good place to study. Not! Because we are studying in a terrible building. So, it's all so sad.
I know that we are the champion in football, but I'm not a boy, so it's not interesting for me, but I'm very proud for them. Also we have a lot of sport teams, but I do not want to do sport. I want to learn yoga. But I have not a lot of time for this, so I think that I'm not going to yoga this year. Maybe next… so we will see.
So, it's not a long letter, I know it. But you know I do not like to write letters to you, because I love you and I want to meet you as soon as is possible. Maybe we will meet next week? What do you think?
With love Lydia.

Write a letter to Lydia.
In your letter
- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her studying at the University
Write 100-140 words.

Тест 4
Выберите правильный вариант.
1.
Where do you live?
A. I am live in London.
B. My live is London.
C. I live in London.
D. I lives in London.
2.
A. He has two brothers.
B. I has two brothers.
C. He got two brothers.
D. He two brothers.
3.
A. They is Italian.
B. They is Italy.
C. They are Italian.
D. They Italian.
4.
A. My name is Margaret.
B. My name are Margaret.
C. Margaret are my name.
D. Margaret be my name.
5.
Are you German?
A. No. My are American.
B. No. My is American.
C. No. I is American.
D. No. I am American.
6.
A. Me like coffee.
B. I like the coffee.
C. I like coffee.
D. Me don't like coffee.
7.
A. She lives on your street.
B. She live on your street.
C. She do on your street.
D. She does on your street.
8.
Do you like music?
A. Yes, I does.
B. Yes, I like.
C. Yes, I do.
D. Yes, I am.
9.
A. She be born in Paris.

B. She is born in Paris.
C. She was born in Paris.
D. She born in Paris.
10.
A. Their mother's name is Karen.
B. Their mother's name are Karen.
C. Their mother are Karen.
D. Their mother's from is Karen.

Тест 5
Выберите правильный вариант.
1. There is_____sand in my shoes.
a) – b) a c) the d) an
2. The news was_____very depressing.
a) a b) the c) – d) an
3._____man and_____woman were sitting opposite me.
a) a, the b) the, a c) a, a d) -, -
4. Paris is_____capital of France.
a) the b) a c) an d) -
5. Chinese eat_____rice every day.
a) the b) - c) a d) an
6. There were_____very few people in the shops today.
a) an b) a c) – d) the
7. What is_____longest river in_____world?
a) a, a b) the, the c) the, a d) a, the
8. Did you hear_____noise just now?
a) the b) - c) a d) an
9. What did you have for_____breakfast?
a) - b) the c) a d) an
10. Have you got these shoes in_____size 43?
a) the b) a c) an d) -
11. Ken's brother is in_____prison now for robbery.
a) the b) - c) a d) an
12. Bob is_____seaman. He spends most of his time at _____sea.
a) a, – b) the, - c) an, the d) a, the
13._____children team a lot from playing.
a) the b) a c) - d) an
14._____giraffe is_____tallest of all animals.
a) the, the b) a, a c) an, the d) -, -
15. We had_____very nice lunch.
a) - b) a c) the d) an
16. We visited _____ Canada and_____United States.
a) a, a b) -, - c) the, the d) -, the
17. Jill has gone to_____hospital to visit Jack.
a) the b) a c) - d) an
18. We took_____ children to the Zoo.
a) - b) a c) an d) the
19. It can be dangerous to swim in_____sea.
a) - b) the c) a d) an
20. Have you ever been to_____British Museum?
a) a b) - c) the d) an

Тест 6
Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.
1. I ... a pupil.
2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she ... .
4. ... they at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.
6. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I....
7. ... your sister a typist? – No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student.
8. ... your brother at school? – Yes, he ... .
9. ... your sister at school? – No, she ... not at school.
10. My ... sister ... at home.

11. ... this your watch? – Yes, it ... .
12. She ... an actress.
13. This ... my bag.
14. My uncle ... an office-worker.
15. He ... at work.
16. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls.
17. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall.
18. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

Тест 7

Choose the correct variant

1. Our two … are crying all the time.
a) babies b) babys c) babyes
2. No news … good news.
a) is b) are
3. … usually fly not very high.
a) flyes b) flys c) flies
4. These potatoes weigh five … .
a) kiloes b) kilos
5. I don't like going by car. If I have a chance, I always go on … .
a) foot b) feet c) foots
6. What do you need these … for?
a) boxs b) boxes
7. My new Swiss watch … 3 minutes slow.
a) is b) are
8. Those were the happiest days of our … .
a) lifes b) lives c) lifees
9. Leaves usually … trees in autumn.
a) leaf b) leave c) leafs d) leaves
10. Rock music of the 1970s is an extremely interesting cultural … .
a) phenomen b) phenomena c) phenomenon
11. Big … don't cry.
a) boys b) boyes
12. I prefer natural … when I want to change my hair style.
a) dies b) dyes c) dys
13. It is rather dangerous to walk on … after the rain.
a) roofs b) roofes c) rooves
14. Dentists recommend using … twice a day: in the morning and in the evening.
a) tooth`s paste b) toothpaste c) teeth`s paste d) teethpaste
15. … are flowers of life.
a) Childs b) Children c) Childrens
16. The naughty kid likes throwing rotten … at passers-by.
a) tomatos b) tomatoes
17. 50 … of oil leaked out of the tanker into the sea.
a) Tones b) Tons c) Tonns
18. There is no piano in the … .
a) bushes b) bushs
19. … in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.
a) Mouses b) Mices c) Mice d) Mousees
20. My little son is afraid of grey … (волчков) that come at night.
a) wolfys b) wolvies c) wolves d) wolvys

Тест 8

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже

1. Helen never drinks coffee. ….. hates …..
2. He is so handsome. Look at …..
3. Where are my shoes? I can't find …..
4. Do you have a new dress? Show ….. to ….. (мне), please.
5. Tom often thinks about Mary. He loves …..
6. Who are those people? Nobody knows …..
7. You look bad. What's the matter with …..?
8. Our relatives are coming to see ..... (нас).

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения

1. I remember the house but I don't remember ….. number.

2. My friend and I like Maths. It is ….. favourite subject.
3. Anna loves ….. husband very much.
4. I hope you'll enjoy … meal.
5. It is you're his problem, not …. (моя)
6. My parents often play cards with ….. friends.

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение

1. I like this/these flowers.
2. That/those girls are from my school.
3. This/these computer is very expensive.
4. Give me that/those newspaper.

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение

1. I hurt ….. while I was skiing.
   Я получил травму (травмировал себя), когда катался на лыжах
2. The old woman talked to ….
   Старая женщина разговаривала сама с собой.
3. My computer turned ….. off.
   Мой компьютер выключился.
4. Nick is a high opinion of …..
   Ник высокого мнения о себе.
5. God helps those people who help ….
   Бог помогает тем людям, которые сами себе помогают.
6. We bought … a new car.
   Мы купили себе новую машину.
7. Look at ….. in the mirror!
   Посмотри на себя в зеркало!
8. Help …..! Угощайтесь (Обращение к группе лиц)
9. History repeats …..
   История повторяется (повторяет себя)

Тест 9

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже

1. You are quite right, I agree with … completely.
2. I don't know her address. Can you write ….. for …..?
3. Ann seldom visits her parents but she often phones …
4. Peter often eats . …..loves …..
5. He doesn't watch serials. He hates …..
6. She didn't come. What has happened to …
7. We are going to a party. Come with …..
8. Nick is very nice. Do you know …..?

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения

1. This book is very old. ..… pages are yellow.
2. Now we are going to open …. presents.
3. Charles is going to a picnic with … girlfriend.
4. My Internet is faster than ….. (твой).
5. Is this ….. car? – No, they don't have a car.
6. There is a mouse under the table. I can see ….. tail! (хвост)

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение

1. Who is this/these girl?
2. That/those bus over there will take me to the centre.
3. What are the answers to this/these questions?
4. Are that/those your children?

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение

1. He hurt ….. playing football.
   Он получил травму (травмировал себя) во время игры в футбол.
2. Last week she cut ….. with a knife.
   На прошлой неделе она порезалась ножом.
3. The letter speaks for ……
   Письмо говорит само за себя
4. We are confident of ….. Мы уверены в себе.
5. They were talking about … all the time.
   Они все время говорили о себе.
6. I bought ….. a present.
   Я купила себе подарок.
7. Hi, Nick! Hi, Rebecca! Come in and make ….. comfortable.

Привет, Ник! Привет, Ребекка! Входите и чувствуйте себя как дома. (Обращение к двоим)

8. Help …..! Угощайся!
9. The opportunity soon presented …..
   Случай вскоре представился

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
My Family

I would like to tell you about my family. Well, let me start with what our family is like. We are a family of four: my father, mother, my younger sister and me. We are very close, friendly and hospitable family. We live together in a new flat in one of the best districts of (your city). Now I would like to say a few words about each of us. First of all, I want to describe my father as he is the head of our family. My father is 40. He is a middle–sized man with short fair hair and green eyes. He works as a chief-engineer in a firm. He is very hard-working. As for his character, I can say that he is cheerful and easy-going. He is very hospitable and likes it when our friends and relatives come to see us. He is helpful and kind-hearted. My mother is 39. She is a good-looking slim woman with dark hair and brown eyes. She is an English teacher and likes her work very much. She is kind and patient. In her free time she prefers reading English books or translating poetry. My younger sister is 14. She is two years younger than me. She is a pretty girl with fair hair and greenish eyes. She is a student of the 9th form. She does well at school. Literature is her favourite subject. I can say that we are on very friendly terms but we are completely different. I'm a bit moody. My sister is shy. But we get on very well. Actually, we have some other relatives who live far away. When they come to see us, we usually go to the center of our city and walk around its streets. We visit our city's places of interest and usually go to the cinema to see a good film. We have some family traditions. For example, we celebrate together family holidays and try to visit museums and theatres whenever we have free time. Every year on holidays we go travelling around Russia. All in all, we are a close family and enjoy spending time together. I am proud of my parents and try to follow their example. I think, that's all I can tell you about my family.

Answer the questions.

1. What is better: to have a small family or a big family with a lot of children and other relatives? Why?
2. What are your family's favourite pastimes? What do you like doing together?
3. In what way is your family important for you?
4. What is an ideal family as you see it?

Текст 2
Read the text.
Student Life

I'm a sophomore. Our college was founded in 1964. There are many departments at our college. Here are some of them: Construction and operation of buildings and structures; Installation, maintenance and repair of biotechnological and medical devices and systems; Information systems and programming; Design; department of Law and social security; Economics and accounting department; Maintenance and repair of ventilation and air conditioning systems; Maintenance and repair of engines, systems and units of automobiles; Operation and repair of agricultural machinery and equipment, Commerce; Land and property relations; Power supply department. The classrooms in our college are large and bright. We have a large library, computer centre, gym and a canteen in our college. Our college gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work. The course of study at the college lasts from 3 to 4 years. The teaching staff is very friendly.

A student life is exciting and it is great to be a student of our college. There are a lot of reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Secondly, being a student means not only studying. You have enough time for hobbies and different activities.

Thirdly, our college offers great opportunities for studying and for social life. Student's social life is very interesting. You meet lots of new people, even from other countries.

For many people student years are the best in their life. While you study, lots of things start changing: your thoughts, your ideas, people who surround you. You stop being a child. You realize that you've grown. You start earning your first money, I mean a scholarship.

My college is far from our house and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. I like my college.

Answer the questions.

1. Where do you study?
2. What specialty do you study?
3. What year are you in now?
4. How many students are there in your group?
5. When do your periods start?

6. When do your periods finish?
7. What is your favourite subject?
8. Do you always attend your lectures?
9. Do you get a scholarship?
10. Do any of your friends live in a hostel?

Translate the following expressions from English to Russian:
to study at the college, to attend periods, to get a scholarship, to fail at the exam, to take part in social activities, to be at the top of the group, to get excellent marks, sophomore, free of charge, to live in a hostel, groupmate, to miss periods, to do well in a subject, to get ready for exams, a first-year student, semester, academic session.

Translate the following expressions from Russian to English:
староста, колледж, среднее профессиональное образование, давать хорошие знания по предмету, физическая культура, изучать английский язык, расписание учебных занятий, сдавать академическую сессию, проводить занятия два раза в неделю, сдать экзамены, хорошо успевать по предмету, выполнять домашнее задание, коллективная работа на занятии, быть студентом-первокурсником, принимать участие в общественной деятельности, усовершенствовать знания языка.

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1. consist of — состоять из
2. relatives — родственники
3. close relatives — близкие родственники
4. relations — родственники
5. relationship — отношения
6. an only child in the family — единственный ребенок в семье
7. husband and a wife — муж и жена
8. sibling — родной брат или сестра
9. second cousin — троюродный брат (сестра)
10. great grandmother — прабабушка
11. great grandfather — прадедушка
12. great grandparents — дедушка и бабушка
13. grandson — внук
14. granddaughter — внучка
15. grandchildren — внуки
16. (marry) get married smb — жениться, выходить замуж за
17. get a divorce — развестись
18. live on your own — жить самостоятельно
19. be on friendly terms — быть в дружеских отношениях
20. make dates — встречаться
21. get on well — ладить
22. look after children — присматривать за детьми
23. take care of children — заботиться о детях
24. bring up — воспитывать
25. family life — семейная жизнь

Диктант 2
1. to describe — описывать, рассказывать
2. weekdays — рабочие дни
3. alarm clock — будильник
4. to comb hair — причесывать волосы
5. to turn on (oft) — включать, (выключать)
6. to get dressed — одеваться
7. successfully — успешно
8. especially — особенно
9. to share — делить(ся)
10. have to be back — должны вернуться
11. practical classes — практические занятия
12. report — доклад
13. canteen — столовая в школе, институте

14. it takes me ... minutes to get to the University by bus – у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться до университета на автобусе
15. to miss classes — пропускать занятия
16. to pass exams — сдать экзамены
17. to do well — делать успехи, хорошо учиться
18. to get ready — подготовиться
19. as a rule — как правило
20. to get tired — устать
21. fall asleep — засыпать

Диктант 3
1. sociable — общительный
2. caring — заботливый
3. serious — серьёзный
4. generous — великодушный, щедрый
5. affectionate — нежный
6. unattached — самостоятельный
7. reliable — надежный
8. patient — терпеливый
9. eager — целеустремлённый
10. curious — любопытный, любознательный
11. modest — скромный
12. caring — заботливый
13. calm — спокойный
14. creative — творческий
15. handsome — симпатичный (о мужчине)
16. kind — добрый
17. sensual — чувственнный
18. charming — очаровательная
19. shy — застенчивый
20. nice — милый, хороший
21. slender — стройный
22. romantic — романтичный
23. tender — ласковый
24. witty — остроумный
25. honest — порядочный, честный

Диктант 4
My working day
On weekdays I usually get up nearly seven o'clock. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do during the day. I do my morning exercises, make my bed, wash my-self, dress and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. My mother usually prepares breakfast for me, but sometimes I do it myself. I do not like big breakfasts, I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich. Then I go to school (to work).
It is rather far (not far) from my house and I go there by bus (on foot). I have classes (I work) till 4 o'clock. Then I come home and have dinner. After it I do my homework and do some work about the house. I sweep the floor, dust the furniture and clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping or to help her in the kitchen. After it I have free time. I go for a walk with my friend, or watch TV, or read books, or play computer games. Then I have supper with my family. I like evenings very much because all of us get together after work and study and have the opportunity to talk and to discuss our family affairs. I usually go to bed at about eleven o'clock.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «About myself»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My family»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My friends»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My working day»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My University»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»:
1. Tell us about yourself.
2. What is your idea of a perfect personality?
3. What kind of person are you?

4. Where do you study?
5. Where do you live?
6. Are you a diligent student?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. What music and books do you like?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «My friends»:
1. How many friends do you have?
2. Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?
3. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
4. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
5. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?
6. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?
7. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»
Let me introduce myself. My name is Sofia. I am 19 years old and I am currently studying at the Pedagogical University. I will become a professional interpreter soon.
I have a family of four. It consists of both my parents, me and my sister. I was born in Miass and my parents still live there while I moved to Chelyabinsk. I adore visiting them during my holidays as it is a real chance for me to relax and enjoy some time with my family.
We have lots of animals at home: a dog, a cat, some fish and a parrot. My little sister takes care of them. When we meet we usually share some stories and enjoy the time.
I am a very sociable girl. That is why I decided to become an interpreter. I like getting acquainted with new people and travelling. I dream of visiting all the countries one day. Though foreign languages are both my hobby and my future career, I also consider dancing as another hobby of mine. I visit dance classes three times per week. So that is the smallest part that I can say about myself.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «My working day»
I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o'clock. I don't have a car that's why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it.
My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full.
During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foosball, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home.
While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12.
So now you know how I spend my working day.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Put a preposition from the box into the gaps.
At / without / on / to / about
1. I am worried …..the exam.
2. She is good …..singing.
3. She climbs …..ropes.
4. What is …..TV tonight.
5. Well, let's go …..the cinema.
II. Put do, don't, does or doesn't into the gaps.
1. …..you like red roses? Yes, I …..
2. …..he work for Toyota? Yes, he …..
3. …..she go to the supermarket on Monday? No, she …..
4. …..you learn English on Saturdays? No, I …..
5. …..they drive to work? Yes, they …..

III. Write is / are in the gaps.
1. Where …..you from?
2. What …. this?
3. …..they from Italy?
4. What …..your telephone number?
5. …..you a secretary?
IV. Put have/has in the gaps.
1. What pets …..people got?
2. Ann …..many friends at school.
3. Nina …..a blue dress.
4. All boys and girls in the class …..books and pens.
5. His cat …..three kittens.
V. Choose the correct verb.
1. At weekends Ali cook/cooks dinner for his friends.
2. When does/do you get up?
3. Andrew and I like/likes playing tennis.
4. Tom have/has lunch at work.
5. John lives/live in London.
VI. Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjective.
1. That house is very old. Yes, _____ in the village.
2. The Ritz is a very expensive hotel. Yes, _____ in London.
3. Hambledon is a very pretty village. Yes, _____ in England.
4. Everest is a very high mountain. Yes, _____ in the world.
5. This is a very easy exercise. Yes, _____ in the book.
VII. Put There is/There are in the gaps.
1. …..a big tree in the garden.
2. …. a lot of accidents on this road.
3. …..a good film on TV tonight.
4. …..11 players in a football team.
5. …..a train at 11.30.
6. …..some big trees in the garden.
7. …..a man on the roof.
8. …..seven days in a week.

Тест 2
1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:
Dog, book, copy, ox, woman, boy, city, tooth, sugar, leaf, film, gold, crisis.
2. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в соответствующей временной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
I____a doctor.
We_____pupils.
Alex_____busy yesterday.
He_____here tomorrow.
They_____in the library yesterday.
3. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме. Переведите на русский язык утвердительное предложение:
Those women were teachers.
Kate is a student.
The children are in that room.
These dictionaries are good.
Last year I was in New York.
4. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
I am a farmer. _____name is Islamov.
Boris is a student._____marks are good.
Alex is a good pupil._____copy-books are clean.
Andrew and Albert are engineers._____daughters are pupils.
It is a dog._____eyes are blue.
5. Употребите нужную форму личных местоимений. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
I often see (they, them) in the bus.
He lives near (we, us).
(We, us) always walk together.
I speak to (he, him) in French.
I know (he, her) very well.

Тест 3
I Заполните пропуски подходящими вспомогательными глаголами:
do/don't does/doesn't is/isn't are/aren't have/haven't has/hasn't
1. He's a vegetarian – he _____ eat meat.
2. She _____ want a pizza – she _____ hungry.
3. He _____ any CDs.
4. _____ you from Russia?
5. _____you know this girl's name?
6. I _____ know where they _____ from, but they _____ English.
7. We _____ want to go to the country.
8. I _____ think the bank _____ open today.
9. _____ Stephanie go in for sports?
10. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.
11. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
12. Yes, I _____ got two sisters.
II Заполните пропуски нужной формой глаголов to be, to have.
13. I know that his father _____ many books in different foreign languages.
14. Usually he _____ at home on Sunday.
15. Next year there _____ new equipment in our school laboratory.
16. Tomorrow I _____ either at the Institute or at home.
17. At present there _____ a beautiful garden near the house.
18. Ten years ago there _____ only a primary school in our village.
19. His parents _____ a comfortable flat.
20. I. V. Kurchatov _____ a well-known Russian physicist.
21. There _____ two terms in the academic year.
III You have received a letter from your friend Lydia who writes:
Hello, Andrew.
Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear from you.
I'm so busy right now, because I'm the first year student of the Historical and English faculty at the Moscow State University.
I'll be honest with you in this letter. At first, I'm so tired, but it's very interesting to study at University (it's not like study at school).
You will ask me, why I have chosen this University. So, it's very difficult to understand, because I do not know why I go at this University. You do not believe me, I know. But I think it's a fate.
Studying at University is hard, but I have new companions here, new knowledge and new teachers. In our University tutors are very pleasant and understanding. I think they are cool people in a real life. Also they all know their subject very well. Now you think that it's a very good place to study. Not! Because we are studying in a terrible building. So, it's all so sad.
I know that we are the champion in football, but I'm not a boy, so it's not interesting for me, but I'm very proud for them. Also we have a lot of sport teams, but I do not want to do sport. I want to learn yoga. But I have not a lot of time for this, so I think that I'm not going to yoga this year. Maybe next… so we will see.
So, it's not a long letter, I know it. But you know I do not like to write letters to you, because I love you and I want to meet you as soon as is possible. Maybe we will meet next week? What do you think?
With love Lydia.

Write a letter to Lydia.
In your letter
- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her studying at the University
Write 100-140 words.

Тест 4
Выберите правильный вариант.
1.
Where do you live?
A. I am live in London.
B. My live is London.
C. I live in London.
D. I lives in London.
2.
A. He has two brothers.
B. I has two brothers.
C. He got two brothers.
D. He two brothers.

3.
A. They is Italian.
B. They is Italy.
C. They are Italian.
D. They Italian.
4.
A. My name is Margaret.
B. My name are Margaret.
C. Margaret are my name.
D. Margaret be my name.
5.
Are you German?
A. No. My are American.
B. No. My is American.
C. No. I is American.
D. No. I am American.
6.
A. Me like coffee.
B. I like the coffee.
C. I like coffee.
D. Me don't like coffee.
7.
A. She lives on your street.
B. She live on your street.
C. She do on your street.
D. She does on your street.
8.
Do you like music?
A. Yes, I does.
B. Yes, I like.
C. Yes, I do.
D. Yes, I am.
9.
A. She be born in Paris.
B. She is born in Paris.
C. She was born in Paris.
D. She born in Paris.
10.
A. Their mother's name is Karen.
B. Their mother's name are Karen.
C. Their mother are Karen.
D. Their mother's from is Karen.

