

Приложение № 3 «Рабочие программы дисциплин» к образовательной программе по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 Юриспруденция

Рабочая программа дисциплины «Иностранный язык»



1. Цель и задачи дисциплины

1.1. Цели дисциплины:

Цель курса «Иностранный язык» является формирование у студентов лингвистической и коммуникативной компетенции, которые предусматривают способность воспринимать и порождать иноязычную речь и осуществлять свое языковое и речевое поведение в соответствии с особенностями устного и письменного общения

1.2. Задачи дисциплины

- развитие у студентов умения самостоятельно приобретать знания для осуществления бытовой и профессиональной коммуникации на иностранном языке – повышение уровня учебной автономии, способности к самообразованию, к работе с мультимедийными программами, электронными словарями, иноязычными ресурсами сети Интернет;
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений, расширение кругозора и повышение информационной культуры студентов;
- формирование представления об основах межкультурной коммуникации, воспитание толерантности и уважения к духовным ценностям разных стран и народов;
- расширение словарного запаса на иностранном языке.

2. Перечень формируемых компетенций в процессе освоения дисциплины:

В результате изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» обучающийся обладает следующими общекультурными компетенциями (ОК):

способностью к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-5);

способностью работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные различия (ОК-6);

способностью к самоорганизации и самообразованию (ОК-7);

общефессиональными компетенциями (ОПК):

способностью логически верно, аргументированно и ясно строить устную и письменную речь (ОПК-5);

способностью владеть необходимыми навыками профессионального общения на иностранном языке (ОПК-7).

3. Место дисциплины в структуре ООП ВО

Дисциплина является элементом базовой части Блока I образовательной программы.

4. Объем дисциплины

Очная форма обучения

№	Темы (разделы) дисциплины	Объем в ЗЕ	Общий объем в академически часах	Объем контактной работы с преподавателем в академических часах	Объем самостоятельной работы обучающихся	Объем контрольных процедур в академических часах
1.	Вводно- фонетический курс		35	16	17	2
2.	Построение предложений в английском языке. Речевой этикет		36	17	16	3
3.	Поговорим о себе. Моя семья. Мой рабочий день.		35	17	16	2
4.	Образование и студенческая жизнь		34	16	16	2
5.	Россия. Города России		35	17	16	2
6.	Англо-говорящие страны		35	17	16	2
7.	Здоровье и спорт		34	17	15	2
8.	Путешествие. Отдых. Туризм.		35	16	17	2
9.	Магазины. Покупки		34	17	15	2
10.	Еда и напитки		34	17	15	2
11.	Защита окружающей среды		34	17	15	2
12.	Выбор карьеры и проблемы трудоустройства.		39	16	20	3
13.	Зачет		8	0	0	8
14.	Экзамен		4	0	0	4
	Итого:	12	432	200	194	38

Очно-заочная форма обучения

№	Темы (разделы) дисциплины	Объем в ЗЕ	Общий объем в академических часах	Объем контактной работы с преподавателем в академических часах	Объем самостоятельной работы обучающихся	Объем контрольных процедур в академических часах
1.	Вводно-фонетический курс		35	7	26	2
2.	Построение предложений в английском языке. Речевой этикет		35	7	26	2
3.	Поговорим о себе. Моя семья. Мой рабочий день.		35	8	25	2
4.	Образование и студенческая жизнь		34	7	25	2
5.	Россия. Города России		34	7	25	2
6.	Англо-говорящие страны		35	8	25	2
7.	Здоровье и спорт		34	7	25	2
8.	Путешествие. Отдых. Туризм.		35	8	25	2
9.	Магазины. Покупки		34	7	25	2
10.	Еда и напитки		34	7	25	2
11.	Защита окружающей среды		34	8	24	2
12.	Выбор карьеры и проблемы трудоустройства.		39	8	29	2
13.	Зачет		9	0	0	9
14.	Экзамен		5	0	0	5
	Итого:	12	432	89	305	38

Заочная форма обучения

№	Темы (разделы) дисциплины	Объем в ЗЕ	Общий объем в академических часах	Объем контактной работы с преподавателем	Объем самостоятельной работы	Объем контрольных процедур
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			ически х часах	ем академическ их часах	работы обучаю щихся	ур в академ ически х часах
1.	Вводно-фонетический курс		35	4	31	0
2.	Построение предложений в английском языке. Речевой этикет		36	4	31	1
3.	Поговорим о себе. Моя семья. Мой рабочий день.		35	4	31	0
4.	Образование и студенческая жизнь		34	5	29	0
5.	Россия. Города России		34	4	30	0
6.	Англо-говорящие страны		36	6	29	1
7.	Здоровье и спорт		34	5	29	0
8.	Путешествие. Отдых. Туризм.		35	4	31	0
9.	Магазины. Покупки		34	4	30	0
10.	Еда и напитки		35	4	30	1
11.	Защита окружающей среды		34	4	30	0
12.	Выбор карьеры и проблемы трудоустройства.		40	4	36	0
13.	Зачет		6	0	0	6
14.	Экзамен		4	0	0	4
	Итого:	12	432	52	367	13

5. Содержание программы учебной дисциплины

1. Вводно-фонетический курс

Нормативная основа произношения: постановка правильной артикуляции звуков, интонации, акцентуации и ритма нейтральной речи в изучаемом языке. Правила чтения. Система гласных и согласных звуков. Упражнения на чтение. Чтение учебных текстов. Одноударные и двухударные слова. Ритмика (ударные и неударные слова в потоке речи). Транскрипция ударных звуков как средство выражения ритмики. Формирование лексического минимума

2. Построение предложений в английском языке. Речевой этикет

Развитие навыков восприятия на слух разговорно-бытовой речи, развитие навыков устной диалогической и монологической речи, освоение разговорных формул в коммуникативных ситуациях (приветствие, благодарность и т.п.), развитие основ чтения и письма. Чтение учебных текстов. Порядок слов в утвердительном, вопросительном, отрицательном предложениях. Чтение учебных текстов. Формирование лексического минимума. Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных. Артикль (основные правила употребления). Местоимения (личные). оборот there is/ there are. обороты it is. . . that и it is. . .

