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## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

*Контрольные задания для бакалавров  
первого курса заочной формы обучения*

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*Учебное пособие включает контрольные задания по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) и методические указания по их выполнению. Настоящее пособие адресовано бакалаврам первого курса, обучающимся по всем направлениям подготовки заочной формы обучения.*

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемое пособие разработано на основании Примерной программы курса «Иностранный язык для неязыковых факультетов и вузов» со стандартным объемом часов преподавания дисциплины «Иностранный язык»\* (в соответствии с учебным планом дисциплины). Пособие предназначено для обучающихся первого курса, изучающих английский язык по всем направлениям подготовки на факультете заочного обучения Братского государственного университета.

Программа курса «Иностранный язык» распределена следующим образом:

I семестр – установочная сессия (аудиторные практические занятия),

II семестр – зачет,

III семестр – установочная сессия (аудиторные практические занятия),

IV семестр – экзамен.

Степень сложности представленных в пособии текстов предполагает наличие базового образовательного уровня по английскому языку, а их общенаучная тематика отражает профессиональные интересы обучающихся. При работе с текстами необходим двуязычный словарь, что обеспечит более высокий уровень понимания при чтении специальной литературы.

В пособии представлены структура и содержание самостоятельной работы бакалавров по всем направлениям подготовки. Выполнение тренировочных упражнений рекомендуемого учебника послужит базой для повторения и закрепления навыков произношения и чтения. В начале каждого урока есть рекомендации по организации работы над уроком. В уроках предусмотрен грамматический материал, включающий теоретические сведения и тренировочные упражнения после которых рекомендуется выполнение проверочных работ.

\*Примерная программа дисциплины «Иностранный язык», М., 2004.

## ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ

**Целью дисциплины «Иностранный язык»** в неязыковом вузе является обучение практическому владению иностранным языком для активного применения в профессиональном общении.

### **Задачи дисциплины:**

- развитие навыков чтения литературы по выбранному профилю с целью извлечения информации;
- развитие навыков делового письма;
- знакомство с основами реферирования, аннотирования и перевода литературы по профилю.

Освоение фонетики, лексики, грамматики, синтаксиса, словообразования, сочетаемости слов, а также активное усвоение наиболее употребительной общепрофессиональной лексики и фразеологии изучаемого иностранного языка происходит в процессе работы над связными, законченными в смысловом отношении произведениями речи общепрофессиональной направленности.

### **Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы**

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к гуманитарному, социальному и экономическому циклу (базовая часть цикла Б1.) и является обязательной для изучения.

### **В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен**

**знать:** иностранный язык в объеме, необходимом для получения профессиональной информации из зарубежных источников и элементарного общения на общем и профессиональном уровне;

**уметь:** вести на иностранном языке беседу-диалог общего характера, читать литературу по специальности без словаря с целью поиска информации, переводить тексты по специальности со словарем;

**владеть:** иностранным языком на уровне профессионального общения и письменного перевода.

## Структура и содержание курса

В соответствии с действующими учебными планами, на первом курсе обучающийся выполняет **один** из пяти вариантов контрольного задания №1, сдает зачет и тексты для домашнего чтения в объеме, предусмотренном программой.

Вариант контрольного задания определяется в соответствии с последними цифрами номера студенческого билета. Если номер заканчивается на:

**1,2, выполняется вариант № 1;**

**3,4 – вариант № 2;**

**5,6 – вариант № 3;**

**7,8 – вариант № 4;**

**9,0 – вариант № 5.**

Сдавать выполненные контрольные работы можно в электронном распечатанном варианте или в рукописной форме в отдельной тетради. На титульном листе или на обложке тетради необходимо указать свою фамилию, направление подготовки, группу, номер контрольной работы и вариант. Задания в контрольных работах должны выполняться в той последовательности, в которой они даны, с учетом методических указаний.

Выполненные контрольные работы в установленные сроки направляются для проверки и рецензирования в вуз. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения методических указаний или не полностью, она возвращается на доработку. После того как будут выполнены все указания рецензента и исправлены ошибки, работу необходимо сдать повторно.

После сдачи всего материала по учебному плану дисциплины, бакалавр допускается к зачету.

## Структура и содержание зачета

### 1. Допуск к зачету

- Проверенная и зачетная контрольная работа, возможно собеседование по работе с целью проверки усвоенного грамматического материала, навыков чтения и перевода;
- Чтение и **устный** перевод подготовленных текстов для домашнего чтения (ключевые слова по тексту необходимо выписать с переводом).

### 2. Зачет

- **Письменный** перевод со словарем незнакомого текста (500 печатных знаков за 40 мин.);
- Беседа с преподавателем по одной из изученных разговорных тем.

**Контрольное задание  
для обучающихся по техническим  
направлениям бакалавриата**

**ВАРИАНТ №1**

**1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

**Science and International Cooperation**

One of the most striking features of modern science is the increasing tendency towards closer cooperation between scientists and scientific organizations all over the world. In fact, it is becoming more and more evident that many of the problems that affect the world today cannot be solved without joining scientific efforts and material resources on a world-wide scale. The exploration of space, world finance, global environmental protection problems and the development of new sources of power are examples of areas of scientific research which are so costly and complicated that it is difficult for a single country to solve them efficiently and in a short period of time. The renewal of international scientific cooperation was demonstrated in the sharing of data which were obtained by Russian, Japanese and European space probes in 1986 on Halley's Comet.

Many countries were successfully cooperating on a programme called Intercosmos in launching a large number of vertical geophysical rockets and satellites. Space exploration programmes were being conducted between Russia and Austria, India, France, Sweden and other countries. Joint manned flights by Russian and foreign cosmonauts included citizens from numerous countries. Many international crews have worked on orbit and carried out a lot of scientific experiments.

There is no doubt that it is the first step towards a unified "planetary civilization" that will explore space as citizens of Earth, not of individual nations.

*From:* Орловская И.В. Учебник английского языка для технических университетов и вузов, с.209.



**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. What is one of the most striking features of modern science?
  - a) joint flights by Russian and foreign cosmonauts;
  - b) a lot of scientific experiments;
  - c) increasing tendency towards closer cooperation.
2. What happened in 1986?
  - a) the development of new sources of power;
  - b) scientific cooperation was demonstrated;
  - c) joining scientific efforts and material resources.
3. What is this text about?
  - a) science and international cooperation;
  - b) new inventions;
  - c) the greatest scientific project.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста и переведите их письменно на русский язык.**

4. Today many problems cannot be solved without ...
  - a) closer cooperation between scientists and scientific organizations;
  - b) a scientific program;
  - c) joining scientific efforts and material resources on a world-wide scale.
5. Joint manned flights by Russian and foreign cosmonauts ...
  - a) are becoming more and more popular;
  - b) successfully cooperate on many programmes;
  - c) is one of the most striking features of modern science.
6. It is difficult ... to solve the complicated problems efficiently and in a short period of time.
  - a) for a single country;
  - b) for many countries;
  - c) for many scientists.
7. Many countries were successfully ... in launching a large number of vertical geophysical rockets and satellites.
  - a) joining scientific efforts;
  - b) cooperating;

- c) exploring space.
- 8. ... have worked on orbit.
  - a) Scientific organizations all over the world;
  - b) Many international crews;
  - c) Citizens from numerous countries.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *победить*

- a) to surpass;
- b) to strike;
- c) to beat.

10. *особенность*

- a) feature;
- b) reason;
- c) future.

11. *влиять*

- a) to affect
- b) to depend
- c) to extrapolate

12. *энергия*

- a) powerless;
- b) powerful;
- c) power.

13. *защита*

- a) protection;
- b) protective;
- c) protector.

14. *запуск*

- a) launched;
- b) launching;
- c) launch.

15. *выполнять*

- a) carry on;
- b) carry out;
- c) carry off.

**5. Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 16. cooperation | careful investigation or search        |
| 17. solve       | obvious                                |
| 18. exploration | the act of renovation                  |
| 19. renewal     | to find the answer                     |
| 20. space       | one devoted to any branch of knowledge |
| 21. evident     | an empty area of any size              |
| 22. scientist   | the act of working jointly together    |

**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

23. People ...the language of their country.  
a) spoke;  
b) speak;  
c) were speaking.
24. It is evident that the electricity... the energy of the future.  
a) has been;  
b) was;  
c) will be.
25. Electric power ... universal.  
a) has become;  
b) became;  
c) will become.
26. Air and water pollution by industry ... now ... tremendous proportions.  
a) reached;  
b) has reached;  
c) is reaching.
27. Industrial pollution ... many sources of water undrinkable.  
a) made;  
b) is making  
c) has made.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

28. Supercomputers capable of performing billions of operations a second ... to be developed soon.

- a) must;
- b) will have;
- c) have.

29. One ... study a lot to become an engineer.

- a) has to;
- b) be able;
- c) must.

30. Lasers ... to do some jobs better and at much lower cost than other devices.

- a) will allow;
- b) allow;
- c) allowed.

31. The development of new materials does not mean that the old materials ... lose their significance.

- a) shall;
- b) should;
- c) need.

32. A number of TV stations ... to be linked into a network.

- a) are;
- b) were;
- c) should.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

33. At present researchers are looking for the ... chemical compounds.

- a) suitable;
- b) most suitable
- c) as suitable as.

34. The ... achievements in superconductivity mean a revolution in technology and industry.

- a) later;

- b) not so late as;
- c) latest.

35. ...effective is the technology,... quicker is the development of this country.

- a) as ... as;
- b) not so ... as;
- c) the more ...the.

## **9. Письменно переведите текст.**

### **The Official Name of Great Britain and Its History**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has acquired this official name since 1922.

The union of England and Wales dates from 1301. The union of England and Scotland dates from 1603 when king of Scotland James VI inherited the crown of England after the death of childless Elizabeth I. Since then the country and the island, on which it is situated has been known as Great Britain — officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Ireland was Britain's oldest colony, as its conquering started in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In 1801 a new national flag 'Union Jack' was established. One can see two animals on British royal coat of arms: the lion and the unicorn.

From: Первое сентября, английский язык, 2012, №12. с.14

## **ВАРИАНТ № 2**

### **1.Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **Calculus**

Calculus is a branch of mathematics that deals with the rates of change of quantities as well as the length, area and volume of objects. It grew out of geometry and algebra. There are two divisions of calculus – differential calculus and integral calculus. Differential calculus is the form concerned with the rate of change of quantities.

This can be illustrated by slopes of curves. Integral calculus is used to study length, area and volume.

The earliest examples of a form of calculus date back to the ancient Greeks, developing a mathematical method to work out area and volume. Other important contributions were made by the famous scientist and mathematician, Archimedes. In fact, the first text on calculus was written in India. There was much scientific activity at the time, and calculus was able to answer many questions, particularly in the field of physics.

The starting point of calculus is the idea that you can use an approximation and keep increasing the accuracy until the exact answer is found. An example of this would be to calculate the volume or area of a sphere by using shapes such as rectangles or cubes that become increasingly smaller until the exact volume or area is determined. In calculus, this final result is called a limit.

Differential calculus describes processes that are constantly changing (temperature variations, the speed of a moving object). Integral calculus begins with a known rate of change and, working backwards, finds certain values.

Today, both forms are used in every area of science and knowledge.

*From: Macmillan Guide to Science, c. 98.*

## **2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. What is calculus?
  - a) a branch of geometry;
  - b) a branch of algebra;
  - c) a branch of mathematics.
2. Who made the important contributions in the development of calculus?
  - a) ancient Greeks;
  - b) Russian scientists;
  - c) Archimedes.
3. What is the starting point of calculus?
  - a) it is possible to use any data;
  - b) you can keep increasing the accuracy;

c) you can use any shapes.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. This can be illustrated ...

- a) by using shapes;
- b) by slopes of curves;
- c) by the famous scientist and mathematician, Archimedes.

5. ... were made by the famous scientist and mathematician, Archimedes.

- a) The starting point of calculus;
- b) Differential calculus;
- c) Important contributions.

6. Differential calculus ... the rate of change of quantities.

- a) demonstrates;
- b) describes;
- c) begins.

7. It ... of geometry and algebra.

- a) deals;
- b) finds;
- c) grew out.