Тест 5
Выберите правильный вариант.
1. There is_____sand in my shoes.
a) – b) a c) the d) an
2. The news was_____very depressing.
a) a b) the c) – d) an
3._____man and_____woman were sitting opposite me.
a) a, the b) the, a c) a, a d) -, -
4. Paris is_____capital of France.
a) the b) a c) an d) -
5. Chinese eat_____rice every day.
a) the b) - c) a d) an
6. There were_____very few people in the shops today.
a) an b) a c) – d) the
7. What is_____longest river in_____world?
a) a, a b) the, the c) the, a d) a, the
8. Did you hear_____noise just now?
a) the b) - c) a d) an
9. What did you have for_____breakfast?
a) - b) the c) a d) an
10. Have you got these shoes in_____size 43?

a) the b) a c) an d) -
11. Ken's brother is in_____prison now for robbery.
a) the b) - c) a d) an
12. Bob is_____seaman. He spends most of his time at _____sea.
a) a, – b) the, - c) an, the d) a, the
13._____children team a lot from playing.
a) the b) a c) - d) an
14._____giraffe is_____tallest of all animals.
a) the, the b) a, a c) an, the d) -, -
15. We had_____very nice lunch.
a) - b) a c) the d) an
16. We visited _____ Canada and_____United States.
a) a, a b) -, - c) the, the d) -, the
17. Jill has gone to_____hospital to visit Jack.
a) the b) a c) - d) an
18. We took_____ children to the Zoo.
a) - b) a c) an d) the
19. It can be dangerous to swim in_____sea.
a) - b) the c) a d) an
20. Have you ever been to_____British Museum?
a) a b) - c) the d) an

Тест 6
Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.
1. I ... a pupil.
2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she ... .
4. ... they at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.
6. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I....
7. ... your sister a typist? – No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student.
8. ... your brother at school? – Yes, he ... .
9. ... your sister at school? – No, she ... not at school.
10. My ... sister ... at home.
11. ... this your watch? – Yes, it ... .
12. She ... an actress.
13. This ... my bag.
14. My uncle ... an office-worker.
15. He ... at work.
16. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls.
17. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall.
18. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

Тест 7
Choose the correct variant
1. Our two … are crying all the time.
a) babies b) babys c) babyes
2. No news … good news.
a) is b) are
3. … usually fly not very high.
a) flyes b) flys c) flies
4. These potatoes weigh five … .
a) kiloes b) kilos
5. I don’t like going by car. If I have a chance, I always go on … .
a) foot b) feet c) foots
6. What do you need these … for?
a) boxs b) boxes
7. My new Swiss watch … 3 minutes slow.
a) is b) are
8. Those were the happiest days of our … .
a) lifes b) lives c) lifees
9. Leaves usually … trees in autumn.
a) leaf b) leave c) leafs d) leaves
10. Rock music of the 1970s is an extremely interesting cultural … .

a) phenomen b) phenomena c) phenomenon
11. Big … don't cry.
a) boys b) boyes
12. I prefer natural … when I want to change my hair style.
a) dies b) dyes c) dys
13. It is rather dangerous to walk on … after the rain.
a) roofs b) roofes c) rooves
14. Dentists recommend using … twice a day: in the morning and in the evening.
a) tooth`s paste b) toothpaste c) teeth`s paste d) teethpaste
15. … are flowers of life.
a) Childs b) Children c) Childrens
16. The naughty kid likes throwing rotten … at passers-by.
a) tomatos b) tomatoes
17. 50 … of oil leaked out of the tanker into the sea.
a) Tones b) Tons c) Tonns
18. There is no piano in the … .
a) bushes b) bushs
19. … in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.
a) Mouses b) Mices c) Mice d) Mousees
20. My little son is afraid of grey … (волчков) that come at night.
a) wolfys b) wolvies c) wolves d) wolvys

Тест 8

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже
1. Helen never drinks coffee. ….. hates …..
2. He is so handsome. Look at …..
3. Where are my shoes? I can't find …..
4. Do you have a new dress? Show ….. to ….. (мне), please.
5. Tom often thinks about Mary. He loves …..
6. Who are those people? Nobody knows …..
7. You look bad. What's the matter with …..?
8. Our relatives are coming to see ..... (нас).

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения
1. I remember the house but I don't remember ….. number.
2. My friend and I like Maths. It is ….. favourite subject.
3. Anna loves ….. husband very much.
4. I hope you'll enjoy … meal.
5. It is you're his problem, not …. (моя)
6. My parents often play cards with ….. friends.

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение
1. I like this/these flowers.
2. That/those girls are from my school.
3. This/these computer is very expensive.
4. Give me that/those newspaper.

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение
1. I hurt ….. while I was skiing.
   Я получил травму (травмировал себя), когда катался на лыжах
2. The old woman talked to ….
   Старая женщина разговаривала сама с собой.
3. My computer turned ….. off.
   Мой компьютер выключился.
4. Nick is a high opinion of …..
   Ник высокого мнения о себе.
5. God helps those people who help ….
   Бог помогает тем людям, которые сами себе помогают.
6. We bought … a new car.
   Мы купили себе новую машину.
7. Look at ….. in the mirror!
   Посмотри на себя в зеркало!
8. Help …..! Угощайтесь (Обращение к группе лиц)
9. History repeats …..
   История повторяется (повторяет себя)

Тест 9

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже
1. You are quite right, I agree with … completely.
2. I don't know her address. Can you write ….. for …..?
3. Ann seldom visits her parents but she often phones …
4. Peter often eats . …..loves …..
5. He doesn't watch serials. He hates …..
6. She didn't come. What has happened to …
7. We are going to a party. Come with …..
8. Nick is very nice. Do you know …..?

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения
1. This book is very old. ..… pages are yellow.
2. Now we are going to open …. presents.
3. Charles is going to a picnic with … girlfriend.
4. My Internet is faster than ….. (твой).
5. Is this ….. car? – No, they don't have a car.
6. There is a mouse under the table. I can see ….. tail! (хвост)

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение
1. Who is this/these girl?
2. That/those bus over there will take me to the centre.
3. What are the answers to this/these questions?
4. Are that/those your children?

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение
1. He hurt ….. playing football.
   Он получил травму (травмировал себя) во время игры в футбол.
2. Last week she cut ….. with a knife.
   На прошлой неделе она порезалась ножом.
3. The letter speaks for ……
   Письмо говорит само за себя
4. We are confident of ….. Мы уверены в себе.
5. They were talking about … all the time.
   Они все время говорили о себе.
6. I bought ….. a present.
   Я купила себе подарок.
7. Hi, Nick! Hi, Rebecca! Come in and make ….. comfortable.
   Привет, Ник! Привет, Ребекка! Входите и чувствуйте себя как дома. (Обращение к двоим)
8. Help …..! Угощайся!
9. The opportunity soon presented …..
   Случай вскоре представился

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
My Family

I would like to tell you about my family. Well, let me start with what our family is like. We are a family of four: my father, mother, my younger sister and me. We are very close, friendly and hospitable family. We live together in a new flat in one of the best districts of (your city). Now I would like to say a few words about each of us. First of all, I want to describe my father as he is the head of our family. My father is 40. He is a middle–sized man with short fair hair and green eyes. He works as a chief-engineer in a firm. He is very hard-working. As for his character, I can say that he is cheerful and easy-going. He is very hospitable and likes it when our friends and relatives come to see us. He is helpful and kind-hearted. My mother is 39. She is a good-looking slim woman with dark hair and brown eyes. She is an English teacher and likes her work very much. She is kind and patient. In her free time she prefers reading English books or translating poetry. My younger sister is 14. She is two years younger than me. She is a pretty girl with fair hair and greenish eyes. She is a student of the 9th form. She does well at school. Literature is her favourite subject. I can say that we are on very friendly terms but we are completely different. I'm a bit moody. My sister is shy. But we get on very well. Actually, we have some other relatives who live far away. When they come to see us, we usually go to the center of our city and walk around its streets. We visit our city's places of interest and usually go to the cinema to see a good film. We have some family traditions. For example, we celebrate together family holidays and try to visit museums and theatres whenever we have free time. Every year on holidays we go travelling around Russia. All in all, we are a close family and enjoy spending time together. I am proud of my parents and try to follow their example. I think, that's all I can tell you about my family.

Answer the questions.

1. What is better: to have a small family or a big family with a lot of children and other relatives? Why?
2. What are your family's favourite pastimes? What do you like doing together?
3. In what way is your family important for you?
4. What is an ideal family as you see it?

Текст 2
Read the text.
Student Life
I'm a sophomore. Our college was founded in 1964. There are many departments at our college. Here are some of them: Construction and operation of buildings and structures; Installation, maintenance and repair of biotechnological and medical devices and systems; Information systems and programming; Design; department of Law and social security; Economics and accounting department; Maintenance and repair of ventilation and air conditioning systems; Maintenance and repair of engines, systems and units of automobiles; Operation and repair of agricultural machinery and equipment, Commerce; Land and property relations; Power supply department. The classrooms in our college are large and bright. We have a large library, computer centre, gym and a canteen in our college. Our college gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work. The course of study at the college lasts from 3 to 4 years. The teaching staff is very friendly.
A student life is exciting and it is great to be a student of our college. There are a lot of reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.
Secondly, being a student means not only studying. You have enough time for hobbies and different activities.
Thirdly, our college offers great opportunities for studying and for social life. Student's social life is very interesting. You meet lots of new people, even from other countries.
For many people student years are the best in their life. While you study, lots of things start changing: your thoughts, your ideas, people who surround you. You stop being a child. You realize that you've grown. You start earning your first money, I mean a scholarship.
My college is far from our house and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. I like my college.

Answer the questions.
1. Where do you study?
2. What specialty do you study?
3. What year are you in now?
4. How many students are there in your group?
5. When do your periods start?
6. When do your periods finish?
7. What is your favourite subject?
8. Do you always attend your lectures?
9. Do you get a scholarship?
10. Do any of your friends live in a hostel?

Translate the following expressions from English to Russian:
to study at the college, to attend periods, to get a scholarship, to fail at the exam, to take part in social activities, to be at the top of the group, to get excellent marks, sophomore, free of charge, to live in a hostel, groupmate, to miss periods, to do well in a subject, to get ready for exams, a first-year student, semester, academic session.

Translate the following expressions from Russian to English:
староста, колледж, среднее профессиональное образование, давать хорошие знания по предмету, физическая культура, изучать английский язык, расписание учебных занятий, сдавать академическую сессию, проводить занятия два раза в неделю, сдать экзамены, хорошо успевать по предмету, выполнять домашнее задание, коллективная работа на занятии, быть студентом-первокурсником, принимать участие в общественной деятельности, усовершенствовать знания языка.

Раздел: Россия. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. Соединенные Штаты Америки

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1. country – страна
2. kingdom – королевство
3. island – остров

4. The United Kingdom (the UK) – Соединенное Королевство
5. England – Англия
6. Scotland – Шотландия
7. Wales – Уэльс
8. Northern Ireland – Северная Ирландия
9. capital – столица
10. London – Лондон
11. population – население
12. own – собственный
13. devolved – передавать, делегировать
14. power – сила, власть
15. law – закон
16. according – согласно, в соответствии
17. Welsh – валлийский, валлийцы
18. among – среди
19. feature – особенность, характерная черта
20. foggy – туманный

Диктант 2
1. to prosper – процветать
2. coast морское – побережье
3. main – главный, основной
4. separate – отдельный
5. completely – полностью, совершенно, совсем
6. area – площадь, территория
7. native language – родной язык
8. Channel Islands – Нормандские острова
9. Isle of Man – остров Мэн
10. taxation – налогообложение
11. several – несколько
12. art gallery – картинная галерея
13. commerce – торговля, коммерция
14. sights – достопримечательности
15. fortress – крепость
16. Royal – королевский
17. jewels – драгоценные камни
18. to keep watch – дежурить
19. to influence – влиять, повлиять
20. is called after – назван в честь

Диктант 3
Cultural Life in Moscow
Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture. The Bolshoi Theatre presents operas and ballets. The Bolshoi Ballet has become internationally known and admired. Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatres school.
The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.
Moscow has about 75 museums and many art galleries. The State Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history.
The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution. Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin.
The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.
Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.

Диктант 4
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel.

The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Moscow»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of the English language»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The USA»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «New York»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»:
1. What can you tell your English friend about the history of Moscow?
2. How many people live in Moscow?
3. What river runs through the city?
4. When was Moscow founded?
5. Who founded Moscow?
6. Which places in Moscow would you recommend your foreign guest to visit?
7. What's your favourite place in Moscow?
8. Have you visited any parks in Moscow? What are the most famous ones?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»
Moscow is the capital of Russia. And of course, it is the centre of Russian economy, politics, and culture. The city was built many centuries ago by Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Rurikid prince. It is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. Nowadays, Moscow is the largest city in the country with the population of more than 13 million residents.
The Russian capital is also considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Red Square is the heart of the city in all senses. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are situated there. These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country.
However, on the territory of the Kremlin, you can also see other cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, and the Palace of Congress. Apart from the Kremlin, one of the most popular tourist attractions is the Lenin's Mausoleum. It is also placed on Red Square. Hundreds of people wait in lines for hours in order to enter the tomb and to see Lenin's body.
In addition, Moscow is famous for theatres. Bolshoi Opera house is considered one of the best theatres in the world. There are over 80 universities in Moscow some of which are in the list of World's prime higher education institutes.
All in all, Moscow is a varied city that amazes with its sizes, culture, and people. Many foreigners come there not only as tourists but also to do business or to live in this vibrant capital.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel. The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
The full name of the country is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UK for short. The largest city of the country as well as the capital of it is London. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the North Sea and by the English Channel. The island is connected with continental Europe via the Channel Tunnel (it's also called Euro Tunnel). It's one of the longest undersea rail tunnels in the world. The UK is washed by The Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Celtic Sea and the English Channel. The population is about 60 million people, so Great Britain is one of the most populated countries in Europe.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Составьте предложения из слов:
1. Is, he, now, an, examination, taking.
2. Mary, does, English, well, know?

3. Nothing, is, on, there, bookshelf, the.
4. Faculty, doesn’t, he, study, at, this.
5. You, any, have, on, specialty, books, my?
II. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: Kevin and Herald are graduates.
a) Are Kevin and Herald graduates?
b) Do Kevin and Herald graduates?
c) Is Kevin and Herald graduates?
d) Kevin and Herald are graduates?
III. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: We play football twice a week.
a) Do we play football twice a week?
b) Does we play football twice a week?
c) Are we play football twice a week?
d) Is he play football twice a week?
IV. Выберите правильный вариант специального вопроса к предложению: She works for the IBM.
a) What company doe she work for?
b) Does she work for IBM?
c) Where do she works?
d) Why did work for IBM?
V. Выберите правильный вариант окончания разделительного вопроса к предложению: Gemma talked about recruiting to the insurance company,
a) did Gemma?
b) did she?
c) didn’t she?
d) doesn’t she?
VI. Выберите неверное вопросительное предложение.
a) Did they know those people?
b) Who knew those people?
c) How long did they know those people?
d) Did they knew those people?
VII. Задайте вопрос к предложению, используя вопросительное слово:
1. They have finished the translation. Who …?
2. He was writing a composition when I called him. What …?
3. A new bank will be built in our town next year. When …?
4. It is still snowing. Is …?
5. Miss Nadell is driven to work by her friend each day. Where …?
6. The undergraduates study both educational and special subjects. Who …?
7. The computer is used in every field of national economy. What …?
8. I entered the Institute in 2006. When …?
9. Algorithmic languages are used in programming. What sort …?
10. Over two hundred students were present at the meeting. How many…?

Тест 2
I. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени.
My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is ....
Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....
It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.
It was a very happy day. It was ...of my life.
He's a very boring person. He's ...I've ever met.
II. Употребите местоимения much, many, a lot of там, где это необходимо.
Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema....
Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV...
This road is very dangerous. There are ...accidents.
Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.
Do you drink ...coffee?
III. Используйте подходящие наречия adverbs usually, often, always, never.
1. We ... have tea at 5 o’clock. It’s a tradition.
2. The sun … rises in the south.
3. She likes TV and …watches it.
4. He … gets up early, but not on Sunday.
5. It is … hot in winter in Alaska.
6. In England they… have cool days in summer.
7. Students … have lunch in the university.
8. She likes music and … goes to concerts.
IV. Используйте подходящий предлог in, at, for, from.

1. Tom is sick. He is … bed.
2. Tom and I are British. We are … Britain.
3. We study the university.
4. London is … Britain. It’s far … Russia.
5. My mother works … a big computer company.
6. I bought these jeans … the shop.
7. Is my mother … work today?
8. Two … eleven is nine.

V. Используйте as или than.

1. I am younger ___ you.
2. My sister isn’t so tall ___ her husband.
3. His eyes are the same color ___ yours.
4. Seventeen is more ___ seven.
5. The Don is not so long ___ the Volga.
6. She is as tall ___ I am.
7. I can do it much better ___ you.
8. Your problems are not so important ___ mine.
9. She cooks better___ her mother.
10. Russia is bigger ___ Germany.
11. One dollar is more ___ 50 cents.
12. Farmers aren’t so elegant ___ actresses.

VI. Переведите безличные предложения на английский язык.

1. Пятница. 2. Будет сложно. 3. Было интересно? 4. 6 часов. 5. Не далеко. 6. Будет весело?

VII. Сформулируйте общий вопрос.

1. I prefer reading a book before going to bed.
2. Her parents are both doctors.

VIII. Сформулируйте специальный вопрос.

1. She works from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. (How many hours)
2. She will meet me at the platform. (What time)
3. I was not ready to go through the test. (Why)

IX. Сформулируйте вопрос к подлежащему.

1. She was drinking cold water. (Who)

2. Our neighbor’s children broke the window. (Who)

X. Поставьте правильный «хвостик» в разделительном вопросе.

1. She doesn’t like watching TV, _?

2. Her brother is older that she, _?

3. He doesn’t go to extra classes, _?

4. You should tell your husband the truth, _?

5. I was a good student, _?

Тест 3

1. How _____ can you run?
   fast
   fastly
   fastfully
2. You can complete this challege _____ . Just try to focus.
easy
ease
easily
3. People are dying of _____ all over the world.
hungry
hunger
hungriness
4. Are you _____ to meet your idol for the first time?
excite
exciting
excited
5. You'll never get out of _____ if you don't work hard.
poor
poorly
poverty
6. I'd be more than _____ to help you with your work.
happy
happily

happiness
7. I want to become a _____ in the future.
science
scientist
8. Will you be my guest? - It'd be my _____ .
pleasure
pleasant
9. I wasn't able to finish college because of _____ problems.
person
personal
10. Most poor countries are _____ .
overpopulate
overpopulated
11. That's a very _____ price. I'll not pay you a penny more.
reasoned
reasonable
12. A surgery is highly _____ , but I don't think you have any other options.
risk
risky
13. If you want to request _____ information, please don't hesitate to contact us.
addition
additional
14. You need to read the _____ carefully in order to do the test well.
instruct
instruction
15. We should have a _____ Christmas party this year.
tradition
traditional

Тест 4
1. We are fighting for our _____ .
free
freeness
freedom
2. It doesn't make any _____ . I still won't forgive him.
differ
different
difference
3. I'm sorry for causing too much _____ to you.
trouble
troubled
troublesome
4. The little things are infinitely the most _____ .
important
importance
importantly
5. She always gives food to _____ people.
home
homeness
homeless
6. I always find it diffucult to _____ with strangers.
commute
communicate
communication
7. I think my English studying methods have been _____ . I need to find a new one.
effective
ineffective
8. You have no _____ in music at all.
taste
tasty
9. Can you _____ what an alien looks like?
describe
descript
10. My teacher _____ me to apply for a scholarship.

encouraged
encouragement
11. Robert Langdon is working as a _____ at Harvard University.
lecture
lecturer
12. People with clinical depression can feel very sad, hopeless, and _____ .
important
unimportant
13. Doctors must try different methods of treatments until they find one that is _____ .
effecting
effective
14. Nowadays you can make hotel _____ on the internet.
reserve
reservation
15. Don't buy a car if you want to walk and stay _____ .
health
healthy

Тест 5
Выберите правильный ответ
1. Better … than never.
a) late b) later c) the latest
2. It is … to swim in the sea than in the river.
a) easier b) easy c) the easiest
3. Mary is a … student than Kate.
a) gooder b) better c) the best
4. Chinese is … than English.
a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult
5. My sister speaks English … than I do.
a) bader b) worse c) the worst
6. The … trees in the world grow in California.
a) taller b) tallest c) tall
7. You are taller … me.
a) than b) as c) so
8. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful
9. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
a) hottest b) hotest c) hotter
10. She doesn’t like watching TV, … she?
a) does b) is c) do
11. My sister (to do) her morning exercises every day, … she?
a) does b) doesn’t c) don’t
12. Who … French well?
a) speaks b) does speak c) do speak
13. … your mother a doctor?
a) Does b) Is c) Are
14. His … studies very well.
a) children b) child c) childs
15. … is he? – He is a doctor.
a) What b) When c) Where

Тест 6
Раскройте скобки, употребляя тре¬бующуюся форму прилагательного.
1. This man is (tall) than that one.
2. Asia is (large) than Australia.
3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.
4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?
5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.
6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.
7. This gar¬den is the (beautiful) in our town.
8. She speaks Italian (good) than English.
9. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"?
10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.

11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
12. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
13. Spanish is (easy) than Ger¬man.
14. She is not so (busy) as I am.
15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.
16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is.
17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
19. January is the (cold) month of the year.
20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
21. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
23. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
From the History of Russia
The history of Russia begins from the year 862. The first Russian state had the towns of Kiev, Novgorod, Vladimir. In the X century one of the Russian princes, Svyatoslav, began the process of assimilation of Russian lands. His son, Vladimir, introduced Christianity as the state religion. It happened in 988.
With the development of feudalism the country became separated into several parts. And Tatar-Mongols easily conquered the country. It happened in 1240. The occupation lasted for three hundred years. The first tzar of Russia was Ivan the Fourth, or Ivan the Terrible. He was a talented military-man and a tyrant. After his death there had been the Time of Troubles in 1598—1613. It ended with the election of Mikhail Romanov as a tzar. Peter the Great, one of the tzars from the Romanov dynasty, introduced the European culture in Russia. He reformed Russian education and Russian army. He organized the Academy of Sciences and a lot of other institutions. He enlarged the borders of the Russian state. In 1721 he assumed the title of the Emperor. Since that time Russia was called the Russian Empire. Many of his reforms were continued by the Empresses Elizabeth and Katherine. By the end of the XVIII century Russia had become a European state. In the XIX century Russia had a great victory over the Napoleonic Army in 1812. And it had become one of the leading countries in Europe. Tzar Alexander the II ended the institute of serfdom in 1861. And the country began developing the capitalist relations. Russia took part in many wars — the Napoleonic Wars, the Crimean War, the Balkan Wars and many others. The prestige of the Russian state grew. But the World War I was a terrible event for the nation. Our country lost more than a million men at the war. In February 1917 the Romanov dynasty was overthrown. And in October the Great October Revolution took place. Russia withdrew out of the World War I, fought its enemies in the Civil War and at last the Soviet Union was formed. In the 1930s the country underwent rapid industrialization and collectivization. A lot of factories and plants were built. The authority of our country in the world was hard to overestimate. The Soviet Union played the main part in the defeat of the fascist Germany. In the years 1960—1980 the influence of the Soviet Union was worldwide. In the year 1985 Gorbachev started the restructuring process. In the year 1991 the Soviet Union stopped its existence.

Answer the questions.
1. When did the history of Russia start?
2. Who gathered Russian lands in the X century?
3. Who made Christianity the state religion of Russia?
4. Who conquered Russia in 1240?
5. How long did the occupation last?
6. Who was the first tzar in the history of the country?
7. What was Ivan IV famous for?
8. Who was elected as a tzar in 1613?
9. What reforms did Peter the Great conduct?
10. Who continued them?
11. When did Russia become the leading European country?
12. In what wars did Russia take part in the XIX century?
13. Who stopped the institute of serfdom in 1861?
14. Why was the World War I a terrible event for the nation?
15. What event stopped the participation of Russia in the war?
16. What processes happened in the Soviet Union in 1930s?
17. Did the country play the main role in the Second World War?
18. How did the influence of the Soviet Union spread in the years 1960—1980?
19. What process began in 1985?
20. When did the Soviet Union stop its existence?

