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МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«КОСТРОМСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
декан экономического факультета

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по дисциплине
ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Направление подготовки/ Специальность	38.03.02. Менеджмент
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Квалификация выпускника	бакалавр
Форма обучения	очная
Срок освоения ОПОП ВО	4 года

Караваево 2026

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для оценивания сформированности компетенций по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

Разработчик:

Доцент кафедры
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Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

Таблица 1

Модуль дисциплины	Формируемые компетенции или их части	Оценочные материалы и средства	Количество
Модуль 1. Вводный фонетическо-грамматический курс.	УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	Опрос. Диалог. Монолог. Контрольная работа. ИДЗ. Тестирование.	30 2 2 42 5 64
Модуль 2. Бытовая сфера общения.		Опрос. Монолог. Контрольная работа. Тестирование.	19 4 32 44
Модуль 3. Социально-культурная сфера общения.		Опрос. Диалог. Монолог. Контрольная работа. Реферат. Тестирование.	13 1 3 168 13 87
Модуль 4. Профессиональная сфера общения.		Опрос. Монолог. Контрольная работа. ИДЗ. Тестирование.	10 1 100 3 70

1 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ И НАВЫКОВ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Модуль 1. Вводный фонетическо-грамматический курс.

Таблица 2 – Формируемые компетенции

Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции)	Оценочные материалы и средства
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	ИД-1$_{УК-4}$ Выбирает на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами ИД-3$_{УК-4}$ Демонстрирует интегративные умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения	Опрос. Диалог. Монолог. Контрольная работа. ИДЗ. Тестирование.

Тема 1. Вводно-обзорный курс фонетики и грамматики:

Контрольная работа.

Variant I

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола *to be* или глагола *to have*:

1. I … a first year student.
2. He … at the theatre yesterday.
3. Tomorrow they … 3 pairs.
4. My friend … a lot of work.

2. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число:

Story, match, grass, life, shelf, man, man-driver, bush, tooth, child, deer, play.

3. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания, употребляя притяжательный падеж существительных, переведите на русский язык:

1. The handbags of these women. 2. The books of my friends. 3. The flat of his sister.

4. С какими местоимениями соотносятся данные формы глаголов, определите их время:

1. have 2. will have 3. was 4. had 5. are

5. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями:

1. … come into their classroom and sit down at the desks. 2. … have our English class in the morning. 3. Where is my book? … is on the shelf. 4. … were absent yesterday.

6. Вместо существительных поставьте личные местоимения:

1. *Students* were on the farm last year. 2. *Nick* is always late for the classes. 3. *My brother* will be at the concert in the evening. 4. *The car* is in the garage.

7. Поставьте местоимения в объектном падеже:

1. Tell (they) the truth. 2. They always help (I). 3. He gives (we) his textbook. 4. Ann reads the text in English. She reads (it) well. 5. Let (I) help (you). 6. Invite (she) for the party.

8. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:

1. I am a doctor. … surname is Petrov. 2. Ted is a schoolboy. … marks are good. 3. These are students. This is … classroom. 4. Do you like … work? 5. Ann takes … pen.

9. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

1. Come to … blackboard and write … exercise 5. 2. He is still … young man and we hope he will become … good pianist. 3. I like jam on … piece of … bread. 4. This is … new journal. … journal is on … economics. 5. … Urals separate … Europe from … Asia. 6. What is … capital of … Spain. 7. … London is on … Thames. 8. He goes to … United Kingdom every … month.

Variant II

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола *to be* или глагола *to have*:

1. We … a party tomorrow.
2. … you a student of Kostroma Agricultural academy?
3. Where … she yesterday?
4. The students of our group … English today.

2. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число:

friend, boy, hero, bus, box, factory, wife, day, foot, mouse, girl-friend, woman.

3. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания, употребляя притяжательный падеж существительных, переведите на русский язык:

1. The life of this woman. 2. The new club of the workers. 3. The children of my brother.

4. С какими местоимениями соотносятся данные формы глаголов, определите их время:

1. has 2. shall be 3. were 4. is 5. am

5. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями:

1. … goes into his room. 2. … have their English class last Friday. 3. … is a very beautiful girl.. 4. Where is the dog? … is in the garden.

6. Вместо существительных поставьте личные местоимения:

1. *Ann* likes sweet tea. 2. *Children* are in the park. 3. *The box* is under the table. 4. Can *Pete* help you?

7. Поставьте местоимения в объектном падеже:

1. He sees (I). 2. He helps (we) to clean the room. 3. Read the word and write (it). 4. Don't tell (they) about the meeting. 5. She never gives (he) her laptop. 6. I don't allow (you) to take the pen.

8. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:

1. We are students. … friends are students too. 2. My aunt is a writer. … books are very interesting. 3. He gives us … laptop. 4. The children are near … mothers. 5. You always leave … umbrella at home!

9. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

1. … Mexico is to … south of … United States of America. 2. There is … man in … street. 3. My brother bought … car. … car is now in … yard. 4. We traveled to … Alps … last summer. 5. … Russia is our Motherland. 6. They floated down … Volga. 7. He goes to … Moscow every week. 8. I am fond of … bread with … butter and … slice of … cheese.

Тема 2. «Обозначение времени»

1. Диалоге «Который час?»

2. Тестирование

(Один вариант ответа)

Выберите правильный вариант:

1. _____ any orange juice?

Are there
Is there +
There is
There were

2. Tom _____ busy with his project.

were
is +
shall be

3. There ____ many alligators in the Nile.

was
is
are +

4. Isaac Newton, the greatest scientist of all ages, lived in a period when the toxic effects of chemicals ... less understood.

was
are
were +

Выберите правильную форму глагола "to have":

5. At some of London underground stations there are lifts, others … escalators.

has

have
will have
had +
6. Mother … a bad headache yesterday's evening.
has
have
will have
had +
7. The Johnsons … a new cottage outside the town. We often visit them.
has
have +
will have
had
8. Mr. Johnson … a car of the latest make now.
have
will have
has +
had
9. … you got any time to help me?
have +
will have
has
had
10. Everybody in our family … their own duties about the house.
have
will have
has
had
11. My sister and I … higher education in a year.
have
will have
has
had
Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be":
12. Where … you from?
is
am
are +
was
13. I … from Russia.
is
am +
are
was
14. Moscow … the capital of our country.
is +
am
are
was
15. … Tom and Bob good football players?
is
am
are +
was
16. My parents … in Egypt last year.
are
was

were +
shall be
17. The weather ... bad yesterday.
are
was +
were
shall be
18. What … the news today?
is +
am
are
was
19. This hotel … expensive. I can't afford it.
is +
am
are
was
20. There … some good films on TV tomorrow.
was
were
shall be
will be +
21. … there a computer center in your university?
is +
are
were
shall be
Выберите правильную форму местоимения:
22. **It's ____ party**.
my +
mine
23. He hurt ____.
his
him
himself +
24. She did it ____.
hers
herself +
her
25. **He took it from ____ room.**
my +
myself
me
26. **I didn't believe ____ story**.
her +
hers
her's
27. I saw it with ____ own eyes.
my +
mine
myself
28. No one would help us, so we had to do it ____.
us
ourself
ourselves +
29. What did ____ say about it?
them

they +
30. They said ____ had to pay for it.
us
we +
31. I told ____ to be here at three o'clock.
he
him +
his
32. What did ____ want?
her
she +
hers
33. Tell ____ what happened.
I
my
me +
mine
34. If ____ have time, it should be OK.
us
we +
our
ourselves
35. It's got nothing to do with ____.
you and me +
you and I
your and mine
36. I took ____ both.
it
they
its
them +

Методика проведения контроля

Параметры методики	Значение параметра
Предел длительности всего контроля	20 минут
Последовательность выбора вопросов	Случайная
Предлагаемое количество вопросов	36

Модуль 2. Бытовая сфера общения.

Тема 1 «Знакомство». «О себе».

1. Опрос.
Вопросы для устного опроса по теме:
1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. Where do you live in Kostroma?
4. What is your appearance? How do you look like?
5. At what school did you learn?
6. How successful in studies were you?
7. At what faculty do you study at the academy?
8. Why did you take the decision to take this faculty?
9. Did anybody influence your decision?
10. What kind of person are you? What could you say about your character?
11. What are your hobbies and interests?
12. What are your plans for the future?

2. Монолог “About Myself”
(ПРИМЕРНОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ):
My name is Natalia. My surname is Govorova. I am 15. I was born in 1982 in Chelyabinsk. I live in a small town of Usinsk in the Komi Republic. My address is Flat 116, 19, Pionerskaya Street. My phone number is 41-5-81. I am a student. I study at university. I do well in all subjects. They say, that I am a hardworking person. To tell the truth, all subjects come easy for me but sometimes I have to sit much, for example, to do asignments in Physics or Chemistry. My favourite subject is English. I spend much time on it reading books, doing tests etc. I’m sure, English is essential for my future career. I like reading. I think comics and detective stories are much easier to read but I prefer to read novels - historical or up-to-date. I like music. My musical tastes are different, but it depends on my mood. But I think every apple is good in its season. I play the piano and the guitar, not seriously, but for my soul. Sometimes I like to listen to the Russian classical music. My favourite composers are Chaikovsky and Mozart. I don't like rock music, but I also like Russian folk songs. I have not much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or a news program. In the evening I often read newspapers (our local ones) or magazines. I like fresh air and exercise. I'm sorry I have not much time for doing sports. But some aerobics in the morning, a swimming-pool twice a week, a ski-walk on a frosty day are of great help. Sport is fun. I have a wide circle of interests. I'm very sociable. I have many friends; most of them are my class-mates. We spend much time together, going out to the cinema or to the disco party, speaking about lessons and music, discussing our problems. But most of all I like my family. We all are great friends and deeply attached to each other. You see, it's me - a person with his good and not good characteristics, liking this and hating that. But it's interesting for me to live, to open new things.

3. Диалог

4. Контрольная работа.
Simple Active
1. Образуйте утвердительную форму следующих сказуемых
Образец: did not bring – <u>brought</u>

Вариант 1	**Вариант 2**
1. do not learn –	1. does not see–
2. won’t like –	2. did not go –
3. did not know –	3. don’t think –
4. does not make –	4. shan’t require –
5. did not open –	5. did not come –

2. Напишите формулы образования форм глаголов во временах системы Simple:
1) Present Simple Active – отрицательная форма
2) Past Simple Active – вопросительная форма
3) Future Simple Active – утвердительная форма
3. Подчеркните подлежащее и сказуемое в предложениях, переведите предложения на русский язык, образуйте их отрицательные и вопросительные формы (поставьте разделительные вопросы ко всем предложениям, специальные вопросы к выделенным словам):
1. We went **to the forest** some days ago. 2. The lesson will begin **in 5 minutes**. 3. I see **him** every day. 4. They had **3** classes of English last week. 5. **Olga** often meets her friends. 6. This is **our new teacher**.

Тема 2. «Семья», «Семейные традиции».
1. Опрос.
Вопросы для опроса по теме:
1. How large is your family?
2. What are the members of your family?
3. Are there any things that you do with your parents together?
4. Have you got any family traditions?
5. What is your favorite family tradition?
6. What is the most unusual tradition in your family?

7. What can you advise people who want to get on well with their parents?
8. Do you often spend your free time with your parents?
9. What will you ask your British friend about his/her family traditions?
10. Do you live in a flat or in a house of your own?
11. What are the rooms in your dwelling?
12. Have you a room of your own?
13. What are food preferences in your family?
14. Is it exclusively your mother who cooks in your family?
15. Do you often eat out?
16. Does your family spend time travelling?
17. Have your family ever gone on travels?
18. Why is your family important for you?

2. Индивидуальные задания (выполняются в группах о 2-3 человека)
(Тематические мультимедийные презентации)
ТЕМАТИКА ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЙ:
1. Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности.
2. Устройство городской квартиры/загородного дома.
3.Семейные праздники. Досуг в будние и выходные дни.
4. Семейные путешествия.
5. Предпочтения в еде. Еда дома и вне дома.

3. Монолог («Моя семья»)

4. Тестирование (Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты»)
(Один вариант ответа)
I. 1. Вставьте правильный модальный глагол или эквивалент модального глагола:
1. … I play football?
can +
should
may
must
2. He … to come to me.
was able to +
can
had to
could
3. I broke my leg and … to stay at home.
should
had to +
could
may
4. … my little sister watch TV?
may +
can
must
should
5. This man … ride a horse when he was young.
had to
could +
were able to
must
6. I am ill. I … stay in bed.
have to +
must
can
may

7. We … to come to the Institute at 9 yesterday.
could
have to
were to +
should
8. …I open the window?
can
should
may +
able to
9. I … read English stories.
have to
may
must
can +
10. He … be in the yard, I can't find him.
must +
may
is able to
should
11. You … go to bed earlier today.
must +
may
able to
should +
12. They … to learn this text by heart.
had to +
were to
must
can
13. We _____ leave by seven o'clock every evening.
have to
must to
must +
had to
14. If you want to be healthy, you _____ smoke.
have not to
must not to
shouldn't +
don't have to
15. He … speak three foreign languages.
can+
may
must
16. You … work hard at your English if you want to know it.
can
may
must +
17. Соотнесите английские предложения с русскими:

1) She may come.	a) Ей можно прийти. (1)
2) She couldn't come.	b) Ей не следует приходить. (5)
3) She must come.	c) Она должна прийти. (3)
4) She had to come.	d) Она не могла прийти. (2)
5) She shouldn't come.	e) Она сможет прийти. (6)
6) She'll be able to come.	f) Ей не разрешают прийти. (7)
7) She isn't allowed to come.	g) Ей пришлось прийти. (4)

II. Выберите правильный вариант модального глагола (Modal Verbs)

18.The doctor told the woman she … worry
needn't +
needn't to
couldn't
mustn't
19. Drivers … stop, when they see the red light
should
can
must +
may
20. You will … speak Spanish in another few months.
can
have
be able to +
ought
21. Nobody answers the phone. They … be out.
should
would
can
must +
22. Mary is free tonight. She … go to the dance.
can +
need to
must
may
23. Little children …go to bed early.
may
can
must
should +
24. Little children like books with large print. They … read them more easily
should
must
can +
have to
25. … I speak to Jane, please?
could +
shall
must
ought
26. My dentist says I … eat so many sweets.
needn't
mustn't
ought
shouldn't +
27. *Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to have" является модальным? Переведите его на русский язык:*
I had a good time in the south.
He has got a house in the country.
She had to tell the truth. +
They have told the truth.
28. *Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to be" является модальным? Переведите его на русский язык:*
She is a secretary.
She is in the office now.
She is working.
She is to start work at 9 tomorrow. +

Методика проведения контроля

Параметры методики	Значение параметра
Предел длительности всего контроля	15 минут
Последовательность выбора вопросов	Случайная
Предлагаемое количество вопросов	28

Модуль 1 - 2. Обзорно-обобщающее занятие: усвоение фонетического и грамматического материала, пройденного в рамках модулей 1 – 2)

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Вставьте нужную форму глагола *to be* или *to have:*

1) Britain … a variable climate.
2) The Artic climate … so severe that it … extremely difficult for people to live there.
3) We … a wonderful city tour last week-end.
4) Next month the weather … wetter.