8. There was much ... and calculus was able to answer many questions.

- a) scientific activity at the time;
- b) rate of change;
- c) accuracy.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *раздел*

- a. sphere;
- b. branch;
- c. field.

10. *деятельность*

- a. work;
- b. power;
- c. activity.

11. *точность*
  - a. accuracy;
  - b. accurate;
  - c. accusative.
12. *увеличивать*
  - a. increasing;
  - b. increase;
  - c. decrease.
13. *вклад*
  - a. contribution;
  - b. contributing;
  - c. contributed.
14. *объем*
  - a. voluminal;
  - b. volumetric;
  - c. volume.
15. *знание*
  - a. known;
  - b. knowledge;
  - c. knowledgeable.

**5. Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 16. rate      | one devoted to any branch of knowledge                        |
| 17. scientist | regular arrangement of things                                 |
| 18. calculus  | to relate or belong to  |
| 19. quantity  | range of knowledge  |
| 20. concern   | that property of anything that may be increased or diminished |
| 21. method    | a degree at which anything is performed                       |
| 22. sphere    | a method of computation                                       |



**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

23. A decade ago, the only electronic thing on most automobiles ... radio.

- a) has been;
- b) was;
- c) is.

24. It is known that electricity ... sharks.

- a) attract;
- b) attracted;
- c) attracts.

25. Popov ... no support from the government to continue his research.

- a) had;
- b) didn't have;
- c) doesn't have.

26. Thanks to the development of radio telescopes radio astronomy ... great achievements.

- a) made;
- b) has made;
- c) is making.

27. A Japanese company ... a car of a new generation.

- a) is designing;
- b) has designed;
- c) designed.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

28. With his new numerous experiments being over, Newton ... to write his work very quickly.

- a) needed;
- b) was able;
- c) can.

29. A warning signal tells him when he ... start his ascent.

- a) must;
- b) have to;

c) could.

30. Before Newton no one ... explain why the planets moved around the Earth.

a) must;

b) had to;

c) could.

31. A new kind of telephone ... be called a video-phone.

a) may;

b) might;

c) must.

32. We ... in an electronic world.

a) lived;

b) live;

c) are living.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

33. Some scientists are trying to develop the world's ... manned submersible.

a) deeper;

b) deepest;

c) deep.

34. The speed of computer operations will be much ... in the future.

a) greater;

b) more greater;

c) as great as.

35. The Russian Chemical Society organized an international conference devoted to the ... achievements in organic chemistry.

a) latest;

b) more later;

c) later.

## **9. Письменно переведите текст.**

### **Washington**

Washington, D.C., is the capital of the United States. It is a city that has no state, but it is a district – the District of Columbia or DC. That is why we say Washington, D.C.

George Washington became the first president of the United States in 1790. The name of the capital is after George Washington. This city has wide streets and beautiful buildings, which can tell the history of the country. The most famous buildings are the White House, the residence of the President; the Capitol, where Congress meets; the Pentagon, the seat of the military administration and many other buildings of political, historical and cultural value.

It is a very green city situated on the Potomac River. The population of Washington is 723 thousand people.

From: Introducing the USA; A cultural reader 2011, с.25

## **ВАРИАНТ № 3**

### **1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **Michael Faraday**

Faraday was unusual among famous men in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He was born in London to a poor family. He received little more than a primary school education, but educated himself. He worked in the daytime and attended the public lectures at the Royal Institution in the evenings.

One series of lectures was given by H. Davy, one of the leading physicists of the time. He became Davy's assistant and had time to carry out experiments at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Davy tried and failed to make an electric motor and discussed his failure with his assistant. Faraday set to work, and produced what he called a homopolar (однополюсный) motor. It was simply a wire, rotating around a magnet when an electric current from a battery was applied. The following years Faraday was working on Davy's experiments

with glass. Whatever Faraday did, Davy seemed determined to prevent him from succeeding with electricity.

In 1829 Davy died, and soon after Faraday began the series of experiments that would make him one of the most important scientists of all time. He managed to build a device which moved a magnet through a loop of wire. This motion of the magnet through the wire created an electric current. He demonstrated that a changing magnetic field produces an electrical field. He was helped by James Clerk Maxwell to state the process mathematically, and this is now known as Faraday's Law of Induction. It is one of the foundations of electromagnetism and of modern technology. Later, Faraday built the first dynamo, a way of generating electricity. What Faraday did was to discover a way both of making electricity and of making use of it. Without his discoveries we would not be able to enjoy the modern lifestyle that we have now.

*From: Macmillan Guide to Science, c. 63*

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. Where did Faraday get his education?
  - a) at the primary school;
  - b) he studied himself a lot;
  - c) attending public lectures.
2. What was Faraday's job at Davy's laboratory?
  - a) an assistant;
  - b) a secretary;
  - c) a servant.
3. What did he discover?
  - a) a device which created an electric current;
  - b) the Theory of Relativity;
  - c) the laws of planetary motion and gravity.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. He worked ... at the Royal Institution in the evenings.
  - a) in the daytime and attended the public lectures;

- b) and produced what he called a homopolar (однополюсный) motor;
- c) discovered a way both of making electricity and of making use of it.
5. ... Faraday was working on Davy's experiments with glass.
- a) In the 19<sup>th</sup> century;
- b) When Davy died;
- c) The following years.
6. Faraday set to work, and produced ....
- a) what he called a homopolar (однополюсный) motor;
- b) a device;
- c) the first dynamo.
7. He was helped... mathematically, and this is now known as Faraday's Law of Induction.
- a) by James Clerk Maxwell;
- b) by Davy;
- c) by his friends.
8. Without his discoveries we... the modern lifestyle that we have now.
- a) couldn't enjoy;
- b) would not be able to enjoy;
- c) can't enjoy.

#### **4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *опыт*
- a) experimental;
- b) experiment;
- c) experimentalism.
10. *наука*
- a) scientific;
- b) scientist;
- c) science.
11. *производит*
- a) generation;
- b) generate;
- c) generator.

12. *закон*  
 a) lawless;  
 b) lawful;  
 c) law.
13. *предмет*  
 a) objectify;  
 b) object;  
 c) objective.
14. *электрический*  
 a) electricity;  
 b) electrical;  
 c) electric.
15. *провод*  
 a) wireless;  
 b) wire;  
 c) wiring.

**5. Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 16. loop     | not proud               |
| 17. entirely | round shape             |
| 18. device   | machine                 |
| 19. modest   | completely              |
| 20. coach    | vehicle pulled by horse |
| 21. status   | revolve, go round       |
| 22. rotate   | position                |

**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

23. New alloys ... during last decades.  
 a) appeared;  
 b) have appeared;  
 c) appear.
24. The green light on the panel ... that the system is on.  
 a) indicates;  
 b) indicate;  
 c) indicated.

25. The invention which Popov made .... interest the government.  
a) did not;  
b) do not;  
c) does not.
26. Communication satellites ... international television transmission possible.  
a) make;  
b) will make;  
c) are making.
27. Due to the latest achievements in electronics it... possible to develop supercomputers.  
a) has become;  
b) became;  
c) will become.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

28. The super phone... to play music files that are circulating on the Web in the most popular format.  
a) must;  
b) will be able;  
c) should.
29. Heat energy ...be of a kinetic form.  
a) may;  
b) has to;  
c) ought to.
30. Mendeleev ... to predict the properties of elements that had not been discovered yet.  
a) was able;  
b) needed;  
c) had to.
31. The latest fax machines ... be linked up to a special digital phone line.  
a) are to;  
b) could;  
c) must.

32. For a long time Bell ... get the results he was looking for.  
a) must not;  
b) did not have to;  
c) could not.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

33. This country has powerful energy systems with the world's ... hydro and thermal power stations.  
a) larger;  
b) largest;  
c) as large as.
34. The ...automobiles appear in the streets, the ...the air in the cities is.  
a) as...as;  
b) more ... worse;  
c) much....more.
35. The successful Mir space station was launched in February 1986.  
a) most;  
b) much more;  
c) least.

**9. Письменно переведите текст.**

**William Shakespeare (1564-1616)**

Widely regarded as the greatest writer of all time, William Shakespeare occupies a position unique in world literature.

His plays, written in the late 16th and early 17th centuries for a theatre, are now performed and read more often and in more countries than ever before. He wrote his rich and complex plays with great psychological depth. He is a writer of great intellectual rapidity, perceptiveness, and poetic power.

Other writers have had these qualities. But with Shakespeare the keenness of mind was applied not to abstract ideas or remote subjects but to human beings and their complete range of emotions and conflicts.



Shakespeare is astonishingly clever with words and images, so that his mental energy, when applied to intelligible human situations, finds full and memorable expression.

*From:* Первое сентября, английский язык, 2012, №2. с.38

## **ВАРИАНТ № 4**

### **1.Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **The Biosphere**

The biosphere is the layer of the Earth in which all life exists. V. Vernadsky recognized its ecological importance in 1929. He believed that all living organisms together with their environments make up the biosphere. These environments include the air, land, rocks and water. The exact thickness of the biosphere on Earth is difficult to calculate, but most scientists agree that there is a 14-kilometer zone within which life exists.

The earliest forms of life were very simple organisms similar to modern bacteria. Over millions of years, more complex organisms evolved and in time, many different forms of life began to inhabit the land, the sky and the oceans. They all depend on each other to survive. The biosphere is like a ladder known as the food chain. All life depends on the first step of the ladder which is made up of plants. Animals eat the plants; bigger animals eat the smaller animals and so on.

The biosphere is what keeps us alive. Everything we need in order to grow and survive comes directly from the biosphere, so it is important to protect it. We have had a huge impact on the biosphere. The growing population on Earth means there is less room for other species and by destroying their habitats we have made many types of plants and animals extinct.

Scientists are concerned about the future, particularly how people will affect the environment in harmful ways. It is important to prevent any permanent damage, or we will destroy ourselves.

*From:* Macmillan Guide to Science, c. 14

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. Why is the biosphere so important?
  - a) it is the layer of the Earth;
  - b) keeps us alive;
  - c) there are many organisms.
2. What is a food chain?
  - a) interdependence of everything in the biosphere;
  - b) the growing population on Earth;
  - c) different forms of life.
3. What effect do we have on our planet?
  - a) people have had a huge impact;
  - b) it is difficult to calculate;
  - c) we will destroy ourselves.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. ... ecological importance of the biosphere in 1929. He believed that all living organisms together with their environments make up it.
  - a) The scientist recognized;
  - b) V. Vernadsky believed;
  - c) V. Vernadsky recognized.
5. Over millions of years, more complex organisms ...began to inhabit the land, the sky and the oceans.
  - a) evolved and in time, many different forms of life;
  - b) disappear and in time, many different forms of life;
  - c) revealed and in time, many different forms of life.
6. Animals eat ... the smaller animals and so on.
  - a) the plants; bigger animals eat;
  - b) simple organisms similar to modern bacteria;
  - c) many different forms of life.
7. ... is like a ladder known as the food chain.
  - a) Other species;
  - b) All life;
  - c) The biosphere.

8. The growing ... means there is less room for other species.  
a) damage;  
b) population;  
c) destruction.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *ученый*

- a) scientific;  
b) scientist;  
c) science.

10. *экология*

- a) interdependence;  
b) ecology;  
c) environment.

11. *точный*

- a) exact;  
b) exaction;  
c) exacting.

12. *значение*

- a) important;  
b) import;  
c) importance.

13. *окружающая среда*

- a) environment;  
b) ecology;  
c) environmental.

14. *защита*

- a) protection;  
b) protective;  
c) protector.

15. *расти*

- a) to increase;  
b) to grow;  
c) to double.

**5. Соотнесите слово с его определение.**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 16. to inhabit | lasting forever                                 |
| 17. extinct    | to change physically over a long period of time |
| 18. to predict | an effect                                       |
| 19. evolve     | animal or plant no longer exist                 |
| 20. impact     | to live in a particular place                   |
| 21. layer      | a covering                                      |
| 22. permanent  | to declare a future event                       |

**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

23. New electronic devices ...during last decades everywhere.  
a) were appearing;  
b) appear;  
c) have appeared.
24. The key principle for mass production ...not the moving assembly line.  
a) did;  
b) was;  
c) does.
25. Unfortunately, another car... in the opposite direction.  
a) came;  
b) comes;  
c) was coming.
26. Dallas, city in Texas, ...up in an era when cars were considered to be essential to move about.  
a) has grow;  
b) grew;  
c) grows.
27. Many countries... large-size optical telescopes in the recent 30 years.  
a) developed;  
b) have developed;  
c) will develop.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

28. The super phone will ...to play music files that are circulating on the Web in the most popular format.

- a) have to;
- b) be able;
- c) must.