Текст 2
Read the text.
Russia
Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.
The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.
The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and OB in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga.
Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.
There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.
Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountains chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.
The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.
Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes greatest industrial country.
Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.
Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.
Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.
Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.
A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is a firtree in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by Father Frost and the Snow Maiden.
The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in the Holy Bible.
Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "Christ is risen!" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.
On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.
International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and devotion.
Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over Nazi Germany, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.
There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

1. Find the equivalents in the text:

1) Она занимает около 1/7 части суши. 2) 70 % населения живет в городах. 3) Северным ледовитым океаном на севере и Тихим океаном на востоке. 4) Все реки впадают в моря. 5) На юге температура обычно выше нуля, даже зимой. 6) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря. 7) Эта горная цепь разделяет европейскую и азиатскую части России. 8) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие. 9) крупный мировой производитель и экспортер зерна. 10) Она производит 78 % природного газа, 60 % стали, 80 % древесины и 91 % нефти. 11) Законодательная власть управляется Думой. 12) Белая полоса символизирует землю, голубая – небо, красная – свободу. 13) Можно увидеть много музеев, картинных галерей, театров, церквей и памятников в нашей столице. 14) Полагают, что подарки подарены Дедом морозом и Снегурочкой. 15) Праздник связан с чудесным рождением Христа, как описано в Библии. 16) Пасха – очень популярный праздник в России в память о воскрешении Христа. 17) Каждое 9 мая Россия празднует День победы в память о победе над фашистской Германией, вспоминая тех кто пал, чтобы достичь ее. 18) Большое количество мировых рекордов было поставлены русскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлетами, теннисистами, пловцами, фигуристами, прыгунами в высоту.

2. Complete the sentences and translate them.
1. Russia is one of … 2. The population of Russia is …. 3. The largest rivers are …. 4. They are concentrated in … 5. The central part of the country has … 6. There are 150 volcanoes … 7. Russia is a parliamentary … 8. A new national emblem is …. 9. Moscow is … 10. There is a firtree … 11. People also paint eggs … 12. On February, 23, … 13. On this day, women … 14. Our sportsmen also participate…

3. Answer the questions.
1. Where is Russia situated? 2. How many per cent of the population is Russians? 3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia? 4. What is the climate of Siberia? 5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them. 6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in? 7. What countries does Russia border? 8. Who is the Head of State in Russia? 9. When was Moscow founded? 10. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?

4. Make the sentences True or False.
1. The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the west. 2. The Head of State is the Queen. 3. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen. 4. It has three horizontal stripes: white, green and red. 5. There are many sights in Moscow. 6. On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour only those who are serving in the Armed Forces. 7. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm.

Текст 3
Read the text.
The USA
The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. The USA borders only on two countries – Canada and Mexico. This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri. The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.
America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated. The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country. The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.
The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company “General Motors”. There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.
The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Answer the questions.
1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Which are the highest mountain ranges?
3. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
4. Which are the largest rivers?
5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn’t it?

True or false? Correct the false statements.
1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.

4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

Задания для оценки умений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1. country – страна
2. kingdom – королевство
3. island – остров
4. The United Kingdom (the UK) – Соединенное Королевство
5. England – Англия
6. Scotland – Шотландия
7. Wales – Уэльс
8. Northern Ireland – Северная Ирландия
9. capital – столица
10. London – Лондон
11. population – население
12. own – собственный
13. devolved – передавать, делегировать
14. power – сила, власть
15. law – закон
16. according – согласно, в соответствии
17. Welsh – валлийский, валлийцы
18. among – среди
19. feature – особенность, характерная черта
20. foggy – туманный

Диктант 2
1. to prosper – процветать
2. coast морское – побережье
3. main – главный, основной
4. separate – отдельный
5. completely – полностью, совершенно, совсем
6. area – площадь, территория
7. native language – родной язык
8. Channel Islands – Нормандские острова
9. Isle of Man – остров Мэн
10. taxation – налогообложение
11. several – несколько
12. art gallery – картинная галерея
13. commerce – торговля, коммерция
14. sights – достопримечательности
15. fortress – крепость
16. Royal – королевский
17. jewels – драгоценные камни
18. to keep watch – дежурить
19. to influence – влиять, повлиять
20. is called after – назван в честь

Диктант 3
Cultural Life in Moscow
Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture. The Bolshoi Theatre presents operas and ballets. The Bolshoi Ballet has become internationally known and admired. Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatres school.

The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.
Moscow has about 75 museums and many art galleries. The State Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history.
The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution. Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin.
The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.
Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.

Диктант 4
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel.
The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Moscow»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of the English language»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The USA»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «New York»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»:
1. What can you tell your English friend about the history of Moscow?
2. How many people live in Moscow?
3. What river runs through the city?
4. When was Moscow founded?
5. Who founded Moscow?
6. Which places in Moscow would you recommend your foreign guest to visit?
7. What's your favourite place in Moscow?
8. Have you visited any parks in Moscow? What are the most famous ones?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»
Moscow is the capital of Russia. And of course, it is the centre of Russian economy, politics, and culture. The city was built many centuries ago by Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Rurikid prince. It is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. Nowadays, Moscow is the largest city in the country with the population of more than 13 million residents.
The Russian capital is also considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Red Square is the heart of the city in all senses. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are situated there. These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country.
However, on the territory of the Kremlin, you can also see other cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, and the Palace of Congress. Apart from the Kremlin, one of the most popular tourist attractions is the Lenin's Mausoleum. It is also placed on Red Square. Hundreds of people wait in lines for hours in order to enter the tomb and to see Lenin's body.
In addition, Moscow is famous for theatres. Bolshoi Opera house is considered one of the best theatres in the world. There are over 80 universities in Moscow some of which are in the list of World's prime higher education institutes.
All in all, Moscow is a varied city that amazes with its sizes, culture, and people. Many foreigners come there not only as tourists but also to do business or to live in this vibrant capital.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel. The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
The full name of the country is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UK for short. The largest city of the country as well as the capital of it is London. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the North Sea and by the English Channel. The island is connected with continental Europe via the Channel Tunnel (it's also called Euro Tunnel). It's one of the longest undersea rail tunnels in the world. The UK is washed by The Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Celtic Sea and the English Channel. The population is about 60 million people, so Great Britain is one of the most populated countries in Europe.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Составьте предложения из слов:
1. Is, he, now, an, examination, taking.
2. Mary, does, English, well, know?
3. Nothing, is, on, there, bookshelf, the.
4. Faculty, doesn't, he, study, at, this.
5. You, any, have, on, specialty, books, my?
II. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: Kevin and Herald are graduates.
a) Are Kevin and Herald graduates?
b) Do Kevin and Herald graduates?
c) Is Kevin and Herald graduates?
d) Kevin and Herald are graduates?
III. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: We play football twice a week.
a) Do we play football twice a week?
b) Does we play football twice a week?
c) Are we play football twice a week?
d) Is he play football twice a week?
IV. Выберите правильный вариант специального вопроса к предложению: She works for the IBM.
a) What company doe she work for?
b) Does she work for IBM?
c) Where do she works?
d) Why did work for IBM?
V. Выберите правильный вариант окончания разделительного вопроса к предложению: Gemma talked about recruiting to the insurance company,
a) did Gemma?
b) did she?
c) didn't she?
d) doesn't she?
VI. Выберите неверное вопросительное предложение.
a) Did they know those people?
b) Who knew those people?
c) How long did they know those people?
d) Did they knew those people?
VII. Задайте вопрос к предложению, используя вопросительное слово:
1. They have finished the translation. Who …?
2. He was writing a composition when I called him. What …?
3. A new bank will be built in our town next year. When …?
4. It is still snowing. Is …?
5. Miss Nadell is driven to work by her friend each day. Where …?
6. The undergraduates study both educational and special subjects. Who …?
7. The computer is used in every field of national economy. What …?
8. I entered the Institute in 2006. When …?
9. Algorithmic languages are used in programming. What sort …?
10. Over two hundred students were present at the meeting. How many…?

Тест 2
I. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is ....
Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....
It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.
It was a very happy day. It was ...of my life.
He's a very boring person. He's ...I've ever met.
II. Употребите местоимения much, many, a lot of там, где это необходимо.
Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema....
Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV...
This road is very dangerous. There are ...accidents.
Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.
Do you drink ...coffee?
III. Используйте подходящие наречия adverbs usually, often, always, never.
1. We ... have tea at 5 o'clock. It's a tradition.
2. The sun … rises in the south.
3. She likes TV and …watches it.
4. He … gets up early, but not on Sunday.
5. It is … hot in winter in Alaska.
6. In England they… have cool days in summer.
7. Students … have lunch in the university.
8. She likes music and … goes to concerts.
IV. Используйте подходящий предлог in, at, for, from.
1. Tom is sick. He is … bed.
2. Tom and I are British. We are … Britain.
3. We study the university.
4. London is … Britain. It's far … Russia.
5. My mother works … a big computer company.
6. I bought these jeans … the shop.
7. Is my mother … work today?
8. Two … eleven is nine.
V. Используйте as или than.
1. I am younger ___ you.
2. My sister isn't so tall ___ her husband.
3. His eyes are the same color ___ yours.
4. Seventeen is more ___ seven.
5. The Don is not so long ___ the Volga.
6. She is as tall ___ I am.
7. I can do it much better ___ you.
8. Your problems are not so important ___ mine.
9. She cooks better___ her mother.
10. Russia is bigger ___ Germany.
11. One dollar is more ___ 50 cents.
12. Farmers aren't so elegant ___ actresses.
VI. Переведите безличные предложения на английский язык.
1. Пятница. 2. Будет сложно. 3. Было интересно? 4. 6 часов. 5. Не далеко. 6. Будет весело?
VII. Сформулируйте общий вопрос.
1. I prefer reading a book before going to bed.
2. Her parents are both doctors.
VIII. Сформулируйте специальный вопрос.
1. She works from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. (How many hours)
2. She will meet me at the platform. (What time)
3. I was not ready to go through the test. (Why)
IX. Сформулируйте вопрос к подлежащему.
1. She was drinking cold water. (Who)
2. Our neighbor's children broke the window. (Who)
X. Поставьте правильный «хвостик» в разделительном вопросе.
1. She doesn't like watching TV, _?
2. Her brother is older that she, _?
3. He doesn't go to extra classes, _?
4. You should tell your husband the truth, _?
5. I was a good student, _?

Тест 3
1. How _____ can you run?
fast

fastly
fastfully
2. You can complete this challege _____ . Just try to focus.
easy
ease
easily
3. People are dying of _____ all over the world.
hungry
hunger
hungriness
4. Are you _____ to meet your idol for the first time?
excite
exciting
excited
5. You'll never get out of _____ if you don't work hard.
poor
poorly
poverty
6. I'd be more than _____ to help you with your work.
happy
happily
happiness
7. I want to become a _____ in the future.
science
scientist
8. Will you be my guest? - It'd be my _____ .
pleasure
pleasant
9. I wasn't able to finish college because of _____ problems.
person
personal
10. Most poor countries are _____ .
overpopulate
overpopulated
11. That's a very _____ price. I'll not pay you a penny more.
reasoned
reasonable
12. A surgery is highly _____ , but I don't think you have any other options.
risk
risky
13. If you want to request _____ information, please don't hesitate to contact us.
addition
additional
14. You need to read the _____ carefully in order to do the test well.
instruct
instruction
15. We should have a _____ Christmas party this year.
tradition
traditional

Тест 4
1. We are fighting for our _____ .
free
freeness
freedom
2. It doesn't make any _____ . I still won't forgive him.
differ
different
difference
3. I'm sorry for causing too much _____ to you.
trouble
troubled
troublesome
4. The little things are infinitely the most _____ .

important
importance
importantly
5. She always gives food to _____ people.
home
homeness
homeless
6. I always find it diffucult to _____ with strangers.
commute
communicate
communication
7. I think my English studying methods have been _____ . I need to find a new one.
effective
ineffective
8. You have no _____ in music at all.
taste
tasty
9. Can you _____ what an alien looks like?
describe
descript
10. My teacher _____ me to apply for a scholarship.
encouraged
encouragement
11. Robert Langdon is working as a _____ at Harvard University.
lecture
lecturer
12. People with clinical depression can feel very sad, hopeless, and _____ .
important
unimportant
13. Doctors must try different methods of treatments until they find one that is _____ .
effecting
effective
14. Nowadays you can make hotel _____ on the internet.
reserve
reservation
15. Don't buy a car if you want to walk and stay _____ .
health
healthy

Тест 5
Выберите правильный ответ
1. Better … than never.
a) late b) later c) the latest
2. It is … to swim in the sea than in the river.
a) easier b) easy c) the easiest
3. Mary is a … student than Kate.
a) gooder b) better c) the best
4. Chinese is … than English.
a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult
5. My sister speaks English … than I do.
a) bader b) worse c) the worst
6. The … trees in the world grow in California.
a) taller b) tallest c) tall
7. You are taller … me.
a) than b) as c) so
8. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful
9. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
a) hottest b) hotest c) hotter
10. She doesn’t like watching TV, … she?
a) does b) is c) do
11. My sister (to do) her morning exercises every day, … she?
a) does b) doesn’t c) don’t
12. Who … French well?

a) speaks b) does speak c) do speak
13. … your mother a doctor?
a) Does b) Is c) Are
14. His … studies very well.
a) children b) child c) childs
15. … is he? – He is a doctor.
a) What b) When c) Where

Тест 6
Раскройте скобки, употребляя тре¬бующуюся форму прилагательного.
1. This man is (tall) than that one.
2. Asia is (large) than Australia.
3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.
4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?
5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.
6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.
7. This gar¬den is the (beautiful) in our town.
8. She speaks Italian (good) than English.
9. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"?
10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.
11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
12. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
13. Spanish is (easy) than Ger¬man.
14. She is not so (busy) as I am.
15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.
16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is.
17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
19. January is the (cold) month of the year.
20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
21. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
23. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
From the History of Russia
The history of Russia begins from the year 862. The first Russian state had the towns of Kiev, Novgorod, Vladimir. In the X century one of the Russian princes, Svyatoslav, began the process of assimilation of Russian lands. His son, Vladimir, introduced Christianity as the state religion. It happened in 988.
With the development of feudalism the country became separated into several parts. And Tatar-Mongols easily conquered the country. It happened in 1240. The occupation lasted for three hundred years. The first tzar of Russia was Ivan the Fourth, or Ivan the Terrible. He was a talented military-man and a tyrant. After his death there had been the Time of Troubles in 1598—1613. It ended with the election of Mikhail Romanov as a tzar. Peter the Great, one of the tzars from the Romanov dynasty, introduced the European culture in Russia. He reformed Russian education and Russian army. He organized the Academy of Sciences and a lot of other institutions. He enlarged the borders of the Russian state. In 1721 he assumed the title of the Emperor. Since that time Russia was called the Russian Empire. Many of his reforms were continued by the Empresses Elizabeth and Katherine. By the end of the XVIII century Russia had become a European state. In the XIX century Russia had a great victory over the Napoleonic Army in 1812. And it had become one of the leading countries in Europe. Tzar Alexander the II ended the institute of serfdom in 1861. And the country began developing the capitalist relations. Russia took part in many wars — the Napoleonic Wars, the Crimean War, the Balkan Wars and many others. The prestige of the Russian state grew. But the World War I was a terrible event for the nation. Our country lost more than a million men at the war. In February 1917 the Romanov dynasty was overthrown. And in October the Great October Revolution took place. Russia withdrew out of the World War I, fought its enemies in the Civil War and at last the Soviet Union was formed. In the 1930s the country underwent rapid industrialization and collectivization. A lot of factories and plants were built. The authority of our country in the world was hard to overestimate. The Soviet Union played the main part in the defeat of the fascist Germany. In the years 1960—1980 the influence of the Soviet Union was worldwide. In the year 1985 Gorbachev started the restructuring process. In the year 1991 the Soviet Union stopped its existence.

Answer the questions.
1. When did the history of Russia start?
2. Who gathered Russian lands in the X century?
3. Who made Christianity the state religion of Russia?
4. Who conquered Russia in 1240?
5. How long did the occupation last?
6. Who was the first tzar in the history of the country?
7. What was Ivan IV famous for?
8. Who was elected as a tzar in 1613?
9. What reforms did Peter the Great conduct?
10. Who continued them?
11. When did Russia become the leading European country?
12. In what wars did Russia take part in the XIX century?
13. Who stopped the institute of serfdom in 1861?
14. Why was the World War I a terrible event for the nation?
15. What event stopped the participation of Russia in the war?
16. What processes happened in the Soviet Union in 1930s?
17. Did the country play the main role in the Second World War?
18. How did the influence of the Soviet Union spread in the years 1960—1980?
19. What process began in 1985?
20. When did the Soviet Union stop its existence?

Текст 2
Read the text.
Russia
Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.
The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.
The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and OB in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga.
Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.
There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.
Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountains chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.
The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.
Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes greatest industrial country.
Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.
Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.
Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.
Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.
A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is a firtree in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by Father Frost and the Snow Maiden.
The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in the Holy Bible.
Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "Christ is risen!" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.

On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.
International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and devotion.
Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over Nazi Germany, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.
There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

1. Find the equivalents in the text:
1) Она занимает около 1/7 части суши. 2) 70 % населения живет в городах. 3) Северным ледовитым океаном на севере и Тихим океаном на востоке. 4) Все реки впадают в моря. 5) На юге температура обычно выше нуля, даже зимой. 6) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря. 7) Эта горная цепь разделяет европейскую и азиатскую части России. 8) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие. 9) крупный мировой производитель и экспортер зерна. 10) Она производит 78 % природного газа, 60 % стали, 80 % древесины и 91 % нефти. 11) Законодательная власть управляется Думой. 12) Белая полоса символизирует землю, голубая – небо, красная – свободу. 13) Можно увидеть много музеев, картинных галерей, театров, церквей и памятников в нашей столице. 14) Полагают, что подарки подарены Дедом морозом и Снегурочкой. 15) Праздник связан с чудесным рождением Христа, как описано в Библии. 16) Пасха – очень популярный праздник в России в память о воскрешении Христа. 17) Каждое 9 мая Россия празднует День победы в память о победе над фашистской Германией, вспоминая тех кто пал, чтобы достичь ее. 18) Большое количество мировых рекордов было поставлены русскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлетами, теннисистами, пловцами, фигуристами, прыгунами в высоту.

2. Complete the sentences and translate them.
1. Russia is one of … 2. The population of Russia is …. 3. The largest rivers are …. 4. They are concentrated in … 5. The central part of the country has … 6. There are 150 volcanoes … 7. Russia is a parliamentary … 8. A new national emblem is …. 9. Moscow is … 10. There is a firtree … 11. People also paint eggs … 12. On February, 23, … 13. On this day, women … 14. Our sportsmen also participate…

3. Answer the questions.
1. Where is Russia situated? 2. How many per cent of the population is Russians? 3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia? 4. What is the climate of Siberia? 5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them. 6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in? 7. What countries does Russia border? 8. Who is the Head of State in Russia? 9. When was Moscow founded? 10. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?

4. Make the sentences True or False.
1. The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the west. 2. The Head of State is the Queen. 3. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen. 4. It has three horizontal stripes: white, green and red. 5. There are many sights in Moscow. 6. On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour only those who are serving in the Armed Forces. 7. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm.

Текст 3
Read the text.
The USA
The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. The USA borders only on two countries – Canada and Mexico. This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri. The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.
America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated. The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country. The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.
The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company “General Motors”. There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.
The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Answer the questions.
1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Which are the highest mountain ranges?
3. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
4. Which are the largest rivers?
5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it?

True or false? Correct the false statements.
1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1. country – страна
2. kingdom – королевство
3. island – остров
4. The United Kingdom (the UK) – Соединенное Королевство
5. England – Англия
6. Scotland – Шотландия
7. Wales – Уэльс
8. Northern Ireland – Северная Ирландия
9. capital – столица
10. London – Лондон
11. population – население
12. own – собственный
13. devolved – передавать, делегировать
14. power – сила, власть
15. law – закон
16. according – согласно, в соответствии
17. Welsh – валлийский, валлийцы
18. among – среди
19. feature – особенность, характерная черта
20. foggy – туманный

Диктант 2
1. to prosper – процветать
2. coast морское – побережье
3. main – главный, основной
4. separate – отдельный
5. completely – полностью, совершенно, совсем
6. area – площадь, территория
7. native language – родной язык
8. Channel Islands – Нормандские острова
9. Isle of Man – остров Мэн
10. taxation – налогообложение
11. several – несколько
12. art gallery – картинная галерея
13. commerce – торговля, коммерция
14. sights – достопримечательности
15. fortress – крепость

16. Royal – королевский
17. jewels – драгоценные камни
18. to keep watch – дежурить
19. to influence – влиять, повлиять
20. is called after – назван в честь

Диктант 3
Cultural Life in Moscow
Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture. The Bolshoi Theatre presents operas and ballets. The Bolshoi Ballet has become internationally known and admired. Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatres school.
The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.
Moscow has about 75 museums and many art galleries. The State Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history.
The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution. Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin.
The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.
Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.

Диктант 4
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel.
The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Moscow»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of the English language»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The USA»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «New York»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»:
1. What can you tell your English friend about the history of Moscow?
2. How many people live in Moscow?
3. What river runs through the city?
4. When was Moscow founded?
5. Who founded Moscow?
6. Which places in Moscow would you recommend your foreign guest to visit?
7. What’s your favourite place in Moscow?
8. Have you visited any parks in Moscow? What are the most famous ones?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»
Moscow is the capital of Russia. And of course, it is the centre of Russian economy, politics, and culture. The city was built many centuries ago by Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Rurikid prince. It is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. Nowadays, Moscow is the largest city in the country with the population of more than 13 million residents.
The Russian capital is also considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Red Square is the heart of the city in all senses. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are situated there. These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country.
However, on the territory of the Kremlin, you can also see other cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, and the Palace of Congress. Apart from the Kremlin, one of the most popular tourist attractions is the Lenin’s Mausoleum. It is also placed on Red Square. Hundreds of people wait in lines for hours in order to enter the tomb and to see Lenin’s body.