2. Определите функцию глагола *to have*:

1) Travelling by air has some advantages.
2) They had reached the destination before the sunset.
3) Our guide will have to look for another way to get to the mountain.

3. Определите функцию глагола *to be*:

1) This road will be much more convenient.
2) They were crossing the river when an awful thunder struck.
3) Weathermen are to inform about weather conditions every day.

4. Выберите нужную форму прилагательного:

1) Travelling by air is … .

a) quickerer b) much quicker c) more quicker d) more quick

2) Today the weather is … as it was yesterday.

a) as sunny b) more sunnier c) sunnier than d) more sunny

3) The … influence on Japanese weather is the wind.

a) most great b) greater c) greatest d) most greater

5. Вставьте правильную форму глагола:

to wash:

a) Jim likes to help his mother. He always …dishes after meal.

6.Найдите и исправьте ошибки в глагольных формах:

1. Valarie work as a doctor.
2. People is often cruel.
3. They doesn't like animals.

7. Переведите правильно предложения:

1. There is always much snow in this part of the island.
2. It is never sunny in this time of the year.
3. It is the best way to reach the destination.
4. Don't go there by train. It will take too much time.
5. It's very dark in winter in this city, but its buildings look still *(ещё)* more magnificent (*величественный*).
6. Use the map of the city and you won't get lost.

8. Распределите предложения по типам вопроса (по каким признакам определяется тип вопроса?):

A: общий *B: специальный* *C: альтернативный* *D: разделительный*

1. Where can you find the weather forecast?
2. People in Britain often say something about the weather when they begin to talk with strangers, don't they?
3. Does the temperature go above 30^0C?
4. Are days long in winter or in summer?

9. Найдите неправильно составленные вопросы:

1. What British people think about weather as a topic for conversation?
2. Do British people always know, what tomorrow's weather will be like?

3. Does it rain a lot in Britain?
4. There are sometimes grey skies for days or weeks at a time in Britain, isn't there?

10. Вставьте предлоги:

1. We arrived … the airport late … night.
2. I got up ____ 8 o'clock this morning.
3. I like getting up early _____ the morning.
4. My sister got married ____ May.
5. Diana and I first met _____ 1978.
6. Did you go out ___ Friday?
7. Will the thunderstorm have stopped __ that time?
8. What will you do ___ your holidays?
9. I'm leaving ___ Moscow next Saturday.
10. Will you be … home this evening?
11. We went ___ Scotland last summer.
12. What do you usually do _____ the weekend?
13. We arrived ___ Paris … bus.
14. It was difficult to climb ___ the mountain.
15. Don't worry. I'll be back __ ten minutes.
16. There are many people __ the park today.
17. They have a lot __ presents __ children.
18. I often go __ the library ___ school.
19. I opened the door and went __ the classroom.
20. I go __ school and have to get __ early.
21. In winter I usually go __ bed at ten o'clock.
22. She took a kitten __ the bag and showed it __ us.

Таблица 3 – Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций

Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции)	Критерии оценивания сформированности компетенции (части компетенции)
	соответствует оценке «зачтено» 50-100% от максимального балла
ИД-1$_{УК-4}$ Выбирает на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами ИД-3$_{УК-4}$ Демонстрирует интегративные умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения	Студент показывает хорошие знание и понимание тем модуля: различает и умеет употреблять глаголы-сказуемые в активном и пассивном залогах, интонационные конструкции в устной речи, знает правила построения и перевода словосочетаний с атрибутивным существительным, английских предложений с базовыми синтаксическими конструкциями; демонстрирует интегративные умения, необходимые для написания, письменного перевода и редактирования различных текстов; ориентируется в выборе и применяет коммуникативно приемлемый стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами; владеет навыком построения устной и письменной речи общебытового и делового характера при знакомстве и рассказе о себе.

Модуль 3. Социально-культурная сфера общения.

Таблица 4 – Формируемые компетенции

Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции)	Оценочные материалы и средства
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на	ИД-1$_{УК-4}$ Выбирает на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами	Опрос. Монолог. Контрольная работа. Тестирование.

государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	ИД-3$_{УК-4}$ Демонстрирует интегративные умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения	

Тема 1. «Студенческая жизнь» «Моя академия»

1. Опрос по текстам.

Вопросы для опроса по текстам:

1. Do you agree that progress in the world depends upon progress in education?
2. What trend in education has taken place in the world since the 1980-s?
3. Why do young people want to obtain prestigious diplomas?
4. How is teaching arranged in British universities?
5. How do academic courses and conditions in student life in Britain differ from those in Russia?
6. What facilities for studies, dwelling, sport, recreation and entertainment do universities and colleges in Great Britain offer? In Russia?
7. What facilities does the academy offer?
8. Why is the academy attractive for many young people?
9. What are the opportunities for students to achieve high results in studies?
10. What could be done to improve the level of education in the academy?
11. How is social life of students arranged?
12. What traditions are popular among students in Britain? In Russia?
13. What events are you involved in?
14. What are you majoring in?
15. What are the main subjects in your major?

2. Монолог// Презентации.

Темы для презентаций:

1. Students' life in Kostroma universities and colleges.
2. Students' life in the academy.
3. My working day.
4. All aspects of my student's life.

3. *Вводно-обзорный курс грамматики.* Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Союзы сравнения, сравнительные обороты.

3.1 Контрольная работа.

VARIANT I

1. Переведите предложения:

1. He thought he was the happiest man in the world.
2. The new car is more comfortable than the previous one.
3. His radio set is not so powerful as mine.
4. Yesterday was hotter than any other day we had this summer.
5. Last year he spent less time on English than this year.
6. The sooner they finish the construction of the plant the better.
7. These farms are as large as those we saw yesterday.

2. Употребите прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения:

1.It is (cheap) to go by train than by airliner.
2.Are oranges (expensive) than bananas?
3.Where is the (near) bank?
4. It is the (unusual) thing I have ever done.
5.These shoes are not so (beautiful) as those ones.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения от прилагательных, переведите на русский язык:

big; heavy; large; clever; little; old; dangerous; bad.

4. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Я такой же высокий как мой старший брат.

2. Страусы (ostriches) бегают быстрее, чем собаки.
3. Волга – одна из самых длинных рек в России.
4. Твои друзья довольно молоды.

VARIANT II

1. Переведите предложения:

1. This road is the worst I've ever traveled over.
2. The book is not so interesting as you think.
3. This is the hottest day we have had for several weeks.
4. The more time you spend in the open air the sooner you will recover.
5. This exercise is as difficult as the previous one.
6. Dick runs faster than Tome
7. He has much more time than I have.

2. Употребите прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения:

1.Ann's car isn't big. She wants a (big) one.
2.Rome is (ancient), but Athens is (ancient).
3.What is the (long) river in the world?
4.Money isn't the (important) thing in life.
5.Tennis isn't as (popular) as football.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения от прилагательных, переведите на русский язык:

many; tiny; attractive; fast; good; far; narrow; hot;

4. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Эверест – самая высокая гора в мире.
2. Моя собака умнее, чем твоя.
3. Мы делали самый трудный урок.
4. Эта группа слишком большая.

3.2. Тестирование

(1 вариант ответа)

Заполните пропуски:

1. If you use pictures your report will be much _____.

the most interesting
interesting
most interesting
more interesting +

2. The more you work the _____ you know the language.

good
most good
best
better +

3. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed _____ than usual.

more early
much early
early as
earlier +

4. The sofa is _____ than that old chair.

much comfortable
more comfortable +
comfortable
the most comfortable

5. I have known my _____ friend for nearly five years.

best +
better
much better
more best

6. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed _____ than usual.

more early

much early
early as
earlier +
7.Life is getting _____ every day.
best
gooder
better +
8. The movie was _____the book.
as good
as good as +
good as
9. What is _____city in your country?
largest
the largest +
10.I think the first painting was _____ than the other one.
the best
gooder
better +
goodder
11. I enjoy his books because he writes so _____.
the best
good
better
well +
Выберите правильный вариант.
1. The exam was quite easy —_____we expected.
more easy that
easier than +
more easy than
easier as
2. The more electricity you use,_____.
your bill will be higher
will be higher your bill
the higher your bill will be +
higher will be your bill
3. He's a fast runner. I can't run as_____as he.
fast +
faster
fastly
fastest
4. The film was really boring. It was_____I've ever seen.
most boring film
the film more boring
the more boring film
the most boring film +
5. My book is_____interesting_____yours.
as, as +
as, like
like, like
like, as
6. My house is of _____ height_____his.
as, as
as, the same
the same, as +
the same, the same
7. John's grades are_____his sister's.
the higher than

higher than +
the highest as
more high than
***8*. His drawings are as perfect as his_____.**
instructor
instructor's +
instructors
instructor drawings
9. The salary of a professor is higher than_____a secretary.
—
has
one of
that of +
10.1 feel_____today than I did last week.
much better +
no better
more good
more better
11. No animal is so big_____King Kong.
as +
than
so
that
12. Her sport car is different_____Kate's.
like
from +
as
so
13. California is farther from New York_____Pennsylvania.
like
than +
as
from
14. This encyclopedia costs_____the other one.
more
twice as many as
twice more than
twice as much as +
15. The hotter it is,_____I feel.
the more miserable +
more miserable
the miserable
most miserable
16. The more you study,_____you will become.
the more smart
smarter
the more smarter
the smarter +
17. No sooner had he started out for California_____it started to rain.
that
no sooner
than +
-
18. Of the two books, this one is the_____.
the most interesting
more interesting
most interesting +

the more interesting
19. These shoes are_____of all.
less expensive
the less expensive
the least expensive +
least expensive
20. He drives_____than Bob.
more cautiously +
the most cautiousliest
cautiouslier
more cautious
21. Honesty is_____policy.
the best +
more better
better
the better
22._____men declare war. But it is the youth that fight and die.
oldest
eldest
elder
older +
23. Of two evils choose_____.
less
the least +
little
smaller
24. What's the_____news of today?
later
lately
last
latest +
25. If you are interested in_____details ask the head of the office.
further +
furthest
farther
farthest
26. Actions speak_._____than words
more louder
louder +
the loudest
loudly
27. Hotels are becoming_____nowadays.
more expensive +
expensiver
the most expensive
the more expensive
28. The damage to the car could be_____than we expected.
bad
the worst
worse +
the worse
29. That was_____case in his practice.
the least difficult +
the less difficulter
the less difficult
difficulter
30. The sea is_____unknown part of our planet.

the most large
the most largest
the largest +
the larger
31. This cake is_____the one you made last night.
sweeter than +
sweet as
sweetest
more sweeter than
32. That was_____question in the exam.
least difficult
little difficult
the less difficult
the least difficult +
33. This was the_____test I've ever done.
easiest +
easier
easy
most easiest
34. That was the_____performance I've ever seen.
worst +
worse
bad
worser
35. Those shoes cost_____mine.
much as
more as
as much as +
as more
36. You live even_____from the centre than they.
farther +
furthest
far
more far
37.1 like Jane less than Tom, but I like Sam_____of all.
less
little
lesser
least +
38. It took Kate_____to do this work.
long
as long
the longest
much longer +
39. The smaller a garden is_____it is to look after.
the easier +
easier
more easy
most easy
40. My left arm is_____than my right one.
stronger +
most strong
more stronger
strongest
41. The people who arrive_____get the best seats.
more earlier
the earliest +

most early
much early
42. It's becoming_____ to find a job.
hard and hard
hardly and hard
harder and harder +
the hardest and the hardest
43._____we leave,_____we will arrive.
the earlier, the sooner +
the earliest, the soon
the early, sooner
the earlier, sooner
44. Could you speak_____, please?
distinct
less distinctly
most distinct
more distinctly +

Методика проведения контроля

Параметры методики	Значение параметра
Предел длительности всего контроля	20 минут
Последовательность выбора вопросов	Случайная
Предлагаемое количество вопросов	44

Тема 2. «Образование»

1. Опрос по базовым текстам раздела по аспектам:
1.1- фонетическое чтение;
1.2 - устный перевод со словарем;
1.3 Письменный перевод:
1.4. Чтение незнакомого оригинального текста с целью извлечения информации

The public educational system in Russia includes pre-schools, general schools, specialized secondary and higher education. So-called pre-schools are kindergartens in fact. Children there learn reading, writing and maths. But pre-school education isn't compulsory - children can get it at home. Compulsory education is for children from 6(7) to 17 years of age. The main branch in the system of education is the general schools which prepare the younger generation for life and work. There are various types of schools: general secondary schools, schools specializing in a certain subject, high schools, gymnasiums and so on. The term of study in a general secondary school is 11 years and consists of primary, middle and upper stages. At the middle stage of a secondary school children learn the basic laws of nature and society at the lessons of history, algebra, literature, physics and many others. After 9th form pupils have to sit for examinations. Also they have a choice between entering the 10th grade of a general secondary school or going to professional school. Pupils who finish the general secondary school, receive a secondary education certificate, giving them the right to enter any higher educational establishment. One has to study in the institute for 5 years. Higher educational institutions train students in one or several specializations.
Education in Britain developed by steps. The first step was the introducing of two kinds of school: grammar schools and secondary modern schools. Grammar schools offered a predominantly academic education and in secondary modern schools education was more practical. The second step was the introducing of a new type of school, the comprehensive, a combination of grammar and secondary modern, so that all children could be continually assessed and given appropriate teaching. These schools were co-educational and offered both academic and practical subjects. However, they lost the excellence of the old grammar schools. Then after 1979 the greatest reforms in schooling were introduced. They included the introduction of a National Curriculum making certain subjects, most notably science and one modern language, compulsory up to the age of 16. The National Curriculum aims to ensure that all children study essential subjects and have a better all-round education. Pupils' progress in subjects in National Curriculum is measured by written and practical tests. More ambitious pupils continue with very specialized studies in the sixth form. They remain at school for two years

more. Pupils sit for exams leaving secondary school and sixth form. They sit for the General Certificate Secondary Education at the end of the 5th-years' course. A-level or AS-levels are taken after two years of study in the sixth form. They are the main standard for entrance to university or other higher education. Some parents prefer to pay for their children to be educated at independent schools. This private sector includes the so-called public schools, some of whose names are known all over the world, for example Eton. It provides exceptionally fine teaching facilities, for example in science, languages, computing and design. Its students are largely from aristocratic and upper-class families. The Government's vision for the education system of the 21st century is that it will neither be divisive nor based on some lowest denominator. Diversity, choice and excellence will be its hallmarks in this century.