29. Heat energy ... be of a kinetic form.

- a) should;
- b) could;
- c) may.

30. Not long ago chemists developed new materials that ...withstand high temperature.

- a) could;
- b) can;
- c) may.

31. One... know that the study of environmental problems with the help of satellites is becoming international.

- a) must;
- b) can;
- c) should.

32. Each assembler performed many jobs on one car and ...to get the necessary parts for it.

- a) had;
- b) should;
- c) need.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

33. One of the ...ideas to propel a vehicle using mechanical power was suggested by I. Newton.

- a) early;
- b) earliest;
- c) earlier.

34. There is ...lithium on the Earth than zinc.

- a) much more;

- b) much less;
- c) much.

35. Metallurgists are trying to make composite materials ...strong and light ...possible.

- a) the ...the;
- b) as ... as;
- c) like.

## **9. Письменно переведите текст.**

### **The Statue of Liberty**

The Statue of Liberty was designed by Frederic Bartholdi and is situated on Liberty Island in New York Harbor. The Statue was constructed in France, shipped overseas in crates, and assembled on the complete pedestal on what was then called Bedloe's Island. The Statue completion was marked by New York's first ticker-tape parade and a dedication ceremony presided over by President Grover Cleveland.

The Statue was closed for renovation from 1984 to 1986; the torch and a large part of the internal structure were replaced. The pedestal reopened in 2004 and the Statue in 2009, with limits on the number of visitors allowed ascending to the crown.

From: Первое сентября, английский язык, 2011, №12. с.22

## **ВАРИАНТ № 5**

### **1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **Chemical Kinetics**

Chemical kinetics (движение) is the study of rates of chemical reactions. In the world around us billions of reactions occur; some are slow while others are fast. It can take years for wood to rot, while the lighting of a match takes just an instant. Chemical kinetics attempts to understand the factors that control the rates of chemical reactions. These factors are concentration, pressure, and surface area, the nature of reacting substances, temperature and catalysts.

Some substances are naturally more reactive than others. For example, if the metals magnesium, zinc and copper are dropped into hydrochloric acid in separate tubes, three very different results are obtained. The magnesium is consumed within seconds, the zinc is consumed but takes much longer, and the copper shows no reaction. Therefore, magnesium is more reactive than zinc and copper.

Temperature affects the rate of a chemical reaction in two ways. Firstly, molecules move faster in a hot system than in a cold one, so they will collide more often if they are moving faster. Secondly, increasing the temperature increases reaction rate through its effect on the collision energy (known as activation energy) of the molecules. Higher temperatures give molecules the energy to collide forcefully. If they collide with less than a certain amount of energy, they simply bounce off of each other unchanged.

Finally, a catalyst is a substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without being consumed in the reaction.

*From: Macmillan Guide to Science, c. 51*

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. What does the rate of reaction depend on?
  - a) depends on different factors;
  - b) depends on the control of the rates of chemical reactions;
  - c) depends on the high temperature.
2. What metal is more reactive?
  - a) copper;
  - b) magnesium;
  - c) zinc.
3. How does the temperature affect the rate of a chemical reaction?
  - a) can make travel faster with no increase in energy;
  - b) can travel at same speed, but with more energy;
  - c) can travel faster, and with more energy.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. Chemical kinetics attempts ... that control the rates of chemical reactions.
- a) to discover the factors that;
  - b) to understand the factors that;
  - c) to explain the factors that.
5. ... give molecules the energy to collide forcefully.
- a) Temperature;
  - b) Higher temperatures;
  - c) The increasing temperature.
6. Molecules move faster in ... than in a cold one.
- a) in a hot system;
  - b) in the water;
  - c) in the chemical reactions.
7. ... is a substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction.
- a) The water;
  - b) The magnesium;
  - c) The catalyst.
8. In the world around us ... occur.
- a) billions of reactions;
  - b) billions of accidents;
  - c) travels.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *потреблять*
- a) spend;
  - b) take;
  - c) consume;
10. *фактор*
- a) feature.
  - b) reason;
  - c) factor.
11. *влиять*
- a) to affect;
  - b) to depend;
  - c) to extrapolate.



12. *увеличивать*  
 a) increasing;  
 b) increase;  
 c) decrease.
13. *энергия*  
 a) powerless;  
 b) energy;  
 c) power.
14. *объем*  
 a) voluminal;  
 b) volumetric;  
 c) volume;
15. *количество*  
 a) quantity;  
 b) amount;  
 c) great deal.

**5. Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 16. rate        | degree of heat or cold   |
| 17. rot         | the speed at which something happens within particular period of time        |
| 18. force       | a substance that without being affected increases speed of chemical reaction |
| 19. catalyst    | strength and power   |
| 20. consumed    | one moving object crashes into another                                       |
| 21. collide     | as if eaten up   |
| 22. temperature | decay  |

**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

23. New alloys ... during last decades.  
 a) were appearing;  
 b) appear;  
 c) have appeared.

24. The green light on the panel ... that the system is on.  
a) has indicated;  
b) indicates;  
c) indicated.
25. Computers ... nearly everything we do in the modern life.  
a) controls;  
b) had controlled;  
c) control.
26. Engineers...their researches in the aerospace this year.  
a) have completed;  
b) completed;  
c) complete.
27. Greenwich ... on the River Thames, five miles from London.  
a) are;  
b) is;  
c) was.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

28. Current traffic management problems ...be connected with old city planning.  
a) may;  
b) could;  
c) have to.
29. To build a reliable supersonic plane one ... to overcome some technological difficulties.  
a) had;  
b) will have;  
c) has.
30. One ... say that there are two types of engine: the petrol engine and the diesel engine.  
a) must;  
b) could;  
c) should.

31. Materials used for constructing buildings ... be strong enough to withstand the high temperature.

- a) may;
- b) must;
- c) should.

32. The night vision system ... to be small enough to be used in automobiles.

- a) is;
- b) are;
- c) can.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

33. The ... way of solving traffic problems is to use more widely public transportation.

- a) less;
- b) best;
- c) good.

34. Buses require ... parking lots.

- a) fewer;
- b) less;
- c) more.

35. They use ... road space per passenger than private cars.

- a) many;
- b) much;
- c) less.

**9. Письменно переведите текст.**

### **The Spirit of London**

London often gives the impression of being more comfortable with its past than its present. From the world famous landmarks of St. Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London to the traditional and well-loved double-decker buses, the theatres and the many grand hotels, England's capital offers visitors a journey through centuries of history. The city looks as if it has been revitalized. The city has found a new heart along the forgotten riverside.

You will see that old warehouses have been transformed into galleries, shops and clubs. The capital is well-known for its popular culture, music, clubs, street fashion and visual arts.

From: Первое сентября, английский язык, 2011, №14. с.19

**Контрольное задание  
для обучающихся по экономическим  
направлениям бакалавриата**

**ВАРИАНТ № 1**

**1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

**The Traditional Economy**

It's hard to imagine our lives without coins, banknotes and credit cards. Yet for most of human history people lived without money. For thousands of years human societies had very simple economies. There were no shops, markets or traders. There were no employers, paid workers or salaries. Today, we call this kind of economy the traditional economy, and in some parts of Asia, South America and Africa this system still exists.

People who live in traditional economy don't have money because they don't need it. They live lives of subsistence. That means they hunt, gather or grow only enough food to live. There is almost no surplus in the traditional economy, and there is almost no property. Families may own simple accommodation, but land is shared by all the tribe. Economic decisions are taken according to the customs of the tribe. For example, every family may need to give some crops they grow to the tribal leader, but keep the rest for themselves. They don't do this because it makes economic sense. They do it because the tribe has always done it. It's simply a custom.

Custom, also, decides what jobs people do in the traditional economy. People generally do the jobs that their parents and grandparents did before them. Anyway, there aren't many jobs to choose

from in the traditional economy. Men are hunters, farmers or both. The woman's place is at home looking after children, cooking and home-making. This division of labour between men and women is another characteristic of the traditional economy.

*From:* Macmillan Guide to Economics, с. 14-15.

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. Where can we find the examples of the traditional economy?
  - a. in North America;
  - b. in Europe;
  - c. in Africa.
2. What does this kind of economy lack for?
  - a) accommodation;
  - b) surplus;
  - c) customs.
3. What is one of the features of the traditional economy mentioned in the text?
  - a) the division of labour;
  - b) a lot of traders;
  - c) some special kind of money.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. In the traditional economy, people live without ....
  - a) families.
  - b) tribal leaders.
  - c) money.
5. The customs of the tribe play an important role in making ...
  - a) economic decisions.
  - b) political decisions.
  - c) religious decisions.
6. People who live in traditional economy as a rule have ...
  - a) comfortable houses.
  - b) no housing at all.
  - c) simple housing.

7. In the traditional economy, the major role belongs to ...
- a) the property.
  - b) the customs.
  - c) the crops.
8. The most common job for men in the traditional economy is ...
- a) a builder.
  - b) a paid worker.
  - c) a hunter.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *заработная плата (служащего)*

- a) sailor;
- b) surplus;
- c) salary.

10. *общество*

- a) social;
- b) society;
- c) societal.

11. *имущество*

- a) proposal;
- b) appropriate;
- c) property.

12. *делить, разделять*

- a) to share;
- b) to change;
- c) to exist.

13. *обычай, традиция*

- a) common;
- b) casual;
- c) custom.

14. *племя*

- a) team;
- b) tribe;
- c) trip.

15. *прожиточный минимум*

- a) storage;
- b) substitute;
- c) subsistence.

**5. Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 16. employer      | a. an excess of production or supply;   |
|                   | b. a social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities typically having a recognized leader; |
| 17. job           | c. existing in or as part of a tradition; long-established;   |
|                   | d. a task or piece of work, especially one that is paid;  |
| 18. tribe         | e. to take care of;   |
|                   | f. a person or organization that employs people.  |
| 19. traditional   |   |
| 20. surplus       |   |
| 21. to look after |   |

**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и переведите предложения на русский язык.**

22. In the early 1990s the British government ..... such major businesses as British Telecom, British Gas, the non-nuclear electricity companies etc.
- a) privatizes;
  - b) privatized;
  - c) has privatized.
23. At the present time, high-technology industries ..... rapidly.
- a) grow;
  - b) have grown;
  - c) are growing.
24. Britain's pharmaceutical industry ..... around 12 per cent of the world market.
- a) accounts for;
  - b) are accounting for;
  - c) have accounted for.

25. He ..... the money yet.  
a) didn't borrow;  
b) won't borrow;  
c) hasn't borrowed.
26. Next year, the company ..... its production by 15 per cent.  
a) will increase;  
b) has increased;  
c) are increasing.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. You ..... apply to the local job center.  
a) must;  
b) is able to;  
c) were.
28. In preparing documentation the clerk ..... be very careful and attentive.  
a) are to;  
b) should;  
c) will be allowed.
29. The manager ... fill this vacancy by hiring two part-time salesgirls.  
a) can;  
b) will be able to;  
c) were.
30. He ..... to dismiss half the firm's managers and white-collar employees.  
a) could;  
b) must;  
c) had.
31. No business ..... satisfy all the customers.  
a) had;  
b) can;  
c) won't be able to.



**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

32. England has the ..... population density of the four lands composing the UK.  
a) high;  
b) higher;  
c) highest.
33. Services play a much ..... role in Britain's economy nowadays.  
a) important;  
b) more important;  
c) most important.
34. She is the ..... programmer in the department.  
a) good;  
b) goodest;  
c) best.