In addition, Moscow is famous for theatres. Bolshoi Opera house is considered one of the best theatres in the world. There are over 80 universities in Moscow some of which are in the list of World's prime higher education institutes. All in all, Moscow is a varied city that amazes with its sizes, culture, and people. Many foreigners come there not only as tourists but also to do business or to live in this vibrant capital.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel. The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.
The full name of the country is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UK for short. The largest city of the country as well as the capital of it is London. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the North Sea and by the English Channel. The island is connected with continental Europe via the Channel Tunnel (it's also called Euro Tunnel). It's one of the longest undersea rail tunnels in the world. The UK is washed by The Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Celtic Sea and the English Channel. The population is about 60 million people, so Great Britain is one of the most populated countries in Europe.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Составьте предложения из слов:
1. Is, he, now, an, examination, taking.
2. Mary, does, English, well, know?
3. Nothing, is, on, there, bookshelf, the.
4. Faculty, doesn't, he, study, at, this.
5. You, any, have, on, specialty, books, my?
II. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: Kevin and Herald are graduates.
a) Are Kevin and Herald graduates?
b) Do Kevin and Herald graduates?
c) Is Kevin and Herald graduates?
d) Kevin and Herald are graduates?
III. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: We play football twice a week.
a) Do we play football twice a week?
b) Does we play football twice a week?
c) Are we play football twice a week?
d) Is he play football twice a week?
IV. Выберите правильный вариант специального вопроса к предложению: She works for the IBM.
a) What company doe she work for?
b) Does she work for IBM?
c) Where do she works?
d) Why did work for IBM?
V. Выберите правильный вариант окончания разделительного вопроса к предложению: Gemma talked about recruiting to the insurance company,
a) did Gemma?
b) did she?
c) didn't she?
d) doesn't she?
VI. Выберите неверное вопросительное предложение.
a) Did they know those people?
b) Who knew those people?
c) How long did they know those people?
d) Did they knew those people?
VII. Задайте вопрос к предложению, используя вопросительное слово:
1. They have finished the translation. Who …?
2. He was writing a composition when I called him. What …?
3. A new bank will be built in our town next year. When …?
4. It is still snowing. Is …?
5. Miss Nadell is driven to work by her friend each day. Where …?
6. The undergraduates study both educational and special subjects. Who …?
7. The computer is used in every field of national economy. What …?

8. I entered the Institute in 2006. When …?
9. Algorithmic languages are used in programming. What sort …?
10. Over two hundred students were present at the meeting. How many…?

Тест 2

I. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени.
My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is ....
Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....
It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.
It was a very happy day. It was ...of my life.
He's a very boring person. He's ...I've ever met.

II. Употребите местоимения much, many, a lot of там, где это необходимо.
Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema....
Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV...
This road is very dangerous. There are ...accidents.
Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.
Do you drink ...coffee?

III. Используйте подходящие наречия adverbs usually, often, always, never.
1. We ... have tea at 5 o'clock. It's a tradition.
2. The sun … rises in the south.
3. She likes TV and …watches it.
4. He … gets up early, but not on Sunday.
5. It is … hot in winter in Alaska.
6. In England they… have cool days in summer.
7. Students … have lunch in the university.
8. She likes music and … goes to concerts.

IV. Используйте подходящий предлог in, at, for, from.
1. Tom is sick. He is … bed.
2. Tom and I are British. We are … Britain.
3. We study the university.
4. London is … Britain. It's far … Russia.
5. My mother works … a big computer company.
6. I bought these jeans … the shop.
7. Is my mother … work today?
8. Two … eleven is nine.

V. Используйте as или than.
1. I am younger ___ you.
2. My sister isn't so tall ___ her husband.
3. His eyes are the same color ___ yours.
4. Seventeen is more ___ seven.
5. The Don is not so long ___ the Volga.
6. She is as tall ___ I am.
7. I can do it much better ___ you.
8. Your problems are not so important ___ mine.
9. She cooks better___ her mother.
10. Russia is bigger ___ Germany.
11. One dollar is more ___ 50 cents.
12. Farmers aren't so elegant ___ actresses.

VI. Переведите безличные предложения на английский язык.
1. Пятница. 2. Будет сложно. 3. Было интересно? 4. 6 часов. 5. Не далеко. 6. Будет весело?

VII. Сформулируйте общий вопрос.
1. I prefer reading a book before going to bed.
2. Her parents are both doctors.

VIII. Сформулируйте специальный вопрос.
1. She works from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. (How many hours)
2. She will meet me at the platform. (What time)
3. I was not ready to go through the test. (Why)

IX. Сформулируйте вопрос к подлежащему.
1. She was drinking cold water. (Who)
2. Our neighbor's children broke the window. (Who)

X. Поставьте правильный «хвостик» в разделительном вопросе.
1. She doesn't like watching TV, _?
2. Her brother is older that she, _?
3. He doesn't go to extra classes, _?

4. You should tell your husband the truth, _?
5. I was a good student, _?

Тест 3
1. How _____ can you run?
fast
fastly
fastfully
2. You can complete this challege _____ . Just try to focus.
easy
ease
easily
3. People are dying of _____ all over the world.
hungry
hunger
hungriness
4. Are you _____ to meet your idol for the first time?
excite
exciting
excited
5. You'll never get out of _____ if you don't work hard.
poor
poorly
poverty
6. I'd be more than _____ to help you with your work.
happy
happily
happiness
7. I want to become a _____ in the future.
science
scientist
8. Will you be my guest? - It'd be my _____ .
pleasure
pleasant
9. I wasn't able to finish college because of _____ problems.
person
personal
10. Most poor countries are _____ .
overpopulate
overpopulated
11. That's a very _____ price. I'll not pay you a penny more.
reasoned
reasonable
12. A surgery is highly _____ , but I don't think you have any other options.
risk
risky
13. If you want to request _____ information, please don't hesitate to contact us.
addition
additional
14. You need to read the _____ carefully in order to do the test well.
instruct
instruction
15. We should have a _____ Christmas party this year.
tradition
traditional

Тест 4
1. We are fighting for our _____ .
free
freeness
freedom
2. It doesn't make any _____ . I still won't forgive him.
differ
different

difference
3. I'm sorry for causing too much _____ to you.
trouble
troubled
troublesome
4. The little things are infinitely the most _____ .
important
importance
importantly
5. She always gives food to _____ people.
home
homeness
homeless
6. I always find it diffucult to _____ with strangers.
commute
communicate
communication
7. I think my English studying methods have been _____ . I need to find a new one.
effective
ineffective
8. You have no _____ in music at all.
taste
tasty
9. Can you _____ what an alien looks like?
describe
descript
10. My teacher _____ me to apply for a scholarship.
encouraged
encouragement
11. Robert Langdon is working as a _____ at Harvard University.
lecture
lecturer
12. People with clinical depression can feel very sad, hopeless, and _____ .
important
unimportant
13. Doctors must try different methods of treatments until they find one that is _____ .
effecting
effective
14. Nowadays you can make hotel _____ on the internet.
reserve
reservation
15. Don't buy a car if you want to walk and stay _____ .
health
healthy

Тест 5
Выберите правильный ответ
1. Better … than never.
a) late b) later c) the latest
2. It is … to swim in the sea than in the river.
a) easier b) easy c) the easiest
3. Mary is a … student than Kate.
a) gooder b) better c) the best
4. Chinese is … than English.
a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult
5. My sister speaks English … than I do.
a) bader b) worse c) the worst
6. The … trees in the world grow in California.
a) taller b) tallest c) tall
7. You are taller … me.
a) than b) as c) so
8. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful
9. Which is the (hot) month of the year?

a) hottest b) hotest c) hotter
10. She doesn’t like watching TV, … she?
a) does b) is c) do
11. My sister (to do) her morning exercises every day, … she?
a) does b) doesn’t c) don’t
12. Who … French well?
a) speaks b) does speak c) do speak
13. … your mother a doctor?
a) Does b) Is c) Are
14. His … studies very well.
a) children b) child c) childs
15. … is he? – He is a doctor.
a) What b) When c) Where

Тест 6
Раскройте скобки, употребляя тре¬бующуюся форму прилагательного.
1. This man is (tall) than that one.
2. Asia is (large) than Australia.
3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.
4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?
5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.
6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.
7. This gar¬den is the (beautiful) in our town.
8. She speaks Italian (good) than English.
9. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"?
10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.
11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
12. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
13. Spanish is (easy) than Ger¬man.
14. She is not so (busy) as I am.
15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.
16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is.
17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
19. January is the (cold) month of the year.
20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
21. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
23. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
From the History of Russia
The history of Russia begins from the year 862. The first Russian state had the towns of Kiev, Novgorod, Vladimir. In the X century one of the Russian princes, Svyatoslav, began the process of assimilation of Russian lands. His son, Vladimir, introduced Christianity as the state religion. It happened in 988.

With the development of feudalism the country became separated into several parts. And Tatar-Mongols easily conquered the country. It happened in 1240. The occupation lasted for three hundred years. The first tzar of Russia was Ivan the Fourth, or Ivan the Terrible. He was a talented military-man and a tyrant. After his death there had been the Time of Troubles in 1598—1613. It ended with the election of Mikhail Romanov as a tzar. Peter the Great, one of the tzars from the Romanov dynasty, introduced the European culture in Russia. He reformed Russian education and Russian army. He organized the Academy of Sciences and a lot of other institutions. He enlarged the borders of the Russian state. In 1721 he assumed the title of the Emperor. Since that time Russia was called the Russian Empire. Many of his reforms were continued by the Empresses Elizabeth and Katherine. By the end of the XVIII century Russia had become a European state. In the XIX century Russia had a great victory over the Napoleonic Army in 1812. And it had become one of the leading countries in Europe. Tzar Alexander the II ended the institute of serfdom in 1861. And the country began developing the capitalist relations. Russia took part in many wars — the Napoleonic Wars, the Crimean War, the Balkan Wars and many others. The prestige of the Russian state grew. But the World War I was a terrible event for the nation. Our country lost more than a million men at the war. In February 1917 the Romanov dynasty was overthrown. And in October the Great October Revolution took place. Russia withdrew out of the World War I, fought its enemies in the Civil War and at last the Soviet Union was formed. In the 1930s the country underwent rapid industrialization and collectivization. A lot of factories and plants were built. The authority of our country in the world was hard to overestimate. The Soviet Union played the main part in the defeat of the fascist Germany. In the years 1960—1980 the influence of the Soviet Union was worldwide. In the year 1985 Gorbachev started the restructuring process. In the year 1991 the Soviet Union stopped its existence.

Answer the questions.
1. When did the history of Russia start?
2. Who gathered Russian lands in the X century?
3. Who made Christianity the state religion of Russia?
4. Who conquered Russia in 1240?
5. How long did the occupation last?
6. Who was the first tzar in the history of the country?
7. What was Ivan IV famous for?
8. Who was elected as a tzar in 1613?
9. What reforms did Peter the Great conduct?
10. Who continued them?
11. When did Russia become the leading European country?
12. In what wars did Russia take part in the XIX century?
13. Who stopped the institute of serfdom in 1861?
14. Why was the World War I a terrible event for the nation?
15. What event stopped the participation of Russia in the war?
16. What processes happened in the Soviet Union in 1930s?
17. Did the country play the main role in the Second World War?
18. How did the influence of the Soviet Union spread in the years 1960—1980?
19. What process began in 1985?
20. When did the Soviet Union stop its existence?

Текст 2
Read the text.
Russia
Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.
The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.
The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and OB in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga.
Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.
There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.
Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountains chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.
The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes greatest industrial country.
Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.
Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.
Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.
Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.
A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is a firtree in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by Father Frost and the Snow Maiden.
The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in the Holy Bible.
Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "Christ is risen!" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.
On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.
International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and devotion.
Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over Nazi Germany, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.
There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

1. Find the equivalents in the text:
1) Она занимает около 1/7 части суши. 2) 70 % населения живет в городах. 3) Северным ледовитым океаном на севере и Тихим океаном на востоке. 4) Все реки впадают в моря. 5) На юге температура обычно выше нуля, даже зимой. 6) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря. 7) Эта горная цепь разделяет европейскую и азиатскую части России. 8) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие. 9) крупный мировой производитель и экспортер зерна. 10) Она производит 78 % природного газа, 60 % стали, 80 % древесины и 91 % нефти. 11) Законодательная власть управляется Думой. 12) Белая полоса символизирует землю, голубая – небо, красная – свободу. 13) Можно увидеть много музеев, картинных галерей, театров, церквей и памятников в нашей столице. 14) Полагают, что подарки подарены Дедом морозом и Снегурочкой. 15) Праздник связан с чудесным рождением Христа, как описано в Библии. 16) Пасха – очень популярный праздник в России в память о воскрешении Христа. 17) Каждое 9 мая Россия празднует День победы в память о победе над фашистской Германией, вспоминая тех кто пал, чтобы достичь ее. 18) Большое количество мировых рекордов было поставлены русскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлетами, теннисистами, пловцами, фигуристами, прыгунами в высоту.

2. Complete the sentences and translate them.
1. Russia is one of … 2. The population of Russia is …. 3. The largest rivers are …. 4. They are concentrated in … 5. The central part of the country has … 6. There are 150 volcanoes … 7. Russia is a parliamentary … 8. A new national emblem is …. 9. Moscow is … 10. There is a firtree … 11. People also paint eggs … 12. On February, 23, … 13. On this day, women … 14. Our sportsmen also participate…

3. Answer the questions.
1. Where is Russia situated? 2. How many per cent of the population is Russians? 3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia? 4. What is the climate of Siberia? 5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them. 6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in? 7. What countries does Russia border? 8. Who is the Head of State in Russia? 9. When was Moscow founded? 10. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?

4. Make the sentences True or False.

1. The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the west. 2. The Head of State is the Queen. 3. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen. 4. It has three horizontal stripes: white, green and red. 5. There are many sights in Moscow. 6. On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour only those who are serving in the Armed Forces. 7. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm.

Текст 3
Read the text.
The USA
The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. The USA borders only on two countries – Canada and Mexico. This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri. The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.
America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated. The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country. The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.
The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company “General Motors”. There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.
The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Answer the questions.
1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Which are the highest mountain ranges?
3. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
4. Which are the largest rivers?
5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn’t it?

True or false? Correct the false statements.
1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

Раздел: Путешествие. Каникулы. Покупки

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1) Write down the English words:
Russia, China, Great Britain, the Arabic language, Italy, Portuguese, Europe, The Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the USA, Brazil, Spain, France, Switzerland, the Holland.
2) Translate into Russian:
A twin room, all inclusive, a package tour, check-in desk, waitress, boarding card, departure lounge, beach, weather forecast, pay by credit card, to sunbathe, mind the step, exit\entrance, fasten the seat belt, main course, well done meat.
3) Translate into English:
Одноместный номер, осмотр достопримечательностей, пляжное полотенце, багажная полка, носильщик, винная карта, автобусный тур, оплатить счет, зарегистрироваться в отеле, ночная жизнь, наличные, солнцезащитный крем, салфетки, мясо средней прожарки, полупансион, станция метро.

Диктант 2
1. arrangements — приготовления
2. round trip = return trip — поездка туда и обратно, поездка в оба конца
3. travel agent — агент бюро по продаже авиабилетов
4. connect flight — полет с промежуточной пересадкой
5. layover — задержка
6. tax — налог, сбор
7. fare — стоимость проезда, тариф, плата за проезд
8. payment — платеж, плата, оплата
9. aisle [ail] — проход между рядами
10. preferences — предпочтения
11. to confirm — подтверждать
12. itinerary — курс, маршрут, путь
13. departure — отправление
14. list — список
15. arrival— прибытие
16. paperless — безбумажный
17. ID сокр. от identification — идентификация
18. one way ticket — билет в одну сторону
19. direct flight — прямой рейс
20. emergency exit — запасный выход

Диктант 3
1. travelling / travel – путешествие
2. to be fond of travelling – любить путешествовать
3. journey – длительное путешествие (по суше)
4. trip/ school trip – поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия
5. two-day trip – двухдневная поездка
6. tour – поездка/ тур
7. package tour – путешествие по тур. путевке
8. to buy a package tour – купить тур. путевку
9. cruise [kru:z] – круиз
10. voyage [`vоɪədʒ] – путешествие по морю
11. to drive/ go for a drive – поездка на машине/ прокатиться
12. flight – полет/ рейс
13. hitchhike – путешествие автостопом
14. to go hitchhiking – отправиться в путешествие автостопом
15. to go on a journey / cruise/school trip – отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/ на экскурсию
16. travel agency – туристическое агентство
17. to travel (go) abroad – путешествовать (ехать) за границу
18. to get to – добраться
19. to arrive in/ at – прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город
20. stay in a hotel – остановиться в отеле

Диктант 4
Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun. Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Travelling»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Airport check-in»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Holidays»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping»

5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping in Britain»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»:
1. Tell about the popular types of holidays in Great Britain. What are the most popular holiday destinations for British people?
2. What types of holiday accommodation do you know?
3. What's your favourite means of transport? What do you think is the most comfortable one?
4. Tell about your last holiday experience.
5. Where did you go?
6. Did you stay at a hotel or did you choose other type of accommodation?
7. What places did you see?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»
Is it possible to live without traveling? Probably yes, but very difficult. Millions of people travel around the world just for fun. Travels broaden the mind, make a person be more friendly and open. Journeys could be made in different ways. You might travel by plane, by bus, by rail or by your own car.
As for me, I'm just crazy about travelling by sea. I believe that this voyage gives you a lot of unforgettable emotions and impressions. If you make for the open sea by ferry, in this case you have a wonderful opportunity to see the depth of the sea, the purity of water and living marine animals in all their beauty. Besides, a good opportunity arises - swimming in pure water. Nevertheless, I don't like jellyfish too much and at any case try to avoid their presence.
In addition to travels by ships, I am not averse to go on a trip by car. When you drive your car yourself, you can choose any route. And if something goes wrong, you can just change plans or even cancel them. On top of that, with the help of the car you can see the places which are not provided by bus tours. Despite all advantages and disadvantages, any kind of travels will do a person only good and bring many unforgettable memories.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Shopping»
If we need to buy something, first of all we go to the shop. There are many different shops where you can buy whatever you want - from food to screws, bolts and nuts. It is not difficult to guess what type of store is the most popular. It may be said without exaggeration that these types of shops are supermarkets and grocery stores. A human being eats every day, so passing by such shops is a rather difficult thing.
In every city you will find such shops as grocery stores, clothing stores, bakeries, butcheries. I love going to the flower shop most of all because flowers are my passion. Every week I go to an antique (curiosity) shop, because I really enjoy the original, ancient things. From time to time I visit the toy store in order to buy toys for my nephews and children. Almost every month I go to the gift shop so that I can buy gifts on birthday for my family and friends.
I like to spend my time on shopping, preferably I like the self-service shops. You can scrutinize something as long as you like. A nagging seller does not hurry you, you are your own master. After it all, you can calmly go to the cashier, where all purchases will be counted and added up. In our time, it's not only supermarkets that work in such a way, but also department stores, clothing shops and household goods shops.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глагола:
1. By the end of the year I … from the Institute.
a) will be graduated b) will have graduated c) am graduate d) graduate
2. Millions of dollars … in banks every day.
a) deposit b) will deposit c) are depositing d) are deposited
3. We share a room with him and he … about my untidiness.
a) has always been complaining b) is always complaining
c) has always been complained d) complains always
4. Before she graduated last May, Susan … a position with a law firm.
a) had offered b) offered c) has been offered d) had been offered
5. I met an old businessman while I … to New York for a conference.
a) had traveled b) was traveling c) had been traveling d) travelled
6. Television news… you more information than radio news.
a) gives b) give c) has given d) is giving
7. Last year's spring tides …much damage to the crop.
a) causes b) has caused c) caused d) were caused
8. Economics … only recently been recognized as a scientific study.
a) has b) have c) is d) are
9. In the latest presidential elections the majority… for the acting president.
a) has voted b) was voting c) have voted d) voted
10. The teacher … the students' essays for three hours and there are still many of them to be looked through.

a) corrects b) is correcting c) has been correcting d) has been corrected
II. Запишите предложения в страдательном залоге.
1. They will give you an answer in some days. 2. Somebody has invited her to the party. 3. People laughed at her when she said it. 4. I felt that somebody was watching me. 5. Somebody switched on the light and opened the door. 6. The teacher explained the rule to the pupils. 7. They will have finished the work by twelve. 8. Who wrote the novel? 9. Have you sent for the doctor? 10. You are always finding fault with me! 11. They are rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre. 12. At last he realized that nobody would call upon him. 13. The pupils can do this exercise without any difficulty. 14. He hasn't slept in his bed.

Тест 2
1. Выпишите в 2 колонки формы действительного и страдательного залогов.
wrote, was answered, were given, takes, are reading
2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в страдательном залоге в нужном времени.
The room (to clean) yesterday.
I hope that the tickets (to give) me tomorrow.
The picture (to paint) by her father last year.
The situation (not to improve).
This article (to discuss) every lesson.
3. Преобразуйте предложения в действительном залоге в страдательный.
They offered me a cup of tea.
Students take examinations in summer and in winter.
Somebody interrupted me.
Children will read this book tomorrow.
People use this road very often.
4. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в действительном или страдательном залоге.
a) 25,000,000 cars every day. (to produce)
b) 365,000 goods ... every day in the world. (to carry)
c) Every day the Post Office ... 300 million letters. (to deliver)
d) 1,000 newspapers ... every month. (to publish)
e) The Russian family 6-7 liters of water every day. (to drink)

Тест 3
I. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.
1. Yesterday she (try) to find her key.
2. They (to be) to Paris last month.
3. We (not to have) the test two days ago.
4. She (to write) a letter to her friend on Wednesday.
5. What time you (to finish) your work yesterday?
6. Mary (not to call) me at 7.
7. Tom (to like) the film he (to see) yesterday.
8. You (to hear) the news yesterday?
9. Some minutes ago my watch (to stop).
10. When she (to leave) the room, her baby (to cry).
II. Choose the correct answer.
1. Jim and Sue … at school yesterday.
a) didn’t be b) was not c) were not
2. In the evening Sally … a cup of tea.
a) drink b) dranked c) drank
3. Rick … a student last year.
a) didn’t was b) didn’t were c) was not
4. … he … your letter?
a) Does … answer b) Did … answer c) Did … answered
5. It … cold yesterday.
a) not was b) didn’t be c) was not
6. … you … your books to class yesterday?
a) Do … bring b) Did … brought c) Did … bring
III. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.
1. His sister (to study) English every day.
2. She (to study) English two years ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - No, I ... . Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest).
4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

Тест 4

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year.
2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
3. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
4. I (to do) my homework yesterday.
5. He (to be) abroad five years ago.
6. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
7. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.
8. He (not yet to come) back.
9. He (to go) already?
10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute.
11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag.
12. I (not to read) the newspaper today.
13. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week.
14. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre?
15. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself.
16. I (not yet to eat) today.
17. He (not to eat) yesterday.
18. You (to play) the piano yesterday?
19. You (to play) the piano today?
20. I just (to get) a letter from Tom.