3. Поговорим о себе. Моя семья. Мой рабочий день.

Формирование лексического минимума по темам: «My Family», «Мой день». Местоимения (притяжательные, объектные). Числительные количественные и порядковые, дробные. Аудирование. Чтение учебных текстов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

4. Образование и студенческая жизнь

Формирование лексического минимума по теме: «Образование». Аудирование. Чтение учебных текстов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Сочетаемость слов: свободные словосочетания, морфо-синтаксически и лексико-фразеологически связанные словосочетания, идиоматические выражения.

5. Россия. Города России

Словообразование. Неопределенные подлежащие one, they, we и you. Глагол. Общие сведения. Основные формы глагола. Правильные и неправильные глаголы. Лицо и число личных форм глагола. Времена действительного залога: Времена группы Simple. Аудирование. Чтение учебных текстов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Формирование лексического минимума.

6. Англо-говорящие страны.

Времена группы Progressive. оборот to be going. Аудирование. Чтение учебных текстов (страноведческие тексты). Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Формирование лексического минимума. Культура и традиции стран изучаемого языка, правила речевого этикета. Говорение. Диалогическая и монологическая речь с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых лексико-грамматических средств в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения.

7. Здоровье и спорт

Местоимения (вопросительные, возвратные, указательные). Аудирование. Чтение учебных текстов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Формирование лексического минимума.

8. Путешествие. Отдых. Туризм.

Формирование лексического минимума по теме: «Путешествие. Отдых. Туризм». Основные типы вопросов, используемые в английском языке. Аудирование. Чтение учебных текстов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

9. Магазины. Покупки

Формирование лексического минимума по теме: «Магазины. Покупки». Аудирование. Чтение учебных текстов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Неопределенные местоимения (some, any, no). Предлоги.

10. Еда и напитки

Формирование лексического минимума по теме: «Еда и напитки». Аудирование. Чтение учебных текстов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Неопределенные местоимения (some, any, no) и их производные.

11 Защита окружающей среды

Формирование лексического минимума по теме: «Защита окружающей среды». Аудирование. Чтение учебных текстов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Времена группы Perfect. Времена группы Perfect-Progressive. Будущее время в прошедшем. Модальные глаголы.

12. Выбор карьеры и проблемы трудоустройства.

Времена страдательного залога. Образование времен страдательного залога. Действительные и страдательные обороты. Употребление времен страдательного залога. Способы перевода страдательных оборотов на русский язык. Согласование времен.

6. Учебно-методическое обеспечение для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю)

Самостоятельная работа предполагает изучение литературных источников, использование Internet-данных, изучение нормативно-правовой базы, выполнение самостоятельных заданий, подготовку рефератов.

Контроль за выполнением самостоятельной работы ведется в ходе изучения курса преподавателем на практических занятиях, а также при проверке индивидуальных заданий и письменных работ.

В случае необходимости соответствующий материал обсуждается с преподавателем в ходе текущих консультаций. Типовой формой контроля самостоятельной работы являются индивидуальные собеседования, выполнение контрольных заданий, написание рефератов и выполнение других работ.

Темы для самостоятельной работы

Подготовить доклады по следующим темам (на английском языке):

1. Культурные особенности / национальные традиции: США, Великобритании, Австралии.
2. «English as a World Language».
3. Рассказ о себе «About myself»
4. Олимпийские игры «Olimpique games»
5. Достопримечательности Москвы (одно на выбор)
6. Путешествия в моей жизни.
7. Что нужно сделать чтобы защитить нашу планету?
8. Мои планы на будущее.

Тексты для самостоятельного изучения:

Isaak newton

The great English scientist Isaac Newton was born in the village of Woolthorpe, not far from the university town Cambridge on December 25. 1642. Little Isaac was left to the care of his mother, grandmother and uncle who sent him to school. In his early years young Isaac made various things. He made a clock that worked by water. He also made a sun-dial. When Isaac grew older, he took a considerable interest in mathematics. His ability as mathematician and physicist was very important. His first physical experiment was carried out when he was sixteen years old.

On June 5, 1661 Newton entered the University of Cambridge where he studied mathematics. Soon he became famous for his contribution to mathematics by the time he was twenty-one. When Newton was twenty-two years old he began studying the theory of gravitation. In 1665, while he was on a visit in his native village, he saw an apple fall from a tree and began wondering what force made the apple fall.

At Cambridge Newton read with great interest the writings of Galileo, he knew the geometry of Descartes, he worked out the methods of calculus. So when he began to think «of gravity extending to the orbit of the moon» he immediately put this idea to the test of calculation. Newton performed many experiments with light and found that white light was made up of rays of different colours. He invented a reflecting telescope, that was very small in diameter but magnified objects to forty

diameters. Newton developed a mathematical method which is known as the Binomial Theorem and also differential and integral calculus.

In 1669 Newton was appointed professor and began lectures on mathematics and optics at Cambridge and continued his work on the problem of gravitation. In 1673 Newton, gathered together all his earlier calculations and succeeded in completing his whole theory. He examined the attraction of one mass by another. He showed that a massive sphere here attracts another as if the whole mass were in the centre. This was of great importance it ena-

bled Newton to treat the problems of the sun, the moon and earth like problems of geometry. He at last justified the method of treatment which he had first adopted for the problem of the Earth and Moon. The proof of his universe square law was not complete. He had demonstrated that the gravitation of the earth extends as far as the moon and keeps it in its orbit. He demonstrated that this pull is in accordance with the same law as that by which a stone falls to the ground, namely gravity. Newton's great work «Elements of Natural Philosophy» was published only in the middle of 1687.

Newton's law of universe squares joined in one simple mathematical statement the behaviour of the planets as well as 42 of bodies on this earth. It was the first synthesis of physical knowledge. As such his contribution to science is unique. Isaac Newton died In 1727 at the age of 85. He was buried with honours as a national hero. It was the first time that national honours of this kind had been accorded in England to a man of science.

The prince and the pauper

In the old city of London on a cold autumn day in the second quarter of the sixteenth century, a boy was born to a poor family of the name of Canty. The family did not want this boy.