After taking GCSE (General Certificate of Education) exam young people can take three ways:

1. They can continue their academic education in the sixth form & get GCE-A Level (General Certificate of Education Advanced level) and then enter the university they have chosen (The most popular way in Britain)
2. They can continue studying in a college, where they choose any practical course and get a diploma NVA (National Vocation Qualification) or S VA in Scotland. After that they can start working.
3. Mixed type education. Young people can get General National Vocation Qualification (GNVQ) or GSVA in Scotland and then they can start practical work or enter a university as well.

After that the education is considered to be higher. To get higher education young people go to the institute or college & after 3-4 years of studying they'll get Bachelor-degree and if they study 1-2 years more – Master degree.

1.4.1 . Вопросы на понимание содержания:

1. When do British children start schooling?
2. How do they call schools for five years old children?
3. Is primary school compulsory for children or not?
4. In what types of schools is primary education given in Britain?
5. At what age do children usually finish infant & junior schools?
6. After finishing primary school children go to secondary schools, don't they?
7. What types of secondary school do you know?
8. How long can pupils stay in secondary schools?
9. When do they take their 1st public exam?
10. Where will children go after the fifth form if they decide to continue their education?
11. Is schooling in the sixth form compulsory in Britain?
12. What kind of exam do they take after the sixth form?
13. Where will children go after the fifth form if they decide to leave school?

2. Контрольная работа.

№1 Participle I. Времена группы Continuous Active.

Variant I

1. Переведите предложения, указав функцию Participle I:

1. A group of laughing people came to us.
2. He stood talking to her in a low voice.
3. Not understanding what they wanted he repeated his question.
4. Mary stopped to look at the birds singing in the tree.
5. My friend's father was helping his son because he knows English well.
6. The new canals joining the rivers are good water-ways.

2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle I,:

1. a) He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.
   b) When sending the telegram she forgot to write her name.
2. a) The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
   b) While putting the eggs into the basket she broke one of them.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle:

1. (to live) in the south of our country, he cannot enjoy the beauty of St. Petersburg's White Nights in summer.
2. (to talk) to her neighbor in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money.

3. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

4. Вставьте глаголы в нужном времени Continuous:

1. Next year Russian explorers (to conduct) a wide program of research in Antarctica. Aircraft (to take part) in this research work.
2. Our research institute (to work) on this problem during the past two years.
3. He (to test) a new machine when they entered the laboratory.

Variant II

1. Переведите предложения, указав функцию Participle I:

1. Traveling all over the world the scientist saw many interesting things and collected important materials.
2. The old man showing them those pictures lived in our house many years ago.
3. Being tired they decided to rest a little.
4. The working man was my friend's father.
5. The student was explaining the rule.
6. A barometer is an instrument measuring atmospheric pressure.

2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle I,:

1. a) A person taking a sunbath must be very careful.
   b) Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
2. a) A teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.
   b) Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: "Fire! Fire!"

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle:

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard.
2. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hopping to see his friends.
3. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee.

4. Вставьте глаголы в нужном времени Continuous:

1. As it (to rain) in the morning yesterday we did not go to the country.
2. We (to wait) for you at the library at five tomorrow.
3. My friend (to work) on his theses from 1978 to 1981.

№2 Continuous & Simple

Variant I

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be":

1) I **…** writing a letter.
a) is b) am c) are
2) You **…** watching TV, aren't you?
a) is b) am c) are
3) Who **…** reading a newspaper?
a) is b) am c) are

2. Выберите правильный вариант:

We _____ breakfast when my aunt_____ to ask a phone number.

1. were having / called
2. had / called
3. were having / was calling
4. had / was calling

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1. I ——————— TV at eight o'clock yesterday evening.
a) was watching b) watched c) am watching
2. As I ——————— down the road, I saw Philip.
a) were walking b) was walking c) walked
3. The phone rang while I ——————— dinner.
a) was having b) had c) am having

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола (*Present Simple or Present Continuous*)*:*

1. *to sing*:
Polly has a brilliant voice. She…wonderfully.
Can you hear that? Somebody…a song!
2. *to ride*:
Tom likes sport. He …a bicycle.

Jack can't talk on the phone now. He… a bicycle.

5.Найдите и исправьте ошибки в глагольных формах :

1.She are always happy to see us.
2. Where do he usually spend his holidays?
3. Tina is go home now.
4. Why you are always late?
5. Tom and I goes swimming every Saturday.
6. Parents taking care of their children whatever happens.
7. Who is they? Peter and I am good friends.

6. В каком предложении V_{ing} является частью сказуемого:

1. When I came to the library I saw a man there working with my friend.
2. My friend's father was helping his son to translate the text.
3. They talked about his going to Moscow.

7. *Выделите сказуемое, определите его время тип, переведите предложения на русский язык:*

1. The farmers will be working in the field while the students will be studying while the students will be studying.
2. We travel a lot about the country.
3. Who is driving the car?
4. Will you go to Moscow with us?
5. My friend was carrying out an experiment when the teacher asked him to bring the boxes.
6. They didn't grow wheat last year.

8. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную форму предложения:

1. We are feeding cows now.
2. He will be reading a book at this time tomorrow.

Variant II

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be":

1) They **…** writing a letter.
a) is b) am c) are
2) She **…** watching TV, isn't she?
a) is b) am c) are
3) Who **…** reading a book?
a) is b) am c) are

2. Выберите правильный вариант:

We _____ the boom of thunder just as we _____ ready to leave for our picnic.
1. heard / were getting
2. was hearing / were getting
3. heard / got
4. was hearing / got

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1. I ————————- all day yesterday.
a) painted b) was painting c) had painted
2. It happened while I ———————— in Southampton last year.
a) lived b) was living c) had been living
3. When I entered her room, she ———————— the piano.
a) was playing b) played c) were playing

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола (*Present Simple or Present Continuous*)*:*

1. *to wash*:
Jim likes to help his mother. He always …dishes after meal.
What is Percy doing? He …the dishes.
2. *to take*:
After going to a gym Mark usually …a shower.
I … my exams at 13.00 p.m. tomorrow.

5.Найдите и исправьте ошибки в глагольных формах:

1. They are doing their exercises every morning.
2. Look! He walks on across the street now.
3. Valarie work as a doctor.

4. Who are looking at you?
5. People is often cruel.
6. When you get up?
7. They doesn't like animals.

6. В каком предложении V_{ing} является частью сказуемого:

1. They will be reading journals in English in the library from 3 till 5 p.m. tomorrow.
2. They will discuss translating this article at the lesson.
3. Translating the article they will use a dictionary.

7. Выделите сказуемое, определите его время тип, переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The farmers grow fruit, vegetables and flowers in this region.
2. They are travelling about the country now.
3. We were fishing when Boris came.
4. Will you be still listening to the concert at 5 p.m.?
5. Will you bring the book tomorrow?
6. Trees don't grow in this area.

8. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную форму предложения:

1. He was doing his homework at this time yesterday.
2. My friend will be speaking at the conference at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

Тема 3. Россия и страны изучаемого языка.

1. Опрос (работа с текстами из различных источников по тематике):

-Россия и англоязычные страны
- Политическое устройство.
- Национальные традиции и обычаи.
- Достопримечательности.
- Выдающиеся деятели искусства разных эпох, стран и культур.

Разноуровневые задачи и задания:

- *поиск информации, прочтение с последующим:*
- ответы на вопросы в тестовом режиме/ развернутые ответы на вопросы/ монолог-пересказ/ монолог - выражение собственного мнения
- извлечение информации схожей тематики из различных типов источников, сопоставление фактов – ответы на вопросы в тестовом режиме;
- работа с лексикой – подстановка (пропущенных) нужных слов из числа предложенных;
- коррекция неверно сформулированных фактов;

2. Презентация РЕФЕРАТОВ.

Темы рефератов:

1. Великобритания: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
2. Великобритания: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.
3. США: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
4. США: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.
5. Канада: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
6. Канада: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.
7. Австралия: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
8. Австралия: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.
9. Новая Зеландия: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
10. Новая Зеландия: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.
11. Россия: уникальность исторического развития
12. Современная Россия: Европа или Азия?

13. Костромская область: история и достижения

2.1. Тестирование (по результатам работы с текстами и прослушивания рефератов)
(The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

1. The United Kingdom is made up of …
Several islands off the British coast
England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland +
England, Scotland and Wales
England, Wales and Northern Ireland

2. The flag of the United Kingdom is known as …
Black Jack
Uncle Jack
Union Jack +
St. Jack

3. The two main islands of the U.K. are …
the British Isles
Great Britain and the Isle of Wight
Great Britain and Ireland
Great Britain and Northern Ireland +

4. The highest mountain in the world is …
the Pennines
Elbrus
Everest +
the Alps

5. Match the correspondence:

a) Great Britain (4)	1) a state in the territory of island Ireland
b) The United Kingdom (3)	2) a number of islands
c) The republic of Ireland (1)	3) a country consisting of four states
d) British Isles (2)	4) a big island

6. Match the corresponding town as the capital of the given state:

a) England (2)	1) Edinburgh
b) Wales (4)	2) London
c) Scotland (1)	3) Dublin
d) Northern Ireland (3)	4) Cardiff

7. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by …
the Atlantic Ocean
the Irish Sea
the Strait of Dover
the Northern Sea +

8. The UK is separated from the European continent by …
the Irish Channel
the Irish Sea
the Strait of Dover +
the English Channel and the Strait of Dover

9. Another name of the English Channel is …
the Strait of Dover +
La Manche
Pas de Calais
the Irish Sea

10. The climate of Britain is mild because of …
the Gulf of Mexico
the Strait of Dover
the Gulf Stream +
the European continent

11. The new currency system of the UK consists of …
pounds, shillings and pence
pounds and pence +

pounds, sovereign and pence
pounds, sovereigns and shillings
12. We call the British those who live in …
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland
England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland +
(КАНАДА)
13. Флаг Канады символизирует:
Великобританию
Францию
Великобританию и Францию
два океана
два океана и заключенную между ними страну +
Св. Георгия
14. Название *Канада* происходит от слова, обозначающего:
кленовый лист
единая нация
деревня, поселение +
страна
15. Канада – это:
демократическая республика
конституционная монархия +
конфедерация
16. Парламент состоит из:
Палаты Общин и Палаты Лордов
Палаты Общин и Сената +
Верхней и Нижней Палаты
Палаты Общин и Совета Нации
17. Официальный язык Канады:
английский
французский
английский и французский +
18. Главой государства Канада является:
королева Канады
британская королева +
генерал-губернатор
19. Столица Канады:
Оттава +
Монреаль
Квебек
20. Мост Конфедерации связывает:
Канаду и Америку
Канаду и Великобританию
Нью - Брансуик с Островом Принца Эдуарда +
(США)
21. Высшее звено исполнительной власти:
президент США+
Парламент
Верховный Суд
22. Высший орган законодательной власти США:
однопалатный Конгресс США
двухпалатный Конгресс США +
Сенат
федеральное правительство
23. Ниагарский водопад - это:

3 водопада
2 водопада +
1 водопад
24. В США входит:
51 штат +
50 штатов
49 штатов
41 штат
25. Из штатов Америки не граничат с остальными штатами:
Аляска и Гавайи
Пуэрто-Рико
Вирджинские острова
Канарские острова +
26. Столица Соединенных Штатов:
Вашингтон +
Нью-Йорк
Лос-Анджелес
Чикаго
27. Великие озера расположены:
в центре страны
на севере страны +
на юге страны
на северо-западе
(АВСТРАЛИЯ)
28. На гербе Австралии изображена:
шестигранная звезда
семигранная звезда +
которая символизирует:
штаты Австралии
совокупность территорий и саму Австралию +
народности Австралии
выдающихся государственных деятелей Австралии
29. Символом Австралии является:
Кенгуру +
эму
кролик
30. По форме управления Австралия:
демократическая республика
конституционная монархия
конфедерация
содружество +
31. Официальный язык Австралии:
английский +
индейский
английский и французский
32. Главой Австралийского государства является:
Елизавета I
Елизавета II+
генерал-губернатор
королева Виктория
33. Столица Австралии:
Сидней
Канберра +
Мельбурн
Методика проведения контроля

Параметры методики	Значение параметра
Предел длительности всего контроля	15 минут

Последовательность выбора вопросов	Случайная
Предлагаемое количество вопросов	33

3. Контрольная работа.