Тест 5

1. My mother ____ a bad headache.
a) have got b) am c) has got
2. Where _____ the Johnsons (live)?
a) do b) are c) does
3. Margie and her sister ____ wonderful voices.
a) does b) has got c) have got
4. I (not/understand) ____ that man because I (not/know)____ English.
a) not understand, don't know b) don't understand, not know c) don't understand, don't know
5. Everybody in our family (help) _____ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) ____ the dog, I (water) ____ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) ____ the rooms.
a) help, walks, water, clean b) helps, walks, water, clean c) help, walks, water, cleans
6. ____ Jane Smith (speak) ____ English?
a) Is ... speak b) Does ... speak c) Do ... speak
7. ____ you (like) swimming?
a) Do you like b) Does you like c) Are you like
8. ____ you ____ any time to help me? – Sorry, I ____
a) Do you have, don't b) Have you got, am not c) Do you have, have got
9. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.
a) is b) was c) were
10. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
a) finish b) finishes c) finished
11. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.
a) not helped b) didn't helped c) didn't help
12. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.
a) had lunch b) have lunched c) had had lunch
13. I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
a) getted b) goted c) got
14. When you (write) to your parents last time?
a) When do you writed b) When did you write c) When did you wrote
15. Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.
a) drunk b) drinked c) drank
16. When Jill (finish) school?
a) When did Jill finished b) When was Jill finish c) When did Jill finish
17. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
a) Shall Diana come b) Will Diana come c) Does Diana come
18. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
a) arrive b) will arrive c) arriving
19. He (be) fourteen next year.
a) 'll be b) will is c) is
20. We don't know their address. What (we/do)?

a) What are we do b) What will we do c) What shall we do
21. She _____ watch the match.
a) is going to b) is go to c) is going
22. We _____ a house.
a) are not going to build b) are not going to built c) are going not to built
23. It was a warm winter. There was _____ snow on the streets last year.
a) a little b) little c) a few d) few
24. Don't spend too _____ time watching these stupid reality-shows!
a) much b) many c) few d) little
25. Are there _____ children in your class?
a) much b) many c) few d) little
26. He looks happy. He has won _____ money last week.
a) much b) many c) few d) little
27. Did you buy much milk? – No, just _____.
a) little b) a few c) a little d) small
28. I have _____ money. I can't go shopping with you.
a) very b) many c) few d) little

Тест 6
I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла¬голы в Present Simple или Future Simple.
1. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come).
2. You (to go) to the library with us? - - No, I ... . I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish).
3. Ring me up before you (to come).
4. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today.
5. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize).
6. Peter (to introduce) us to his friend as soon as we (to meet) them.
7. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg.
8. I (to see) you before you (to start)?
9. What he (to do) when he (to come) home?
10. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
11. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow).
12. What you (to do) tomorrow? - We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? - - With pleasure if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home.
II. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.
1. Я приду домой в шесть часов.
2. Когда я при¬ду домой, я позвоню вам.
3. Она позвонит нам ве¬чером.
4. Я увижу Тома завтра.
5. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе.
6. Перед тем, как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.
7. Мы будем дома завтра.
8. Если мы будем дома завт¬ра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору.
9. Завтра пого¬да будет хорошая.
10. Если завтра погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город.
III. Раскройте скобки используя оборот to be going to.
1. Peter (to learn) his English vocabulary.
2. Mary (to phone) her Mum, because she is late.
3. We (to swim) across the Channel next year.
4. I (to buy) some milk.
5. The clouds are dark. It (to rain).

Тест 7
I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла¬голы в нужном времени.
1. If you (to translate) this article into Rus¬sian, I shall use it in my report.
2. If she (to be) in St. Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station.
3. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country.
4. When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum.
5. Where will you go when you (to come) to London?
6. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit.
II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.
1. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us.
2. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter.
3. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words.

4. What you (to do) when you (to come) home?
5. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home.
6. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up.
7. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the Uni¬versity.
8. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
9. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.
10. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room.
11. I am sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave) St. Peters¬burg.
12. I (to see) you before you (to start)?

Тест 8
Выберите правильный ответ
1. The baby always … after dinner.
a) sleeps b) is sleeping c) sleep
2. My cousin … to school every day.
a) go b) goes c) is going
3. They … many books.
a) reads b) read c) are reading
4. You can't see Nick now: he … a bath.
a) is having b) has c) have
5. The last train … the station at 11.30.
a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves
6. Where is Tom? – He … under the car.
a) lies b) is lying c) lie
7. She always … her glasses.
a) is losing b) loses c) lose
8. If it … , we … at home.
a) rains, stay b) rains, will stay c) will rain, will stay
9. Give her the note as soon as she … .
a) comes b) come c) will come
10. If you learn another language you … a better job.
a) get b) will get c) got
11. Yes¬terday I … home from school at half past eight.
a) come b) came c) comes
12. I … my friend yesterday.
a) meet b) met c) am meeting
13. He … TV when the phone rang.
a) watched b) was watching c) watches
14. The boys … cards when they … their father's step.
a) played, heard b) were playing, heard c) were playing, were hearing
15. When I came in they (sit) round the fire.
a) were sitting b) were siting c) sat

Тест 9
1. I can give Bob the letter if I (see) him.
A will see
B see
2. Hurry up! If you (catch) a taxi, you (meet) Mary at the station.
A catch, will meet
B will catch, meet
C will catch, will meet
3. When I (arrive) in London next week, I (phone) you.
A will arrive, will phone
B will arrive, phone
C arrive, will phone
4. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we are going to have a picnic.
A will be
B is
5. If he (not/be) busy tomorrow, he (come).
A isn't busy, will come
B won't be, will come
C won't be, comes
6. Watch the football match on TV at 11 p.m. if you (stay) at home.
A will stay

B stay
C would stay
7. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the seaside by car next year.
A buy, will go
B buys, will go
C will buy, go
8. If you (eat) less bread, you (lose) weight.
A eat, will lose
B will eat, lose
9. We (stay) in the country until our holiday (be) over.
A will stay, will be
B stay, will be
C will stay, is
10. Turn the light before you (leave) the room.
A leave
B will leave
11.I (go) there tomorrow unless I (be) busy.
A will go, will be
B go, will be
C will go, am
12 As soon as I (come) to Moscow I (visit) you.
A will come, visit
B come, will visit

Тест 10
1. Call for an ambulance if he (feel) worse.
A will feel
B feels
C feel
2. As soon as l (hear) any news, I (phone) you.
A will hear, phone
B will hear, will phone
C hear, will phone
3. Ask him to wait when he (come).
A will come
B come
C comes
4. If you (be) late, I can walk your dog.
A will be
B are
5. Mrs. Clay (go) shopping today if she (finish) her work.
A will go, will finish
B will go, finishes
6.1 am tired, but if you (make) me strong coffee, I (finish) the work
A will make, finish
B will make, will finish
C make, will finish
7. We (have) time for tea if he (be) in time.
A will have, will be
B have, will be
C will have, is
8. Can you ask Bob to phone me if you (see) him tomorrow.
A see
B will see
9. Go straight until you (come) to a large red building.
A come
B will come
10. Your parents (worry) if you (be) late.
A will worry, will be
B are worried, will be
C will worry, are 1ate
11. I (do) it unless I (forget) it.
A do, will forget
B will do, forget

12. Let's go to the cinema after you (finish) your work.
A will finish
B finish
C finishes

Тест 11
Use Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect
1. - Do you often see Tom?
   - No, not often, but I (see) him at the party yesterday.
2. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we (have) a picnic.
3. Usually I (have) coffee in the morning but now I (drink) tea.
4. - What you (do) at two o'clock yesterday? I phoned you three times.
   - I (play) the piano and heard nothing.
5. I am afraid I (forget) my homework at home.
6. He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.
7. My sister (finish) school next year.
8. My brother (finish) school by 2025.
9. I felt better after I (take) the medicine.
10. - What you (do) now?
   - I (look) for my keys. I can't open the door.
11. My best friend (live) in Moscow.
12. When you (phone) me yesterday, I (have) a bath.
13. I can't find my glasses. I think I (lose) them.
14. I (lose) my glasses, but I found them when I came home yesterday.
15. - When Ann (finish) school?
   - In 1995.
16. - Where is John?
   - He (gone) to the shop. He (be) back soon.
17. I (sit) by the window, when I (hear) the noise.
18. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the sea-side next summer.
19. She (not/use) the Internet before, so I showed her how to use it.
20. Tomorrow at 7 o'clock I (work) on the computer and my wife (cook).

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
Shopping
Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.
It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.
By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have – you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.
Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!
While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish – carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel – can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese , meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.

In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?
5. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
6. What store do you like best and what store do you like least?
7. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things?
8. Do you sometimes buy things that you don't need?
9. Do your parents give you pocket money?
10. How much?
11. What do you use it for?
12. How often do they give it to you?
13. How much did you spend yesterday?
14. What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
15. How much do you usually spend each month on food?
16. Have you ever found any money? If so, what did you do with it?
17. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
18. What is something that you want to buy, but don't have enough money to buy?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers.

If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.
Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Fill in the gaps with the missing words and expressions:
1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through ... . Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

Задания для оценки умений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1) Write down the English words:
Russia, China, Great Britain, the Arabic language, Italy, Portuguese, Europe, The Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the USA, Brazil, Spain, France, Switzerland, the Holland.
2) Translate into Russian:
A twin room, all inclusive, a package tour, check-in desk, waitress, boarding card, departure lounge, beach, weather forecast, pay by credit card, to sunbathe, mind the step, exit\entrance, fasten the seat belt, main course, well done meat.
3) Translate into English:
Одноместный номер, осмотр достопримечательностей, пляжное полотенце, багажная полка, носильщик, винная карта, автобусный тур, оплатить счет, зарегистрироваться в отеле, ночная жизнь, наличные, солнцезащитный крем, салфетки, мясо средней прожарки, полупансион, станция метро.

Диктант 2
1. arrangements — приготовления
2. round trip = return trip — поездка туда и обратно, поездка в оба конца
3. travel agent — агент бюро по продаже авиабилетов
4. connect flight — полет с промежуточной пересадкой
5. layover — задержка
6. tax — налог, сбор
7. fare — стоимость проезда, тариф, плата за проезд
8. payment — платеж, плата, оплата
9. aisle [ail] — проход между рядами
10. preferences — предпочтения
11. to confirm — подтверждать
12. itinerary — курс, маршрут, путь
13. departure — отправление
14. list — список
15. arrival— прибытие
16. paperless — безбумажный
17. ID сокр. от identification — идентификация
18. one way ticket — билет в одну сторону
19. direct flight — прямой рейс
20. emergency exit — запасный выход

Диктант 3
1. travelling / travel – путешествие
2. to be fond of travelling – любить путешествовать
3. journey – длительное путешествие (по суше)
4. trip/ school trip – поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия
5. two-day trip – двухдневная поездка
6. tour – поездка/ тур
7. package tour – путешествие по тур. путевке
8. to buy a package tour – купить тур. путевку
9. cruise [kru:z] – круиз

10. voyage [`vɔɪəʤ] – путешествие по морю
11. to drive/ go for a drive – поездка на машине/ прокатиться
12. flight – полет/ рейс
13. hitchhike – путешествие автостопом
14. to go hitchhiking – отправиться в путешествие автостопом
15. to go on a journey / cruise/school trip – отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/ на экскурсию
16. travel agency – туристическое агентство
17. to travel (go) abroad – путешествовать (ехать) за границу
18. to get to – добраться
19. to arrive in/ at – прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город
20. stay in a hotel – остановиться в отеле

Диктант 4
Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun. Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Travelling»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Airport check-in»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Holidays»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping in Britain»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»:
1. Tell about the popular types of holidays in Great Britain. What are the most popular holiday destinations for British people?
2. What types of holiday accommodation do you know?
3. What’s your favourite means of transport? What do you think is the most comfortable one?
4. Tell about your last holiday experience.
5. Where did you go?
6. Did you stay at a hotel or did you choose other type of accommodation?
7. What places did you see?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»
Is it possible to live without traveling? Probably yes, but very difficult. Millions of people travel around the world just for fun. Travels broaden the mind, make a person be more friendly and open. Journeys could be made in different ways. You might travel by plane, by bus, by rail or by your own car.
As for me, I'm just crazy about travelling by sea. I believe that this voyage gives you a lot of unforgettable emotions and impressions. If you make for the open sea by ferry, in this case you have a wonderful opportunity to see the depth of the sea, the purity of water and living marine animals in all their beauty. Besides, a good opportunity arises - swimming in pure water. Nevertheless, I don’t like jellyfish too much and at any case try to avoid their presence.
In addition to travels by ships, I am not averse to go on a trip by car. When you drive your car yourself, you can choose any route. And if something goes wrong, you can just change plans or even cancel them. On top of that, with the help of the car you can see the places which are not provided by bus tours. Despite all advantages and disadvantages, any kind of travels will do a person only good and bring many unforgettable memories.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Shopping»
If we need to buy something, first of all we go to the shop. There are many different shops where you can buy whatever you want - from food to screws, bolts and nuts. It is not difficult to guess what type of store is the most popular. It may be said without exaggeration that these types of shops are supermarkets and grocery stores. A human being eats every day, so passing by such shops is a rather difficult thing.

In every city you will find such shops as grocery stores, clothing stores, bakeries, butcheries. I love going to the flower shop most of all because flowers are my passion. Every week I go to an antique (curiosity) shop, because I really enjoy the original, ancient things. From time to time I visit the toy store in order to buy toys for my nephews and children. Almost every month I go to the gift shop so that I can buy gifts on birthday for my family and friends.
I like to spend my time on shopping, preferably I like the self-service shops. You can scrutinize something as long as you like. A nagging seller does not hurry you, you are your own master. After it all, you can calmly go to the cashier, where all purchases will be counted and added up. In our time, it's not only supermarkets that work in such a way, but also department stores, clothing shops and household goods shops.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глагола:
1. By the end of the year I … from the Institute.
a) will be graduated b) will have graduated c) am graduate d) graduate
2. Millions of dollars … in banks every day.
a) deposit b) will deposit c) are depositing d) are deposited
3. We share a room with him and he … about my untidiness.
a) has always been complaining b) is always complaining
c) has always been complained d) complains always
4. Before she graduated last May, Susan … a position with a law firm.
a) had offered b) offered c) has been offered d) had been offered
5. I met an old businessman while I … to New York for a conference.
a) had traveled b) was traveling c) had been traveling d) travelled
6. Television news… you more information than radio news.
a) gives b) give c) has given d) is giving
7. Last year's spring tides …much damage to the crop.
a) causes b) has caused c) caused d) were caused
8. Economics … only recently been recognized as a scientific study.
a) has b) have c) is d) are
9. In the latest presidential elections the majority… for the acting president.
a) has voted b) was voting c) have voted d) voted
10. The teacher … the students' essays for three hours and there are still many of them to be looked through.
a) corrects b) is correcting c) has been correcting d) has been corrected
II. Запишите предложения в страдательном залоге.
1. They will give you an answer in some days. 2. Somebody has invited her to the party. 3. People laughed at her when she said it. 4. I felt that somebody was watching me. 5. Somebody switched on the light and opened the door. 6. The teacher explained the rule to the pupils. 7. They will have finished the work by twelve. 8. Who wrote the novel? 9. Have you sent for the doctor? 10. You are always finding fault with me! 11. They are rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre. 12. At last he realized that nobody would call upon him. 13. The pupils can do this exercise without any difficulty. 14. He hasn't slept in his bed.

Тест 2
1. Выпишите в 2 колонки формы действительного и страдательного залогов.
wrote, was answered, were given, takes, are reading
2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в страдательном залоге в нужном времени.
The room (to clean) yesterday.
I hope that the tickets (to give) me tomorrow.
The picture (to paint) by her father last year.
The situation (not to improve).
This article (to discuss) every lesson.
3. Преобразуйте предложения в действительном залоге в страдательный.
They offered me a cup of tea.
Students take examinations in summer and in winter.
Somebody interrupted me.
Children will read this book tomorrow.
People use this road very often.
4. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в действительном или страдательном залоге.
a) 25,000,000 cars every day. (to produce)
b) 365,000 goods ... every day in the world. (to carry)
c) Every day the Post Office ... 300 million letters. (to deliver)
d) 1,000 newspapers ... every month. (to publish)
e) The Russian family 6-7 liters of water every day. (to drink)

Тест 3
I. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.
1. Yesterday she (try) to find her key.
2. They (to be) to Paris last month.
3. We (not to have) the test two days ago.
4. She (to write) a letter to her friend on Wednesday.
5. What time you (to finish) your work yesterday?
6. Mary (not to call) me at 7.
7. Tom (to like) the film he (to see) yesterday.
8. You (to hear) the news yesterday?
9. Some minutes ago my watch (to stop).
10. When she (to leave) the room, her baby (to cry).
II. Choose the correct answer.
1. Jim and Sue … at school yesterday.
a) didn't be b) was not c) were not
2. In the evening Sally … a cup of tea.
a) drink b) dranked c) drank
3. Rick … a student last year.
a) didn't was b) didn't were c) was not
4. … he … your letter?
a) Does … answer b) Did … answer c) Did … answered
5. It … cold yesterday.
a) not was b) didn't be c) was not
6. … you … your books to class yesterday?
a) Do … bring b) Did … brought c) Did … bring
III. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.
1. His sister (to study) English every day.
2. She (to study) English two years ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - No, I ... . Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest).
4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

Тест 4
Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.
1. We (to travel) around Europe last year.
2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
3. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
4. I (to do) my homework yesterday.
5. He (to be) abroad five years ago.
6. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
7. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.
8. He (not yet to come) back.
9. He (to go) already?
10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute.
11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag.
12. I (not to read) the newspaper today.
13. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week.
14. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre?
15. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself.
16. I (not yet to eat) today.
17. He (not to eat) yesterday.
18. You (to play) the piano yesterday?
19. You (to play) the piano today?
20. I just (to get) a letter from Tom.

Тест 5
1. My mother ____ a bad headache.
a) have got b) am c) has got
2. Where _____ the Johnsons (live)?
a) do b) are c) does
3. Margie and her sister ____ wonderful voices.
a) does b) has got c) have got
4. I (not/understand) ____ that man because I (not/know)____ English.

a) not understand, don't know b) don't understand, not know c) don't understand, don't know
5. Everybody in our family (help) _____ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) ____ the dog, I (water) ____ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) ____ the rooms.
a) help, walks, water, clean b) helps, walks, water, clean c) help, walks, water, cleans
6. ____ Jane Smith (speak) ____ English?
a) Is ... speak b) Does ... speak c) Do ... speak
7. ____ you (like) swimming?
a) Do you like b) Does you like c) Are you like
8. ____ you ____ any time to help me? – Sorry, I ____
a) Do you have, don't b) Have you got, am not c) Do you have, have got
9. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.
a) is b) was c) were
10. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
a) finish b) finishes c) finished
11. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.
a) not helped b) didn't helped c) didn't help
12. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.
a) had lunch b) have lunched c) had had lunch
13. I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
a) getted b) goted c) got
14. When you (write) to your parents last time?
a) When do you writed b) When did you write c) When did you wrote
15. Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.
a) drunk b) drinked c) drank
16. When Jill (finish) school?
a) When did Jill finished b) When was Jill finish c) When did Jill finish
17. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
a) Shall Diana come b) Will Diana come c) Does Diana come
18. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
a) arrive b) will arrive c) arriving
19. He (be) fourteen next year.
a) 'll be b) will is c) is
20. We don't know their address. What (we/do)?
a) What are we do b) What will we do c) What shall we do
21. She _____ watch the match.
a) is going to b) is go to c) is going
22. We _____ a house.
a) are not going to build b) are not going to built c) are going not to built
23. It was a warm winter. There was _____ snow on the streets last year.
a) a little b) little c) a few d) few
24. Don't spend too _____ time watching these stupid reality-shows!
a) much b) many c) few d) little
25. Are there _____ children in your class?
a) much b) many c) few d) little
26. He looks happy. He has won _____ money last week.
a) much b) many c) few d) little
27. Did you buy much milk? – No, just _____.
a) little b) a few c) a little d) small
28. I have _____ money. I can't go shopping with you.
a) very b) many c) few d) little

Тест 6
I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла¬голы в Present Simple или Future Simple.
1. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come).
2. You (to go) to the library with us? - - No, I ... . I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish).
3. Ring me up before you (to come).
4. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today.
5. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize).
6. Peter (to introduce) us to his friend as soon as we (to meet) them.
7. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg.
8. I (to see) you before you (to start)?
9. What he (to do) when he (to come) home?
10. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?

11. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow).
12. What you (to do) tomorrow? - We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? - - With pleasure if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home.
II. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.
1. Я приду домой в шесть часов.
2. Когда я при¬ду домой, я позвоню вам.
3. Она позвонит нам ве¬чером.
4. Я увижу Тома завтра.
5. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе.
6. Перед тем, как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.
7. Мы будем дома завтра.
8. Если мы будем дома завт¬ра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору.
9. Завтра пого¬да будет хорошая.
10. Если завтра погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город.
III. Раскройте скобки используя оборот to be going to.
1. Peter (to learn) his English vocabulary.
2. Mary (to phone) her Mum, because she is late.
3. We (to swim) across the Channel next year.
4. I (to buy) some milk.
5. The clouds are dark. It (to rain).

Тест 7
I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла¬голы в нужном времени.
1. If you (to translate) this article into Rus¬sian, I shall use it in my report.
2. If she (to be) in St. Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station.
3. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country.
4. When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum.
5. Where will you go when you (to come) to London?
6. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit.
II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.
1. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us.
2. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter.
3. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words.
4. What you (to do) when you (to come) home?
5. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home.
6. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up.
7. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the Uni¬versity.
8. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
9. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.
10. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room.
11. I am sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave) St. Peters¬burg.
12. I (to see) you before you (to start)?

Тест 8
Выберите правильный ответ
1. The baby always … after dinner.
a) sleeps b) is sleeping c) sleep
2. My cousin … to school every day.
a) go b) goes c) is going
3. They … many books.
a) reads b) read c) are reading
4. You can't see Nick now: he … a bath.
a) is having b) has c) have
5. The last train … the station at 11.30.
a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves
6. Where is Tom? – He … under the car.
a) lies b) is lying c) lie
7. She always … her glasses.
a) is losing b) loses c) lose
8. If it … , we … at home.
a) rains, stay b) rains, will stay c) will rain, will stay
9. Give her the note as soon as she … .
a) comes b) come c) will come
10. If you learn another language you … a better job.

a) get b) will get c) got
11. Yes¬terday I … home from school at half past eight.
a) come b) came c) comes
12. I … my friend yesterday.
a) meet b) met c) am meeting
13. He … TV when the phone rang.
a) watched b) was watching c) watches
14. The boys … cards when they … their father's step.
a) played, heard b) were playing, heard c) were playing, were hearing
15. When I came in they (sit) round the fire.
a) were sitting b) were siting c) sat

Тест 9
1. I can give Bob the letter if I (see) him.
A will see
B see
2. Hurry up! If you (catch) a taxi, you (meet) Mary at the station.
A catch, will meet
B will catch, meet
C will catch, will meet
3. When I (arrive) in London next week, I (phone) you.
A will arrive, will phone
B will arrive, phone
C arrive, will phone
4. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we are going to have a picnic.
A will be
B is
5. If he (not/be) busy tomorrow, he (come).
A isn't busy, will come
B won't be, will come
C won't be, comes
6. Watch the football match on TV at 11 p.m. if you (stay) at home.
A will stay
B stay
C would stay
7. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the seaside by car next year.
A buy, will go
B buys, will go
C will buy, go
8. If you (eat) less bread, you (lose) weight.
A eat, will lose
B will eat, lose
9. We (stay) in the country until our holiday (be) over.
A will stay, will be
B stay, will be
C will stay, is
10. Turn the light before you (leave) the room.
A leave
B will leave
11.I (go) there tomorrow unless I (be) busy.
A will go, will be
B go, will be
C will go, am
12 As soon as I (come) to Moscow I (visit) you.
A will come, visit
B come, will visit

Тест 10
1. Call for an ambulance if he (feel) worse.
A will feel
B feels
C feel
2. As soon as l (hear) any news, I (phone) you.
A will hear, phone

B will hear, will phone
C hear, will phone
3. Ask him to wait when he (come).
A will come
B come
C comes
4. If you (be) late, I can walk your dog.
A will be
B are
5. Mrs. Clay (go) shopping today if she (finish) her work.
A will go, will finish
B will go, finishes
6.1 am tired, but if you (make) me strong coffee, I (finish) the work
A will make, finish
B will make, will finish
C make, will finish
7. We (have) time for tea if he (be) in time.
A will have, will be
B have, will be
C will have, is
8. Can you ask Bob to phone me if you (see) him tomorrow.
A see
B will see
9. Go straight until you (come) to a large red building.
A come
B will come
10. Your parents (worry) if you (be) late.
A will worry, will be
B are worried, will be
C will worry, are 1ate
11. I (do) it unless I (forget) it.
A do, will forget
B will do, forget
12. Let's go to the cinema after you (finish) your work.
A will finish
B finish
C finishes

Тест 11
Use Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect
1. - Do you often see Tom?
- No, not often, but I (see) him at the party yesterday.
2. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we (have) a picnic.
3. Usually I (have) coffee in the morning but now I (drink) tea.
4. - What you (do) at two o'clock yesterday? I phoned you three times.
- I (play) the piano and heard nothing.
5. I am afraid I (forget) my homework at home.
6. He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.
7. My sister (finish) school next year.
8. My brother (finish) school by 2025.
9. I felt better after I (take) the medicine.
10. - What you (do) now?
- I (look) for my keys. I can't open the door.
11. My best friend (live) in Moscow.
12. When you (phone) me yesterday, I (have) a bath.
13. I can't find my glasses. I think I (lose) them.
14. I (lose) my glasses, but I found them when I came home yesterday.
15. - When Ann (finish) school?
- In 1995.
16. - Where is John?
- He (gone) to the shop. He (be) back soon.
17. I (sit) by the window, when I (hear) the noise.
18. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the sea-side next summer.