On the same day another English child was born. He was born to a rich family of the name of Tudor, who wanted him very much. All England wanted him. People talked only about the new baby, Edward Tudor, Prince of Wales who lay in silk and did not know that all England wanted him so much.

But there was no talk about the other baby, Tom Canty, who lay in his dirty rags and did not know that nobody wanted him.

A few years passed. London was fifteen hundred years old and was a great town.

The street where Tom's family lived was not far from London Bridge and was called Offal Court. It was dirty, and the houses were of wood, with small windows. Can-ty's family lived in one room on the third floor of one of these houses. The mother and the father had a bed, but Tom, his grandmother, and his two sisters, Bet and Nan slept on the floor and covered themselves with rags.

Bet and Nan were fifteen years old. They were twins. They were always dirty and in rags, but they were kind-hearted girls. Their mother was like them. But the father and the grandmother were very bad people. They often got drunk and then they fought each other and beat the children.

Tom's father, John Canty, was a thief, and Tom's grandmother was a beggar, and they made the children beg.

Every day Tom went out to beg in the streets. If nobody gave him any money, his father and grandmother beat him at night and sent him to bed hungry.

But there were some good things in Tom's life. Among the people that lived in the house there was a kind old man who taught Tom a little Latin and how to read and write. He also told him many stories about kings and princes. Tom liked to listen to his stories. He also read the books that the old man gave him.

Tom was a clever boy, he knew so much! And he could do and say such interesting things! When the children played, Tom was always a prince and the boys were lords of his court.

At night when he lay in the dark on his dirty rags, he forgot his hunger and his father's beatings. He thought about kings and princes, who were clean and well dressed and lived in beautiful palaces. Tom wanted to be clean and well dressed too. But in the morning he had to go out in his rags to beg. At night he dreamed that he lived in a palace among lords and ladies. Oh, how he wanted to see a real prince with his own eyes! This wish became stronger and stronger day by day and at last he could think of nothing else.

Mayflower

It was in 1620, in the time of King James the First. English people did not like their king and they called him «The foolish King of England». Many of them even left England and went to live in other countries.

In November, 1620 a small ship, the Mayflower, left England. There were about one hundred people aboard the ship. For seven long weeks the Mayflower was in the waves and storms of the Atlantic Ocean, and at last the people saw land. It was America.

It was already autumn. It was raining and a cold wind was blowing. Sixteen men left the Mayflower and went ashore. In the evening they came back to the ship and brought some maize with them. When the people on board the Mayflower tried it they liked it very much.

Next day was Sunday and everybody on the Mayflower had a rest. On Monday some men went ashore again and this time they took some women with them. The women had to wash the clothes. Since that time Monday has been a wash-day in America.

During the next five weeks the men from the Mayflower left the ship every day. Sometimes they did not come back for many days; they were looking for a good place to live. There was a good harbour for ships there, some fields and forests near it and even a small river. The people began to build a village there.

On January, 1621 there were already two streets in this village, and they called it «New Plymouth».

One day the people of the village suddenly saw a tall Indian who was walking along the street. They were frightened very much, but this Indian came up to them, smiled and said, «Hallo, Yankee!»

Few days later this Indian came to the village again together with some other Indians. They came as friends and helped the white men very much. But white men

forgot about this help very quickly; a few years later when many people from Europe came to America, they began to take the land away from the Indians and to kill them.

At last spring came. The people of New Plymouth began to plant corn, and the Indians showed them how to plant maize.

In autumn the crops were very good and the people of New Plymouth wanted to make a holiday dinner. They asked the Indians to this dinner and the Indians brought some wild turkeys as a present. The turkey was an American bird. Very few people in Europe had ever heard about it, but when they ate it at this dinner they liked it very much. The people of New Plymouth called their holiday «Thanksgiving Day».

English character

One of the most striking features of English life is the self-discipline and courtesy of people of all classes. There is little noisy behaviour, and practically no loud disputing in the street. People do not rush excitedly for seats in buses or trains, but take their seats in queues at bus stops in a quiet and orderly manner.

Englishmen are naturally polite and are never tired of saying «Thank you», «I'm sorry», «Beg your pardon». If you follow anyone who is entering a building or a room, will hold a door open for you. Many foreigners have commented on a remarkable politeness of the English people.

English people don't like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic situations, and ordinary people seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The Englishman does not like any boasting or showing off in manners, dress or speech. Sometimes he conceals his knowledge: a linguist, for example, may not mention his understanding of a foreigner's language.

The Englishman prefers his own house to an apartment in a block of flats, because he doesn't wish his home to be overlooked by his neighbours. «An Englishman's house is his castle».

Many Englishmen help their wives at home in many ways. They clean the windows on Saturday afternoon, they often wash up the dishes after supper in the evening.

Sunday is a very quiet day in London. All the shops are closed, and so are the theatres and most of the cinemas.

Londoners like to get out of town on Sundays. The sea is not far — only fifty or sixty miles away and people like to go down to the sea in summer or somewhere to the country for skiing in winter.

Text “MONEY THEN AND NOW”

When you buy something these days, you have many ways of paying for it. Just think of them! However, you may be surprised to learn that there have always been lots of methods of payment.

Long ago, people used to exchange one thing for another — an ox or a cow for rice or grain, for example. This system of exchange was called barter, but there were lots of problems. Well, how many bags of rice would you give for a cow? And how would you carry the bags? People managed to solve these problems. In the 7th century B.C. they introduced coins made of amount of gold and silver. Business became much easier, because people could now exchange money for things they required. Coins lasted for a long time, but they are heavy, and so governments solved the problem by introducing banknotes, so cash became easier and lighter to carry. Nowadays, of course, more and more people are paying for things with cheques or credit cards instead of cash. Some goods can be purchased on credit. Sometimes you get a discount. You are often offered a discount if you buy wholesale. In some places, for example, in the market you can haggle, but in the shops, supermarkets and malls prices are fixed. If you buy a good thing at a reasonable price, you say it's a bargain. The money you pay for your school or lawyer is called fee or fees and the money paid for a journey is called a fare. If you deposit your money in a bank, you get a current account. This type of keeping money is not very popular in Russia now, as after the August 1998 crisis many banks collapsed and people lost their savings.