**9. Письменно переведите текст.**

Trade within Britain itself changed enormously in the 17th century. The different regions became less economically separate from each other. No place in Britain was more than 75 miles from the sea, and by 1690 few places were more than twenty miles from a river or canal. These waterways became important means of transport, allowing each region to develop its own special produce. Kent, for example, grew more fruit and vegetables to export to other regions, and became known as "the garden of England". Improved transport resulted in a change in buying and selling. Most towns did not have shops before the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

*From:* Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 66.

## ВАРИАНТ № 2

### 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

#### The Market Economy

The market economy is sometimes called the free market. A free market is not controlled in any way by a government. It is also free from the influence of custom or tradition. In a free market, the only reason why things are bought and sold is because there is a demand for them. Prices for goods and services are simply what people are prepared to pay. The market economy is not really controlled by anyone. It controls itself.

The street market has many characteristics of the free market. Customers arrive at the market with a shopping list of things they need. They also come with an idea of how much they are prepared to pay. Stall owners sell what customers demand, and try to get the highest price they can for it. Supply and demand control what is on the market and how much it sells for. In the wider economy, we are all customers, and the stall owners are like companies.

The role of the company in the free market is to supply what people want. However, companies need an incentive. The incentive is profit. There are two ways for companies to make profit. The first way is to raise their prices. The second way is to reduce their production costs. And this brings us two more features of the market economy: competition and technology.

Competition exists in a free market because, theoretically, anyone can be a producer. Competition is good for consumers because it helps to control prices and quality. Technology exists in a free market because producers need ways to reduce their costs.

*From:* Macmillan Guide to Economics, с. 16-17.

### 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. What is the free market controlled by?
  - a) custom;
  - b) government;

- c) demand.
- 2. How much do customers pay at the market?
  - a) the highest price;
  - b) only a certain sum of money;
  - c) the lowest price.
- 3. What is the main objective of any company?
  - a) to make profit;
  - b) to raise prices;
  - c) to reduce production costs.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

- 4. Prices for goods and services are determined by ....
  - a) a demand.
  - b) a government.
  - c) a tradition.
- 5. The 'free market' is another name for ...
  - a) the street market.
  - b) the labour market.
  - c) the market economy.
- 6. An idea of how much they are prepared to pay is ...
  - a) of no importance for customers.
  - b) interesting for customers.
  - c) of great importance for customers.
- 7. To become profitable, companies should have ...
  - a) demand.
  - b) an incentive.
  - c) supply.
- 8. In the market economy, the situation where anyone can become a producer brings about ...
  - a) technology.
  - b) profit.
  - c) competition.

#### 4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.

9. *стимул*  
a) increase;  
b) incentive;  
c) incentivize.
10. *спрос*  
a) demand;  
b) demander;  
c) demanding.
11. *владелец*  
a) own;  
b) owing;  
c) owner.
12. *снабжать, поставлять ч.-л.*  
a) to supply;  
b) to demand;  
c) to exist.
13. *характерная черта, характеристика*  
a) future;  
b) feature;  
c) featured.
14. *качество*  
a) quantity;  
b) quality;  
c) quantify.
15. *причина, повод*  
a) reasonable;  
b) realize;  
c) reason.

#### 5. Соотнесите слово с его определением.

16. service
- a. the amount of money expected, required, or given in payment for something;

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 17. price     | b. to increase the amount, level, or strength of;  |
| 18. market    | c. the action of helping or doing work for someone;  |
| 19. to raise  | d. to provide with something needed or wanted;   |
| 20. to supply | e. a person, company, or country that makes, grows, or supplies goods or commodities for sale; |
| 21. producer  | f. an area or arena in which commercial dealings are conducted.                                |

**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

22. Inflation ..... the standard of living of persons dependent on fixed incomes, as pensioners.
- reduce;
  - is reduced;
  - reduces.
23. Unemployment ..... its peak last year.
- reaches;
  - have reached;
  - reached.
24. At this time last year she ..... reemployment.
- was seeking;
  - will be seeking;
  - seeks.
25. The company ..... considerable efforts to solve economic problems.
- making;
  - are making;
  - has made.
26. These graphs ..... economists understand and remember some abstract ideas.
- will help;
  - has helped;
  - is helping.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. All countries ..... make profits through international trade.  
a) are allowed;  
b) can;  
c) were.
28. Some industries ..... to pay higher wages to attract the extra labour.  
a) must;  
b) should;  
c) have.
29. Any economic system ..... use one or more decision- making rules or methods.  
a) must;  
b) will be able;  
c) were.
30. After the Second World War the amount of currency that any person ..... purchase in the UK was limited.  
a) could;  
b) must;  
c) may.
31. Inflation ..... occur for many different reasons.  
a) had;  
b) will be able;  
c) may.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

32. People adopted ..... system of exchange, and various money systems developed, based on goods such as cattle, grain, shells, salt, etc.  
a) practical;  
b) more practical;  
c) most practical.

33. Generally, ..... the price of something, ..... of it will be offered for sale and vice versa.
- a) as high, as much;
  - b) the higher, the more;
  - c) higher, more.
34. In the ..... future, ecological factors will be included in the indicators of a company's performance.
- a) near;
  - b) nearer;
  - c) nearest.

### **9. Письменно переведите текст.**

Most towns had market days when farmers and manufacturers sold their produce in the town square or marketplace. By 1690, however, most towns also had proper shops. Shopkeepers travelled around the country to buy goods for their shops, which were new and exciting and drew people from the country to see them. Towns which had shops grew larger, while smaller towns without shops remained no more than villages. London remained far larger than any other town, with more than 500,000 people by 1650. It controlled almost all the sea trade with other countries. After the fire of 1666, the richer citizens for the first time had water supplied to their houses through specially made wooden pipes.

From: Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 67.

## **ВАРИАНТ № 3**

### **1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **The Planned Economy (I)**

In many ways, the planned economy is the direct opposition of the market economy. In the market economy, the forces of supply and demand decide everything: what is produced, how much is pro-

duced, the methods of production and the price. In the planned economy, all of this is decided by the government.

Unfortunately, no economic system is perfect. If there was a perfect system, economists wouldn't have anything to argue about! Market economics have their strengths, but they have their problems, too. Planned economies try to provide solutions to these problems. For example, the free market supplies the things that people want. However, what people want and what they need are not always the same: Fast food is always in demand, but it's bad for us. In a planned economy, the government could decide to stop fast food restaurants operating in the market.

A second problem with free markets is that the producers always want the highest price. Often the poor can't afford things. In a planned economy, the government sets prices. They make sure that everyone can afford basic commodities. This is one way that planned economies try to share things equally. Another is to control how much people get paid.

In a planned economy, workers' wages depend on the service they provide to society. If people can live without your service, you get paid less. This is very different from the free market where someone's salary mostly depends on the demand for his or her work. If people like what you do, you get paid more.

*From: Macmillan Guide to Economics, c. 19-20.*

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. What kind of economy is entirely controlled by the government?
  - a) the market economy;
  - b) the traditional economy;
  - c) the planned economy.
2. Which word can characterize any economic system?
  - a) perfect;
  - b) imperfect;
  - c) deficient.



3. What influences most of all on the amount of your salary in a planned economy?
- a) the service provided to society;
  - b) the demand for your work;
  - c) the prices set by the government.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. In the planned economy, the forces of supply and demand ....
- a) decide everything.
  - b) are controlled by the government.
  - c) set the price.
5. Market economies are characterized by ...
- a) nothing but advantages.
  - b) nothing but drawbacks.
  - c) both advantages and drawbacks.
6. Everything that people want is supplied by ...
- a) the market economy.
  - b) the planned economy.
  - c) any kind of economy.
7. In a planned economy, the producers ...
- a) can set prices.
  - b) can't set prices.
  - c) are dependent of prices.
8. In a planned economy, you get paid more ...
- a) if people don't like your service.
  - b) if people like your service.
  - c) if people can't live without your service.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *противоположность*
- a) oppositely;
  - b) oppositional;

- c) opposite.
10. *совершенный, идеальный*  
 a) perfectible;  
 b) perfect;  
 c) perfected.
11. *решение*  
 a) solute;  
 b) solutioning;  
 c) solution.
12. *производить, выпускать*  
 a) to produce;  
 b) to demand;  
 c) to supply.
13. *поровну*  
 a) equality;  
 b) equal;  
 c) equality.
14. *услуга*  
 a) serve;  
 b) servant;  
 c) service.
15. *позволить себе ч.-л. (с финансовой точки зрения)*  
 a) to effort;  
 b) to afford;  
 c) to affect.

**5.Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 16. demand  | a. to require (something) because it is essential or very important rather than just desirable;                         |
| 17. to need | b. the community of people living in a particular country or region and having shared customs, laws, and organizations; |

18. society c. identical; not different;
19. to share d. a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a monthly basis especially a professional or white-collar worker;
20. same e. to give a portion of (something) to another or others;
21. salary f. the desire of consumers, clients, employers, etc. for a particular commodity, service, or other item.

**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

22. People ..... goods and services.  
 a) produce;  
 b) is produced;  
 c) produces.
23. The government ..... a limit on wages increase.  
 a) set;  
 b) sets;  
 c) has set.
24. World trade ..... very rapidly.  
 a) grow;  
 b) have grown;  
 c) is growing.
25. The health of the world economy ..... greatly on international organisations.  
 a) depend;  
 b) have depended;  
 c) will depend.
26. The volume of world trade ..... over 4 per cent in 1975.  
 a) will fall;  
 b) has fallen;  
 c) fell.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. All countries .... make profits through international trade.  
a) are allowed;  
b) can;  
c) were.
28. One ..... remember that low fields are better for potatoes, and the high ones are better for wheat.  
a) was able;  
b) should;  
c) have.
29. For every buyer there ..... to be a seller.  
a) must;  
b) can;  
c) has.
30. Economic anarchy ..... cause instability.  
a) has;  
b) will be able;  
c) may.
31. The society ..... to decide how to divide the total output among its members.  
a) must;  
b) is;  
c) may.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

32. The ..... indicator of an economy's health is GNP\*.  
a) good;  
b) better;  
c) best.
33. The ..... price of something, the ..... of it will be purchased and vice versa.  
a) as low, as much;  
b) lowest, most;  
c) lower, more.

34. There are some black markets in which people buy things at prices much ..... than they should be.
- a) high;
  - b) higher;
  - c) highest.

*GNP\** (Gross National Product) - валовой национальный продукт

### **9. Письменно переведите текст.**

In London there was a new class of rich 'aristocrats', most of whom belonged to the nobility, but not all. Money could buy a high position in British society more easily than in Europe. After 1650 the rich began to meet in the new coffeehouses, which quickly became the meeting places for conversation and politics. Some of the old nobility, however, did not accept the new rich as equals. While the rich of London visited the coffeehouses, the ordinary people went to the drinking houses, called "alehouses", in town and country. These soon became the centre of popular culture, where news and ideas could be passed on. By the end of the century the government had secret informers watching the alehouses and listening for rebellious talk.

From: Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 68.

## **ВАРИАНТ № 4**

### **1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **The Planned Economy (II)**

Before 1900, there were few examples of planned economies. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, the planned economy became the standard for socialist governments like the USSR and China. These countries experienced amazing economic growth in a very

short time. In a market economy, it takes a long time for big industries to grow from small companies. In a planned economy, however, huge industries can grow overnight. The government simply decides to spend money on factories and factories appear. Britain, for example, took centuries to develop her steel industry in a free market economy. China developed hers in a few decades.

But no economic system is perfect. The planned economy has many drawbacks. One of these drawbacks is problems with supply. It is difficult for governments of planned economies to know exactly how much to produce to meet demand. In a market economy, when the price of a commodity rises, this indicates a rise in demand. Companies then supply more to the market. This warning system doesn't work in a planned economy because price is controlled by the government. The result is shortage.

When shortages happen, governments can do two things: ration goods or raise prices. In this situation, people then start to hoard things, and the problem gets even worse. As the population gets bigger, shortages like this become more common. For this reason, China – once the world's biggest planned economy – is rapidly moving towards another system: the mixed economy.