№ 1 Perfect Tenses.

Variant I

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола “to have”:

Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he **…** a lot of work.

a) has b) have c) will have d) had

2. Укажите предложение, в котором глагол “to have” является вспомогательным:

a) We shall have a party tomorrow.

b) We have invited our friends.

c) We’ll have to prepare for the party.

d) I hope we’ll have a good time.

3. Укажите, в каком предложении глагол стоит в Present Perfect:

a) She has bought a new pair of shoes.

b) She has a lot of different shoes at home.

c) She had bought a pair of new shoes for yesterday's party.

d) She had new shoes on at the party.

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1) I **…** not **…** your book today.

a) have brought b) had brought

5. Сопоставьте английские предложения с русскими:

1) She has typed the letter.

a) Она напечатала письмо

b) Она печатала письмо.

c) Она печатает письмо.

6. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

“… Fred this week?” “Yes, I saw it on Wednesday.”

a) Had you seen b) Have you seen c) Will you have seen d) You have seen

7. Выберите правильный предлог:

Have you lived in this town _____your childhood?

a. since

b. for

c. from

8. Present Perfect or Past Simple

1.One of the passengers (die) in that accident.

a) has died

b) have died

c) died

d) dead

2.I (work) in the bank for three years. I like it very much.

a) worked

b) has worked

c) have worked

d) have been worked

9. Поставьте глагол, данный в скобках в нужной видовременной форме Present/Past Perfect // Past Simple

1. He (do) the work.
2. We had no car at that time because we (sell) our old one.
3. Allan (work) in the bank in1993.
4. Allan (work) in the bank since 1993.

Variant II

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола “to have”:

Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he **…** a lot of work.

a) has b) have c) will have d) had

2. Укажите предложение, в котором глагол “to have” является вспомогательным:

a) I had a good time in the south.
b) He has got a house in the country.
c) She had to tell the truth.
d) They have told the truth.

3. Укажите, в каком предложении глагол стоит в Past Perfect:

a) She has bought a new pair of shoes.
b) She has a lot of different shoes at home.
c) She had bought a pair of new shoes for yesterday's party.
d) She had new shoes on at the party.

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1) … you … the dinner by the time the guests came?
a) have cooked b) had cooked

5. Сопоставьте английские предложения с русскими:

They have come.
a) Они идут.
b) Они пришли.
c) Они шли.

6.Выберите правильную форму глагола:

"… Romeo and Juliet?" "Yes, I saw it on Wednesday."
a) Did you seen b) Have you seen c) Will you see d) Do you see

7. Выберите правильный предлог:

Have you lived in London_____a long time?
a. since
b. for
c. from

8. Present Perfect or Past Simple

1. We (not/have)a holiday last year
a) had not
b) did not have
c) haven't have
d) hasn't have
2. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody (take) it by mistake.
a) took
b) have taken
c) has taken
d) has been taken

9. Поставьте глагол, данный в скобках в нужной видовременной форме Present/Past Perfect // Past Simple

1. The lecture (start) at eight o'clock yesterday.
2. I apologized I (not phone) her.
3. I regret I (not visit) The Bolshoi Theater when I was in Moscow.
4. I (not phone) her since January.

№ 2 Participle I, II

Задание 1. Определите причастие и его функцию:

Предложение	Причастие?	Функция?
1. The girl writing on the blackboard is our best pupil.		
2. Everything written here is quite right.		
3. Building this house they use new materials.		
4. They were working from morning till evening.		
5. The house surrounded by tall trees is very beautiful.		
6. The wall surrounding the house was very high.		
7. Who is that boy doing his homework at that table?		
8. Translated this book will be of interest to the students.		
9. They are playing in the yard.		
10. The exercises done by the pupils were easy.		
11. Taking the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.		

12. The girl washing the floor is my sister.		
13. When done this work will give good results.		
14. The floor washed by Ann looked very clean.		
15. If given the magazine I will read the article about Egyptian pyramids.		
16. We listened to the Russian folk songs sung by the girls.		
17. Do you know the girl playing in the garden?		
18. The book written by this scientist is very interesting.		
19. Going along the street, I met Mary and Ann.		

Задание 2. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

1. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.
2. We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
3. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.
4. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
5. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.
6. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
7. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
8. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
9. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
10. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
11. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
12. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.
13. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying m the middle of the street.
14. (Meeting, met) my friends at the railway station in that cold morning, I caught a cold.

№ 3 ***PARTICIPLE I, II***

Variant I

1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на категорию причастия:

1. We have translated the text.
2. Climbing the mountain he broke his leg.
3. The working engine was too noisy.
4. The discovery made was very important.
5. Roman towns surrounded by walls for defense were real military camps.
6. The students are working in the field now.
7. If changed the article will be published.
8. We often speak about our friends living in the south.
9. The fuel is ignited inside the cylinder.

2. Переведите предложения, предварительно определив функции причастий:

1. He heard the voices coming through the open window.
2. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table.
3. The explanation given was not complete.
4. The new materials recommended for bridge construction were described in the article written by our professor.
5. When burnt coal produces heat.
6. The growing plants should be well watered.
7. It is getting dark.
8. The bridge has been built this month

3. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

1. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.
2. We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
3. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.
4. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
5. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.
6. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
7. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.

VARIANT II

1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на категорию причастия:

1. When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before.

2. The channel linking the two seas is being built now.
3. When writing a telegram we must use few words.
4. The results received were discussed at the conference.
5. The growing cities require space for housing (жилищное строительство).
6. They have got the necessary results.
7. He was driving his car very fast.
8. The stars shining in the dark sky seem blue.
9. The burned gases are expelled through the exhaust valve.

2. Переведите предложения, предварительно определив функции причастий:

1. When changed the article was published.
2. They were working in the garden when we came.
3. They spoke about his relatives living in the north.
4. When crossing the street in London look first to the right, then to the left.
5. Money saved is money gained.
6. The opening valve will allow the fuel to enter the cylinder.
7. The engine was working evenly.
8. The discovery made by him is very important.

3. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

1. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying m the middle of the street.
2. When (meeting, met) the architects went to the office.
3. (Meeting, met) my friends at the railway station in that cold morning, I caught a cold.
4. The book (losing, lost) was found at last.
5. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.
6. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
7. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.

Тема 4. Человек в современном мире. Язык как средство межкультурного общения»

1. Опрос (по текстам учебника):

Роль иностранного языка в современном мире. Современные языки международного общения.

1. Опрос по базовым текстам раздела по аспектам:

- (1) фонетическое чтение;
- (2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (3) пересказ текста

2. Диалог – обмен мнениями

Проблемы молодёжи в России и за рубежом.

3. Контрольная работа.

№1 Страдательный залог (Простые времена)

VARIANT I

1. Соотнесите предложения с русским вариантом:

1) I read this book easily without a dictionary.
2) The book is easily read without a dictionary.

a) Книга легко читается без словаря.
b) Я легко читаю эту книгу без словаря.

2. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1) The shop **…** at 6 in the morning yesterday.

a) is opened b) was opened c) will be opened

3. Укажите предложение, в котором третья форма глагола является частью сказуемого в страдательном залоге*:*

a) New sport equipment was brought into this room.
b) The box brought yesterday is in the classroom.

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

The homework … before the film began.

a) was done b) will have been done c) have being done d) had been done

5. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
These plants … on this farm last year.
a) have been grown b) are grown c) will have been grown d) are being grown
6. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
The report … when I came.
a) was making b) was being made c) was made d) were being made
7. Определите время и тип глагола – сказуемого, переведите предложения на русский язык:
1) We have been given new equipment.
2) The meeting will be held in the hall.
3) The article is being translated by our best student.
4) The doctor was sent for.
5) The film will be followed by the discussion.
6) Today success in life is measured by the amount of money.
7) The staff has been informed about the new company's business strategy.
8. Переведите на русский язык:
1) Окно открыли 5 минут назад.
2) На эту книгу обычно не ссылаются.
3) Им объяснят эти правила на следующем уроке.
VARIANT II
1. Соотнесите предложения с русским вариантом:
1) The students bought new books on economics.
2) New books on economics were bought by the students
a) Студенты купили новые книги по экономике.
b) Книги по экономике были куплены студентами.
2. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
2) The children **…** to the Zoo tomorrow.
a) will take b) will be taken c) are taken
3. Укажите предложение, в котором третья форма глагола является частью сказуемого в страдательном залоге:
a) The letter written a month ago came only yesterday.
b) The letter was written yesterday.
4. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
Students … by experienced teachers.
a) taught b) are taught c) have been taught d) are being taught
5. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
A new bridge across the river … now.
a) is being built b) is built c) have been built d) are being built
6. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
The equipment … by the end of the week.
a) will being set b) will be set c) will have been set d) is being set
7. Определите время и тип глагола – сказуемого, переведите предложения на русский язык:
1) She was being looked at coldly.
2) The problem was spoken about at the meeting?
3) The letter will have been sent by 5 p.m.
4) The book is referred to in his report.
5) The child has been taken care about.
6) These plants are affected by weather conditions.
7) Diplomas will be given to students in June.
8. Переведите на русский язык:
1) Его часто посылают за границу (abroad).
2) Им не показали дорогу.
3) Об этом фильме будут много говорить.
№2 Формы глагола-сказуемого
Variant I
1. Определите время и залог сказуемого, переведите предложения, составьте вопросы:

1. The students of our Academy study a lot of subjects about animals and plants. (What… ?)
2. Egyptians gave their god Anubis the body of a man and the head of a dog.
3. The teacher usually asks the students a lot of questions. (How many … ?)
4. Different animals are used in farming. (Where … ?)
5. The cows were milked 2 hours ago. (When … ?)

2. Вставьте глаголы в нужном времени и залоге:

1. New houses (to build) everywhere: in cities, towns and villages.
2. An interesting problem (to discuss) at the last lecture.
3. People seldom (to visit) this place of the town.
4. She (not to like) to answer this question.
5. My brother (to have) a big dog.
6. The discovery (to be) very important.

Variant II

1. Определите время и залог сказуемого, переведите предложения, составьте вопросы:

1. We grow trees and plants in the parks and gardens. (What for… ?)
2. The farmer watered the plants. (What… ?)
3. My friend works in the laboratory of our Academy. (Where … ?)
4. Land in the country is used for agriculture or farming.
5. This problem was discussed at the last meeting. (When… ?)

2. Вставьте глаголы в нужном времени и залоге:

1. The books (to take) from the library yesterday.
2. My friends (to have) a nice week end a week ago.
3. The experiments (to carry out) in our laboratory.
4. They (not to keep) poultry.
5. People (to breed) animals for food.
6. My friend (not to visit) me yesterday.

№ 3. Герундий

Variant I

<u>Task 1:</u> Укажите значение и признаки Герундия

<u>Task 2:</u> Каков формальный отличительный признак форм Active и Passive?

<u>Task 3:</u> Постройте формы Indefinite Passive и Perfect Active от глагола *to offer*

<u>Task 4:</u> В каком из предложений герундий выполняет функцию подлежащего:

1. Finding a new, more active element became her aim.
2. Her husband decided to help Marie in her finding a new, more active element.
3. After finding a new element with more powerful radioactivity Marie called it radium.
4. They were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for their finding.

<u>Task 5:</u> Выделите герундий в предложениях, определите его форму, переведите на русский язык:

1. After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them.
2. He broke the silence by inviting everybody to walk into the dining-room.
3. The place is worth visiting.
4. Watching football matches can be exciting enough.
5. Instead of going home he went to the cinema.
6. Nobody knew of his having gone to Moscow.
7. She told us of having been helped with Mathematics by her elder brother.

<u>Task 6:</u> Определите честеречевую принадлежность V_{ing} форм (герундий/отглагольное существительное/причастие I) :

1.The boys continued playing football.
2.He was looking at the plane flying overhead.
3.Watching the playing kitten was great fun for the children.
4.These discussings have become constant.
5.The children were tired of running.
6.The students found the reading of English newspapers rather difficult at first.
7.After having received the telegram, I went home at once.
8.Nobody knows of their working at that problem.

<u>Task 7:</u> Вставьте нужный предлог:

1.I'm interested **…** finding a job.

2.Pete gave **…** smoking.
3.He is famous **…** keeping secretes.
4.I objected **…** his joining the group.
5.He insisted **…** our going to the library together.
6.Everybody was proud **…** being awarded the prize.
7.We were afraid **…** going by plane.

Variant II

Task 1: Укажите функции и способы перевода Герундия

Task 2: Каков формальный отличительный признак форм иPerfect?

Task3: Постройте формы Indefinite Active и Perfect Passive от глагола *to split*.

Task4: В каком из предложений герундий выполняет функцию подлежащего:

1.Carrying out the research developed with great difficulties.
2.Soon after carrying out plenty of experiments Mme. Curie discovered a new element.
3.Marie's husband helped her in carrying out experiments.
4.The research required carrying out a number of experiments.

Task 5: Выделите герундий в предложениях, определите его форму, переведите на русский язык:

1.She was afraid of being spoken to by anybody.
2.I was surprised at my mother's having allowed the journey.
3.Using this method will give good results.
4.I understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once.
5.Do you mind my asking you a difficult question?
6.She denied having been invited to the conference.
7.The children were proud of being asked for a help.

Task 6: Определите честеречевую принадлежность V $_{ing}$ форм (герундий/отглагольное существительное/причастие I) :

1. Going home from the theatre they were discussing the play they had seen.
2. You should think before speaking.
3. I keep in my memory all his arrivings to our town.
4. Working in the garden is very good for health of people.
5. The building of the museum continued several years.
6. The soil used for planting must be well fertilized.
7. They informed us of the ship's having left the port.
8. The man took my luggage without saying a word.