19. She (not/use) the Internet before, so I showed her how to use it.
20. Tomorrow at 7 o'clock I (work) on the computer and my wife (cook).

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
Shopping
Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.
It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.
By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have – you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.
Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!
While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.
As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish – carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel – can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.
Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese , meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.
In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.
If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.
I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?
5. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
6. What store do you like best and what store do you like least?
7. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things?
8. Do you sometimes buy things that you don't need?
9. Do your parents give you pocket money?
10. How much?
11. What do you use it for?
12. How often do they give it to you?
13. How much did you spend yesterday?
14. What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
15. How much do you usually spend each month on food?
16. Have you ever found any money? If so, what did you do with it?
17. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
18. What is something that you want to buy, but don't have enough money to buy?

Текст 2
Read the text.
Airline Travelling
There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.
There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers.
If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.
Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Fill in the gaps with the missing words and expressions:
1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through ... . Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1) Write down the English words:
Russia, China, Great Britain, the Arabic language, Italy, Portuguese, Europe, The Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the USA, Brazil, Spain, France, Switzerland, the Holland.
2) Translate into Russian:
A twin room, all inclusive, a package tour, check-in desk, waitress, boarding card, departure lounge, beach, weather forecast, pay by credit card, to sunbathe, mind the step, exit\entrance, fasten the seat belt, main course, well done meat.
3) Translate into English:
Одноместный номер, осмотр достопримечательностей, пляжное полотенце, багажная полка, носильщик, винная карта, автобусный тур, оплатить счет, зарегистрироваться в отеле, ночная жизнь, наличные, солнцезащитный крем, салфетки, мясо средней прожарки, полупансион, станция метро.

Диктант 2
1. arrangements — приготовления
2. round trip = return trip — поездка туда и обратно, поездка в оба конца

3. travel agent — агент бюро по продаже авиабилетов
4. connect flight — полет с промежуточной пересадкой
5. layover — задержка
6. tax — налог, сбор
7. fare — стоимость проезда, тариф, плата за проезд
8. payment — платеж, плата, оплата
9. aisle [ail] — проход между рядами
10. preferences — предпочтения
11. to confirm — подтверждать
12. itinerary — курс, маршрут, путь
13. departure — отправление
14. list — список
15. arrival— прибытие
16. paperless — безбумажный
17. ID сокр. от identification — идентификация
18. one way ticket — билет в одну сторону
19. direct flight — прямой рейс
20. emergency exit — запасный выход

Диктант 3
1. travelling / travel – путешествие
2. to be fond of travelling – любить путешествовать
3. journey – длительное путешествие (по суше)
4. trip/ school trip – поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия
5. two-day trip – двухдневная поездка
6. tour – поездка/ тур
7. package tour – путешествие по тур. путевке
8. to buy a package tour – купить тур. путевку
9. cruise [kru:z] – круиз
10. voyage [`vоɪədʒ] – путешествие по морю
11. to drive/ go for a drive – поездка на машине/ прокатиться
12. flight – полет/ рейс
13. hitchhike – путешествие автостопом
14. to go hitchhiking – отправиться в путешествие автостопом
15. to go on a journey / cruise/school trip – отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/ на экскурсию
16. travel agency – туристическое агентство
17. to travel (go) abroad – путешествовать (ехать) за границу
18. to get to – добраться
19. to arrive in/ at – прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город
20. stay in a hotel – остановиться в отеле

Диктант 4
Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun. Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Travelling»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Airport check-in»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Holidays»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping in Britain»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»:

1. Tell about the popular types of holidays in Great Britain. What are the most popular holiday destinations for British people?
2. What types of holiday accommodation do you know?
3. What's your favourite means of transport? What do you think is the most comfortable one?
4. Tell about your last holiday experience.
5. Where did you go?
6. Did you stay at a hotel or did you choose other type of accommodation?
7. What places did you see?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»
Is it possible to live without traveling? Probably yes, but very difficult. Millions of people travel around the world just for fun. Travels broaden the mind, make a person be more friendly and open. Journeys could be made in different ways. You might travel by plane, by bus, by rail or by your own car.
As for me, I'm just crazy about travelling by sea. I believe that this voyage gives you a lot of unforgettable emotions and impressions. If you make for the open sea by ferry, in this case you have a wonderful opportunity to see the depth of the sea, the purity of water and living marine animals in all their beauty. Besides, a good opportunity arises - swimming in pure water. Nevertheless, I don't like jellyfish too much and at any case try to avoid their presence.
In addition to travels by ships, I am not averse to go on a trip by car. When you drive your car yourself, you can choose any route. And if something goes wrong, you can just change plans or even cancel them. On top of that, with the help of the car you can see the places which are not provided by bus tours. Despite all advantages and disadvantages, any kind of travels will do a person only good and bring many unforgettable memories.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Shopping»
If we need to buy something, first of all we go to the shop. There are many different shops where you can buy whatever you want - from food to screws, bolts and nuts. It is not difficult to guess what type of store is the most popular. It may be said without exaggeration that these types of shops are supermarkets and grocery stores. A human being eats every day, so passing by such shops is a rather difficult thing.
In every city you will find such shops as grocery stores, clothing stores, bakeries, butcheries. I love going to the flower shop most of all because flowers are my passion. Every week I go to an antique (curiosity) shop, because I really enjoy the original, ancient things. From time to time I visit the toy store in order to buy toys for my nephews and children. Almost every month I go to the gift shop so that I can buy gifts on birthday for my family and friends.
I like to spend my time on shopping, preferably I like the self-service shops. You can scrutinize something as long as you like. A nagging seller does not hurry you, you are your own master. After it all, you can calmly go to the cashier, where all purchases will be counted and added up. In our time, it's not only supermarkets that work in such a way, but also department stores, clothing shops and household goods shops.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глагола:
1. By the end of the year I … from the Institute.
a) will be graduated b) will have graduated c) am graduate d) graduate
2. Millions of dollars … in banks every day.
a) deposit b) will deposit c) are depositing d) are deposited
3. We share a room with him and he … about my untidiness.
a) has always been complaining b) is always complaining
c) has always been complained d) complains always
4. Before she graduated last May, Susan … a position with a law firm.
a) had offered b) offered c) has been offered d) had been offered
5. I met an old businessman while I … to New York for a conference.
a) had traveled b) was traveling c) had been traveling d) travelled
6. Television news… you more information than radio news.
a) gives b) give c) has given d) is giving
7. Last year's spring tides …much damage to the crop.
a) causes b) has caused c) caused d) were caused
8. Economics … only recently been recognized as a scientific study.
a) has b) have c) is d) are
9. In the latest presidential elections the majority… for the acting president.
a) has voted b) was voting c) have voted d) voted
10. The teacher … the students' essays for three hours and there are still many of them to be looked through.
a) corrects b) is correcting c) has been correcting d) has been corrected
II. Запишите предложения в страдательном залоге.

1. They will give you an answer in some days. 2. Somebody has invited her to the party. 3. People laughed at her when she said it. 4. I felt that somebody was watching me. 5. Somebody switched on the light and opened the door. 6. The teacher explained the rule to the pupils. 7. They will have finished the work by twelve. 8. Who wrote the novel? 9. Have you sent for the doctor? 10. You are always finding fault with me! 11. They are rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre. 12. At last he realized that nobody would call upon him. 13. The pupils can do this exercise without any difficulty. 14. He hasn't slept in his bed.

Тест 2
1. Выпишите в 2 колонки формы действительного и страдательного залогов.
wrote, was answered, were given, takes, are reading
2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в страдательном залоге в нужном времени.
The room (to clean) yesterday.
I hope that the tickets (to give) me tomorrow.
The picture (to paint) by her father last year.
The situation (not to improve).
This article (to discuss) every lesson.
3. Преобразуйте предложения в действительном залоге в страдательный.
They offered me a cup of tea.
Students take examinations in summer and in winter.
Somebody interrupted me.
Children will read this book tomorrow.
People use this road very often.
4. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в действительном или страдательном залоге.
a) 25,000,000 cars every day. (to produce)
b) 365,000 goods ... every day in the world. (to carry)
c) Every day the Post Office ... 300 million letters. (to deliver)
d) 1,000 newspapers ... every month. (to publish)
e) The Russian family 6-7 liters of water every day. (to drink)

Тест 3
I. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.
1. Yesterday she (try) to find her key.
2. They (to be) to Paris last month.
3. We (not to have) the test two days ago.
4. She (to write) a letter to her friend on Wednesday.
5. What time you (to finish) your work yesterday?
6. Mary (not to call) me at 7.
7. Tom (to like) the film he (to see) yesterday.
8. You (to hear) the news yesterday?
9. Some minutes ago my watch (to stop).
10. When she (to leave) the room, her baby (to cry).
II. Choose the correct answer.
1. Jim and Sue … at school yesterday.
a) didn’t be b) was not c) were not
2. In the evening Sally … a cup of tea.
a) drink b) dranked c) drank
3. Rick … a student last year.
a) didn’t was b) didn’t were c) was not
4. … he … your letter?
a) Does … answer b) Did … answer c) Did … answered
5. It … cold yesterday.
a) not was b) didn’t be c) was not
6. … you … your books to class yesterday?
a) Do … bring b) Did … brought c) Did … bring
III. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.
1. His sister (to study) English every day.
2. She (to study) English two years ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - No, I ... . Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest).
4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

Тест 4
Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year.
2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
3. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
4. I (to do) my homework yesterday.
5. He (to be) abroad five years ago.
6. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
7. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.
8. He (not yet to come) back.
9. He (to go) already?
10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute.
11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag.
12. I (not to read) the newspaper today.
13. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week.
14. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre?
15. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself.
16. I (not yet to eat) today.
17. He (not to eat) yesterday.
18. You (to play) the piano yesterday?
19. You (to play) the piano today?
20. I just (to get) a letter from Tom.

Тест 5

1. My mother ____ a bad headache.
a) have got b) am c) has got
2. Where _____ the Johnsons (live)?
a) do b) are c) does
3. Margie and her sister ____ wonderful voices.
a) does b) has got c) have got
4. I (not/understand) ____ that man because I (not/know)____ English.
a) not understand, don't know b) don't understand, not know c) don't understand, don't know
5. Everybody in our family (help) _____ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) ____ the dog, I (water) ____ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) ____ the rooms.
a) help, walks, water, clean b) helps, walks, water, clean c) help, walks, water, cleans
6. ____ Jane Smith (speak) ____ English?
a) Is ... speak b) Does ... speak c) Do ... speak
7. ____ you (like) swimming?
a) Do you like b) Does you like c) Are you like
8. ____ you ____ any time to help me? – Sorry, I ____
a) Do you have, don't b) Have you got, am not c) Do you have, have got
9. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.
a) is b) was c) were
10. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
a) finish b) finishes c) finished
11. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.
a) not helped b) didn't helped c) didn't help
12. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.
a) had lunch b) have lunched c) had had lunch
13. I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
a) getted b) goted c) got
14. When you (write) to your parents last time?
a) When do you writed b) When did you write c) When did you wrote
15. Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.
a) drunk b) drinked c) drank
16. When Jill (finish) school?
a) When did Jill finished b) When was Jill finish c) When did Jill finish
17. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
a) Shall Diana come b) Will Diana come c) Does Diana come
18. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
a) arrive b) will arrive c) arriving
19. He (be) fourteen next year.
a) 'll be b) will is c) is
20. We don't know their address. What (we/do)?
a) What are we do b) What will we do c) What shall we do
21. She _____ watch the match.

a) is going to b) is go to c) is going
22. We _____ a house.
a) are not going to build b) are not going to built c) are going not to built
23. It was a warm winter. There was _____ snow on the streets last year.
a) a little b) little c) a few d) few
24. Don't spend too _____ time watching these stupid reality-shows!
a) much b) many c) few d) little
25. Are there _____ children in your class?
a) much b) many c) few d) little
26. He looks happy. He has won _____ money last week.
a) much b) many c) few d) little
27. Did you buy much milk? – No, just _____.
a) little b) a few c) a little d) small
28. I have _____ money. I can't go shopping with you.
a) very b) many c) few d) little

Тест 6

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла¬голы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come).
2. You (to go) to the library with us? - - No, I ... . I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish).
3. Ring me up before you (to come).
4. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today.
5. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize).
6. Peter (to introduce) us to his friend as soon as we (to meet) them.
7. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg.
8. I (to see) you before you (to start)?
9. What he (to do) when he (to come) home?
10. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
11. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow).
12. What you (to do) tomorrow? - We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? - - With pleasure if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home.

II. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Я приду домой в шесть часов.
2. Когда я при¬ду домой, я позвоню вам.
3. Она позвонит нам ве¬чером.
4. Я увижу Тома завтра.
5. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе.
6. Перед тем, как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.
7. Мы будем дома завтра.
8. Если мы будем дома завт¬ра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору.
9. Завтра пого¬да будет хорошая.
10. Если завтра погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город.

III. Раскройте скобки используя оборот to be going to.

1. Peter (to learn) his English vocabulary.
2. Mary (to phone) her Mum, because she is late.
3. We (to swim) across the Channel next year.
4. I (to buy) some milk.
5. The clouds are dark. It (to rain).

Тест 7

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла¬голы в нужном времени.

1. If you (to translate) this article into Rus¬sian, I shall use it in my report.
2. If she (to be) in St. Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station.
3. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country.
4. When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum.
5. Where will you go when you (to come) to London?
6. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us.
2. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter.
3. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words.
4. What you (to do) when you (to come) home?
5. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home.

6. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up.
7. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the Uni¬versity.
8. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
9. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.
10. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room.
11. I am sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave) St. Peters¬burg.
12. I (to see) you before you (to start)?

Тест 8
Выберите правильный ответ
1. The baby always … after dinner.
a) sleeps b) is sleeping c) sleep
2. My cousin … to school every day.
a) go b) goes c) is going
3. They … many books.
a) reads b) read c) are reading
4. You can't see Nick now: he … a bath.
a) is having b) has c) have
5. The last train … the station at 11.30.
a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves
6. Where is Tom? – He … under the car.
a) lies b) is lying c) lie
7. She always … her glasses.
a) is losing b) loses c) lose
8. If it … , we … at home.
a) rains, stay b) rains, will stay c) will rain, will stay
9. Give her the note as soon as she … .
a) comes b) come c) will come
10. If you learn another language you … a better job.
a) get b) will get c) got
11. Yes¬terday I … home from school at half past eight.
a) come b) came c) comes
12. I … my friend yesterday.
a) meet b) met c) am meeting
13. He … TV when the phone rang.
a) watched b) was watching c) watches
14. The boys … cards when they … their father's step.
a) played, heard b) were playing, heard c) were playing, were hearing
15. When I came in they (sit) round the fire.
a) were sitting b) were siting c) sat

Тест 9
1. I can give Bob the letter if I (see) him.
A will see
B see
2. Hurry up! If you (catch) a taxi, you (meet) Mary at the station.
A catch, will meet
B will catch, meet
C will catch, will meet
3. When I (arrive) in London next week, I (phone) you.
A will arrive, will phone
B will arrive, phone
C arrive, will phone
4. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we are going to have a picnic.
A will be
B is
5. If he (not/be) busy tomorrow, he (come).
A isn't busy, will come
B won't be, will come
C won't be, comes
6. Watch the football match on TV at 11 p.m. if you (stay) at home.
A will stay
B stay
C would stay

7. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the seaside by car next year.
A buy, will go
B buys, will go
C will buy, go
8. If you (eat) less bread, you (lose) weight.
A eat, will lose
B will eat, lose
9. We (stay) in the country until our holiday (be) over.
A will stay, will be
B stay, will be
C will stay, is
10. Turn the light before you (leave) the room.
A leave
B will leave
11.I (go) there tomorrow unless I (be) busy.
A will go, will be
B go, will be
C will go, am
12 As soon as I (come) to Moscow I (visit) you.
A will come, visit
B come, will visit

Тест 10
1. Call for an ambulance if he (feel) worse.
A will feel
B feels
C feel
2. As soon as l (hear) any news, I (phone) you.
A will hear, phone
B will hear, will phone
C hear, will phone
3. Ask him to wait when he (come).
A will come
B come
C comes
4. If you (be) late, I can walk your dog.
A will be
B are
5. Mrs. Clay (go) shopping today if she (finish) her work.
A will go, will finish
B will go, finishes
6.1 am tired, but if you (make) me strong coffee, I (finish) the work
A will make, finish
B will make, will finish
C make, will finish
7. We (have) time for tea if he (be) in time.
A will have, will be
B have, will be
C will have, is
8. Can you ask Bob to phone me if you (see) him tomorrow.
A see
B will see
9. Go straight until you (come) to a large red building.
A come
B will come
10. Your parents (worry) if you (be) late.
A will worry, will be
B are worried, will be
C will worry, are 1ate
11. I (do) it unless I (forget) it.
A do, will forget
B will do, forget
12. Let's go to the cinema after you (finish) your work.
A will finish

B finish
C finishes

Тест 11
Use Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect
1. - Do you often see Tom?
   - No, not often, but I (see) him at the party yesterday.
2. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we (have) a picnic.
3. Usually I (have) coffee in the morning but now I (drink) tea.
4. - What you (do) at two o'clock yesterday? I phoned you three times.
   - I (play) the piano and heard nothing.
5. I am afraid I (forget) my homework at home.
6. He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.
7. My sister (finish) school next year.
8. My brother (finish) school by 2025.
9. I felt better after I (take) the medicine.
10. - What you (do) now?
    - I (look) for my keys. I can't open the door.
11. My best friend (live) in Moscow.
12. When you (phone) me yesterday, I (have) a bath.
13. I can't find my glasses. I think I (lose) them.
14. I (lose) my glasses, but I found them when I came home yesterday.
15. - When Ann (finish) school?
    - In 1995.
16. - Where is John?
    - He (gone) to the shop. He (be) back soon.
17. I (sit) by the window, when I (hear) the noise.
18. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the sea-side next summer.
19. She (not/use) the Internet before, so I showed her how to use it.
20. Tomorrow at 7 o'clock I (work) on the computer and my wife (cook).

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
Shopping
Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.
It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.
By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have – you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.
Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!
While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish – carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel – can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese , meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.

In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?
5. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
6. What store do you like best and what store do you like least?
7. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things?
8. Do you sometimes buy things that you don't need?
9. Do your parents give you pocket money?
10. How much?
11. What do you use it for?
12. How often do they give it to you?
13. How much did you spend yesterday?
14. What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
15. How much do you usually spend each month on food?
16. Have you ever found any money? If so, what did you do with it?
17. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
18. What is something that you want to buy, but don't have enough money to buy?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers.

If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.
Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Fill in the gaps with the missing words and expressions:
1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through ... . Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

Раздел: Еда. Защита окружающей среды. Деловой английский язык

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1. Я хочу есть (пить). – I'm hungry (thirsty).
2. Пойдёмте в ресторан (кафе). – Let's go to a restaurant (cafe).
3. Дайте пожалуйста меню. – Give me the menu, please.
4. Приятного аппетита! – Bon appetit! / Have a nice meal!
5. Я хочу попробовать национальное блюдо. – I want to try some national dish.
6. Дайте мне, пожалуйста... – Please, give me ...
7. Принесите мне... – I'll have ...
8. Очень вкусно. – That's delicious.
9. Мне это не нравится. – I don't like this.
10. Советую взять... – I recommend ...
11. Что Вы посоветуете? – What will you recommend?
12. За ваше здоровье и благополучие! – Health and happiness!
13. Больше ничего не нужно, спасибо. – Nothing more, thank you.
14. Счёт, пожалуйста. – Bring the bill, please.
15. Стакан чая, пожалуйста. – A glass of tea, please.
16. Чашку кофе, пожалуйста. – A cup of coffee, please.
17. Я хотел бы... – I'd like some...
...сок. –...juice.
...молоко. –...milk.
...минеральную воду. –...mineral water.
18. Дайте мне... – May I have some ...

Диктант 2
1. bacon – бекон
2. beef – говядина
3. chicken – курица
4. duck – утка
5. ham – ветчина
6. lamb – мясо ягненка
7. liver – печень
8. meat – мясо
9. mutton – баранина
10. pork – свинина
11. poultry – птица, дичь
12. sausage – сосиска
13. turkey – индейка
14. veal – телятина
15. cod – треска
16. eel – угорь
17. grouper – морской окунь
18. herring – сельдь
19. mackerel – скумбрия

20. pike – щука
21. pikeperch – судак
22. plaice – камбала
23. salmon – семга
24. sardines – сардины
25. sole – морской язык
26. sturgeon – осетрина
27. trout – форель

Диктант 3
1. above – над
2. across – через
3. around – вокруг
4. at – у, в, возле, рядом
5. behind – за, позади, сзади
6. between – между
7. down – in – в
8. on – на, вниз
9. under – под
10. in front of – впереди, перед
11. near – вблизи, около, рядом с, возле
12. over – над, через, сверх
13. from – от, из
14. out of – из
15. on(to)/onto – на
16. through – через, сквозь
17. in – в

Диктант 4
The protection of nature has become one of the most burning problems of the 20th century. The Earth provides people with mineral resources, rivers, forests, fields — everything that makes the foundation of industrial and agricultural production. The development of industry has had a bad influence on the nature of the whole world. People often do things which pollute land and waters greatly. It is very dangerous because it damages health of the people.
The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in April 1986 caused radioactive contamination of a vast area around the plant. Soviet statements indicate that 31 people died as a result of the accident but the actual number of deaths caused by the radiation is still unknown. More than 100,000 Ukrainian citizens were evacuated from the city of Chernobyl and other areas around the reactor site.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Meals»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Healthy eating»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Environment protection»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Global warming»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Greenhouse Effect»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Healthy eating»:
1. Do people nowadays live a healthy life? Is it important to think about your health?
2. What’s your lifestyle? Are you an active person?
3. Do you eat healthy food? What’s your favourite menu?
4. What cuisine do you prefer? What kinds have you eaten and what would you like to try?
5. What are your ideas of healthy eating? Do you ever go to fast-food restaurants?
6. Can you give the recipe of your favourite dish?
7. What’s the difference between Russian and British healthcare system?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Global warming»:
1. What is global warming?
2. Why do we have global warming?
3. Why is global warming a serious problem for our world?
4. How can global warming affect life on our planet?
5. What can we do?
6. What is the main ecological problem in the place where you live?