Text

A judge is a court officer authorized to decide legal cases. But who are they to judge us? Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules for games, for social clubs, for sports and for adults in the workplace. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do. However, some rules -- those made by the state or the courts -- are called "laws". Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behavior. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law -- whether you like that law or not -- you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison. Are some rules so special that they are made into laws? Why do we need rules that everyone must obey? In short, what is the purpose of law? We did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people -- to live in society -- laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in our country states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a two-way street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives. In a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected. Need law, then, to ensure a safe and peaceful society in which

individuals' rights are respected. But we expect even more from our law. Some totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws, enforced by police forces free to arrest and punish people without trial. Strong-arm tactics may provide a great deal of order, but we reject this form of control. The legal system should respect individual rights while, at the same time, ensuring that society operates in an orderly manner. And society should believe in the Rule of Law, which means that the law applies to every person, including members of the police and other public officials, who must carry out their public duties in accordance with the law. Our society, laws are not only designed to govern our conduct: they are also intended to give effect to social policies. For example, some laws provide for benefits when workers are injured on the job, for health care, as well as for loans to students who otherwise might not be able to go to university. The goal of the law is fairness. This means that the law should recognize and protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality. The law also serves to ensure that strong groups and individuals do not use their powerful positions in society to take unfair advantage of weaker individuals. And, despite the best intentions, laws are sometimes created that people later recognize as being unjust or unfair. In a democratic society, laws are not carved in stone, but must reflect the changing needs of society. In a democracy, anyone who feels that a particular law is flawed has the right to speak out publicly and to seek to change the law by lawful means.

A CAREER IN LAW

Mr. Dahut: When asked why I became a lawyer I usually say because it seemed like a smart thing to do. Unlike some of my law school classmates, I had no illusions of becoming either a great advocate or a legal scholar. All I wanted was a nice income and a respectable station in life. For me, law was a safe career choice, not a passion. My only concern was that as a creative, emotive, right-brain type, I would not be able to make my mind do whatever it is that lawyer minds do to think like lawyers. But an old lawyer, I met, told me that the real danger was that once you start thinking like a lawyer it becomes difficult to think any other way. .: Когда Вы сами поняли, что необходимо научиться мыслить как юрист?

Mr. Dahut: That process began on the first day of law school when the dean told our petrified first-year class that before we could become lawyers we had to learn how to think like lawyers. One student had the nerve to ask the dean how we would know when he had learned to think like lawyers. The dean shot back, when you get paid to think! I soon saw how thinking like lawyers actually meant altering our reasoning structures. For example, memory, while important to success in law school, stood a distant second to learning how to reason like a lawyer. .: Что значит - мыслить как юрист?

Mr. Dahut: Thinking like a lawyer demands thinking within the confines of inductive and deductive forms of reasoning. As law students, we entered a world of rigorous dialogue in which abstractions are formulated and then described—usually leading to the discovery of a general principle or rule, which is then distinguished from another general rule. We learned how to narrow and intensify

our focus. The process taught us how to think defensively: We learned how to protect our clients (and ourselves) and why we needed to proceed slowly, find the traps, measure and calculate the risk. And above all, never, ever let them see you sweat!.: Какие качества Вы стремились развить в себе во время учебы?

Mr. Dahut: The goal, of course, was for me to become a rational, logical, categorical, linear thinker - trained to separate what is reasonable from what is not and what is true from what is false. Having learned to think in a new way, I had less tolerance for ambiguity. A new mental structure was forming-a new set of lenses through which to view the structure of human affairs...: Как изменилась Ваша личность во время обучения в юридическом колледже?

Mr. Dahut: It turns out I had just enough left-brain skills to get me through law school and the bar. The mental gymnastics is necessary for forming the plasticity of the human mind. Unconsciously, I began to relate to and observe others within the context of my new way of thinking. The old lawyer I once met was right: Learning to think like lawyers made us less capable of the kind of emotive thinking necessary to make creative choices, manage and inspire people, and respond quickly to change.

THE UNITED KINGDOM LEGISLATION

What are the sources of bills? Who can introduce the legislation?3. THE UNITED KINGDOM LEGISLATIONGreat Britain laws are made in Parliament at Westminster. The British Parliament consists of the monarch, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. Their work is similar: making laws (legislation), checking the work of the government (scrutiny), and debating current issues. The House of Lords is composed of life peers and hereditary peers. The House of Commons is composed of Members of Parliament (Mps).idea for a new law can come from a variety of sources: bills may be introduced by any member of either House (a "Private Member's Bill"), a Minister of the Crown (a "Government Bill"), by the general public ("Public Bills"), by an individual or small group of individuals (a "Private Bill").reading is the first stage of a Bills passage through the House of Commons - usually a formality, it takes place without debate. The short title of the Bill is read out and then the Bill is printed. The Bill is published as a House of Commons paper for the first time.next stage is second reading, the first opportunity for MPs to debate the general principles and themes of the Bill.second reading is completed the Bill proceeds to committee stage. Committee stage is where detailed examination of the Bill takes place, clause by clause, determining the intent and impact of the bills language. This is therefore often considered the most important step in the parliamentary process for researchers aiming to determine legislative intent. It is at this stage that amendments are made. If the Bill has been amended the Bill is reprinted before its next stage.committee stage is finished, the Bill returns to the floor of the House of Commons for its report stage, where the amended Bill can be debated and further amendments proposed. All MPs can suggest amendments to the Bill or new clauses (parts) they think should be added.stage is normally followed immediately by debate on the Bill's third reading. Committee stage is where detailed examination of the Bill takes place,

clause by clause, determining the intent and impact of the bills language. Amendments (proposals for change) cannot be made to a Bill at third reading in the Commons. process in the House of Lords is very similar to the process in the House of Commons. The bill will have a pro forma first reading, then a second reading. After the second reading the bill will normally be referred to a Committee of the Whole House. The bill then passes through a consideration stage and a third reading. In the House of Lords amendments may be made in the Committee of the Whole House, the consideration stage, and the third reading (this is different from the House of Commons where no amendments can be made in the third reading). the Bill started in the Commons it goes to the House of Lords for its first reading. If the Bill started in the Lords it returns to the House of Lords for consideration of any amendments the Commons has made. Both Houses must agree on the exact wording of the Bill. A Bill may go back and forth between each House (Ping Pong) until both Houses reach agreement. a Bill has completed all its parliamentary stages in both Houses, it must have Royal Assent before it can become an Act of Parliament (law). Royal Assent is the Monarch's agreement to make the Bill into an Act and is a formality. When Royal Assent has been given to a Bill, the announcement is usually made in both Houses by the Lord Speaker in the Lords and the Speaker in the Commons.