Task 7: Вставьте нужный предлог:

1. They went **…** playing.
2. Bob succeed **…** passing an exam in English quite successfully.
3. Nobody think **…** their being absent.
4. You'll know **…** his coming very soon.
5. She is fond **…** driving.
6. Everything depends **…** your helping us**.**
7. They prevented us **…** going that way.

Таблица 5 – Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций

Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции)	Критерии оценивания сформированности компетенции (части компетенции)
	соответствует оценке «зачтено» 50-100% от максимального балла
ИД-1$_{УК-4}$ Выбирает на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства	Студент показывает хорошие знание и понимание лексических и грамматических тем модуля; различает и умеет употреблять интонационные конструкции в устной речи; знает правила построения и перевода словосочетаний с атрибутивным существительным, английских предложений с базовыми синтаксическими

взаимодействия с партнерами ИД-3$_{УК-4}$ Демонстрирует интегративные умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения	конструкциями; демонстрирует интегративные умения, необходимые для написания, письменного перевода и редактирования различных текстов; ориентируется в выборе и применяет коммуникативно приемлемый стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами; владеет навыком построения устной и письменной речи общебытового и делового характера при знакомстве и рассказе о себе, о своей стране, экономико-географической характеристике стран английского языка.

Модуль 4. Профессиональная сфера общения. (Я и моя будущая профессия).

Таблица 6 – Формируемые компетенции

Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции)	Оценочные материалы и средства
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	ИД-1$_{УК-4}$ Выбирает на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами ИД-2$_{УК-4}$ Ведет деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках ИД-3$_{УК-4}$ Демонстрирует интегративные умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения ИД-4$_{УК-4}$ Выполняет перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) на государственный язык и обратно	Опрос. Монолог. Контрольная работа. ИДЗ. Тестирование.

Тема 1 Проблемы современной науки. Наука и общество. «Economic concepts».

1. Опрос по базовым текстам раздела по аспектам:
(1) - фонетическое чтение;
(2) - устный перевод со словарем;
(3) - устный опрос лексики;
(4) - письменный перевод со словарем;
(5) - извлечение информации из прочитанного текста

(3) устный опрос лексики по списку:

Variant I

backbone	to compete	to ensure	fair
input	to solve	to dampen	perfect
labour	to achieve	to tax	specific
burden	to outline	to protect	strict
imbalance	to tend	to remove	including
change	to respond	to impose	only
surplus	to go up	to tighten	law
commodity	to will	to ease	priority
centralization	entrepreneurship	intervention	competition
environment	adoption	agency	private ownership
to put responsibilities onto somebody		local government	natural resources
Variant II			
government	to seek (?)	to offer	relative
profit	to transform	to characterize	temporary
output	state	to stimulate	limited
resources	to finance	to regulate	federal
enterprise	to purchase	to coordinate	local
quantity	to cut back	to manage	completely
shortage	to go down	to raise funds	whenever
number	to correct	to extend	defect
power	opportunity	to expose	growth
safety	authority	objective	involvement
to be on the agenda	labour relations	to perform a function	budgetary management

4. **Group the terms below into two categories – Factors of Production or Money Notions and choose the appropriate term for the given concepts afterwards.**
Enterprise; price; supply; cost; to reduce; productivity; inflation; scarcity; revenue; to allocate.

1. The amount of money expected, required, or given in payment for something. _____
Market Economic To make b_ _a_ _ _ _r _c_ _o_ _om_ _t_ _i_ _ s_ _ _ _m _ol_ _ _m_ _i_g
(a) p _ _f_ _ _on_ _ tr_d_ - _ _f 10
2. To make something smaller or less in size, amount, importance, e. g. to lower the price of something. _____
3. The term meaning that needs and wants exceed the resources available to meet them.
_____
4. To distribute resources for a particular purpose. _____
5. One of the factors of production along with land, labour and capital. _____
6. The amount of goods and service available at any particular price. _____
7. An expenditure required to produce or sell a product or get an asset ready for normal use.
_____
8. The decline of purchasing power of a given currency over time. _____
9. The relationship between input and output. _____
10. The money generated from normal business operations, calculated as the average sales price times the number of units sold. _____

3. Монолог.
Темы:
3.1. Economy vs economics
3.2. Factors of production
3.3. Demand and Supply

4. Контрольная работа
«Субстантивированные прилагательные и причастия».
Variant I

Task 1

	Country	Language	Person	Population
Бельгия				
Швейцария				
Франция				
Шотландия				

Task 2. Translate the sentences into English:

1) Если бы доход нашей семьи повысился, мы покупали бы больше товаров роскоши.
2) Если моя зарплата повысится, я смогу взять кредит на покупку машины.
3) Если бы наше предприятие имело высокий доход в прошлом году, мы произвели бы больше промышленных товаров.

Variant II

Task 1

	Country	Language	Person	Population
Европа				
Британия				
Дания				
Турция				

Task 2. Translate the sentences into English:

1) Если повысится жизненный уровень населения, структура потребления товаров и расходования средств изменится.
2) Если бы я открыл счет в банке, я бы имел дополнительный (additional) источник доходов.
3) Если бы ты купил акции нашей компании 2 года назад, ты бы тоже получал дивиденды.

Темы 5 – 9. Обзорно-обобщающее занятие

1. Тестирование

ТЕСТ № 1(один вариант ответа)

Variant I

1. Выберите правильный вариант:

We _____ breakfast when my aunt_____ to ask a phone number.

were having / called +
had / called
were having / was calling
had / was calling

2. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

I _____ TV at eight o'clock yesterday evening.

was watching +
watched
am watching

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола (Present Simple or Present Continuous):
to sing:

Polly has a brilliant voice. She…wonderfully.

sings+
is singing

Can you hear that? Somebody…a song!

sings
is singing +

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to have":

Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he … a lot of work.

has
have
will have
had +

5. Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to have" является вспомогательным:

We shall have a party tomorrow.
We have invited our friends. +

We'll have to prepare for the party.
I hope we'll have a good time.
6. Укажите, в каком предложении глагол стоит в Present Perfect:
She has bought a new pair of shoes. +
She has a lot of different shoes at home.
She had bought a pair of new shoes for yesterday's party.
She had new shoes on at the party.
7. Сопоставьте английские предложения с русскими:
She has typed the letter.
Она напечатала письмо. +
Она печатала письмо.
Она печатает письмо.
8.Выберите правильную форму глагола:
"… Fred this week?" "Yes, I saw it on Wednesday."
Had you seen
Have you seen+
Will you have seen
You have seen
9. Выберите правильный предлог:
Have you lived in this town _____your childhood?
Since +
for
from
10. Present Perfect or Past Simple?
I (work) in the bank for three years. I like it very much.
worked
has worked
have worked +
have been worked
11. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
The shop … at 6 in the morning yesterday.
is opened
was opened +
will be opened
12. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
The homework … before the film began.
was done
will have been done
have being done
had been done +
13. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
These plants … on this farm last year.
have been grown
were grown +
will have been grown
are being grown
14. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
The report … when I came.
was making
was being made +
was made
were being made
Выберите правильный вариант.
15 .When Mark arrived, the Johnsons_____dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.
were having +
had been having
had

was having
16. While Tom_____a book, Marhta_____TV.
was reading, watched
was reading, was watching +
read, watched
read, was watching
17. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen_____delicious.
is smelling
smelt
smells +
will smell
18. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we_____.
will plan
plan
were planning +
have planned
19. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so_____Nick.
is +
was
does
were
20. I feel terrible. I think I_____to be sick.
will
am going +
go
will be going
21. My colleagues usually_____four days a week, and this week they_____five days.
work, work
are working, are working
are working, work
work, are working +
22. It_____outside; 1 do not like to walk in such weather.
rains
is raining +
is rain
is rained
23. I_____a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.
will have +
have
am having
would have
24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom_____ a delegation in the office.
will receive
will be receiving +
is receiving
would receive
25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it _____hard for two hours.
had been raining
had rained +
was raining
is raining
26. She_____at the parcel long enough, before she_____ that it was for her brother.
had been looking, had understood
had been looking, understood +
was looking, understood
was looking, had understood
27. I_____to the cinema but my friend persuaded me to stay.

am not going
did not go
was going +
had been going
28. We were good friends, we_____each other for years.
had known +
were knowing
had knowing
know
29. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We _____for more than 24 hours.
had travelled +
had been travelling
were travelling
travel
30. How long_____this book? How many pages of this book_____?
have you been reading, have you been reading
have you read, have you read
have you read, you read
have you been reading, have you read +
31. We always go to Saint Petersburg for our holidays. We _____there for years.
have been going +
go
are going
were going
32. I have lost my key again. I_____things. I lose things too often.
always lose
have always lost
am always losing +
was always losing
33. The economic situation is already very bad and it_____ worse.
is getting +
got
gets
would be getting
34. What time_____your friend_____tomorrow?
will …arrive +
will… be arriving
is …arrived
will… arriving

Методика проведения контроля

Параметры методики	Значение параметра
Предел длительности всего контроля	30 минут
Последовательность выбора вопросов	Случайная
Предлагаемое количество вопросов	34

ТЕСТ 2 (1 вариант ответа)
Выберите правильный вариант.
1. - How long_____you_____? — Since I was 17.
have …been driving +
did …drive
have …driven
do …drive
2. She_____always_____in Moscow.
lives
has …been living
has …lived +
has …live

3. How long_____you_____Kate?
did …know
have …known +
have… been knowing
do …known
4.1_____here all my life.
have lived +
am living
have living
live
5. Kate has lost her passport again, it is the second time this …
happens
happened
has happened +
is happening
6. Kate has been working here_____.
since two years
for two years +
two years ago
two years
7. The boy sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he_____before.
has not flown
had not flown +
did not fly
has not been flying
8.1_____a lot but I don't any more.
was used to eat
was eating
used to eat +
used to eating
9._____next week, so we can go somewhere.
I'm not working +
I don't work
I won't work
I shall not work
10. We are late. The film_____by the time we get to the cinema.
will be already started
will already have started +
will already start
already will start
11. Don't worry_____late tonight.
if I'll be
when I'll be
if I am +
if I be
12. At first I thought I_____the right thing, but I soon realized that I_____a serious mistake.
did, made
have done, have made
had done, had made +
did, had made
13.1 hope Kate is coming soon. I_____for two hours.
am waiting
had been waiting
have been waiting +
waited
14. At last Kate came. I_____for two hours.

am waiting
had been waiting +
have been waiting
was waiting

15. She is going on holiday. This time next week she_____ on a beach or_____in the sea.

is going to lay, swim
will be lying, swimming +
will lie, swim
is lying, swimming

16. —_____you_____the post office when you're out?
- Probably. Why?
- I need to mail the letter. Could you do it for me?

are …passing
will …be passing +
are …going to pass
will… pass

17. We_____for a walk when it_____raining.

will go, will stop
are going, will stop
will go, stops +
go, stops

18. When you_____in Moscow again, you must come and see us.

will go
are +
will be
are going

19. I'm going to read a lot of books while I_____on holiday.

am +
would be
will be
am going to be

20. -_____you_____your car this evening?
— No. Do you want to borrow it?

will … be using +
are… used
will …use
do …use

Методика проведения контроля

Параметры методики	Значение параметра
Предел длительности всего контроля	25 минут
Последовательность выбора вопросов	Случайная
Предлагаемое количество вопросов	20

2. Контрольная работа. ***Complete the economics quotes using the correct verb form. Explain your choice. Which quotes include active/passive voice verb forms? Are there any negative verb forms? Write out the examples and share them in class.***

1. The first lesson of economics is/was/will be scarcity: there is never enough of anything to fully satisfy all those who want/wants/wanted it. The first lesson of politics is/was/will be to disregard the first lesson of economics. – Thomas Sowell. 14
2. As our private economies become/became/has become more abstract, the mutual, free helps and pleasures of family and community life is supplanted/will be supplanted/was supplanted by a kind of displaced or placeless citizenship and by commerce with impersonal and self-interested suppliers. – Wendell Berry.
3. If you took/have taken/had taken an economics course, you know/knew/will know that markets are supposed to be based on informed consumers making rational choices. – Noam Chomsky.

4. When an economy or market is flushed/is being flushed/has been flushed with excess liquidity, people start/will start/started to invest in unrealistic possibilities. – Naved Abdali.
5. People (trade/are trading/have been traded) always their excess for somebody else's excess. One country has/is having/had a lot of aluminum so they trade/are trading/have been traded aluminum for sugar. It is/was/will be the law of supply and demand. – Carl Andre.
6. Today we are having/have/have had access to highly advanced technologies. But our social and economic system didn't have/hasn't kept/hasn't being kept up with our technological capabilities that could easily create a world of abundance, free of servitude and debt. – Jacque Fresco.
7. If you are entering/enter/have entered anything where there was/is/will be an existing marketplace, against large, entrenched competitors, then your product or service needs to be much better than theirs. It can't be a little bit better, because then you put/are putting/have put yourself in the shoes of the consumer you go/are going/will go always to buy the trusted brand unless there is a big difference. – Elon Musk.
8. We really look/are looking/don't look at our competitors. The market is/was/will be big. If you will focus/focus/are focusing too much on competitors, you can lose focus on the customer. If we make/have made/made our customers happier, we are going/go/will go to win. – Eric Yuan.

Тема 2: «Technology in Market Economy».