*From: Macmillan Guide to Economics, c. 20.*

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. When were there many examples of planned economies?
  - a) in the 18<sup>th</sup> century;
  - b) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century;
  - c) in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
2. What do companies in a market economy do when the demand rises?
  - a) raise prices;
  - b) increase supply;
  - c) control prices.
3. What do people do when shortages occur?
  - a) amass money;
  - b) work more;

c) hoard things.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. The planned economy is found in ....
  - a) capitalist countries.
  - b) democratic countries.
  - c) socialist countries.
5. In a planned economy, huge industries can grow overnight because ...
  - a) the government doesn't take part in the process.
  - b) the government allocates money in the process.
  - c) the government has problems with supply.
6. In a planned economy, suppliers can sell ...
  - a) anything that is in demand.
  - b) anything they want.
  - c) anything people need.
7. In a market economy, greater demand for something ...
  - a) makes it more expensive.
  - b) makes it cheaper.
  - c) means nothing.
8. Planned economies are difficult to run in countries ...
  - a) with huge industries.
  - b) with small population.
  - c) with large population.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *испытывать*
  - a) to experiment;
  - b) to experience;
  - c) to expect.
10. *рост, развитие*
  - a) growing;
  - b) grown;

- c) growth.
11. *товар*  
 a) common;  
 b) community;  
 c) commodity.
12. *дефицит*  
 a) shortly;  
 b) shortage;  
 c) shortness.
13. *распределять товары (по карточкам при дефиците)*  
 a) to realize;  
 b) to request;  
 c) to ration.
14. *быстро, мгновенно*  
 a) overnight;  
 b) overman;  
 c) overly.
15. *частый, распространенный*  
 a) commonly;  
 b) common;  
 c) commonness.

**5.Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 16. to appear   | a. a feature that renders something less acceptable; a disadvantage or problem; |
| 17. drawback    | b. all the inhabitants of a particular place;                                   |
| 18. an industry | c. extremely large; enormous;   |
| 19. population  | d. a period of ten years;   |
| 20. huge        | e. to come into existence or use;   |
| 21. decade      | f. a particular form or branch of economic or commercial activity.              |



**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

22. Transport system ..... the public with important services.  
a) have provided;  
b) is providing;  
c) provides.
23. The international economy ..... a basic change lately.  
a) experience;  
b) has experienced;  
c) will experience.
24. The population of most developing nations ..... rapidly.  
a) grow;  
b) have grown;  
c) is growing.
25. There ..... a great rise in the demand for coffee next year.  
a) will be;  
b) is;  
c) was.
26. After the Second World War, more and more nations ..... economically powerful.  
a) become;  
b) has become;  
c) became.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. Governments ..... decide to ban trade honestly or to prevent monopolies.  
a) are allowed;  
b) may;  
c) were.
28. To decrease prices, you ..... reduce the cost of the product.  
a) was able;  
b) should;  
c) have.

29. I ..... afford this car – it's far too expensive.  
a) must;  
b) can;  
c) can't.
30. Products and services from different companies .... be the same.  
a) has;  
b) will be able;  
c) must.
31. It ..... to do this for very long.  
a) mustn't;  
b) haven't;  
c) won't be able.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

32. The ..... pens the company produces, the ..... these costs increase.  
a) many, much;  
b) more, more;  
c) most, most.
33. Even in the ..... economies, like the USA, there is some government control.  
a) free;  
b) freer;  
c) freest.
34. People in a rich country are ..... than those in a poor one.  
a) healthy;  
b) healthier;  
c) healthiest.

**9. Письменно переведите текст.**

In England the countryside changed even more than the towns in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Most farming at the beginning of the century was still done as it had been for centuries. Each village stood in the middle of three or four large fields, and the villagers together decided what to grow, although individuals continued to work on their own

small strips of land. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century most of this land was enclosed. The enclosed land was not used for sheep farming, as it had been in Tudor times, but for mixed animal and cereal farms. People with money and influence persuaded their MP\* to pass a law through Parliament allowing them to take over common land and to enclose it.

*MP\** (Member of Parliament) - член парламента

From: Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 76.

## **ВАРИАНТ № 5**

### **1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **The Mixed Economy**

Most economists would say that there are no examples in the world today of a completely free market or a completely controlled economy. Instead, every country operates a mixture of the two systems.

Economies mix government control and free market values in different ways. One way is to let privately owned businesses exist alongside state-run industries. The economy becomes divided between the state sector and the private sector. The state sector often includes industries that the government thinks are important and need protection from the risks of the free market. These could include public transport, hospitals, schools and the postal service. The state sector can also include large industries that are important for a country's economic health, such as oil, steel or agriculture. These are sometimes called primary industries\* because they provide basic materials to manufacturers.

These state sector industries use money that the government collects in taxes. Often, they do not need to compete with other companies because no other company is allowed to provide the same product or service. However, many countries have recently started a process called deregulation.

Deregulation means freeing up the economy to allow private businesses to compete with state-run industries. The state sector should then run more efficiently in order to compete in the free market and because it now has less government protection.

Primary industry\* - а) добывающая промышленность; б) базовые отрасли (угледобывающая, лесная, сельское хозяйство и т.п.)

*From:* Macmillan Guide to Economics, с. 21-22.

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. What do most economists think about economies in the world today?
  - a) There are a number of free markets.
  - b) A completely planned economy exists in some countries.
  - c) A mixed economy exists in some way in all countries.
2. Why do governments choose to run some industries?
  - a) to collect taxes;
  - b) to be protected from the risks of the free market;
  - c) to encourage a divided economy.
3. Why do governments deregulate some industries?
  - a) to make the industries more efficient;
  - b) to protect them;
  - c) because there is too much competition.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. Today, most economists describe economies in the world as ....
  - a) fully controlled.
  - b) a fully free market.
  - c) a combination of the two systems .
5. In a mixed economy, one can find ...
  - a) only privately owned businesses.
  - b) only state-run industries.

- c) a combination of the above-mentioned types.
- 6. Protection is necessary for some industries that the government considers ...
  - a) to be slow-growing.
  - b) to be important.
  - c) to be unprofitable.
- 7. Money collected in the form of taxes come from ...
  - a) the private sector industries.
  - b) the state sector industries.
  - c) primary industries.
- 8. In the process of deregulation, the state sector industries ...
  - a) are able to compete with privately owned businesses.
  - b) are allowed to provide the same product or service.
  - c) have no government protection.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

- 9. *достоинства*
  - a) volutes;
  - b) volumes;
  - c) values.
- 10. *работать, действовать*
  - a) operation;
  - b) to operate;
  - c) operational.
- 11. *защита*
  - a) protective;
  - b) protecting;
  - c) protection.
- 12. *конкурировать, соперничать*
  - a) to compete;
  - b) to complete;
  - c) to complicate.
- 13. *продукт, продукция, изделие*
  - a) producing;
  - b) produced;

- c) product.
14. *принадлежащий, находящийся в собственности*  
 a) own;  
 b) owner;  
 c) owned.
15. *налог*  
 a) tax;  
 b) taxi;  
 c) taxation.

**5.Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 16. private    | a. a combination of different things in which the component elements are individually distinct; |
| 17. risk       | b. at a recent time; not long ago;  |
| 18. mixture    | c. the restriction of an activity, tendency, or phenomenon;                                     |
| 19. control    | d. belonging to or for the use of one particular person or group of people only;                |
| 20. to free up | e. the possibility that something unpleasant or unwelcome will happen;                          |
| 21. recently   | f. to make a market or economy operate with fewer restrictions and controls.                    |

**6.Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

22. The quantity of money in the economy ..... to determine total spending and the general level of price.  
 a) help;  
 b) is helping;  
 c) helps.
23. In the future, there .... some unemployed persons as they change jobs or as seasonal work comes to an end.  
 a) always is;

- b) will always be;
  - c) has always been.
24. Auctioning ..... more and more common on the World Wide Web.
- a) become;
  - b) have become;
  - c) is becoming.
25. Paper money ..... to replace precious metals.
- a) begin;
  - b) began;
  - c) have begun.
26. Government economists ..... a variety of useful tasks.
- a) performs;
  - b) was performing;
  - c) have performed.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. Economists and governments ..... to understand how the whole economy worked.
- a) is allowed;
  - b) can;
  - c) had.
28. Governments fund the services so that everyone ..... afford them.
- a) was able;
  - b) must;
  - c) can.
29. Every company in the market ..... have the same access to the resources and technology they need.
- a) must;
  - b) can;
  - c) has.
30. The economist's methods ..... be strictly objective and scientific.
- a) has;
  - b) will be able;

c) should.

31. Many people had ideas, but few people ..... organize a business.

a) could;

b) must;

c) may.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

32. In a monopoly, one company has a much ..... market share than any other company.

a) large;

b) larger;

c) largest.

33. In the 1930s, one of the world's ..... economies suffered a devastating collapse.

a) strong;

b) stronger;

c) strongest.

34. .... than two decades ago, Moscow was the heart of the world's ..... planned economy.

a) little, big;

b) less, bigger;

c) less, biggest.

**9. Письменно переведите текст.**

Several influences came together at the same time to revolutionize Britain's industry: money, labour, a greater demand for goods, new power, and better transport. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, some families had made huge private fortunes. Growing merchant banks helped put this money to use. By the early 18<sup>th</sup> century simple machines had already been invented for basic jobs. They could make large quantities of simple goods quickly and cheaply so that 'mass production' became possible for the first time. Each machine carried out one simple process, which introduced the idea of 'division of labour' among workers. This was to become an important part of the industrial revolution.



From: Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 79.

**Контрольное задание  
для обучающихся по педагогическим  
направлениям бакалавриата**

**ВАРИАНТ № 1**

**1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

**British Education**

The British education system has much in common with that in Europe:

- Full-time education is compulsory for all children in the middle teenage years. Parents are required by law to see that their children receive full-time education, at school or elsewhere, between the ages of 5 and 16 in England, Scotland and Wales, and 4 and 16 in Northern Ireland.

- The academic year begins at the end of summer. Compulsory education is free of charge, though parents may choose a private school and spend their money on education of their children. About 93% of pupils receive free education from public funds, while the others attend independent schools financed by fees paid by parents.

- There are three stages of schooling, with children moving from primary school to secondary school. The third stage provides further and higher education, technical college of higher education and universities.

There is, however, quite a lot that distinguishes education in Britain from the way it works in other countries. The most important distinguishing features are the lack of uniformity and comparatively little central control. There are three separate government departments managing education: the Department for Education and Em-

ployment is responsible for England and Wales alone; Scotland and Northern Ireland retain control over the education within their respective countries. As many details as possible are left to the discretion of the individual institution.

*From:* English Education.

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. Who is full-time education compulsory for?
  - a) adults;
  - b) teenagers;
  - c) preschoolers.
2. How many pupils receive free education?
  - a) more than 93 %;
  - b) less than 93 %;
  - c) approximately 93 %.
3. What stage provides secondary education in Britain?
  - a) the first stage;
  - b) the second stage;
  - c) the third stage.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. Compulsory education is free of charge, though ....
  - a) parents must pay some fees.
  - b) parents may choose to send their children to a private school.
  - c) parents may choose to attend independent schools.
5. Full-time education in Great Britain is obligatory for all children between the ages of ...
  - a) 5 and 16.
  - b) 4 and 16.
  - c) 4 and 16.

6. About 93% of pupils receive free education from public funds, while the others attend independent schools financed by fees paid ...
  - a) by the authorities.
  - b) by the Department for Education and Employment.
  - c) by parents.
7. There are three stages of schooling, with children moving from ...
  - a) secondary school to primary school.
  - b) university to technical college.
  - c) primary school to secondary school.
8. The Department for Education and Employment is in charge of ...
  - a) Scotland and Northern Ireland.
  - b) England and Wales.
  - c) Wales and Scotland.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *образование*
  - a) educator;
  - b) educational;
  - c) education.
10. *бесплатный*
  - a) free;
  - b) vacant;
  - c) open.
11. *отличать*
  - a) distinguished;
  - b) distinguishing;
  - c) to distinguish.
12. *обязательный*
  - a) unnecessary;
  - b) compulsory;
  - c) compulsion.
13. *управляющий*
  - a) to manage;
  - b) managed;
  - c) managing.

14. *частный, негосударственный*

- a) private;
- b) public;
- c) independent.

15. *ответственный (за ч.-л.)*

- a) responsible;
- b) responsibility;
- c) response.