7. Do you and your friends care about the ecological problems and why?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Meals»
With the exception of breakfast meals in England are much the same as in other countries. The usual meals in Great Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. The English are very fastidious about their meals and keep to their meal times strictly. Breakfast time is between 7 and 9 a. m. Many people like to begin it with porridge. English people eat porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but the Scots – and Scotland is the home of porridge – never put sugar in it. Then comes bacon and eggs, marmalade with toast and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.
The two substantial meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are more or less the same. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. Many people, who go out to work, find it difficult to come home for lunch and go to a cafe or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal. Lunch is a big meal – meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for it.
In the afternoon, about four o'clock, the English have a cup of tea and a cake, or a slice or two of bread and butter. Tea is very popular with the English; it may be called their national drink. The English like it strong and fresh made. Tea must be brewed as follows: one teaspoon for each person and one for the pot. They drink it with or without sugar, but almost always with milk. It is important to pour tea into milk, and not vice versa. Their "high tea" at 5 o'clock is very famous. Tea is accompanied by ham, tomatoes and salad, bread and butter, fruit and cakes.
Dinnertime is generally about half past seven or later. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee. But in great many English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day, and in the evening they only have light meal, for example, bread and cheese and a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Environment protection»
People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution – causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important.
Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.
Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.
Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Choose the correct preposition.
1. I am a postgraduate, I am …the first year.
a) in b) on c) at d) by
2. I met my friend when I last came there … business.
a) by b) for c) on d) at
3. I asked him not to involve me … his personal affairs.
a) after b) at c) in d) on
4. I missed two weeks` training … the flu last month.
a) as b) because of c) since d) due
5. The students haven't been informed … the future meeting.
a) about b) of c) with d) on
II. Put the following sentences into Reported Speech.
1. He said to her, "Why does she speak so loudly?" 2. She said, "Are you leaving the town tonight?" 3. She said, "Yes, you were right yesterday". 4. She said to her friend, "Oh, no, I shan't go anywhere tomorrow". 5. The teacher said, "Two students of your group were awarded prizes for their poems".
III. Complete the sentences with may; need; must, have to, be to; can, to be able to in the correct form.
1. I _____hear you quite clearly. You _____shout. 2. If you look out of the window, you _____see the sea. 3. You've been travelling all day; you _____be tired. 4. I don't know how to do it. Ask your mother. She may ____to help. 5. This book is very valuable. You _____look after it very carefully.

Тест 2

I Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Is it possible to … the nature?
a) cross b) protect c) dry
2. Don’t … flowers if you are in the forest.
a) pull out b) knit c) ground
3. Our children must have special … programme at school to protect the nature.
a) environmental b) kite c) career
4. Different kinds of fish and birds may become … if we don’t take care of nature.
a) own b) arrange c) extinct
5. Over one million species will … in some years.
a) product b) effect c) disappear
6. Let’s keep our planet strong and … .
a) annual b) trouble c) healthy
7. The tropical rain forest is a natural … for our planet.
a) disaster b) protector c) proposal
8. Belarus has become the zone of the ecological ….
a) demand b) drought c) disaster
9. Ozone holes may … even because of aerosol spray.
a) appear b) spoil c) carry
10. Oil tankers are … thick, black oil into our oceans.
a) releasing b) realizing c) rewriting

II Составь выражения из данных слов.

11. acid
12. important
13. ultraviolet
14. skin
15. nuclear
16. tropical
17. ecological
18. environmental
19. chemical
20. household

a) waste
b) fertilizers
c) problems
d) disaster
e) products
f) rain
g) cancer
h) rays
i) forest
j) protection

III Выберите правильный вариант.

21. We wish our environment … cleaner.
a) were b) are c) be
22. We had a wonderful holiday in France. I wish we … there again next summer. a) will go b) go c) went
23. Will your sister come to the party? I wish she … some of my friend.
a) would meet b) meet c) meets
24. I wish I … so much money. Now I have to borrow.
a) hadn’t spent b) didn’t spent
25. The cake is delicious, but I wish there …so much fat in it.
a) is not b) hadn’t been c) wasn’t
26. If you … me your cake, I … your homework for tomorrow.
a) will give, do b) give, will do c) give, do d) will give, will do
27. Many people would be out of work if that factory …down.
a) closes b) closed c) close
28. Tom got to the station in time. If he … the train, he would have been late for his interview.
a) missed b) misses c) had missed
29. He never does his best. He spends … time preparing for his lessons.
a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
30. Do you know what you … at this time tomorrow?
a) will be doing b) will do c) will have done d) would do
31. We haven't made up our … where to go next.

a) reason b) decision c) minds d) idea
32. They won't continue their work until he … .
a) will ask them b) will ask they c) asks them d) asks they

Тест 3
Вставьте предлоги времени там, где это необходимо
1. I have classes … the morning.
2. I come home … the afternoon.
3. I do my homework … the evening.
4. I sleep … night.
5. I was born … 1998.
6. We arrived in London … the 13th of April and left only … June (в)
7. The bank is open every day … 9 a.m. … 7 p.m. except … Sundays. except - кроме
8. The bank closes … 7 p.m. (в)
9. He was ill … a week.
10. I visited him … his illness.
11. Wait for me. I'll be ready … 5 minutes. (через)
12. Can you finish this work … tomorrow? (к)
13. He became famous only … his death.
14. Wash your hands … dinner!
15. My dad goes fishing only … summer.
16. I finished school … last year.
17. He usually leaves home early … the morning and comes back late … night.
18. In Spain many people have a siesta … the afternoon.
19. Do you often go out … the evening?
20. Shakespeare died … 1616.
21. We celebrate Teacher's Day … the fifth of October.
22. We have winter holidays … February.
23. Goodbye, see you … Friday! See you – увидимся в…
24. Goodbye, see you … next Friday.
25. She lived in that house … 3 years. She lived there … 1985 … 1988.
26. The concert begins … seven o'clock. (в)
27. Hurry up! The train leaves … five minutes. (через)
28. I must be there … 5 o'clock (к)
29. … classes I sometimes go to the library. (после)
30. The day … Monday is Sunday.
31. It is cold … winter.
32. Her grandfather died … the war. (во время)

Тест 4
Выберите правильный ответ
1. … you stand on your head?
a) Can b) Must c) Have to
2. It … rain, you'd better take a coat.
a) may b) must c) has to
3. She … leave home at eight every morning at present.
a) can b) has to c) may
4. The buses were all full; I … get a taxi.
a) have to b) had to c) may
5. I am afraid you will miss that train. – You … take a taxi.
a) must b) should c) had to
6. He was very strong; he … ski all day and dance all night.
a) can b) could c) had to
7. The swimmer was very tired but he … reach the shore before he collapsed.
a) had to b) was able to c) can
8. … I borrow your umbrella?
a) may b) need c) should
9. She … learn how to drive when her local railway station is closed.
a) may b) has to c) is able to
10. Railway notice: Passengers … cross the line by the footbridge.
a) must b) can c) may
11. Employer: You … come to work in time.
a) must b) may c) can
12. You … drink this: it is poison.

a) must not b) cannot c) need not
13. We … drive fast; we have plenty of time.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
14. You … drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
15. He sees very badly; he … wear glasses all the time.
a) can b) has to c) need

Тест 5
Choose the correct answer.
1. Nick is strong. He … lift this box.
a) must b) can c) could d) have to
2. In many countries all children … attend elementary school.
a) must b) could c) have to d) can
3. I didn't come to the party yesterday because I … study.
a) could b) must c) have to d) had to
4. Dogs … bark.
a) must b) could c) can d) have to
5. … I speak to Jimmy?
a) Must b) Can c) Could d) Have to
6. You … never do that again!
a) need b) must c) should d) have to
7. She isn't very clever. She … answer your question.
a) can b) mustn't c) can't d) has to
8. Children … know the traffic rules.
a) should b) must c) need d) have to
9. … I use your phone?
a) must b) may c) might d) need
10. You are in hospital. You … be quiet.
a) must b) need c) should d) need

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
Ecological Problems
Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment. Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit. With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries. Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays. The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology. Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. There is an international organization called Greenpeace which is doing much to preserve the environment.

Answer the questions.
1. Why are the wild animals in danger?
2. What climatic changes are the most threatening?
3. Is there any way to make our air cleaner
4. What is Green Peace?
5. What are the main ecological problems?

Текст 2
Read the text.
Environment

Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remind much the same. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction- with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the sol that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being. Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health.

The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

I. True / False

Environmental problem isn't the most burning problem of today. (False)

We all shouldn't work together to safeguard our environment. (False)

Nuclear weapons are also course of the pollution. (True)

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are somebody else's. (False)

Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for economy in countries. (False)

II. Choose the right variant.

1. The environment is a very important thing … humans.

a) to b) for c) in d) of

2. Environmental problems will get worse and worse until we … pollution.

a) stop b) stopped c) will stop d) has stopped

3. By the time we … how to recycle, it might be to late.

a) learn b) will learn c) have learned d) learned

4. Our river will be polluted until we … do something for cleaning it.

a) start b) will start c) have started d) started

5. Serious pollution … chemicals and waste made by factories.

a) cause b) is caused by c) affect d) is affected by

6. Ninety-three per cent of Jamaica's coral reefs … .

a) destroy b) have destroyed c) have been destroyed d) destroyed

7. Polluted air and water … people's health.

a) threat b) reduce c) litter d) damage

8. I suggest starting a programme to stop industries from using poisonous … .

a) chemicals b) litter c) garbage d) rubbish

9. Some gases that … air can dissolve in water and in the atmosphere.

a) litter b) waste c) pollute d) release

10. After the school party we had to clean the … .

a) rubbish b) waste c) litter d) poison

11. This pollution can be so harmful, that it can … the land, water and air.

a) affect b) effect c) cause d) harm

12. Many teenagers usually … litter near their school.

a) pour b) drop c) release d) affect

13. Environmental problems are caused by … humans.

a) a b) an c) the d) –

14. … water is one of the most important resources for life.

a) a b) an c) the d) –

15. A lot of animals live in …. seas, rivers and lakes.

a) a b) an c) the d) –

III. Match the words in the left column with their meaning in the right column.

1. soil
2. land
3. ground
4. earth

a) the land surface on which we live and move about

b) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface

c) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow
d) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building

Задания для оценки умений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1. Я хочу есть (пить). – I'm hungry (thirsty).
2. Пойдёмте в ресторан (кафе). – Let's go to a restaurant (cafe).
3. Дайте пожалуйста меню. – Give me the menu, please.
4. Приятного аппетита! – Bon appetit! / Have a nice meal!
5. Я хочу попробовать национальное блюдо. – I want to try some national dish.
6. Дайте мне, пожалуйста... – Please, give me ...
7. Принесите мне... – I'll have ...
8. Очень вкусно. – That's delicious.
9. Мне это не нравится. – I don't like this.
10. Советую взять... – I recommend ...
11. Что Вы посоветуете? – What will you recommend?
12. За ваше здоровье и благополучие! – Health and happiness!
13. Больше ничего не нужно, спасибо. – Nothing more, thank you.
14. Счёт, пожалуйста. – Bring the bill, please.
15. Стакан чая, пожалуйста. – A glass of tea, please.
16. Чашку кофе, пожалуйста. – A cup of coffee, please.
17. Я хотел бы... – I'd like some...
...сок. –...juice.
...молоко. –...milk.
...минеральную воду. –...mineral water.
18. Дайте мне... – May I have some ...

Диктант 2
1. bacon – бекон
2. beef – говядина
3. chicken – курица
4. duck – утка
5. ham – ветчина
6. lamb – мясо ягненка
7. liver – печень
8. meat – мясо
9. mutton – баранина
10. pork – свинина
11. poultry – птица, дичь
12. sausage – сосиска
13. turkey – индейка
14. veal – телятина
15. cod – треска
16. eel – угорь
17. grouper – морской окунь
18. herring – сельдь
19. mackerel – скумбрия
20. pike – щука
21. pikeperch – судак
22. plaice – камбала
23. salmon – семга
24. sardines – сардины
25. sole – морской язык
26. sturgeon – осетрина
27. trout – форель

Диктант 3
1. above – над
2. across – через
3. around – вокруг

4. at – у, в, возле, рядом
5. behind – за, позади, сзади
6. between – между
7. down – in – в
8. on – на, вниз
9. under – под
10. in front of – впереди, перед
11. near – вблизи, около, рядом с, возле
12. over – над, через, сверх
13. from – от, из
14. out of – из
15. on(to)/onto – на
16. through – через, сквозь
17. in – в

Диктант 4
The protection of nature has become one of the most burning problems of the 20th century. The Earth provides people with mineral resources, rivers, forests, fields — everything that makes the foundation of industrial and agricultural production. The development of industry has had a bad influence on the nature of the whole world. People often do things which pollute land and waters greatly. It is very dangerous because it damages health of the people.
The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in April 1986 caused radioactive contamination of a vast area around the plant. Soviet statements indicate that 31 people died as a result of the accident but the actual number of deaths caused by the radiation is still unknown. More than 100,000 Ukrainian citizens were evacuated from the city of Chernobyl and other areas around the reactor site.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:
1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Meals»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Healthy eating»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Environment protection»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Global warming»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Greenhouse Effect»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Healthy eating»:
1. Do people nowadays live a healthy life? Is it important to think about your health?
2. What's your lifestyle? Are you an active person?
3. Do you eat healthy food? What's your favourite menu?
4. What cuisine do you prefer? What kinds have you eaten and what would you like to try?
5. What are your ideas of healthy eating? Do you ever go to fast-food restaurants?
6. Can you give the recipe of your favourite dish?
7. What's the difference between Russian and British healthcare system?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Global warming»:
1. What is global warming?
2. Why do we have global warming?
3. Why is global warming a serious problem for our world?
4. How can global warming affect life on our planet?
5. What can we do?
6. What is the main ecological problem in the place where you live?
7. Do you and your friends care about the ecological problems and why?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Meals»
With the exception of breakfast meals in England are much the same as in other countries. The usual meals in Great Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. The English are very fastidious about their meals and keep to their meal times strictly. Breakfast time is between 7 and 9 a. m. Many people like to begin it with porridge. English people eat porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but the Scots – and Scotland is the home of porridge – never put sugar in it. Then comes bacon and eggs, marmalade with toast and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.
The two substantial meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are more or less the same. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. Many people, who go out to work, find it difficult to come home for lunch and go to a cafe or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal. Lunch is a big meal – meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for it.

In the afternoon, about four o'clock, the English have a cup of tea and a cake, or a slice or two of bread and butter. Tea is very popular with the English; it may be called their national drink. The English like it strong and fresh made. Tea must be brewed as follows: one teaspoon for each person and one for the pot. They drink it with or without sugar, but almost always with milk. It is important to pour tea into milk, and not vice versa. Their "high tea" at 5 o'clock is very famous. Tea is accompanied by ham, tomatoes and salad, bread and butter, fruit and cakes.
Dinnertime is generally about half past seven or later. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee. But in great many English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day, and in the evening they only have light meal, for example, bread and cheese and a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Environment protection»
People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution – causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important.
Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.
Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.
Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

3. Тест:

Тест 1
I. Choose the correct preposition.
1. I am a postgraduate, I am …the first year.
a) in b) on c) at d) by
2. I met my friend when I last came there … business.
a) by b) for c) on d) at
3. I asked him not to involve me … his personal affairs.
a) after b) at c) in d) on
4. I missed two weeks` training … the flu last month.
a) as b) because of c) since d) due
5. The students haven't been informed … the future meeting.
a) about b) of c) with d) on
II. Put the following sentences into Reported Speech.
1. He said to her, "Why does she speak so loudly?" 2. She said, "Are you leaving the town tonight?" 3. She said, "Yes, you were right yesterday". 4. She said to her friend, "Oh, no, I shan't go anywhere tomorrow". 5. The teacher said, "Two students of your group were awarded prizes for their poems".
III. Complete the sentences with may; need; must, have to, be to; can, to be able to in the correct form.
1. I _____hear you quite clearly. You _____shout. 2. If you look out of the window, you _____see the sea. 3. You've been travelling all day; you _____be tired. 4. I don't know how to do it. Ask your mother. She may ____to help. 5. This book is very valuable. You _____look after it very carefully.

Тест 2
I Вставьте пропущенное слово.
1. Is it possible to … the nature?
a) cross b) protect c) dry
2. Don't … flowers if you are in the forest.
a) pull out b) knit c) ground
3. Our children must have special … programme at school to protect the nature.
a) environmental b) kite c) career
4. Different kinds of fish and birds may become … if we don't take care of nature.
a) own b) arrange c) extinct
5. Over one million species will … in some years.
a) product b) effect c) disappear

6. Let’s keep our planet strong and … .
a) annual b) trouble c) healthy
7. The tropical rain forest is a natural … for our planet.
a) disaster b) protector c) proposal
8. Belarus has become the zone of the ecological ….
a) demand b) drought c) disaster
9. Ozone holes may … even because of aerosol spray.
a) appear b) spoil c) carry
10. Oil tankers are … thick, black oil into our oceans.
a) releasing b) realizing c) rewriting
II Составь выражения из данных слов.
11. acid
12. important
13. ultraviolet
14. skin
15. nuclear
16. tropical
17. ecological
18. environmental
19. chemical
20. household
a) waste
b) fertilizers
c) problems
d) disaster
e) products
f) rain
g) cancer
h) rays
i) forest
j) protection
III Выберите правильный вариант.
21. We wish our environment … cleaner.
a) were b) are c) be
22. We had a wonderful holiday in France. I wish we … there again next summer. a) will go b) go c) went
23. Will your sister come to the party? I wish she … some of my friend.
a) would meet b) meet c) meets
24. I wish I … so much money. Now I have to borrow.
a) hadn’t spent b) didn’t spent
25. The cake is delicious, but I wish there …so much fat in it.
a) is not b) hadn’t been c) wasn’t
26. If you … me your cake, I … your homework for tomorrow.
a) will give, do b) give, will do c) give, do d) will give, will do
27. Many people would be out of work if that factory …down.
a) closes b) closed c) close
28. Tom got to the station in time. If he … the train, he would have been late for his interview.
a) missed b) misses c) had missed
29. He never does his best. He spends … time preparing for his lessons.
a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
30. Do you know what you … at this time tomorrow?
a) will be doing b) will do c) will have done d) would do
31. We haven't made up our … where to go next.
a) reason b) decision c) minds d) idea
32. They won't continue their work until he … .
a) will ask them b) will ask they c) asks them d) asks they

Тест 3
Вставьте предлоги времени там, где это необходимо
1. I have classes … the morning.
2. I come home … the afternoon.
3. I do my homework … the evening.
4. I sleep … night.
5. I was born … 1998.
6. We arrived in London … the 13th of April and left only … June (в)

7. The bank is open every day … 9 a.m. … 7 p.m. except … Sundays. except - кроме
8. The bank closes … 7 p.m. (в)
9. He was ill … a week.
10. I visited him … his illness.
11. Wait for me. I'll be ready … 5 minutes. (через)
12. Can you finish this work … tomorrow? (к)
13. He became famous only … his death.
14. Wash your hands … dinner!
15. My dad goes fishing only … summer.
16. I finished school … last year.
17. He usually leaves home early … the morning and comes back late … night.
18. In Spain many people have a siesta … the afternoon.
19. Do you often go out … the evening?
20. Shakespeare died … 1616.
21. We celebrate Teacher's Day … the fifth of October.
22. We have winter holidays … February.
23. Goodbye, see you … Friday! See you – увидимся в…
24. Goodbye, see you … next Friday.
25. She lived in that house … 3 years. She lived there … 1985 … 1988.
26. The concert begins … seven o'clock. (в)
27. Hurry up! The train leaves … five minutes. (через)
28. I must be there … 5 o'clock (к)
29. … classes I sometimes go to the library. (после)
30. The day … Monday is Sunday.
31. It is cold … winter.
32. Her grandfather died … the war. (во время)

Тест 4
Выберите правильный ответ
1. … you stand on your head?
a) Can b) Must c) Have to
2. It … rain, you'd better take a coat.
a) may b) must c) has to
3. She … leave home at eight every morning at present.
a) can b) has to c) may
4. The buses were all full; I … get a taxi.
a) have to b) had to c) may
5. I am afraid you will miss that train. – You … take a taxi.
a) must b) should c) had to
6. He was very strong; he … ski all day and dance all night.
a) can b) could c) had to
7. The swimmer was very tired but he … reach the shore before he collapsed.
a) had to b) was able to c) can
8. … I borrow your umbrella?
a) may b) need c) should
9. She … learn how to drive when her local railway station is closed.
a) may b) has to c) is able to
10. Railway notice: Passengers … cross the line by the footbridge.
a) must b) can c) may
11. Employer: You … come to work in time.
a) must b) may c) can
12. You … drink this: it is poison.
a) must not b) cannot c) need not
13. We … drive fast; we have plenty of time.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
14. You … drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
15. He sees very badly; he … wear glasses all the time.
a) can b) has to c) need

Тест 5
Choose the correct answer.
1. Nick is strong. He … lift this box.
a) must b) can c) could d) have to

2. In many countries all children … attend elementary school.
a) must b) could c) have to d) can
3. I didn't come to the party yesterday because I … study.
a) could b) must c) have to d) had to
4. Dogs … bark.
a) must b) could c) can d) have to
5. … I speak to Jimmy?
a) Must b) Can c) Could d) Have to
6. You … never do that again!
a) need b) must c) should d) have to
7. She isn't very clever. She … answer your question.
a) can b) mustn't c) can't d) has to
8. Children … know the traffic rules.
a) should b) must c) need d) have to
9. … I use your phone?
a) must b) may c) might d) need
10. You are in hospital. You … be quiet.
a) must b) need c) should d) need

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
Read the text.
Ecological Problems
Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment. Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit. With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries.
Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays. The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology. Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. There is an international organization called Greenpeace which is doing much to preserve the environment.

Answer the questions.
1. Why are the wild animals in danger?
2. What climatic changes are the most threatening?
3. Is there any way to make our air cleaner
4. What is Green Peace?
5. What are the main ecological problems?

Текст 2
Read the text.
Environment
Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remind much the same. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.
Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction- with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the sol that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being. Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health.
The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

I. True / False
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We all shouldn't work together to safeguard our environment. (False)
Nuclear weapons are also course of the pollution. (True)
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Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for economy in countries. (False)
II. Choose the right variant.
1. The environment is a very important thing … humans.
a) to b) for c) in d) of
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3. By the time we … how to recycle, it might be to late.
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6. Ninety-three per cent of Jamaica's coral reefs … .
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10. After the school party we had to clean the … .
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11. This pollution can be so harmful, that it can … the land, water and air.
a) affect b) effect c) cause d) harm
12. Many teenagers usually … litter near their school.
a) pour b) drop c) release d) affect
13. Environmental problems are caused by … humans.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
14. … water is one of the most important resources for life.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
15. A lot of animals live in …. seas, rivers and lakes.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
III. Match the words in the left column with their meaning in the right column.
1. soil
2. land
3. ground
4. earth
a) the land surface on which we live and move about
b) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface
c) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow
d) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1
1. Я хочу есть (пить). – I'm hungry (thirsty).
2. Пойдёмте в ресторан (кафе). – Let's go to a restaurant (cafe).
3. Дайте пожалуйста меню. – Give me the menu, please.
4. Приятного аппетита! – Bon appetit! / Have a nice meal!
5. Я хочу попробовать национальное блюдо. – I want to try some national dish.