1. Устный опрос по базовым текстам («Спрос и предложение». «Роль государства в экономике»).
1.1 техника чтения;
1.2. контроль усвоения лексики (комплект карточек)
Лексическая карточка №1. Соотнесите слова и значения:

rapidly	**substantially**	**dramatically**	**suddenly**
gradually	**slowly**	**slightly**	
abruptly		**sharply**	**steadily**

Круто, внезапно; преждевременно	**неуклонно, постоянно**	**1) по существу; в основном; большей частью; главным образом 2) существенно, в значительной степени 3) крепко, сильно, прочно**	**быстро**
Вдруг, внезапно, нео жиданно	**исподволь, мало-помалу, понемногу, постепенно**	**мало, незначительно, несущественно, немного, слегка; еле-еле**	**1) вдруг, внезапно, неожиданно; без подготовки 2) с перерывами, с промежутками; прерывисто 3) грубо, резко, отрывисто 4) круто, отвесно; вертикально**
1) эффектно, ярко, впечатляюще 2) разительно, поразительно, значительно, сильно	**медленно**		

1.3
Match the words from "A" with the words from "B" that are opposite in meaning.

A: 1) digital; 2) the Internet; 3) artificial; 4) embedded; 5) secure; 6) automated; 7) updated; 8) virtual; 9) retail; 10) mobile.
B: a) manual; b) natural; c) obsolete; d) analogue; e) real; f) wholesale; g) the Intranet; h) fixed; i) separate; j) vulnerable.
2. Match the verbs with nouns to get collocations.
1. to browse 2. to digitise 3. to install 4. to boost 5. to download 6. to secure 7. to detect 8. to scan 9. to check 10. to share 11. to improve 12. to deliver 13. to monitor

a) a system b) a virus c) profits d) an application e) a price f) a program g) web h) a document i) information j) performance k) a message l) a photograph m) a product

2. **Complete the following sentences with the words from the box**. In some cases, the derivatives of the words are necessary.

implementation; visible; challenge; automatic; transformation; management; application; transact; extraction; loading

1. The Internet has created opportunities and _____ for existing businesses.
2. Cloud computing has the potential _____ the global ICT market techniques.
3. The key challenge for companies is to hire, to retain qualified people and _____ the value that they can offer. 47
4. An online presence offers prestige to a business, improve brand _____ and increase the confidence of potential customers in the company's offer
5. The new technology can be _____ in all sectors, such as the tourism industry, banking, stock exchange, computer and software sales, book sales and other merchandise.
6. The stores can be _____, and customers are able to purchase products without being checked out by a cashier.
7. ICT is also used to input, process, store and _____ information.
8. Pokemon GO remains among the top five most profitable gaming _____ even during the pandemic.
9. Whether the _____ may substantially reduce competition or tend to create a monopoly.
10. You can grab your phone, _____ the app and log back into the store website.

1.3 устный перевод
1.4. Составьте вопросы тексту и обсудите их с партнером:

ICT in Our Life

ICT plays a key role in business today. In fact, its use is now so widespread that it is difficult to succeed without it. Rapid developments in the ICT sector in the last two decades have produced a huge range of new products and services, including such products as personal computers (PCs), embedded computers, robots, drones, and some services – the Internet and the World Wide Web. Businesses of all sizes and types use computer-based systems like these because they offer a better way to work – one which can save money and time. Firstly, ICT is a faster and more efficient way for people to communicate. Businesses no longer have to rely on slow postal services. They can send and receive information and documents by email. Video-conferencing means people do not need Non-digital vs Digital Economy Different features Common features 56 to travel long distances to attend meetings. ICT provides a way for people within an organization to contact each other quickly and share work. ICT is also used to input, process, store and manage information. One common use of application software (word processing, desktop publishing) is to produce documents, and databases to store customer details and produce lists of their preferences. It takes less time, costs less and saves storage space than in the past. Another area where ICT is important is the retail industry. All items on sale in a shop have a small black and white label called a bar code. Shops combine bar-coding with electronic point-of-sale (EPOS). The customer takes an item to the cashier, who uses a scanning device to read the bar code and find out the price of the item. This system also helps the shop manager to decide which products to reorder from suppliers. Some EPOS systems are even programmed to do the ordering. Manufactures use ICT to design and build products. At the design stage, they use computer-aided design (CAD) software to produce new ideas and design. In the production stage many companies use robots. These machines are controlled by computer-assisted manufacturing (CAM)

programs. Robots can carry out routine, complex and dangerous procedures. They can work 24 hours a day without being tired and bored. As a result, companies can improve their production without losing qualities.

2. Контрольная работа.

Инфинитив и его функции.

№1

1. State the function of the Infinitive and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. When there is a shortage, producers see a chance to increase the supply and to make an extra profit.
2. There may be only one seller in the market to offer goods and services.
3. Some insurance companies are ready to insure foreign investments.
4. It is difficult to plan production and impossible to forecast costs and profits under inflation.
5. Local governments often lend funds to local businesses at low interest rates in order to promote growth and jobs.
6. If you need the latest information about taxation, this is the article to be read.
7. The person to talk to about investing in shares is our broker.
8. Managers of all firms must earn profits to stay in business.

2. Translate into English:

1. Экономика — очень интересная наука.
2. В прошлом месяце инфляция снизилась.
3. Денежная масса должна строго контролироваться.
4. Некоторые компании решили снизить свои цены.

№2

VARIANT I

State the function of the Infinitive and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. To manufacture this model is profitable for producers.
2. Different measures are taken in order to increase profits of this enterprise.
3. To obtain good results we must vary our technology.
4. It is necessary to produce more high-quality goods.
5. For the living standards of population to be higher, we must develop our economy at a rapid rate.
6. For buyers to buy more you must seek new methods of selling.
7. The government decreased taxes for small businesses to develop better.
8. It is necessary to open more stores for the young people.
9. Merchandising refers to the methods, practices and operations conducted to promote certain categories of commercial activity.
10. To merchandise means maximizing merchandise sales using product design, selection, packaging, pricing, and display.

VARIANT II

State the function of the Infinitive and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Managers of corporations have a duty to earn money.
2. The task of managers is to earn money.
3. To earn money is a duty of corporations managers.
4. Managers are hired to earn money.
5. It is necessary to count such factor as demand in setting a price.
6. For customers to buy more units of a product the prices should be lowered.
7. The firm’s shareholders want managers of corporations to earn money.
8. For consumers to be attracted visual merchandising is used.
9. To educate the customers about the product or service in an effective and creative way visual merchandising is used.
10. Merchandising is used to introduce and promote new products.

VARIANT III

State the function of the Infinitive and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. To produce goods and services producers transform inputs into outputs.
2. This is the book to be used if you want to know more about factors of production.
3. The person to talk to about your property is our real estate agent.
4. It is normal for some people to live on credit.

5. To make a profit is essential for any enterprise.
6. It is challenging to found a new business.
7. Give me the name of the person to be contacted.
8. There's a lot of work to be done.
9. The person to talk about mortgage is our bank manager.
10. To make goods and services you need labour, capital and natural resources.

№ 3

Translate the sentences from Russian into English using Infinitives.

1. Правительство подготовило программу приватизации, чтобы сократить госсектор промышленности.
2. Выполнить программу приватизации - значит сократить госсектор промышленности.
3. Важно реализовать программу приватизации и сократить госсектор промышленности.
4. Для того чтобы госсектор промышленности сократился, реализуется программа приватизации.
5. Чтобы сдерживать инфляцию на низком уровне правительство поддерживает государственные финансы в «здоровом» состоянии.
6. Сдерживать инфляцию на низком уровне важно.

Сложное дополнение

№ 4

VARIANT I

I. Write out Complex Object from each sentence and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I expect my employer to offer me a pay rise in the near future.
2. Do you want your parents to give you more pocket money?
3. The students thought their new lecturer to be very knowledgeable.
4. Poor management may cause the bank to collapse.
5 .I have never heard her speak in public.
6. Private owners want their managers to earn profits.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What makes people live on credit?
2. What does business expect the government to do to support it?

VARIANT II

I. Write out Complex Object from each sentence and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Managers want their employers to raise their salaries.
2. The poor want the government to provide for them.
3. Economists believe the government (to be) an important agent in the market economy.
4. We saw him cleaning the street.
5. The staff has never heard him argue the boss.
6. The Board expects the Executive Director to inspire managers to earn more profits.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What services do you want local authorities to improve?
2. Would you like your parents to change the family spending pattern?

Тема 3. «E-Business».

1. Опрос по базовым текстам раздела по аспектам:

(1) - фонетическое чтение;
(2) - устный перевод со словарем;
(3) - устный опрос лексики;
(4) - аудирование

1.1. Техника чтения (Фонетическое чтение):
1.2. Устный перевод со словарем (подготовленного текста)
1.3. Работа с лексикой.:

1. **Match the terms related to business with their definitions**.

a) cash flow b) revenue stream c) pure play d) brick-and-mortar e) brand loyalty f) value proposition g) sales funnel h) tax rebate i) start-up cost

1. A company that operates only over the Internet, and has no physical shops.

2. The movement of money into and out of a company's accounts, used as a measure of how much money the company spends and receives.
3. The amount of money that is paid back to you if you have paid too much tax.
4. Existing as a physical building, especially a shop, rather than doing business only on the Internet.
5. The money coming into a company from a particular activity over a period of time.
6. The amount of money needed to start a business, organisation, etc.
7. A graphic representation of the sales stages a customer goes through when buying a product.
8. The habit of always buying a product with the same name, made by the same company.
9. A reason given by a seller for buying their products or services, based on the value it offers to customers.
2. **Match the words that are similar in meaning**.
Column A: 1. overheads 2. streamline 3. counterfeit 4. undertaking 5. revenue 6. legitimate 7. launch 8. fee 9. fraud 10. cost-effective
Column B: a) lawful b) task c) optimise d) begin e) payment f) costs g) fake h) income i) profitable j) scam

2. Тестирование. Соотнесите определение и термин:
1. The system of people and things that are involved in getting a product from the place where it is made to the person who buys it.
2. Activities to advertise something.
3. The ability of a company to keep customers, rather than losing them to competitors.
4. The business of buying and selling goods and services on the Internet.
5. To make something easier or more likely to happen.
6. It is good value for the amount of money paid.
7. The support that a company offers to its customers before, during, and after a sale.
8. The customer who always buys the same product or uses the same brand.
9. To improve the effectiveness of an organization such as a business or government, often by removing unnecessary parts of it.
10. The income a business or company receives regularly.
a)e-commerce;b) facilitate; c)promotion; d)cost-effective; e)revenue; f)supply chain; g)loyal customer, h)streamline; i)retention; j)customer service

2. Контрольная работа. Страдательный залог во временах Perfect, Continuous.
1. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the use of Perfect and Continuous Tenses:
1. Certain powers have been given to Parliament.
2. Social services are being provided to elderly people.
3. Local governments have changed a lot in the last few years.
4. Centralization has been increased over the last decade.
5. The government is removing some functions from local authorities.
6. New responsibilities are being put onto local authorities.
7. Regulation has been eased in transportation, communication and finance in recent years.
8. Important economic statistics to be used in his thesis had been collected by the end of the year.
9. Inputs were successfully being transformed into outputs during the last year.
10. Different services have been provided by the government for businesses to benefit.
11. Our firm is being forced to raise prices by growing costs.
2. Translate the sentences into English using Perfect and Continuous Tenses:
1. Товары поставлены.
2. Возможность увеличить прибыли рассматривается на сегодняшней встрече.
3. Цены были снижены к концу месяца.
4. Координирование работы наших фирм достигнуто посредством обсуждений на высшем уровне.
5. Теперь количество денег на рынке тщательно контролируется государством.

Тема 4: «Audit in the Context of Digital Economy».

1. Опрос по базовым текстам раздела по аспектам:

(1.1) - фонетическое чтение;
(1.2) - устный перевод со словарем;
1.1 Техника чтения (Фонетическое чтение):
1.2 Устный перевод со словарем (подготовленного текста)

2. ИДЗ
Прочитать текст, выделить активную лексику, разбить на абзацы, озаглавить каждый абзац, составить по 3 вопроса к каждому абзацу.
The Impact of the Digital Economy on Accounting, Reporting and Audit

The digital economy is a set of challenges: distributed registry technology (blockchain system), crypto-currencies, robotization, cloud technologies. Expansion of market opportunities and the absence of common rules for the use of these instruments entail certain risks for operating enterprises. The transition to a digital economy from the economy of production processes and resources requires changes in the accounting system, leads to the evolution of accounting in general, and as a consequence requires changes in the processes of audit and internal control, as will be described in the article. II. THE MAIN TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS OF THE XXI CENTURY AND THEIR IMPACT ON ACCOUNTING, REPORTING AND AUDIT In the course of writing this article it was carried out an analysis of the experience of foreign and Russian researchers: K. Schwab, E. Brynjolfsson, A. McAfee, M. Spence, M. Matthews, N. Kamordzhanova, A. Bakaev, I. Semina, S. Dyatlov, D. Gilmanov, D.Pankov and many others on the impact of digitalization on the functioning of the economy, enterprises, the work of the financial sector, the methods of accounting, changing the existing business model. Also, the article is based on research by organizations such as Ernst&Young, PwC, McKinsey & Company, PEW Research Center, Agency for Strategic Initiatives, materials of the annual conference of the Russian Association for Electronic Communications (RAEC), articles of periodicals, on changes in legislative and other normative acts, etc. Among the main trends of the digital economy include technologies such as Big Data, artificial intelligence, a distributed registry system and crypto-currencies, cloud technologies, augmented reality, neurotechnologies, etc. Pressing issue is about how in the conditions of rapid development of information technologies accounting and reporting rules and standards should change in order to remain relevant for the evaluation of digital business. A. Trends and Influence on Accounting and Reporting With the development of technologies, a huge amount of information from physical media has been translated into digital format (electronic registers) stored on a server to which network access is provided. After authorization on a server users of electronic registries access the complex functionality of various applications, be it human resource management, planning, financial reporting, verification of transactions between business partners, etc. The usage of cloud technologies for the company's IT infrastructure allows users to access it from any mobile device, regardless of geolocalization and time of day, providing timely accounting, monitoring and response to what is happening. Implication of such a trend as block chain, relieves the need for inter-company verifications, because all the necessary information is kept unchanged in blocks. Accordingly a decrease in the number of intermediaries reduces the risks of possible intrusion into the internal ecosystem of the company. The modern market cannot be called completely transparent, that is not all market participants can have all the information. Some participants gain a competitive advantage due to imbalance in the information on the market, and in the digital economy, information is a priority commodity (an unlimited resource). Block Chain provides full transparency of all operations, which can transform the concept of private information, where the details of the transaction are known only to counterparties. Distributed registry technology could lead to what will be carried out public records of activities within a given ecosystem in which all market participants have equal access to information in real time.