Литература для самостоятельной работы обучающихся

- 1. Бочкарева Т.С. Английский язык [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие по английскому языку / Т.С. Бочкарева, К.Г. Чапалда. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — Оренбург: Оренбургский государственный университет, ЭБС АСВ, 2013. — 99 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/30100.html>
- 2. Попов Е.Б. Грамматика английского языка (2-е издание) [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» / Е.Б. Попов, Е.М. Феоктистова. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — Оренбург: Оренбургский институт (филиал) Московского государственного юридического университета имени О.Е. Кутафина, 2017. — 143 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/54494.html>
- 3. Попов Е.Б. Miscellaneous items. Общеразговорный английский язык [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие / Е.Б. Попов. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — Саратов: Вузовское образование, 2013. — 133 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/16669.html>

7. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины

Основная литература по дисциплине:

- Дудорова Э.С. Практический курс английского языка. Лексико-грамматические упражнения и тесты [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие / Э.С. Дудорова. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — СПб. : КАРО, 2015. — 352 с. — 978-5-9925-1031-7. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/68612.html>
- Иванова Ю.А. Английский язык для студентов заочной формы обучения I-II курсов неязыковых специальностей [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие / Ю.А. Иванова, Т.Н. Покусаева. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — Саратов: Ай Пи Эр Медиа, 2015. — 87 с. — 978-5-905916-82-3. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/31702.html>
- 3. Попов Е.Б. Грамматика английского языка [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие / Е.Б. Попов, Е.М. Феоктистова. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — Саратов: Вузовское образование, 2013. — 157 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/16674.html>

Дополнительная литература по дисциплине:

- Develop Your Skills (Развиваем навыки и умения в английском языке). Часть I. Уроки 5–13 [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие по практике устной и письменной речи для студентов 1-го курса / К.М. Баранова [и др.]. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — М. : Московский городской педагогический университет, 2012. — 178 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/26426.html>
- 2. Develop Your Skills (Развиваем навыки и умения в английском языке). Часть II. Уроки 14–20 [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие по практике устной и письменной речи для студентов 1-го курса / К.М. Баранова [и др.]. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — М. : Московский городской педагогический университет, 2012. — 170 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/26427.html>
- 3. Хоменкер Л.С. Английский язык [Электронный ресурс] : уроки репетитора / Л.С. Хоменкер. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — СПб. : КАРО, 2012. — 360 с. — 978-5-9925-0315-9. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/19953.html>
- 4. The Legacy and Other Stories (Завещание и другие рассказы) [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие для студентов бакалавров, изучающих английский язык (второй год обучения), слушателей факультета повышения квалификации, учащихся старших классов средней школы / С.В. Мичугина [и др.]. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — М. : Московский городской педагогический университет, 2013. — 240 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/26438.html>

8. Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть "Интернет"), необходимых для освоения дисциплины

- Российская государственная библиотека. (<http://www.rsl.ru>)
- www.iprbookshop.ru

9. Перечень программного обеспечения и информационных справочных систем (при необходимости)

- Open Office (бесплатная лицензия);
- Система «Гарант-Образование»

10. Описание материально-технической базы, необходимой для осуществления образовательного процесса по дисциплине

В процессе преподавания дисциплины используются следующие материально-технические средства:

- компьютер;
- маркерная доска;
- экран;
- проектор;
- колонки;

наглядные пособия на флеш-носителе.

11. Фонд оценочных средств и описание показателей и критериев оценивания освоения материала дисциплины

описание показателей и критериев оценивания освоения материала дисциплины;

Критерии оценивания	Словесное выражение	Описание
Зачтено	Зачтено	Даны правильные ответы на более чем 50% вопросов приведены примеры, показано умение связать теорию с практикой.
Незачтено	Незачтено	Не дан ответ на 50% вопросов отсутствуют примеры. Ответ на вопрос полностью отсутствует. Отказ от ответа.

Критерии оценивания	Словесное выражение	Описание
5	Отлично	Выполнен полный объем работы, ответ студента полный и правильный. Студент способен обобщить материал, сделать собственные выводы, выразить свое мнение, привести иллюстрирующие примеры
4	Хорошо	Выполнено 75% работы, ответ студента правильный, но неполный. Не приведены

		иллюстрирующие примеры, обобщающее мнение студента недостаточно четко выражено
3	Удовлетворительно	Выполнено 50% работы, ответ правилен в основных моментах, нет иллюстрирующих примеров, нет собственного мнения студента, есть ошибки в деталях и/или они просто отсутствуют
2	Неудовлетворительно	Выполнено менее 50% работы, в ответе существенные ошибки в основных аспектах темы.

методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания освоенного материала и сформированности компетенций.

Текущая аттестация студентов производится лектором или преподавателем, ведущим занятия по дисциплине в следующих формах:

- опрос;
- выполнение заданий на занятии;
- письменные домашние задания и т.д.;
- отдельно оцениваются личностные качества студента.

Конкретные формы и периодичность проведения текущей аттестации определяются преподавателем

типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, характеризующие формирование компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы;

1.Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

AN INCIDENT AT LADRAM

A pleasant Sunday day off almost turned to tragedy for two families at Ladram beach last week-end.