**5.Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 16. schooling  | a. a distinctive attribute or aspect of something;            |
| 17. feature    | b. to make available for use; supply;                         |
| 18. stage      | c. open to or shared by all the people of an area or country; |
| 19. to provide | d. a point, period, or step in a process or development;      |
| 20. public     | e. education or training received, especially at school;      |
| 21. academic   | f. relating to education and scholarship.                     |

**6.Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

22. The system of education in Britain and Wales ..... three stages of primary, secondary and further education.

- a) is including;
- b) have included;
- c) includes.

23. By about 1960, the division of children between two types of secondary school – grammar and modern – ..... unpopular.

- a) becomes;
- b) became;
- c) will become.

24. Daniel ..... an advanced course at the university at the moment.

- a) takes;
  - b) took;
  - c) is taking.
25. He ..... from the university yet.
- a) didn't graduate;
  - b) won't graduate;
  - c) hasn't graduated.
26. Next year about 800 thousand school-leavers ..... the universities and technical colleges of this country.
- a) will enter;
  - b) has entered;
  - c) are entering.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. Some parents ..... choose to spend their money on their children's education.
- a) must;
  - b) is able to;
  - c) may.
28. Children ..... leave school at the age of 15, but many boys and girls stay at school until they are 16 or 17.
- a) had to;
  - b) can;
  - c) will be allowed to.
29. By law, all children in Britain ..... go to school when they are five.
- a) can;
  - b) may;
  - c) must.
30. The student ..... to leave the room before the bell.
- a) could;
  - b) was allowed;
  - c) mustn't.
31. Last year they ..... to work hard at their English.
- a) had;

- b) can;
- c) won't be able.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

32. The ..... contrast within the higher education system is that between so-called "sectors".
- a) big;
  - b) bigger;
  - c) biggest.
33. Some polytechnics have .... numbers of arts or humanities students than of students concerned with technology.
- a) large;
  - b) larger;
  - c) the largest.
34. Many teachers need to be ..... at assessing what they do.
- a) most knowledgeable and skilled;
  - b) more knowledgeable and skilled;
  - c) no knowledgeable and skilled.

**9. Письменно переведите текст.**

The Romans brought the skills of reading and writing to Britain. The written word was important for spreading ideas and also for establishing power. The people who used to reject Latin began to use it in speech and writing. While the Celtic peasantry remained illiterate and only Celtic-speaking, a number of town dwellers spoke Latin and Greek with ease, and the richer landowners in the country almost certainly used Latin. But Latin completely disappeared both in its spoken and written forms when the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain in the 5th century AD. Britain was probably more literate under the Romans than it was in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

*From:* Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 7.

## ВАРИАНТ № 2

### 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

#### Schooling

Great Britain does not have a written constitution, so there are no constitutional provisions for education. The system of education is determined by the National Education Acts.

Schools in England are supported from public funds paid to the local education authorities. These local education authorities are responsible for organizing the schools in their areas.

Let's outline the basic features of public education in Britain. Firstly, there are wide variations between one part of the country and another. For most educational purposes England and Wales are treated as one unit, though the system in Wales is a little different from that of England. Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own education systems.

Secondly, education in Britain mirrors the country's social system: it is class-divided and selective. The first division is between those who pay and those who do not pay. The majority of schools in Britain are supported by public funds and the education provided is free. They are maintained schools, but there are also a considerable number of public schools. Parents have to pay fees to send their children to these schools. The fees are high. As matter of fact, only very rich families can send their children to public schools. In some parts of Britain they still keep the old system of grammar schools, which are selective. But most secondary schools in Britain, which are called comprehensive schools, are not selective – you don't have to pass an exam to go there.

*From:* English Education.

### 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. What does the British Constitution not have?

- a) provisions for education;
  - b) laws for education;
  - c) bills for education.
2. Who is responsible for organizing schools in Britain?
- a) local education authorities;
  - b) public education authorities;
  - c) local judicial authorities.
3. What type of school in Britain is considered to be selective?
- a) comprehensive school;
  - b) public school;
  - c) grammar school.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. Education in Britain is regulated by ....
- a) a constitutional provision.
  - b) the National Education Acts.
  - c) the local education authorities.
5. The system of public education in Britain differs considerably ...
- a) in different cities of the country.
  - b) in different counties of the country.
  - c) in different parts of the country.
6. The education system in Wales is similar to the system of .....
- a) Scotland.
  - b) Northern Ireland.
  - c) England.
7. It's obligatory to pay fees to attend .....
- a) grammar school.
  - b) public school.
  - c) comprehensive school.
8. Education in Britain reflects the features of the country's ...
- a) judicial system.
  - b) legislative system.
  - c) social system.



#### 4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.

9. *постановление*  
a) provisioning;  
b) provisional;  
c) provision.
10. *изменение, разнообразие*  
a) variation;  
b) variable;  
c) varying.
11. *содержать (материально)*  
a) to provide;  
b) to attend;  
c) to support.
12. *избирательный*  
a) selective;  
b) selection;  
c) selecting.
13. *следовать (ч.-л.)*  
a) to maintain;  
b) to send;  
c) to keep.
14. *плата за обучение*  
a) fee;  
b) wages;  
c) salary.
15. *цель*  
a) purposeful;  
b) purposely;  
c) purpose.

#### 5. Соотнесите слово с его определением.

16. considerably                    a. to regard something as being of a specified nature;  
17. fund                                b. a person or organization having

- political or administrative power and control
18. to treat c. to give a summary of smth.;
19. authority d. notably large in size, amount, or extent;
20. to outline e. a formal test of a person's knowledge or proficiency in a subject or skill;
21. exam f. a sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose.

**6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

22. The post-war era ..... an unprecedented growth of university education.  
 a) is witnessing;  
 b) have witnessed;  
 c) witnessed.
23. Universities ..... for the professions and ..... special skills.  
 a) train, teach;  
 b) is training, teaching;  
 c) has trained, taught.
24. Programs using distance teaching methods ..... at higher level (university and university oriented college courses) for 130 years.  
 a) exist;  
 b) existed;  
 c) have existed.
25. By the end of the year, the number of teachers ..... by 3 per cent.  
 a) increased;  
 b) have increased;  
 c) will have increased.
26. Next year under this system, employees ..... sandwich courses organized by the local university.  
 a) will attend;  
 b) attended;  
 c) is attending.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. After 19 (in some cases after 18) a person ..... to pay for so-called 'adult education', and these days it's quite expensive.  
a) must;  
b) has;  
c) can.
28. In 1995, the country ..... admit only 20 thousand of the 45 thousand students who applied for admission.  
a) could;  
b) was allowed to;  
c) will have to.
29. To be admitted to a comprehensive school, you ..... to pass an exam .  
a) needn't;  
b) can't;  
c) don't have.
30. Fortunately, I have some spare copies of this article so I ..... share it with you.  
a) am to;  
b) have to;  
c) can.
31. The professor ..... deliver the lecture last Monday.  
a) must;  
b) is allowed to;  
c) was to.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме.**

32. Perhaps the ..... aspect of all is the speed at which the numbers of young unemployed have risen.  
a) more disturbing;  
b) disturbing;  
c) most disturbing.
33. Women are ..... , but there are ..... men than women in secondary schools.

- a) numerous, many;
  - b) more numerous, more;
  - c) the most numerous, the most.
34. Distance education is still the ..... way of reaching adult learners or potential learners at a distance.
- a) most easy;
  - b) easier;
  - c) easiest.

### **9. Письменно переведите текст.**

British self-confidence was built not only upon power but also upon the rapid scientific advances being made at the time. In 1857 Charles Darwin published *The Origin of Species*. His theory of evolution, based upon scientific observation, was welcomed by many as proof of mankind's ability to find a scientific explanation for everything. But for churchgoing people, who were mostly to be found among the middle classes, the idea that all animals, including human beings, had developed from more simple creatures shook this self-confidence and led to a crisis in the Church. Most of the churchgoing population believed every word of the Bible. They found it difficult to accept Darwin's theory that the world had developed over millions of years, and had not been created in six days.

*From:* Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 94.

## **ВАРИАНТ №3**

### **1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **Pre-primary and Primary Education**

Many children attend informal preschool playgroups organized by parents in private homes and start school at five in primary schools. The primary school may be divided into two categories: infant schools and junior schools. At infant schools reading, writing and arithmetic are taught for about 20 minutes a day during the first year, gradually increasing to about 2 hours in their last year. There is usually no written timetable. Much time is spent in modeling or drawing, reading or singing. By the time children are ready for the junior school they will be able to read and write, do simple addition and subtraction.

At seven children move up from the infant school to the junior school. This marks the transition from play to 'real work'. The children have set periods of arithmetic, reading and composition which are all Eleven Plus\* subjects. History, Geography, Nature Study, Art and Music, Physical Education, Swimming are also on the timetable.

Pupils are streamed according to their ability to learn into A, B, C and D streams. The least gifted are in the D stream. Formerly towards the end of their fourth year the pupils wrote their Eleven Plus Examination. The hated Eleven Plus Examination was a selective procedure on which not only the pupils' future schooling but their future careers depended. The abolition of selection at the Eleven Plus Examination brought to life comprehensive schools\*\* where pupils can get secondary education.

*From:* English Education.

*Eleven Plus\** - "илевен-плас" (отборочный экзамен по окончании начальной школы в 11 лет; от оценки на этом экзамене зависит, в каком типе средней школы ребёнок будет учиться дальше - классической (для наиболее способных) grammar school ,современной secondary modern school или технической technical school)

*Comprehensive school\*\** - единая средняя школа (государственная средняя школа, куда поступающие принимаются без отборочных экзаменов)

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. What do children usually attend before they are five years old?
  - a) school playgrounds;
  - b) preschool playgrounds;
  - c) primary schools.
2. How often do children have classes during their first year at infant schools?
  - a) for 20 minutes once a day;
  - b) for 20 minutes twice a day;
  - c) for 2 hours once a day.
3. What determines the stream children are to be placed in?
  - a) their future career;
  - b) their future schooling;
  - c) their mental abilities.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. Infant schools and junior schools form the first stage of British education – .....
  - a) primary school.
  - b) pre-primary school.
  - c) secondary school.
5. In infant school, children spend a lot of time .....
  - a) studying Music.
  - b) modeling and singing.
  - c) preparing for the Eleven Plus Examination.
6. The Eleven Plus Examination is supposed to check children's knowledge of .....
  - a) modeling and drawing.
  - b) arithmetic, reading and composition.
  - c) Music, Physical Education and Swimming.
7. Children attend primary schools when their age ranges .....

- a) from 7 to 11.
  - b) from 5 to 7.
  - c) from 5 to 11.
8. Primary school is followed by ...
- a) secondary school.
  - b) comprehensive school.
  - c) a future career.

**4. Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *дошкольный*
- a) preschool;
  - b) primary;
  - c) playground.
10. *расписание занятий*
- a) timestamp;
  - b) timeslot;
  - c) timetable.
11. *вычитание (арифметическое действие)*
- a) addition;
  - b) subtraction;
  - c) multiplication.
12. *учебный предмет*
- a) object;
  - b) subdivision;
  - c) subject.
13. *одаренный, способный*
- a) gifted;
  - b) intelligent;
  - c) average.
14. *делить учащихся на группы (по способностям)*
- a) to select;
  - b) to mark;
  - c) to stream.
15. *отмена*
- a) ability;

- b) to abolish;
- c) abolition.

**5.Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 16. to attend    | a. talent, skill, or proficiency in a particular area;   |
| 17. gradually    | b. an established or official way of doing something;  |
| 18.ability       | c. a school for young or younger children, in particular (in England and Wales) a school for children aged between 7 and 11; |
| 19.procedure     | d. the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another;   |
| 20.transition    | e. go regularly to (a school, church, or clinic);  |
| 21.junior school | f. in a gradual way; slowly; by degrees.   |

**6.Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

22. Tomorrow's teachers ..... most of the teaching skills we now expect.
- a) needs;
  - b) needed;
  - c) will need.
23. Successive expenditure cuts ..... a depressing state of affairs in thousands of schools.
- a) produced;
  - b) have produced;
  - c) is producing.
24. The doctorate generally ..... an outstanding proficiency in some specialized branch of research.
- a) require;



- b) required;
  - c) requires.
25. The post-war expansion of higher education ..... the number of universities increased from 17 in 1945 to 45.
- a) has seen;
  - b) saw;
  - c) see.
26. At that time, university education ..... a pre-condition for up-ward social mobility and for entry to certain professions and occupations.
- a) has become;
  - b) was becoming;
  - c) became.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. A postgraduate ..... receive an allowance called a 'fellowship' for the pursuance of research work.
- a) may;
  - b) have to;
  - c) won't be able to.
28. Not every student ..... hope to become a Galileo.
- a) must;
  - b) was allowed to;
  - c) can.
29. In two years the children ..... to read, write and do simple arithmetic.
- a) have to;
  - b) will be able;
  - c) can.
30. The training ..... to last two years providing a general broadly based education leading to a new qualification.
- a) must;
  - b) can;
  - c) was.