Тема 5: «Начало карьеры. Рынок труда. Поиск работы за рубежом

1. Индивидуальные задания (контроль текстов домашнего чтения).

2. «Моя будущая профессия». Монолог.
ТЕСТ
Lexical & Phonetic Test
Task 1. Match Words & Transcription:

1	to pursue	A	['жkjərət]

2	to hire	B	['veɪk(ə)n(t)sɪ]
3	to explore	C	[spə'sɪfɪk]
4	vacancy	D	[ɪk'splɔː]
5	maintain	E	[ˌkwɔlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n]
6	arouse	F	[ˌpɜːs(ə)'nel]
7	interview	G	['haɪə]
8	qualification	H	[pə'tenʃ(ə)l]
9	personnel	I	['kɔmpɪt(ə)nt]
10	potential	J	[pə'sjuː]
11	specific	K	['ɪntəvjuː]
12	accurate	L	[ə'rauz]
13	competent	M	[meɪn'teɪn]

Task 2. Choose the right translation:

1. to make a career
+сделать карьеру
исследовать, изучать
сделать выбор

2. to arouse interest
подходить, годиться
нанимать на работу
+вызвать интерес

3. to make a choice
+осуществить выбор
поддерживать отношения
выполнять задачу

4. to give up smth
+отказаться от ч-л
получить приглашение на интервью
заполнить свободное место

5. rйsumй
квалификация
отдел кадров
+анкета

Task 3. Choose the right translation:

1. быть удовлетворенным
+to feel good about smth
to interest
to maintain relations

2. претендент, соискатель
career
employer
+applicant

3. выполнять задачу
career
+to perform a task
to make choice

4. подготовленность
+qualification
CV
employment

5. правильный, точный
potential
+proper
competent

Task 4. Find the word which doesn't suit the list:

a. correct	b. proper	+c. competent	d. suitable
a. to interest	b. to concern	+c. to add	d. to inquire

a. specific	b. particular	c. concrete	+d. general
+a. career	b. personnel	c. employers	d. staff
a. gain	+b. give up	c. to get	d. to obtain

Task 5. Choose the word to fill in the list:

1. to make …
+career
relations
qualification

2. to assess your …
+interests and abilities
tasks and duties
employers and employees

3. to gain …
career
+an interview
a task

4. to maintain …
qualification
CV
+good relations

5. to perform …
+tasks
rйsumй
potential

Task 6. Match items and sub items:

1	Assess your interests and abilities	A	The rйzumй sums up your experience and education. (3) The rйzumй advertises you to potential employers. The rйzumй is to arouse employer's interest in you and therefore will gain an interview.
2	Explore the labour market	B	It will help you in deciding what to look for, what career to pursue (1)
3	Start writing and sending out rйsumй or CVs	C	Visit job centres. (2) Talk to friends. Read advertisements about vacancies.

Task 7. Choose out the definitions concerning career (несколько вариантов ответа):

CAREER is …
something that include many separate jobs +
buying cheap goods
choices of occupation +
includes the work one enjoy and feel good about +
includes the work one doesn't enjoy +
selling out goods with profit

Task 8. Pick out facts about…

1) employers:
2) applicants:

They can work under pressure (1)
They want to fill the vacancies with competent people (2)
They have positive attitudes (1)
They give preference to who: (2)
They can maintain good relations (1)
They consider professional qualifications and personal characteristics (2)
They can work in a team (1)
They want to hire people who would fit the job (2)

2.2. Контрольная работа (Perfect Continuous)

1. Переведите предложения:

- I've known her for 17 years. –
- He's had a car for a couple of years. –
- He had been speaking for 10 minutes when we came..
- By 8 o'clock I'll have been working at this article for 2 hours.
- Has the child been sleeping since 6 o'clock?
- Had he been speaking for 10 minutes when we came?
- Will he have been working at his article for 2 hours by the time I come?
- The child has not been sleeping since 6 o'clock.

2. Выберите местоимение:

- I/ we/ You/ They have been waiting for Sam since 12 o'clock.
- He/ She/ It has been working for 2 hours.

3. Ответьте правильно на вопросы:

- Have you been waiting for me for a long time?

- Да.
- Нет.

4. Проспрягайте глагол в составе предложения:

1. I've been writing…
2. I'd been writing. …
3. I'll have been writing…

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ: (письменная контрольная работа)

Оценка «5 баллов» ставится за работу, выполненную без ошибок и недочетов или имеющую не более одного недочета.

Оценка «4 балла» ставится за работу, выполненную полностью, но при наличии в ней:
а) не более одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочета,
б) или не более двух недочетов.

Оценка «3 балла» ставится в том случае, если студент правильно выполнил не менее половины работы или допустил:
а) не более двух грубых ошибок,
б) или не более одной грубой ошибки и одного недочета,
в) или не более двух-трех негрубых ошибок,
г) или одной негрубой ошибки и трех недочетов,
д) или при отсутствии ошибок, но при наличии 4-5 недочетов.

Оценка «1-2 балла» ставится в том случае, если студент правильно выполнил менее половины работы или допустил:
а) более трех грубых ошибок и 4-5 недочетов

2.3. Контрольная работа. Ведение деловой переписки.

(по итогам самостоятельного изучения материала)

№1

Вариант 1.

1. Оформление делового письма

(Задания на установление правильной последовательности)

1.1. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

1. New Publishers, 26 Greenhouse Street, Aberdeen PV31 23TR
Telephone 9593 385749 Fax 9593 75843
23 May 2005
2. Dear Mr Castellos,
3. Thank you for your letter of application for the post of PR manager.
We would like to invite you to attend an interview.
We shall be conducting interviews on Monday 30 May and ask you to contact us to arrange a suitable time.
4. We look forward to meeting you.
Yours sincerely,
_____Joan Dumorieur
Personnel Manager
5. Mr G.Castellos, 37 Star Road, Aberdeen VH42 57GT

1.2. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

1. We thank you for your letter dated the 29th September and are pleased to send
you our latest catalogue and the current price list. We shall send you a special
offer as soon as we have your exact requirements.

2. George Finchley & Sons, 68 Bond Street, London
4 October 2003
3. Yours faithfully,
_____Sally Blinton
Sales Manager
4. Dear Sirs,
5. Messrs Dickson & King, 9 Newgate Street, London

1.3. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

1. The Sales Department, Southern Importers Ltd., Dane Street, Northam,
Southampton S09 4YQ
2. A.X.C. Records Ltd., 41 Broadway, Liverpool L91 5 PB
12 May 2005
3. Dear Sirs,
4. We are a large music shop in the center of Liverpool and would like to know more about the tapes and cassettes you advertised in this month‘s edition of Music Monthly.
5. Yours faithfully,
_____Jeffry Allen
Director

1.4. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

1. Dear Mr. Hill:
2. We have received your resume and application for the position of executive assistant.
……
Thank you for your interest in BCL Globalcom.
3. BCL Globalcom GmbH
Goethestrasse 40113
10728 Berlin
Germany
March 26, 2007
4. Sincerely yours,
Maki IshiiMaki Ishii
Human Resource Director
(From ‘Business Correspondence: A Guide to Everyday English’ by Lin Lougheed)
5. Mr. Sandy Hill
999 Pine Avenue
New Haven, CT 06540

1.5. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

1. Yours sincerely,
Brenda Wallis
Loans Manager
http://www.writinghelp-central.com/letter-of-rejection.html
2. Suzanna Bragg
127 Polk Drive, No. 112Gary, Indiana, 46402
3. After a thorough review of your application and the supporting documents you supplied, we have concluded that your current financial situation precludes this institution from extending further credit to you at this time. When your financial picture changes and your current level of risk-exposure becomes lower, we would be happy to reconsider your application.
4. Dear Mrs. Bragg,
5. Meridian National Bank
12187 S. Polo Dr . Fairfax, VA 22030
26 May 2008

№2.

2.1. Перед Вами конверт

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает.

1. the ZIP Code in the mailing address
2. the sender‘s name
3. the street name in the return address
4. the ZIP Code in the return address
5. the street name in the mailing address
6. the addressee‘s company name

2.2. Перед Вами конверт
Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает.
1. the sender‘s name
2. the street name in the return address
3. the addressee‘s company name
4. the town the letter comes from
5. the addressee
6. the ZIP Code in the mailing address

2.3. Перед Вами конверт
Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает.
1. the town the letter comes from
2. the street name in the return address
3. the addressee
4. the house number in the mailing address
5. the sender
6. the ZIP Code in the mailing address

2.4. Перед Вами конверт
Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает
1. Addressee‘s name
2. Addressee‘s city name
3. ZIP code in the return address
4. ZIP code in the mailing address
5. Addresser‘s name
6. Addresser‘s city name

2.5. Перед Вами конверт
Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает
1. Attention line
2. Name of the city in the return address
3. Name of the city in the delivery address
4. Name of the organization in the delivery address
5. ZIP code
6. Name of the organization in the return address

№3.
3.1. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
+1. Letter of apology
2. Memo
3. Letter of application
4. CV

3.2. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
1. CV
+2. Letter of apology
3. Contract
4. Memo

3.3. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
1. Letter of complaint
2. Memo
3. CV
+4. Letter of application

3.4. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
1. CV
2. Memo
+3. Simple commercial letter
4. Contract

3.5. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
1. Letter of apology
2. Contract
+3. Letter of application
4. CV

№4

4.1 Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки

(1)_____ : Project Planning Dept
From : GM
(2)_____ : Aqua Warm BV
I am sure that you have read about the recent explosion at Perfecta Ltd. We have decided not to install any more (3) _____ central heating systems until we can be sure that they are absolutely safe.
Please write and inform them of this.
(4) _____
1. T.Y.
2. Aqua Warm
3. Subject
4. To

4.2. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки

(1)_____ : Alan Bilton
From : Sue Mullins
(2)_____ : Seminar for the new staff
(3) _____
About the seminar you‘re organising for the new staff next month – will you need any equipment set up?
I‘ll do a short introduction to the subject but I only need an OHP.
Can you fill in the request form for everything we‘ll need and send it to Shane Bell in the Technical department?
Thanks,
(4) _____
1. Subject
2. Alan
3. Sue
4. To

4.3. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки

(1)_____ : Cathy Beddington
From : John Humphrey
(2)_____ : New product advretising
(3) _____ has approved an increase of budget on this campaign, so we can go for: colour advert, six issues.
Could you contact the magazine and get them to change this? Please check the price and the possibility of a bigger discount.
Thanks
(4) _____
1. Subject
2. To
3. Managing Director
4. John

4.4. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки

To : Purchasing & Sales Supervisor
(1)_____ : Manager
(2)_____ : Court Hotel
I have recently heard that (3) _____ needs a large quantity of orange juice at once.
We have a large supply of juice that we do not need. Please write to them
and tell them that we would be happy to supply them if they can tell us how many bottles they need.
(4) _____
1. Subject
2. the Court Hotel
3. From
4. Peter

4.5. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки

To : Paul Woods, Sales

From : (1) _____
(2) _____: Accommodation expenses for the trip to Aukland from 21st to (3) _____.
Date : (4) _____
I can‘t pay you until you send me your expenses claim form. Please do it as soon as possible.
Thanks.
1. 15 July
2. Lynn Thomas, Finance
3. Subject
4. 26th July

3. Индивидуальные задания *(по итогам самостоятельного изучения материала)*
3.1. Заполнение АНКЕТЫ.
3.2. Составление CV

Темы 1 - 5 Обзорно-обобщающее занятие

1. Тестирование
Выберите правильный перевод термина:
1. price system
системная цена
+система цен
цена системы
ценная система
2. consumer choice
+потребительский выбор
выбранный потребитель
выбирающий потребитель
отбор потребителей
3. income tax
доходы от налогов
+подоходный налог
облагаемый налогом доход
налоговые сборы
Выберите правильную форму глагола-сказуемого:
4. Property in both the USA and Great Britain ... by individual citizens.
owns
+s owned
is owning
owned
5. We can now say that a market for this commodity ... already.
created
was created
+has been created
creating
6. That factory ... a large quantity of goods last year.
is producing
+produced
produces
produce
Определите функцию причастия:
7. Entering the market the manufacturer bears many risks.
определение
часть сложного дополнения
часть сказуемого
+обстоятельство
Определите функцию инфинитива:
8. To understand this problem better we must study it in detail.
определение
+обстоятельство

подлежащее
часть сказуемого
Выберите правильный перевод предложения:
9. We expect the prices to fall at the end of the year.
+Мы ожидаем, что цены упадут в конце года.
Конец года принес ожидаемое понижение цен.
Ожидаемое понижение цен произойдет в конце года.
В соответствии с ожиданиями, цены в конце года упали.
10. Having reduced the production the manufacturer hopes to cut his expenses too.
Сократив производство, производитель сократил также свои затраты.
+Сократив производство, производитель надеется также сократить свои издержки.
Сокращая производство, производитель надеется также сократить свои издержки.
Сокращение производства даёт надежду производителю уменьшить издержки.
Выберите правильную форму глагола:
11. Marginal revenue is additional revenue ... by a producer from selling one more unit of his product.
earning
+earned
having earned
was earned
12. Landless farmers, that is, farmers .... no land, have to cultivate land owned by others.
+owning
owned
own
having owned
Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:
13. The main aim of all firms is the same: to maximize ... , though there may be other aims as well.
inputs
+profit
expenses
resources
14. Profit is the difference between business income and ... .
demand
resources
salaries
+expenses
15. To understand how a market works in practice, we must study the interaction of ... and demand.
charge
+supply
excess
investment
16. .... supply happens when the price of a commodity is too high.
incentive
demand
equilibrium
+excess
Выберите термин, соответствующий данному определению:
17. A person hired by another or by a business to work for wages or salary
employer
+employee
customer
owner
18. A person to whom a debt is owed.
stockholder
debtor
+creditor
owner

19. A person who puts money into business, real estate, stocks, bonds for the purpose of obtaining an income.
+investor
owner
creditor
stockholder
20. A person whose work is to inspect and keep proper financial documents.
employee
owner
+accountant
investor

2. Контрольная работа
№1 Контроль понимания содержания текста, знания лексики по теме.
Внимательно прочитайте текст. К каждому из предложенных незаконченных высказываний после текста подберите один из ответов (a, b, c или d), который наиболее точно отражает содержание прочитанного текста. Впишите в бланк ответов только букву.