The children in party had asked their parents to let them explore a bay situated at a distance. The parents hesitated but the children promised to be back within an hour. Soon they were climbing up the rocks and shortly afterwards were out of sight. They failed to notice the time passing, until the tide[1] was coming in quickly. Already the water was too deep for them to pass. The eldest of them was a good swimmer. Hi left the children sitting on the rock and swam back to raise the alarm. He struggled bravely in water and rushed to his parents at high speed.

The waves were already round the children's feet when the parents saved them. Fortunately the alarm came in time.

Where was the bay situated?

very close

rather far
near the place, where the party was
When did the children promise to return?
in an hour
very soon
less than in an hour
Did the parents want the children to go there?
yes, they were eager
no, they were against it
no, they were not sure
When did they notice they were late?
when the sun began to set
when the children became hungry
when the sea became stormy
What did the elder brother do?
he swam back with his brothers
he sat on high rock until his parents came
he swam back to raise the alarm

Выбрать правильный ответ

1. Tom is away ... the moment.
a) at b) in c) on
2. I'm looking for ... job.
a) a b) an c) the
3. The tourists ... many hours in the mountains.
a) past b) passed c) passed by d) passed out
- ... you aren't ready for the lesson.
a) As usual b) Usually c) Usual
5. I can give you ... phone number.
a) my b) mine c) myself
6. I haven't been here
a) late b) lately c) so lately
7. Both of the men came ... the same time.

a) at b)in c) on d) with

8. ... bag is yours?

a) Whose b) Which c)Whom

9.The girl ... her doll in the sun.

a) sat b) sat down c) set

10.Jane has lots of friends ... her room-mates.

a) besides b) beside c) between

Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1.This is ... answer of all.

a)good b)better c)the best d)as good

2.When the boy came the pupils already ... their dictations.

a)finished b)were wishing c)had finished d)would finish

3.If I ... late I will not find him at home.

a)came early b)is coming c)come d)has come

4.I ... to a party yesterday.

a)am invited b)had been invited c)was invited d)would be invited

5.She told me ... near the water.

a)not go b)don't go c)not to go d)didn't go

6.After she ... at the hospital for two years, she decided to give up the job.

a)worked b)had worked c)had been working d)was working

7.I'll wait until he ... his next novel.

a)is writing b)will write c)could write d)writes

8.Ann asked how much ... on foot last.

a)do you spend b)I spend c)I had spend d)I spent

9.You are ... woman in the world.

a)lovelier b)the loveliest c)more lovely d)the most lovely

10.The sun ... in the east.

a)rose b)will rise c)rises d)is rising

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

My brother knew no one in the group.(General)

She won't find a new job.(Disjunctive)

They will need some paper.(Special)

This letter was for John.(Special)

The tall girl is translating the article.(Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь

The farmer said to visitors, "Please, don't leave the gate open."

I asked the boy, "Why don't you wake him and ask him who he is?"

I asked my brother, "Did you throw away the newspaper I brought yesterday?"

Ann's father said to her, "You will be punished for what you've done."

He asked me, "How do you spell the word "beginning"?"

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/his/name/remembered/after/a few/minutes/I/.

/last/who/the/must/person/leaves/room/light/the/off/the/switch/.

/going/to London/I'm/for/next week/a few days/.

/hours/believe/order/that/in/healthy/we/be/to/still/of/must/us/many/a/sleep/night/ eight/have/of/.

/Peter/neither/the/knows/nor/best/station/to/way/the/John/.

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Он спросил, что он может для меня сделать.

«Ты видела Мери сегодня?» — «Нет, она больна.»

«Можно включить телевизор?» — «Нет, дети спят.»

Я вчера болела. Теперь мне придется сдавать экзамен в следующем месяце.

Мы не поедем за город, потому что идет сильный дождь.

7. Окончить предложения

If you want to have your holiday now ...

Maria is trying to improve her English because ...

John couldn't open the door as ...

The radio was so loud that ...

Reaching the top of mountain ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

Nick said he ... for me at the corner ... the street. I hurried to the place and soon reached it. The street ... and I thought that he ... somewhere in ... quiet corner. I looked ... but couldn't see him ..., so I ... home, thinking ... something unexpected ... to him.

/to be waiting/of/to be crowded/a/to stand/around/to go/anywhere/that/to happen/.

ТЕСТ №2

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

CROCCROSSWORDS

The crossword (puzzle) first appeared on December 21, 1913. Arthur Wynne created it for the New York World newspaper. Wynne gave 35 clues and called it a word-cross. The puzzle was a great success. The cross-word, as it called today, is the world's most popular game. Nearly 90 percent of the world's newspapers publish them. In the United States there are nearly thirty million fans of this game.

Most forms of games require a partner. Crosswords do not. This is, perhaps, the reason why they attract so much attention.

Why do people do crosswords? Maybe for educational value. Most fans say that they play crosswords to check their abilities and their speed in doing the puzzle. The more they play, the more they become to solve the most difficult crosswords.

But most experts doubt that puzzles teach anything. They say the most evident reason why the crosswords are played is that they are done just for fun.

What was the first crossword created by?

for children of New York

for the New York World magazine
for the New York World newspaper
Is the crossword puzzle game popular today?
it's one of the most popular games
it's the most popular game
it's not very popular
Are the world's newspapers interested in publishing them?
few newspapers publish them
all the newspapers publish them
nearly all the newspapers publish them
Why are crosswords popular?
they are cheap
they are very interesting
they can be done by one person
What do experts think of crosswords?
they are very useful
they teach people a lot
they don't teach anything

Выбрать правильный ответ

1. Take the pen ... the shelf.
a) out of b) from c) up
2. I like ... lot of milk in my tea.
a) the b) - c) a
... very far to walk.
a) There was b) It was
9 o'clock is ... time when I'm allowed to come home.
a) the last b) the latest c) the least
5. Will you have ... cup of tea.
a) other b) another c) the other
6. She looked ... today in her new coat.
a) good b) well c) nicely
7. Everybody failed the exam ... you.

a) except b) beside c) besides

8. It was ... advice. It helped me a lot.

a) useful b) useless c) used

9. I got ... letter from Bob.

a) another b) else c) more

10. She has ... many friends.

a) such b) as c) so

Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. She is ... in her group.