31. In Scotland all teachers of academic subjects in secondary schools ..... be graduates.
- a) must;
  - b) was allowed to;
  - c) was to.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

32. The ..... proportion of graduates is to be found in the primary schools, and the .... in the remaining grammar schools.
- a) small, high;
  - b) smaller, higher;
  - c) smallest, highest.
33. The Open University is perhaps the ..... of all the post-war developments in university education.
- a) revolutionary;
  - b) more revolutionary;
  - c) most revolutionary.
34. The polytechnics' emphasis is much ..... on teaching than research.
- a) many;
  - b) more;
  - c) most.

**9. Письменно переведите текст.**

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, two sports, cricket and football, had become of great interest to the British public. Cricket had become an extremely popular village game. Although it had first developed in the eighteenth century, it was not until a century later that its rules were organized. From 1873 a county championship took place each year. Cricket was a game which encouraged both individual and team excellence and taught respect for fair play. As one Englishman said at the time, "We have a much greater love of cricket than of politics." Cricket was successfully exported to the empire: to the West Indies, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand.

But while it was popular in Wales, it never had the same popularity in Scotland.

*From: Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 92.*

## **ВАРИАНТ № 4**

### **1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **Secondary Education**

Today three types of state schools mainly provide secondary education: secondary modern schools, grammar schools and comprehensive schools\*. There should also be mentioned another type of schools, called specialist schools. The specialist school program in England was launched in 1993. Specialist schools are state secondary schools specializing in Technology, Science and Mathematics, Modern Foreign Languages, Sports, Arts.

State schools are absolutely free (including all textbooks and exercise books) and generally co-educational.

Under the National Curriculum\*\*, a greater emphasis at the secondary level is laid on science and technology. Accordingly, the following subjects have to be studied: English, History, Geography, Mathematics, Science, a Modern Foreign Language, Technology, Music, Art and Physical Education. For special attention, three of these subjects (called “core subjects”): English, Science, Mathematics and seven other subjects are called “foundation or statutory subjects”. Besides, subjects are grouped into departments, and teachers work in teams to plan work.

Most common departments are:

- Humanities Department: Geography, History, Economics, English Literature, Drama, Social Science;
- Science Department: Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Mathematics;
- Language Department: German, French, English;

- Craft Design and Technology Department: Information and Communications Technology, Computing, Home Economics and Photography.

*From:* English Education.

*Comprehensive school\** - единая средняя школа (государственная средняя школа, куда поступающие принимаются без отборочных экзаменов)

*National Curriculum\*\** - национальный учебный план (курс обучения, введённый в 1988 во всех государственных школах Великобритании)

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. What type of secondary school realizes the specialist school program?
  - a) secondary modern school;
  - b) specialist school;
  - c) comprehensive school.
2. How many subjects do children have to study at the secondary level?
  - a) ten;
  - b) seven;
  - c) three.
3. What department teaches Natural Sciences disciplines?
  - a) Language Department;
  - b) Humanities Department;
  - c) Science Department.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. The specialist school program in England was started .....
  - a) in the 1970s.
  - b) in the 1980s.

- c) in the 1990s.
5. At the secondary level, they pay more attention to .....
- Social Science.
  - Information and Communications Technology.
  - science and technology.
6. "Core subjects" include.....
- History, Geography, Economics.
  - English, Science, Mathematics.
  - Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics.
7. To organize their work effectively, teachers are grouped into .....
- classes.
  - coalitions.
  - departments.
8. As a rule, in British state schools boys and girls are taught ...
- together.
  - separately.
  - singly.

**4.Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

9. *разработать (программу)*
- to begin;
  - to launch;
  - to catch.
10. *предоставлять*
- to give;
  - to afford;
  - to provide.
11. *государственный*
- country;
  - state;
  - powerful.
12. *учебный предмет*
- object;

- b) subdivision;
  - c) subject.
13. *особое значение*
- a) effect;
  - b) empathy;
  - c) emphasis.
14. *кафедра*
- a) department;
  - b) team;
  - c) group.
15. *информатика*
- a) Information and Communications Technology;
  - b) Computer;
  - c) Computing.

**5.Соотнесите слово с его определением.**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 16. core       | a. the various branches of creative activity, such as painting, music, literature, and dance; |
| 17. technology | b. the regarding of someone or something as interesting or important;                         |
| 18.attention   | c. the part of something that is central to its existence or character;                       |
| 19.to plan     | g.to decide on and make arrangements for in advance;  |
| 20.Arts        | h. a book used as a standard work for the study of a particular subject;                      |
| 21.textbook    | i. the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry.    |

**6.Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

22. For all children in state schools, secondary education ..... at the age of eleven.
- began;
  - is beginning;
  - begins.
23. Many great men of the past ..... at Oxford and Cambridge.
- were studying;
  - have studied;
  - studied.
24. Teachers ..... to give a great deal of thought to practical ways of fostering social development and general independence.
- needs;
  - has needed;
  - will need.
25. Now schools ..... for teachers of mathematics, of modern languages, of the craft subjects.
- cry out;
  - will cry out;
  - are crying out.
26. The 'binary system' ..... rise to dissatisfaction.
- has given;
  - give;
  - are giving.

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. Before 1965, a child of 11 ..... take an exam, which consisted of intelligence tests covering linguistic, mathematical and general knowledge.
- may;
  - had to;
  - won't be able to.
28. The National Curriculum introduced in 1988 sets out in detail the subjects that children .....study.
- can;

- b) was allowed to;
  - c) should.
29. In the late 1980s, children and their parents ..... make the choice between selective and non-selective schooling.
- a) will have to;
  - b) will be able to;
  - c) could.
30. Yesterday he ..... to attend the lecture on History.
- a) must;
  - b) can;
  - c) had.
31. Next year these students ..... to update their knowledge in this field.
- a) must;
  - b) will be able;
  - c) could.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

32. A relatively ..... emphasis is on the quality of person that education produces rather than helping people to develop useful knowledge and skills.
- a) strong;
  - b) stronger;
  - c) strongest.
33. The system of education in public schools is the same: the ..... go ahead.
- a) able;
  - b) more able;
  - c) most able.
34. .... education was essentially vocational in character, largely part-time and closely linked with training objectives and professional qualifications.
- a) farther;
  - b) further;
  - c) furthest.



## **9. Письменно переведите текст.**

The year 1348 brought an event of far greater importance than the creation of a new order of chivalry. This was the terrible plague, known as the Black Death, which reached almost every part of Britain during 1348-49. Whole villages disappeared, and some towns were almost completely deserted until the plague itself died out. After the Black Death there were other plagues during the rest of the century which killed mostly the young and healthy. There were so few people to work on the land that the remaining workers could ask for more money for their labour. The poor found that they could demand more money and did so.

*From:* Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 35.

## **ВАРИАНТ № 5**

### **1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.**

#### **Life at School**

The school year is divided into terms, three months each, named after seasons: autumn term, winter term and spring term.

The autumn term starts on the first Tuesday morning in September. In July schools break up for eight weeks. On important occasions such as end of term or national holiday, called in English "schools speech-days"\* , pupils are gathered in the Assembly hall.

Life at school is more or less similar everywhere. Each group of 30 pupils is the responsibility of a form tutor. Each school day is divided into periods of 40-50 minutes with 10-20 minutes breaks between them.

Most of the pupil's time is spent in a classroom equipped with desks and a blackboard nowadays often called chalkboard because normally it is brown or green.

In addition to classrooms there are laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Technical rooms are for Woodwork, Metalwork, Technical Drawing. There are rooms for computer studies.

Many young people use them for school exercise. They are now able to write their own games as well. The Physical Education lessons are conducted at the gymnasium, games-hall or at the playground in front of the school building. There are also language laboratories and house craft rooms. Every school has a library and a school canteen. In the Student common room boys and girls can relax during the breaks and lunchtime; the Staff common room is for teachers. In case of illness a schoolchild may go to the sickroom.

*From:* English Education.

*Speech-day\** - актовый день (торжественное собрание в конце учебного года в школе, колледже, и т.п., на котором в присутствии родителей почётный гость произносит речь и вручает аттестаты и награды учащимся)

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

1. How long do the summer holidays last?
  - a) three months;
  - b) two months;
  - c) one month.
2. Who guides each group of pupils at school?
  - a) a head teacher;
  - b) a school teacher;
  - c) a form tutor.
3. What school facilities are situated outdoors?
  - a) playgrounds;
  - b) laboratories;
  - c) technical rooms.

**3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием прочитанного текста.**

4. The academic year in Britain starts in .....
  - a) July.

- b) August.
- c) September.
- 5. A special room where the staff and pupils get together is .....
  - a) the Staff common room.
  - b) the Assembly hall.
  - c) the Student common room.
- 6. In Britain, they call lessons.....
  - a) “periods”.
  - b) “terms”.
  - c) “breaks”.
- 7. Some special laboratories are used to conduct .....
  - a) Physical Education.
  - b) Physics, Chemistry and Biology.
  - c) Woodwork, Metalwork and Technical Drawing.
- 8. To have lunch, pupils go to ...
  - a) a sickroom.
  - b) a library.
  - c) a canteen.

**4.Подберите эквивалент к данному русскому слову.**

- 9. *учебный семестр*
  - a) break;
  - b) term;
  - c) turn.
- 10. *черчение (учебный предмет)*
  - a) Physical Education;
  - b) Woodwork;
  - c) Technical Drawing.
- 11. *аудитория, класс*
  - a) classroom;
  - b) sickroom;
  - c) staff room.
- 12. *проводить (урок)*
  - a) to conclude;
  - b) to condemn;

c) to conduct.

13. *перемена*

a) period;

b) break;

c) week.

14. *спортивный зал*

a) gymnasium;

b) playground;

c) game-hall.

15. *преподавательский состав*

a) staffer;

b) staffing;

c) staff.

#### 5. Соотнесите слово с его определением.

16. similar

a. to supply with the necessary items for a particular purpose;

17. technology

b. a special or noteworthy event, ceremony, or celebration;

18. occasion

c. the part of something that is central to its existence or character;

19. to equip

d. a large board with a smooth dark surface attached to a wall used by teachers in schools for writing on with chalk;

20. important

e. of great significance or value

21. blackboard

f. having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity, without being identical.

#### 6. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

22. Tertiary colleges\* ..... a wide range of full-time and part-time courses to 16-19 year olds.

a) are offering;

- b) offer;  
c) has offered.
23. During the period of 1950-1964 the number of university students ..... in Japan and the United States .  
a) double;  
b) doubled;  
c) will double.
24. The teacher ..... a new grammar rule now.  
a) explain;  
b) is explaining;  
c) will explain.
25. The professor .... the lecture from 5 to 7 yesterday.  
a) delivered;  
b) was delivering;  
c) delivers.
26. The British universities always ..... practically autonomous in their decision as to who is to be appointed to teach in them.  
a) was;  
b) is;  
c) have been.