SAVINGS

Individual families, whether rich or (1) ..., must decide how to divide their expenditures out of income in some proportion between present and (2) ... consumption. That part which is not consumed is (3) ... saving. Monetary savings can simply be (4) ... for future use. But in most cases their "real" value will probably decline due to (5) ... .
Alternatively, savings can be deposited in a (6) ... to earn interest so that their real value can (7) ... .
Like consumers, private producers and governments must face a similar choice in (8) ... how to allocate existing resources between production for present consumption and production for future consumption. Resources devoted to expanding future income and consumption are known as investments. The allocation of these present "real" resources (land, labour, (9) ... etc.) to future production and consumption is the essence of the process of (10) ... . Its major characteristic is the dominant role played by time.

21. a)	expensive	b)	cheap	c)	poor	d)	small
22. a)	Future	b)	past	c)	now	d)	current
23. a)	Increased	b)	borrowed	c)	demanded	d)	called
24. a)	Used	b)	stored	c)	spent	d)	consumed
25. a)	Deflation	b)	demand	c)	inflation	d)	supply
26. a)	Bank	b)	market	c)	revenue	d)	output
27. a)	Decrease	b)	drop	c)	fall	d)	increase
28. a)	Deciding	b)	working	c)	earning	d)	producing
29. a)	requirement	b)	service	c)	capital	d)	consumption
30. a)	marketing	b)	investment	c)	differentiation	d)	depreciation

№2 Письменный перевод аутентичного текста по специальности
Marketing starts in a market, where individuals or organized groups who want to buy goods or services meet people who want to sell them. The buyers must have money to spend and willingness to spend it, or a product or service they themselves are willing to trade. The sellers must have what the buyers want. To understand these groups is the first step in marketing. The marketers must determine the number of buyers, what they want to buy, how, when and where they want to buy it, at what price and what they expect from it. Techniques of research have been developed to supply this information. Of course marketers have to decide which needs they want to meet. A concept for a product or service may develop long before any marketing research is done, or it may be a response to identified needs.
In part, at least, marketing determines what products and services are to be offered and where they could be used.

Theory of Demand.

Consumer demand is the quantities of a particular good that an individual consumer wants and is able to buy as the price varies, if all other factors influencing demand are constant.
That is, consumer demand is the relationship between quantity demanded for the good and its price. The factors assumed constant are prices of other goods, income, and a number of economic factors, such as social, physiological, demographic characteristics of the consumer in question.
The theory of demand is based on the assumption that the consumer having budget constraint seeks to reach the maximum possible level of utility, that is, to maximize utility, but he usually prefers to obtain

more rather than less. The consumer has to solve the problem of choice. If he is to maintain a given level of utility, increases in the quantity of one good must be followed by reductions in the quantity of the other good. The consumer has to choose the specific goods within the limits imposed by his budget. The concept of marginal utility is of great importance for solving the utility maximization problem. The marginal utility of a good is the additionall utility obtained from consuming an additional unit of the good in question**.** The marginal utility from consuming a good decreases as more of that good is consumed. The income should be allocated among all possible choices so that the marginal utility per dollar of expenditure on each good is equal to the marginal utility per dollar of expenditure on every other good.

Таблица 7 – Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций

Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции)	Критерии оценивания сформированности компетенции (части компетенции)		
	на базовом уровне	на повышенном уровне	
	соответствует оценке «удовлетворительно» 50-64% от максимального балла	соответствует оценке «хорошо» 65-85% от максимального балла	соответствует оценке «отлично» 86-100% от максимального балла
ИД-1$_{УК-4}$ Выбирает на государственном и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами ИД-2$_{УК-4}$ Ведет деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках ИД-3$_{УК-4}$ Демонстрирует интегративные умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в	Студент владеет теоретическим материалом по темам модуля, но испытывает затруднения в выборе коммуникативно приемлемого стиля общения, вербальных и невербальных средств взаимодействия с партнерами, допускает ошибки в построении устной и письменной речи, при представлении результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных научных мероприятиях, включая международные. Знает приемы демонстрации интегративных умений, необходимых для написания, письменного перевода и	Студент показывает хорошие знание и понимание тем модуля, но допускает ошибки при выборе коммуникативно приемлемого стиля общения, вербальных и невербальных средств взаимодействия с партнерами, почти не допускает ошибок в построении устной и письменной речи при представлении результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных научных мероприятиях, включая международные. Демонстрирует интегративные умения, необходимых для написания, письменного перевода и редактирования различных академических текстов (рефератов, эссе, обзоров, статей и т.д.), для эффективного участия в академических и профессиональных	Студент показывает глубокое знание и понимание тем модуля, выбирает на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами, не допускает ошибок в построении устной и письменной речи при представлении результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных научных мероприятиях, включая международные. Хорошо владеет интегративными умениями, необходимыми для написания, письменного перевода и редактирования различных

академической коммуникации общения ИД-4$_{УК-4}$ Выполняет перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) на государственный язык и обратно	редактирования различных академических текстов (рефератов, эссе, обзоров, статей и т.д.), для эффективного участия в академических и профессиональных дискуссиях, представления результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных мероприятиях, включая международные.	дискуссиях, представления результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных мероприятиях, включая международные.	академических текстов (рефератов, эссе, обзоров, статей и т.д.), для эффективного участия в академических и профессиональных дискуссиях, представления результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных мероприятиях, включая международные.

3. ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТА ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине зачет (модули 1-3):

Окончательные результаты обучения (формирования компетенций) определяются посредством перевода баллов, набранных студентом в процессе освоения дисциплины, в оценки: базовый уровень сформированности компетенции считается достигнутым, если результат обучения соответствует оценке «зачтено» (50-100 рейтинговых баллов).

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине экзамен (модуль 4):

Окончательные результаты обучения (формирования компетенций) определяются посредством перевода баллов, набранных студентом в процессе освоения дисциплины, в оценки:

– базовый уровень сформированности компетенции считается достигнутым, если результат обучения соответствует оценке «удовлетворительно» (50-64 рейтинговых баллов);

– повышенный уровень сформированности компетенции считается достигнутым, если результат обучения соответствует оценкам «хорошо» (65-85 рейтинговых баллов) и «отлично» (86-100 рейтинговых баллов).

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ И СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОВЕРКИ СФОРМИРОВАННОСТИ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Код и наименование компетенции

УК-4 - Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

Задания закрытого типа:

Выберите правильный вариант:
Where … you from?
Is
Am
+Are
Was
Выберите правильный вариант:
I … from Russia.
Is
+Am
Are
Was
Выберите правильный вариант:
If you use pictures your report will be much _____.
the most interesting
interesting
most interesting
+more interesting
Выберите правильный вариант:
The more you work the _____ you know the language.
good
most good
best
+better
Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия studying *(укажите все правильные ответы)***:**
изученный
изучаемый
+изучая
+изучающий
Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия studied *(укажите все правильные ответы)*:
+изученный
+изучаемый
изучая
изучающий
Выберите правильный перевод термина: **price system**
системная цена
+система цен
цена системы
ценная система
Выберите правильный перевод термина: **consumer choice**
+потребительский выбор
выбранный потребитель

выбирающий потребитель
отбор потребителей
Выберите правильный перевод термина: **income tax**
доходы от налогов
+подоходный налог
облагаемый налогом доход
налоговые сборы
Выберите правильную форму глагола-сказуемого:
That factory ... a large quantity of goods last year.
is producing
+produced
produces
produce
Выберите правильный перевод предложения:
We expect the prices to fall at the end of the year.
+Мы ожидаем, что цены упадут в конце года.
Конец года принес ожидаемое понижение цен.
Ожидаемое понижение цен произойдет в конце года.
В соответствии с ожиданиями, цены в конце года упали.
Выберите правильный перевод предложения:
Having reduced the production the manufacturer hopes to cut his expenses too.
Сократив производство, производитель сократил также свои затраты.
+Сократив производство, производитель надеется также сократить свои издержки.
Сокращая производство, производитель надеется также сократить свои издержки.
Сокращение производства даёт надежду производителю уменьшить издержки.
Укажите, в каком из предложений используется герундий:
Going home from the theatre they were discussing the play they had seen
+You should think before speaking
I keep in my memory all his arrivings to our town
The building of the museum continued several years
Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:
The main aim of all firms is the same: to maximize ... , though there may be other aims as well.
inputs
+profit
expenses
resources
Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:
To understand how a market works in practice, we must study the interaction of ... and demand.
charge
+supply
excess
investment

Задания открытого типа:

Укажите профессию/должность/статус:
a person hired by another or by a business to work for wages or salary
employee
Укажите профессию/должность/статус:
A person to whom a debt is owed.
Правильный ответ: creditor
Укажите профессию/должность/статус:
A person who puts money into business, real estate, stocks, bonds for the purpose of obtaining an income.
Правильный ответ: investor
Укажите профессию/должность/статус:
A person whose work is to inspect and keep proper financial documents.

Правильный ответ: accountant

Ответьте на вопрос на английском языке:

What is the difference between a customer and a client?

Правильный ответ: A customer is someone who buys something, especially from a shop. She's one of our regular customers. A client is a person or company that receives a service from a professional person or organization in return for payment.

Ответьте на вопрос на английском языке:

What does "party" mean in regard to a business letter?

Правильный ответ: A person or group of people constituting a particular side in a contract or legal action

Ответьте на вопрос на английском языке:

What is a formal language synonym for the owner of a business?

Правильный ответ: A proprietor

Ответьте на вопрос на английском языке:

What do you call the attitude, satisfaction, and overall outlook of employees during their association with an organization or a business?

Правильный ответ: Morale

Ответьте на вопрос на английском языке:

What does an entrepreneur do?

Правильный ответ: An entrepreneur is a person who creates a new business venture, takes financial risks, and assumes responsibility for the success or failure of that venture. Basically an individual who creates and grows a business through their creative ideas.

Ответьте на вопрос на английском языке:

What do you call a formal conversation between a potential employer and a job applicant?

Правильный ответ: A job interview

Ответьте на вопрос на английском языке:

Why taxes are important?

Правильный ответ: The most important purpose of taxation is to raise resources for governments to deliver essential public services.

Ответьте на вопрос на английском языке:

What is a business plan?

Правильный ответ: A document that defines in detail a company's objectives and how it plans to achieve its goals.

Ответьте на вопрос на английском языке:

What is a business startup?

Правильный ответ: A young company established by one or more entrepreneurs to create unique and irreplaceable products or services

Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки

(1)_____ : Alan Bilton
From : Sue Mullins
(2)_____ : Seminar for the new staff
(3) _____
About the seminar you‘re organising for the new staff next month – will you need any equipment set up?
I‘ll do a short introduction to the subject but I only need an OHP.
Can you fill in the request form for everything we‘ll need and send it to Shane Bell in the Technical department?
Thanks,
(4) _____

1. Subject
2. Alan
3. Sue
4. To

Правильный ответ:

(1) **To**: Alan Bilton
From : Sue Mullins
(2) **Subject:** Seminar for the new staff
(3) **Alan**,
About the seminar you‘re organising for the new staff next month – will you need any equipment set up?
I‘ll do a short introduction to the subject but I only need an OHP.
Can you fill in the request form for everything we‘ll need and send it to Shane Bell in the Technical department?
Thanks,
(4) **Sue**

1.5. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке
1. Yours sincerely,
Brenda Wallis
Loans Manager
2. Suzanna Bragg
127 Polk Drive, No. 112Gary, Indiana, 46402
3. After a thorough review of your application and the supporting documents you supplied, we have concluded that your current financial situation precludes this institution from extending further credit to you at this time. When your financial picture changes and your current level of risk-exposure becomes lower, we would be happy to reconsider your application.
4. Dear Mrs. Bragg,
5. Meridian National Bank
12187 S. Polo Dr . Fairfax, VA 22030
6. 26 May 2008

Правильный ответ:
5. Meridian National Bank
12187 S. Polo Dr . Fairfax, VA 22030

2. Suzanna Bragg
127 Polk Drive, No. 112Gary, Indiana, 46402

6. 26 May 2008

4. Dear Mrs. Bragg,
3. After a thorough review of your application and the supporting documents you supplied, we have concluded that your current financial situation precludes this institution from extending further credit to you at this time. When your financial picture changes and your current level of risk-exposure becomes lower, we would be happy to reconsider your application.

1. Yours sincerely,
Brenda Wallis
Loans Manager

4 ПОРЯДОК ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПОВТОРНОЙ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине экзамен/*экзамен.*

Фонд оценочных средств для проведения повторной промежуточной аттестации формируется из числа оценочных средств по темам, которые не освоены студентом.

Примечание:

Дополнительные контрольные испытания проводятся для студентов, набравших менее **50 баллов** (в соответствии с «Положением о модульно-рейтинговой системе»).

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине *зачет.*

Таблица 8 – **Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций**

Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции)	Критерии оценивания сформированности компетенции (части компетенции)
	на базовом уровне
	соответствует оценке «удовлетворительно» 50-64% от максимального балла
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	Студент в основном владеет теоретическим материалом по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский). В основном способен выбрать коммуникативно приемлемый стиль общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами В основном владеет удовлетворительными навыками написания, письменного перевода и редактирования различных академических текстов (рефератов, эссе, обзоров, статей и т.д.); владеет навыками ведения деловой переписки, но допускает стилистические ошибки и неточности в оформлении деловых бумаг; умеет использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической и профессиональной коммуникации общения, но допускает ошибки в устной речи.