6. Дайте мне, пожалуйста... – Please, give me ...
7. Принесите мне... – I'll have ...
8. Очень вкусно. – That's delicious.
9. Мне это не нравится. – I don't like this.
10. Советую взять... – I recommend ...
11. Что Вы посоветуете? – What will you recommend?
12. За ваше здоровье и благополучие! – Health and happiness!
13. Больше ничего не нужно, спасибо. – Nothing more, thank you.
14. Счёт, пожалуйста. – Bring the bill, please.
15. Стакан чая, пожалуйста. – A glass of tea, please.
16. Чашку кофе, пожалуйста. – A cup of coffee, please.
17. Я хотел бы... – I'd like some...
...сок. –...juice.
...молоко. –...milk.
...минеральную воду. –...mineral water.
18. Дайте мне... – May I have some ...

Диктант 2

1. bacon – бекон
2. beef – говядина
3. chicken – курица
4. duck – утка
5. ham – ветчина
6. lamb – мясо ягненка
7. liver – печень
8. meat – мясо
9. mutton – баранина
10. pork – свинина
11. poultry – птица, дичь
12. sausage – сосиска
13. turkey – индейка
14. veal – телятина
15. cod – треска
16. eel – угорь
17. grouper – морской окунь
18. herring – сельдь
19. mackerel – скумбрия
20. pike – щука
21. pikeperch – судак
22. plaice – камбала
23. salmon – семга
24. sardines – сардины
25. sole – морской язык
26. sturgeon – осетрина
27. trout – форель

Диктант 3

1. above – над
2. across – через
3. around – вокруг
4. at – у, в, возле, рядом
5. behind – за, позади, сзади
6. between – между
7. down – in – в
8. on – на, вниз
9. under – под
10. in front of – впереди, перед
11. near – вблизи, около, рядом с, возле
12. over – над, через, сверх
13. from – от, из
14. out of – из
15. on(to)/onto – на
16. through – через, сквозь
17. in – в

Диктант 4

The protection of nature has become one of the most burning problems of the 20th century. The Earth provides people with mineral resources, rivers, forests, fields — everything that makes the foundation of industrial and agricultural production. The development of industry has had a bad influence on the nature of the whole world. People often do things which pollute land and waters greatly. It is very dangerous because it damages health of the people.

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in April 1986 caused radioactive contamination of a vast area around the plant. Soviet statements indicate that 31 people died as a result of the accident but the actual number of deaths caused by the radiation is still unknown. More than 100,000 Ukrainian citizens were evacuated from the city of Chernobyl and other areas around the reactor site.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Meals»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Healthy eating»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Environment protection»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Global warming»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Greenhouse Effect»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Healthy eating»:

1. Do people nowadays live a healthy life? Is it important to think about your health?
2. What's your lifestyle? Are you an active person?
3. Do you eat healthy food? What's your favourite menu?
4. What cuisine do you prefer? What kinds have you eaten and what would you like to try?
5. What are your ideas of healthy eating? Do you ever go to fast-food restaurants?
6. Can you give the recipe of your favourite dish?
7. What's the difference between Russian and British healthcare system?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Global warming»:

1. What is global warming?
2. Why do we have global warming?
3. Why is global warming a serious problem for our world?
4. How can global warming affect life on our planet?
5. What can we do?
6. What is the main ecological problem in the place where you live?
7. Do you and your friends care about the ecological problems and why?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Meals»

With the exception of breakfast meals in England are much the same as in other countries. The usual meals in Great Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. The English are very fastidious about their meals and keep to their meal times strictly. Breakfast time is between 7 and 9 a. m. Many people like to begin it with porridge. English people eat porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but the Scots – and Scotland is the home of porridge – never put sugar in it. Then comes bacon and eggs, marmalade with toast and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.

The two substantial meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are more or less the same. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. Many people, who go out to work, find it difficult to come home for lunch and go to a cafe or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal. Lunch is a big meal – meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for it.

In the afternoon, about four o'clock, the English have a cup of tea and a cake, or a slice or two of bread and butter. Tea is very popular with the English; it may be called their national drink. The English like it strong and fresh made. Tea must be brewed as follows: one teaspoon for each person and one for the pot. They drink it with or without sugar, but almost always with milk. It is important to pour tea into milk, and not vice versa. Their "high tea" at 5 o'clock is very famous. Tea is accompanied by ham, tomatoes and salad, bread and butter, fruit and cakes.

Dinnertime is generally about half past seven or later. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee. But in great many English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day, and in the evening they only have light meal, for example, bread and cheese and a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Environment protection»

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution – causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important.

Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Choose the correct preposition.

1. I am a postgraduate, I am …the first year.
a) in b) on c) at d) by
2. I met my friend when I last came there … business.
a) by b) for c) on d) at
3. I asked him not to involve me … his personal affairs.
a) after b) at c) in d) on
4. I missed two weeks` training … the flu last month.
a) as b) because of c) since d) due
5. The students haven't been informed … the future meeting.
a) about b) of c) with d) on

II. Put the following sentences into Reported Speech.

1. He said to her, "Why does she speak so loudly?" 2. She said, "Are you leaving the town tonight?" 3. She said, "Yes, you were right yesterday". 4. She said to her friend, "Oh, no, I shan't go anywhere tomorrow". 5. The teacher said, "Two students of your group were awarded prizes for their poems".

III. Complete the sentences with may; need; must, have to, be to; can, to be able to in the correct form.

1. I _____hear you quite clearly. You _____shout. 2. If you look out of the window, you _____see the sea. 3. You've been travelling all day; you _____be tired. 4. I don't know how to do it. Ask your mother. She may ____to help. 5. This book is very valuable. You _____look after it very carefully.

Тест 2

I Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Is it possible to … the nature?
a) cross b) protect c) dry
2. Don't … flowers if you are in the forest.
a) pull out b) knit c) ground
3. Our children must have special … programme at school to protect the nature.
a) environmental b) kite c) career
4. Different kinds of fish and birds may become … if we don't take care of nature.
a) own b) arrange c) extinct
5. Over one million species will … in some years.
a) product b) effect c) disappear
6. Let's keep our planet strong and … .
a) annual b) trouble c) healthy
7. The tropical rain forest is a natural … for our planet.
a) disaster b) protector c) proposal
8. Belarus has become the zone of the ecological ….
a) demand b) drought c) disaster
9. Ozone holes may … even because of aerosol spray.
a) appear b) spoil c) carry
10. Oil tankers are … thick, black oil into our oceans.
a) releasing b) realizing c) rewriting

II Составь выражения из данных слов.

11. acid
12. important
13. ultraviolet

14. skin
15. nuclear
16. tropical
17. ecological
18. environmental
19. chemical
20. household
a) waste
b) fertilizers
c) problems
d) disaster
e) products
f) rain
g) cancer
h) rays
i) forest
j) protection
III Выберите правильный вариант.
21. We wish our environment … cleaner.
a) were b) are c) be
22. We had a wonderful holiday in France. I wish we … there again next summer. a) will go b) go c) went
23. Will your sister come to the party? I wish she … some of my friend.
a) would meet b) meet c) meets
24. I wish I … so much money. Now I have to borrow.
a) hadn't spent b) didn't spent
25. The cake is delicious, but I wish there …so much fat in it.
a) is not b) hadn't been c) wasn't
26. If you … me your cake, I … your homework for tomorrow.
a) will give, do b) give, will do c) give, do d) will give, will do
27. Many people would be out of work if that factory …down.
a) closes b) closed c) close
28. Tom got to the station in time. If he … the train, he would have been late for his interview.
a) missed b) misses c) had missed
29. He never does his best. He spends … time preparing for his lessons.
a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
30. Do you know what you … at this time tomorrow?
a) will be doing b) will do c) will have done d) would do
31. We haven't made up our … where to go next.
a) reason b) decision c) minds d) idea
32. They won't continue their work until he … .
a) will ask them b) will ask they c) asks them d) asks they

Тест 3
Вставьте предлоги времени там, где это необходимо
1. I have classes … the morning.
2. I come home … the afternoon.
3. I do my homework … the evening.
4. I sleep … night.
5. I was born … 1998.
6. We arrived in London … the 13th of April and left only … June (в)
7. The bank is open every day … 9 a.m. … 7 p.m. except … Sundays. except - кроме
8. The bank closes … 7 p.m. (в)
9. He was ill … a week.
10. I visited him … his illness.
11. Wait for me. I'll be ready … 5 minutes. (через)
12. Can you finish this work … tomorrow? (к)
13. He became famous only … his death.
14. Wash your hands … dinner!
15. My dad goes fishing only … summer.
16. I finished school … last year.
17. He usually leaves home early … the morning and comes back late … night.
18. In Spain many people have a siesta … the afternoon.
19. Do you often go out … the evening?
20. Shakespeare died … 1616.

21. We celebrate Teacher's Day … the fifth of October.
22. We have winter holidays … February.
23. Goodbye, see you … Friday! See you – увидимся в…
24. Goodbye, see you … next Friday.
25. She lived in that house … 3 years. She lived there … 1985 … 1988.
26. The concert begins … seven o'clock. (в)
27. Hurry up! The train leaves … five minutes. (через)
28. I must be there … 5 o'clock (к)
29. … classes I sometimes go to the library. (после)
30. The day … Monday is Sunday.
31. It is cold … winter.
32. Her grandfather died … the war. (во время)

Тест 4
Выберите правильный ответ
1. … you stand on your head?
a) Can b) Must c) Have to
2. It … rain, you'd better take a coat.
a) may b) must c) has to
3. She … leave home at eight every morning at present.
a) can b) has to c) may
4. The buses were all full; I … get a taxi.
a) have to b) had to c) may
5. I am afraid you will miss that train. – You … take a taxi.
a) must b) should c) had to
6. He was very strong; he … ski all day and dance all night.
a) can b) could c) had to
7. The swimmer was very tired but he … reach the shore before he collapsed.
a) had to b) was able to c) can
8. … I borrow your umbrella?
a) may b) need c) should
9. She … learn how to drive when her local railway station is closed.
a) may b) has to c) is able to
10. Railway notice: Passengers … cross the line by the footbridge.
a) must b) can c) may
11. Employer: You … come to work in time.
a) must b) may c) can
12. You … drink this: it is poison.
a) must not b) cannot c) need not
13. We … drive fast; we have plenty of time.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
14. You … drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
15. He sees very badly; he … wear glasses all the time.
a) can b) has to c) need

Тест 5
Choose the correct answer.
1. Nick is strong. He … lift this box.
a) must b) can c) could d) have to
2. In many countries all children … attend elementary school.
a) must b) could c) have to d) can
3. I didn't come to the party yesterday because I … study.
a) could b) must c) have to d) had to
4. Dogs … bark.
a) must b) could c) can d) have to
5. … I speak to Jimmy?
a) Must b) Can c) Could d) Have to
6. You … never do that again!
a) need b) must c) should d) have to
7. She isn't very clever. She … answer your question.
a) can b) mustn't c) can't d) has to
8. Children … know the traffic rules.
a) should b) must c) need d) have to

9. … I use your phone?
a) must b) may c) might d) need
10. You are in hospital. You … be quiet.
a) must b) need c) should d) need

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1
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Answer the questions.
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2. What climatic changes are the most threatening?
3. Is there any way to make our air cleaner
4. What is Green Peace?
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II. Choose the right variant.
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3. By the time we … how to recycle, it might be to late.
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5. Serious pollution … chemicals and waste made by factories.
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6. Ninety-three per cent of Jamaica's coral reefs … .
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12. Many teenagers usually … litter near their school.
a) pour b) drop c) release d) affect
13. Environmental problems are caused by … humans.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
14. … water is one of the most important resources for life.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
15. A lot of animals live in …. seas, rivers and lakes.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
III. Match the words in the left column with their meaning in the right column.
1. soil
2. land
3. ground
4. earth
a) the land surface on which we live and move about
b) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface
c) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow
d) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building

2. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

1. Зачет

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "About myself".
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "My family".
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "My friends".
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "My working day".
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "My University".

Практические задания:

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту. Let me introduce myself. My name is Andrew Maison. I was born in Cardiff, but now I live in London. I come from a large family. My father is a farmer, and my mother is a housewife. She has a lot of work to do about the house, and she is as busy with her work as my father. Every summer I go to see my parents and my relatives. I have two brothers and a sister. My elder brother is twenty eight. He is married and has a daughter Ann. She is six and is going to school this year. My brother is a lawyer and his wife is a doctor. My younger brother's name is David. He is only eighteen and is in his first year at University. My sister is the youngest in the family, she is fourteen. She is at school. I am a teacher and work at London University. I really like my work because it is very interesting. I teach literature and try to make my students understand and like it. Questions 1. Where was Andrew Maison born? 2. Where does he live now? 3. What are his father and mother? 4. Where does he go every summer? 5. What other relatives does he have? 6. How old is his elder brother? 7. What is his younger brother's name? 8. What is Andrew Maison? 9. Where does he work? 10. What does he teach?

2. Зачет

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Moscow".
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "History of the English language".
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "USA".
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "New York".

Практические задания:

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту. London began on two small patches of dry land in the middle of a marsh on the north bank of the Thames. That was long before the Romans came. Since then it has grown and grown. Actually there are several Londons. First, there is the City of London. It is about one square mile in area and only a few thousand people live there. But it is the financial and business centre of Great Britain. Then there is the County of London composed of about thirty boroughs* in addition to the City. Finally, there is Greater London which includes all the above and a great deal more. There is the West End, a fashionable shopping and entertaining centre to the west of the City. There is Mayfair – upper class London – stretching from the West End to Hyde Park. There are the Houses of Parliament built on the banks of the Thames at Westminster. Working class London is centered in the East End. This is a vast area running eastwards from the City. It includes all the main dock areas and is heavily industrialized.Questions 1. How did London begin? 2. When was it? 3. What is the City of London? 4. How large is it? 5. What is the County of London composed of? 6. What does Greater London include? 7. What is situated to the west of the City? 8. What is there on the banks of the Thames at Westminster? 9. Where is working class centered? 10. What does the East End include?

3. Зачет

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Travelling".
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Airport check-in".
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Holidays".
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Shopping".
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Shopping in Britain".

Практические задания:

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту. In some parts of the United States, there are enormous supermarkets with aisles and aisles of different kinds of foods and products. For example, you can find fifteen or twenty different kinds of cheeses in the Dairy section. The Frozen Food section has everything from cans of frozen apple juice to bags of mixed vegetables, from ice cream to frozen pizza. Many supermarkets also have a big Health Care Products aisle. The section is like a small drug store. It has different brands of medicines, shampoos, toothpastes, and other health care items. Some supermarkets even sell magazines, books, shoes, underwear, hammers, screwdrivers, and other household products. The supermarkets offer services too. You can leave your film there and return some time later to get your photographs. You can rent floor polishers, carpet cleaners and movies. Shoppers can buy snacks and cold drinks from vending machines. If you are tired you can sit down and enjoy a fresh cup of coffee and a doughnut* at a supermarket snack bar or coffee shop.Questions 1. What is a supermarket? 2. What can you find in a supermarket? 3. What does a Health Care section present? 4. Do some supermarkets sell magazines, books, shoes and other things? 5. What other goods and products can be found in supermarkets? 6. What services do they offer? 7. What can a shopper buy if he is hungry? 8. Can you have a rest if you are tired? 9. Are huge supermarkets the only kind of markets in the United States?

4. Дифференцированный зачет

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "About myself".
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "My family".
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "My friends".
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "My working day".
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "My University".
6. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Moscow".
7. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".
8. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "History of the English language".
9. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "USA".
10. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "New York".
11. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Travelling".
12. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Airport check-in".
13. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Holidays".
14. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Shopping".

15. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Shopping in Britain".
16. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Meals".
17. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Healthy eating".
18. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Environment protection".
19. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Global warming".
20. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме "Greenhouse Effect".

Практические задания:

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту. The climate of the British Isles is affected by the Gulf Stream, a warm current flowing from the Gulf of Mexico round the North of Europe. Summers are not so warm and winters are not so cold as in the rest of Europe. Spring is the season when nature returns to life. There are periods of sunshine broken by occasional showers.It seldom gets unbearably hot in summer, but nevertheless the temperature may rise to ninety degrees in the shade. The heat grows oppressive, the sky is suddenly overcast with low black clouds and distant peals of thunder indicate the approach of a thunderstorm. After the thunderstorm the air is remarkably fresh. The thunder has cleared the air. We are in for a spell of sunny weather again.Autumn is the season of mist, of biting winds, of beautiful sunsets, and miserable chilly days when it drizzles. A spell of sunny weather in October is called an Indian Summer. When there are eight degrees of frost in England, they say that it is freezing hard, and everyone complains of the cold. On a frosty morning the country is covered with hoarfrost. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. The snow falls, but it does not last long. The English often grumble about the weather but you should not pay too much attention to it. Questions 1. What is the climate of the British Isles affected by? 2. What is Gulf Stream? 3. When does nature return to life? 4. Does it get very hot in summer? 5. What do distant peals of thunder indicate? 6. What is autumn like in England? 7. A spell of sunny weather in October is called an Indian Summer, isn’t it? 8. When does everyone begin to complain of the cold? 9. Does the snow last long in England? 10. Who often grumbles about the weather?

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

1. Для текущего контроля используются следующие оценочные средства:

1. Диктант

Диктант используется как форма опроса для контроля за усвоением материала, его обобщения и систематизации и выявления готовности обучающихся к восприятию нового.
Текст вопросов простой, легко воспринимаемый на слух, требующий краткого ответа. Пауза между следующими друг за другом вопросами должна быть достаточной для записи ответов обучающимися.
Диктант по иностранному языку является основным средством проверки грамотности обучающихся и усвоения ими изученного материала, может проводиться в форме словарного диктанта, полного диктанта (диктуется связный текст), диктанта с грамматическим заданием и т.д.

2. Монологическое высказывание

Монологическое высказывание - это информация, часто краткая на сравнительно узкую тему, главная цель которого - обнародовать факты, предварительные результаты изысканий без претензий на широкие и глубокие научные обобщения.
В композиции сообщения выделяются три части: вступление - выступающий называет тему сообщения; основная часть - сообщаются факты, данные и т.п.; заключение - обобщается все сказанное, делаются выводы.
Заранее продумайте свое сообщение, составьте примерный план своего высказывания. Отработайте отдельные слова и устойчивые фразы в материале по теме.
Материалом для подготовки устного высказывания могут служить готовые темы, которые можно найти в учебных пособиях. Любое монологическое высказывание характеризуется целым рядом качеств. Вот те из них, которые наиболее специфичны именно для монологического высказывания.
1. Целенаправленность. Она проявляется в том, что у говорящего всегда есть определенная цель.
2. Логичность. Под нею понимается такое свойство высказывания, которое обеспечивается последовательностью изложения материала.
3. Структурность или связность.
4. Относительная завершенность в содержательном, тематическом плане.
5. Продуктивность, т. е. продукция, а не репродукция заученного.
6. Непрерывность, т. е. отсутствие ненужных пауз, осмысленная синтагматичность высказывания.
7. Самостоятельность. Это одно из важнейших качеств высказывания, которое проявляется в отказе от всяческих опор - вербальных, схематических, иллюстративных.
8. Выразительность - наличие логических ударений, интонации, мимики, жестов и т. п.

3. Тест

Тест это система стандартизированных вопросов (заданий), позволяющих автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающихся. Тесты могут быть аудиторными и внеаудиторными. Преподаватель доводит до сведения студентов информацию о проведении теста, его форме, а также о разделе (теме) дисциплины, выносимой на тестирование.
При самостоятельной подготовке к тестированию студенту необходимо:
− проработать информационный материал по дисциплине. Проконсультироваться с преподавателем по вопросу выбора учебной литературы;
− выяснить все условия тестирования заранее. Необходимо знать, сколько тестов вам будет предложено, сколько времени отводится на тестирование, какова система оценки результатов и т.д.
− работая с тестами, внимательно и до конца прочесть вопрос и предлагаемые варианты ответов; выбрать правильные (их может быть несколько); на отдельном листке ответов выписать цифру вопроса и буквы, соответствующие правильным ответам. В случае компьютерного тестирования указать ответ в соответствующем поле (полях);
− в процессе решения желательно применять несколько подходов в решении задания. Это позволяет максимально гибко оперировать методами решения, находя каждый раз оптимальный вариант.
− решить в первую очередь задания, не вызывающие трудностей, к трудному вопросу вернуться в конце.
− оставить время для проверки ответов, чтобы избежать механических ошибок.

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке

В зависимости от цели используют следующие виды чтения:
1. неподготовленное чтение (учебный вид чтения, проверяющий технику);
2. подготовленное чтение фрагментов текста для отработки правильного произношения, ударения, паузации, интонационных структур;
3. ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое и поисковое чтение в зависимости от установки на степень понимания текста.
Рекомендации по овладению навыками чтения:
1. определить основное содержание текста по знакомым опорным словам, интернациональной лексике и с помощью лингвистического анализа (морфологической структуры слова, соотношения членов предложения и т.д.);
2. понять значение слов по контексту или интернациональной лексике;
3. выделить смысловую структуру текста, главную и второстепенную информацию;
4. обобщить факты, приведенные в тексте;
5. уметь сделать перевод всего текста или его фрагмента с помощью словаря;
6. изложить результаты своей работы в устной или письменной форме (в зависимости от задания).

2. Описание процедуры промежуточной аттестации

Оценка за зачет/экзамен может быть выставлена по результатам текущего рейтинга. Текущий рейтинг – это результаты выполнения практических работ в ходе обучения, контрольных работ, выполнения заданий к лекциям (при наличии) и др. видов заданий.

Результаты текущего рейтинга доводятся до студентов до начала экзаменационной сессии.

Цель дифференцированного зачета − проверка и оценка уровня полученных студентом специальных знаний по учебной дисциплине и соответствующих им умений и навыков, а также умения логически мыслить, аргументировать избранную научную позицию, реагировать на дополнительные вопросы, ориентироваться в массиве информации.
Подготовка к зачету начинается с первого занятия по дисциплине, на котором обучающиеся получают предварительный перечень вопросов к зачёту и список рекомендуемой литературы, их ставят в известность относительно критериев выставления зачёта и специфике текущей и итоговой аттестации. С самого начала желательно планомерно осваивать материал, руководствуясь перечнем вопросов к зачету и списком рекомендуемой литературы, а также путём самостоятельного конспектирования материалов занятий и результатов самостоятельного изучения учебных вопросов.
Результат дифференцированного зачета выражается оценкой «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно».

Цель зачета − проверка и оценка уровня полученных студентом специальных знаний по учебной дисциплине и соответствующих им умений и навыков, а также умения логически мыслить, аргументировать избранную научную позицию, реагировать на дополнительные вопросы, ориентироваться в массиве информации.

Зачет может проводиться как в формате, аналогичном проведению экзамена, так и в других формах, основанных на выполнении индивидуального или группового задания, позволяющего осуществить контроль знаний и полученных навыков.

Подготовка к зачету начинается с первого занятия по дисциплине, на котором обучающиеся получают предварительный перечень вопросов к зачёту и список рекомендуемой литературы, их ставят в известность относительно критериев выставления зачёта и специфике текущей и итоговой аттестации. С самого начала желательно планомерно осваивать материал, руководствуясь перечнем вопросов к зачету и списком рекомендуемой литературы, а также путём самостоятельного конспектирования материалов занятий и результатов самостоятельного изучения учебных вопросов.

По результатам сдачи зачета выставляется оценка «зачтено» или «не зачтено».