*Tertiary college\** - высший колледж (высшее учебное заведение для молодёжи старше 16 лет; государственное; готовит к поступлению в политехнический институт [polytechnic] или университет по специализированной программе на уровне шестого класса [sixth form] или дальнейшего образования [further education]; один такой колледж обслуживает весь район, управляемый местными органами народного образования [local education authority]); третичный колледж, по аналогии с "первичной" начальной школой [primary school] и "вторичной" средней школой [secondary school]

**7. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

27. Students who obtain their Bachelor degree ... apply to take a further degree course, usually involving a mixture of exam courses and research.
- a) can;
  - b) had to;
  - c) won't be able to.
28. Among other things, we ..... to organize educational process in the country's colleges and universities and also in the system of school education on a new basic.
- a) can;
  - b) will be able;
  - c) must.
29. Parents ..... to pay fees to send their children to private schools.
- a) can;
  - b) may;
  - c) have.
30. By the time children were ready for the junior school, they ..... read and write, do simple addition and subtraction of numbers.
- a) must;
  - b) can;
  - c) could.
31. Students ..... be trained to think.
- a) must;
  - b) will be able;
  - c) could.

**8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.**

32. Students from .... families had to think twice before entering this course.
- a) little affluent;
  - b) less affluent;
  - c) least affluent.
33. The essential emphasis in university education is on the cultivation of the minds of those with whom lies the .... responsibility for creating the future.

- a) heavy;
- b) heavier;
- c) heaviest.

34. The universities have also been ..... than in most countries, including the United States, in their decisions regarding the disposition of applicants for admission.

- a) free;
- b) freer;
- c) freest.

### **9. Письменно переведите текст.**

The growth of literacy in England was closely connected with the 12<sup>th</sup> century Renaissance, a cultural movement which had first started in Italy. Its influence moved northwards along the trade routes, reaching England at the end of the century. Schools of learning were established in many towns and cities. Some were "grammar" schools independent of the Church, while others were attached to a cathedral. All of these schools taught Latin, because most books were written in this language. Although it may seem strange for education to be based on a dead language, Latin was important because it was the educated language of almost all Europe, and was therefore useful in the spread of ideas and learning.

*From:* Маркушевская Л.П. Учебное пособие по страноведению: Великобритания. С. 33.

РАЗГОВОРНЫЕ ТЕМЫ

MEET MY FAMILY

Our family is not large: father, mother, my wife and me. My name is Victor Petrov. I *was born* in Novgorod. After leaving school, I served in the army for two years. Then I went to work as a mechanic at a plant. I *am married*. My wife's name is Helen. She studies at a medical college; she *is going to* become a medical nurse in two years.

My father is an architect. He is a good specialist *in his line*. My mother's name is Julia. She is about forty years. She is tall and slender.

She wears glasses because she is short-sighted. She works as a teacher at a technical college. My parents are very busy people, but they find time for a theatre, exhibitions and of course for their friends.

We live in a modern block of flats. There are three rooms on our flat. It has all modern conveniences – central heating, cold and hot running water and a telephone.

We are a friendly family.

**Notes:**

**meet my family** – познакомьтесь с моей семьей

**to be born** - родиться

**to be married** – быть женатым, быть замужем

**to be going to** + глагол – собираться, намереваться что-либо делать

**in his line** – в своей области

**Ответьте на вопросы по теме «Meet my family».**

1. What's your name?
2. Have you got a family?
3. What's your father's (mother's, sister's) name?
4. How old are you?



5. What's your job?
6. Do you work or study?
7. What do you want to become?
8. Are you married or single?
9. What kind of house do you live in?
10. Does it have all modern conveniences?
11. Can you say that you are a friendly family?

## OUR COUNTRY

The total area of Russia is a little more than 17 million square kilometers. The population is about 150 million people. The capital of Russia is Moscow.

The greater part of the territory of Russia is vast plains with low mountain ranges and long rivers. The Urals divide Russia into the European and Asian parts.

The Volga and the Ural are the longest rivers in the Asian part are the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena which flow into the Arctic Ocean. The world's largest inland sea is the Caspian. Lake Baikal is the world's deepest lake.

As Russia is a very large country, its climate is very different. However, we can say that it is mainly continental. The Arctic Ocean influences the weather on a great territory of the country. In some parts of our country winter lasts as long as six months.

The European part of Russia is in temperate zone with warm or hot summers and rather mild winters.

Our country is rich in mineral resources: gas, oil and forests which are exported to different countries *on a large scale*.

From an agricultural country before the 1917 Revolution our country has become a highly developed industrial and agricultural state. After the Revolution heavy industry has been created; there have appeared such new branches of industry as aviation, machine-building, chemical, automobile and many others. A *number of* hydroelectric power stations have been constructed as well.

*It is to be noted* that the first atomic power station in the world began operating in Obninsk near Moscow in 1954, the first atomic ice-breaker in the world was also built in Russia. For a number of years our country played a leading role in the field of space exploration.

The new political system has brought great changes in all spheres of life in Russia. The Russian Federation is an independent state with a president at the head. The president is elected every four years at general elections.

The political system consists of three branches of power:

a. ***the legislative branch*** is the parliament that is divided in two houses – the Upper House, that is the Federation Council, and the lower House, the Duma.

b. ***the executive branch*** is the government with Prime Minister at the head.

c. ***the judicial branch*** headed by the Supreme Court.

There exist a great many political parties and organizations in our country today.

### Notes:

**on a large scale** – в больших количествах

**a number of** - несколько

**it is to be noted** – следует отметить

**the legislative branch** – законодательная власть

**the executive branch** – исполнительная власть

**the judicial branch** – судебная власть

### Ответьте на вопросы по теме «Our Country».

1. How large is the territory of Russia?
2. How large is the population of Russia?
3. What parts do the Urals divide Russia into?
4. Which is the deepest lake and where is it?
5. Why do we say that the climate in Russia is various?
6. What influences the climate of large territories in our country?
7. What mineral resources is Russia rich in?
8. What kind of state is the Russian Federation?
9. What are the three branches of powering our country?

## BRATSK STATE UNIVERSITY

Bratsk State University (BrSU) is one of the largest institutions of *higher education* in the North of *Siberia*. In 2007, Bratsk State University celebrated its 50th anniversary. It was *established* in 1957 as a branch of Russian *Correspondence* Building-Engineering Institute. The University is situated in Bratsk on the left bank of the Angara. Four educational buildings, sports building, workshops, hostels, canteens, cafeterias and a block of flats for teachers make up a whole township.

Bratsk State University offers excellent education to everyone having general secondary education. The quality of teaching is very high in our University. It gives education in many areas – economy, mechanics, *wood engineering*, *power engineering*, computer programming and so on. The University bases its work on the State Standard and offers the students very wide and complex education. The academic year at BrSU starts in September and ends in June.

BrSU is administrated by Rector and nine Pro-Rectors. It consists of 12 *faculties*: Mechanical, Wood Engineering, Economic, Power Engineering, Correspondence and others. All the faculties *provide fulltime and part-time education*.

More than 12500 students are educated here in 39 specializations. The applicants are *enrolled according to* the results of *entrance examinations*.

Our teachers deliver lectures and hold seminars on different subjects such as: physics, chemistry, higher mathematics, strength of materials, applied electrical engineering, heat and power engineering, motor transport, social sciences, foreign languages and many others.

During the third-fifth years the students specialize in their main areas of interest. In the fifth year they are required to write a diploma work. The aim of it is to train the students in individual *research*, in planning investigations and in presenting their results in a written report.

After graduating from the University students get the Diploma in Higher Education.

University has good training facilities: lecture-rooms, laboratories, libraries, gymnasiums, computer classes with the latest equipment.

**Notes:**

**higher education** - высшее образование

**Siberia** - Сибирь

**establish** - основывать; создавать

**correspondence** - заочный(об образовании)

**wood engineering** - лесоинженерия

**power engineering** - электроэнергетика

**faculty** - факультет

**provide** - снабжать; обеспечивать; предоставлять

**full-time education** - дневная форма обучения

**part-time education** – заочная форма обучения

**enroll** - записывать; зачислять

**according to** - в соответствии с; согласно; на основании

**entrance examination** - вступительный экзамен

**research** – научное исследование

**Ответьте на вопросы по теме «Bratsk State University».**

1. Where is the Bratsk State University situated?
2. Is the University administrated by the deans?
3. Are there eight faculties at the University? What are they?
4. What kind of education does our University provide?
5. Each faculty is divided into departments, isn't it?
6. What subjects do students study?
7. When do the students write a diploma work?
8. Can the diploma work lead to employment in industry?
9. After graduating from the University you'll get the Diploma in Higher Education, won't you?
10. Do you live at the hostel?
11. Do you use computers in the computer classes? What for?

## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 2

### СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

#### 1. Все профили технических направлений подготовки

I семестр (уроки 1-8): учебник Л.Н.Андрианова и др.		
	Содержание	
	Лексический материал	Грамматический материал
<b>1-4 неделя</b>	-правила чтения; ударение. -урок 2: Текст А: Measurements текст В: Measuring temperature	<b>Существительное</b> (с. 280-285). Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных. <b>Глагол.</b> Времена группы Simple Active (с. 303-308). Проверочная работа № 1 (с. 89-91).
<b>5-12 неделя</b>	-урок 4 текст А Our Star – the Sun -урок 5 Текст В New Technology Exhibition	<b>Прилагательное</b> (с. 293-298). Степени сравнения прилагательных. Сравнительные конструкции. Времена группы Continuous Active (с. 312-313).

<p><b>5-12 неделя</b></p>	<p>- урок 6 Текст А Flood Defense System Текст В The Fastest City Transport -урок 7 Text A In The Chemical laboratory Text B Photographic materials insensitive to light</p>	<p>Проверочная работа № 2 (с. 128-131).</p>
<p><b>13-17 неделя</b></p>	<p>урок 8 Текст А Radio and TV March ahead Текст В Radio and TV in outer Space</p>	<p><b>Местоимения</b> (с. 285-293): личные притяжательные, возвратные, неопределенные. Времена группы Perfect Active (с. 314-316). Проверочная работа № 3 (с. 165-168).</p>
<p><b>Разговорные темы</b></p>	<p>Personal Profile (О себе)  Russia.</p>	<p>- <b>Модальные глаголы</b> и их эквиваленты (с. 323-328). Контрольная работа № 1.</p>

**2. направления подготовки:** Управление персоналом; Экономика; Педагогическое образование; Психолого-педагогическое образование.

**профили:** Управление персоналом организации; Финансы и кредит; История; Психология образования.

<b>I семестр: учебник Л.В. Хведченя и др.</b>		
	<b>Содержание</b>	
	<b>Лексический материал</b>	<b>Грамматический материал</b>
<b>1-4 неделя</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *<b>Текст А</b> «British Universities» (с. 150)</li> <li>- *<b>Текст В</b> «Oxbridge» (с. 154)</li> <li>- **<b>Текст</b> «Bratsk State University»</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *<b>Существительное</b> (с. 28-31). Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных.</li> <li>- *<b>Глагол</b> (с. 51-52). Времена группы Simple Active (с. 64-69).</li> <li>- *<b>Проверочная работа № 1</b> (с. 364-366).</li> </ul>
<b>5-12 неделя</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *<b>Текст С</b> «The Open University» (с. 154)</li> <li>- *<b>Текст D</b> «Students' Life in Britain» (с. 155)</li> <li>- **<b>Текст</b> «Meet My Family»</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *<b>Прилагательное</b> (с. 40-41). Степени сравнения прилагательных. Сравнительные конструкции.</li> <li>- *<b>Времена</b> группы Continuous Active (с. 69-76).</li> <li>- *<b>Проверочная работа №2</b> (с. 375-378).</li> </ul>
<b>13-17 неделя</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *<b>Текст</b> «Higher Education in the USA» (с. 156)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *<b>Местоимения</b> (с. 45-50): личные притяжательные, возвратные, неопределенные.</li> <li>- *<b>Времена</b> группы Perfect Active (с. 76-81).</li> <li>- *<b>Проверочная работа № 3</b> (с. 387-390).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- **<b>Текст</b> «Our Country»</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *<b>Модальные глаголы</b> и их эквиваленты (с. 94-101).</li> <li>- <b>Контрольная работа № 1.</b></li> </ul>

\* Все задания, помеченные звездочкой, выполняются по учебнику: **Английский язык для студентов заочной формы обучения** (гуманитарные специальности): Учеб. пособие / Л.В. Хведченя, О.И. Васючкова, Т.В. Елисеева и др. Мн.: Высш. шк., 2002. 416 с.

\*\* Все задания, помеченные двумя звездочками, находятся в разделе «Приложение 1».

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