a) shorter b) short c) the shortest

2. You ... Drink milk if you don't want.

a) cannot b) needn't c) should

3. The policeman asked if I ... the stranger.

a) saw b) have seen c) had seen

4. Bob asked John ... volley-ball.

a) did he play b) if he had played c) if he played

5. He always meets me at the station but today he ... me near the bus stop.

a) meets b) met c) has met

6. While he ... his dinner I explained to him what to do.

a) had b) was having c) has had

7. You ... do it in time.

a) needn't b) mustn't

8. The garden ... a lot since I was there last.

a) changed b) has changed c) had changed

9. The teacher asked his pupils... the poem by heart.

a) learn b) learned c) to learn

10. ... usually does this work?

a) whom b) who of you c) which of you

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

a) Составить соответствующий вопрос

Birds flew away in autumn. (General)

He usually has a smoke after dinner. (Disjunctive)

We'll arrive in Moscow early in the morning.(Special)

The pupils have been taken to the playground.(Special)

Mother has cleaned the sitting-room.(Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь

My brother said to me: "I know these two girls quite well, we are classmates."

Roy asked Bob: "Did anyone want tickets for the boxing-match yesterday?"

The teacher said to his pupils: "Learn the poem by heart if you like it."

I asked my friend: "When is your brother going to arrive?"

Ann said to her sister: "Will you ring her up when you learn about it?"

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/hardly/had/up/when/loudly/phone/and/rang/alarmingly/the/he/got/.

/words/looking/dictionary/she/me/the/instead/in/kept/difficult/up/them
/asking/all/of/the/.

/hasn't/he/the/man/seen/since/came/here/he/old/.

/mustn't/do/they/the work/must/they/?

/whether/I/the old man/wonder/sell/to/all/will/his/pictures/John/.

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Он сказал, что купил машину в Ливерпуле.

Доклад будут слушать с интересом.

«Куда ты положил деньги?» — «Я положил их в сумку».

Где еще можно посмотреть этот фильм?

«Ты должен пойти на станцию встречать ее?» — «Нет, я не могу».

7. Окончить предложения

Though I was grateful to him for his help ...

As it is necessary to get up early ...

If the train doesn't leave ...

Nothing will happen if ...

Neither Jane ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

Once a man ... breakfast ... a small restaurant. The waiter served him ... cup of coffee without ... spoon. The man noticed that and that the coffee ... rather hot and he ... stir it with a finger. ... waiter ... the room and ... some minutes he came back with another cup of coffee.

“May be this coffee is not ... hot, sir”, he said.

/the/so/cannot/a/to have/to leave/at/in/to be/a/.

ТЕСТ №3

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

There was once a very rich sick lady whose husband had died, and whose children had married and gone to live in foreign countries. When she reached the age of 80 and was too old to look after herself, she went to live in an expensive and comfortable hotel near the sea in the south. This rich old lady had a pair of nasty dogs which she loved dearly. They lived in the hotel with her and went wherever she did. There was a young waiter at the hotel who did everything he could to help the old lady and be nice to her. He even pretended to like her unpleasant dogs and offered to look after them in his free time. He fed them, cleaned and looked after them, took them for daily walks for some years.

The young waiter did not doubt that when the rich widow died she would leave him a lot of money, to pay him for everything that he had done for her dogs. But when she died a few years later he soon discovered that she had left him only two things which she loved most in the world, and she thought he loved too — her dogs. All her money and jewellery went to her children, who had never done anything for her.

Which of the given statements is true?

The old lady had no children but she had a husband.

The old lady had children but she had no husband.

The old lady had neither children nor a husband.

Why did the old lady move to a hotel?

She couldn't take care of herself

Life was too expensive in her home town.

Her children asked her to do so.
How did the young waiter treat the dogs?
He really loved them and took care of them.
He hated them and did not look after them.
He disliked them but took care of them.
Why did the old lady leave the dogs to the waiter?
She thought he would be happy with them.
She wanted to punish him.
She loved the waiter most of all in the world.
What did the waiter expect to get from the lady after her death?
Her dogs.
Part of her money.
Nothing.

Выбрать правильный ответ

1. Her English is very poor. She ... study very hard.
a) must b) was to c) needn't
2. There is only one thing to do ... we want to get home today.
a) when b) if c) whether
3. I am afraid there is ... else I can do.
a) anything b) much c) nothing
4. Now all of you ... ready.
a) get b) start c) prepare
5. ... nothing more I can tell you.
a) there are b) there is c) there was
6. Push the car ... you can.
a) as hard as b) so hard c) so hard that
7. They sat back in ... seats and waited.
a) that b) there c) their
8. I could ... recognise you.
a) nearly b) hard c) hardly
9. That is not very good
a) neither b) too c) either

10. She ... wanted to be an actress.

- a) much b) very c) also

Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. If you speak slowly I ... understand you.

- a) can't b) could c) shall be able to

2. He got ... than I expected.

- a) angry b) angrier c) angriest

3. He didn't hear what

- a) said b) had said c) had been said

4. Before you ... don't forget to shut the window.

- a) leave b) are leaving c) left

5. I am sorry I ... see you yesterday.

- a) can't b) couldn't c) don't

6. It snowed a lot last winter but it ... so far this winter.

- a) hasn't snowed b) doesn't snow c) hadn't snowed

7. This apartment is too small. I need something

- a) bigger b) a bigger one c) the biggest

8. We couldn't repair the car ourselves, so we ... take it to the garage.

- a) had to b) has to c) have to

9. The young girl ... by his rudeness.

- a) has shocked b) was shocked c) was shocking

10. If you park your car in the right place you ... receive a ticket.

- a) - b) wouldn't c) won't

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

a) Составить соответствующий вопрос

She had to take her children to the kindergarten every morning. (General)

He has been to London for three days. (Special)

This question will be discussed next Monday. (Special)

You must know the subject well. (Alternative)

She always wears dark glasses. (Disjunctive)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

Jack said to Mike, "I'll phone you tomorrow."

"Why have these flowers blossomed so soon?", Mary asked her father.

"How often do you have your hair cut", he asked me.

My mother said to me, "Don't forget to come in time tonight."

My friend said he had enjoyed his trip to lake Baikal.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/his/used/needed/was/office/repair/business/for/seldom/for/it/.

/knock/sitting/heard/they/there/time/was/loud/were/some/when/for/a/.

/door/couldn't/tried/he/to/but/the/he/open/.

/sleeping/he/habit/after/meal/good/in/of/the/was/a/.

/looked/rain/fog/when/left/it/the/and/train/like/I/.

Перевести с русского на английский

Прошу дайте им знать, что мы не можем принять приглашение.

Что бы ты сделал, если бы ты потерял свой паспорт.

Вам когда-нибудь показывали эти книги?

Я намерился поехать на море на летние каникулы.

Так как у него не было много друзей. Он не знал к кому обратиться за помощью.

Окончить предложения

Isn't it strange that ...

The first thing the doctor ...

If the patient hadn't waited so long ...

When I came home I remembered that ...

We won't be ready by seven o'clock if ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

As neither she nor ... husband smoked, Mrs. Trench ... to see cigarette ash on her doorstep as she ... the house. When she opened the leaving-room door, ... extraordinary sight met her A strange ... had taken advantage of her absence

and ... fast asleep in an armchair. Taking care not to disturb ... , Mrs. Trench ... the house immediately. She called a taxi and went straight ... the police station.

/man/to/her/an/eye/to leave/he/to be surprised/to be/to enter/.

ТЕСТ №4

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

Mr. Jones liked to be comfortable, so when he gets into a train he always puts his suitcase on the seat beside him and pretends that it belonged to another passenger who had gone to buy something in the station.

One day he did this when the train was very crowded. Other passengers came and sat in the train in all the other seats except the one which his suitcase was lying on. Then an old gentleman arrived, looked at Mr. Jones' case and said, "Is this somebody's seat?" "Yes," answered Mr. Jones. "A friend of mine is travelling with me, he has gone to buy some cigarettes, he will return soon." "All right," said the old gentleman. "I'll sit here until your friend comes back. And then I'll stand somewhere." And he sat down after he had put the suitcase on the shelf above him.

Several minutes passed, the whistle blew, and the train began to move. The old gentleman jumped up suddenly and said, "I'm very sorry but your friend seems to have missed the train. We don't want him to be separated from his suitcase, do we?" Before Mr. Jones was able to do or to say anything to prevent him, he took his suitcase and threw it out of the open window.

Why did Mr. Jones usually put his suitcase near him?

because it was comfortable to lean on

because he was afraid that it might be stolen by another passenger

because he wanted to keep that seat for himself

Were all the seats occupied by passengers that day?

Yes, they were

No, they were not. There were some vacant seats.

There was only one vacant seat.

How long did the gentleman say he would sit beside Mr. Jones?

until the conductor

until the old gentleman's friend came

until the end of the journey

When did the old man throw the suitcase out of the window?

as soon as the train started
before the train began to move
when the train stopped
What would Mr. Jones do if he were quick enough?
call his friend
take the suitcase from the old man's hands
light a cigarette

Выбрать правильный ответ

1. How ... is Mary?
a) long b) tall c) low
2. What ... I do for you, sir?
a) may b) can c) need
3. You haven't ... a single mistake.
a) done b) made c) performed
4. The teacher was ... tired that she couldn't stand.
a) so b) such c) too d) very
5. He ... his English lessons himself.
a) makes b) passes c) does
6. He died ... the age of sixty.
a) at b) on c) over d) by
7. Here I have spent ... my life.
a) most b) much c) most of
8. Her father was ... her marriage.
a) opposite b) against c) angry
9. She ... her exam yesterday.
a) lost b) failed c) fell down
10. He left ... doing the work.
a) with b) without c) by

Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. Uncle Nick was... son in the family.
a) elder b) the oldest c) the eldest

2. By the time I got to the station my train
 a) would leave b) had left c) was leaving
3. He saw no reason why he ... smoke.
 a) couldn't b) cannot c) have to
4. Big Ben is one of the first sights you'll see when you ... London.
 a) will visit b) visit c) have visited
5. This district is changing all the time. Many old buildings ... down.
 a) pulled b) have pulled c) have been pulled
6. Let me speak to him. I know him ... you do.
 a) better than b) better as c) best than
7. You are very ill. You ... go out.
 a) mustn't b) didn't have to c) must
8. She watched the young man remembering the first time she ... him.
 a) would see b) had seen c) has seen
9. When he arrived at Tom's flat he
 a) was warmly welcomed b) was warmly welcome c) has been warmly welcomed
10. He is still sick but he ... better slowly.
 a) got b) is getting c) has got

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

They had to stay there for another fortnight. (General)

He had his hair cut yesterday. (Special)

He told us a few words about his studies. (Special)

Mr. Brown drank a cup of coffee. (Alternative)

They don't have earthquakes there. (Disjunctive)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

"It is the most beautiful place in Russia", the guide said to the tourists.

She asked, "Do you stay to the end or do you walk out in the middle when you don't like a film?"

Jane said, "My father was in the hospital yesterday."

"Don't be late for the class tomorrow", the teacher said to the pupils.

Tom said he had booked tickets for a fast train.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/to/that/I/hardly/told/needed/be/was/careless/I/.

/wrong/in/plans/lot/things/a/went/of/my/of/spite/careful/.

/same/the/still/when/returned/town/later/I/was/the/years/.

/hurry/must/night/caught/not/to/we/by/be/.

/seen/climbing/wall/the/was/as/over/the/was/thief/he/.

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Пусть он обратится к моему другу за советом.

Мы должны были поспешить, потому что фильм уже начался.

Если он не будет так быстро говорить, я смогу его понять.

Джек спросил брата, с кем он говорил по телефону.

Я так устала, что не могла есть, хотя обед был уже сварен.

7. Окончить предложения

I haven't seen my friend since ...

Was he sure that ...

He wondered why ...

When she leaves the party ...

If he has much money ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

Once a tourist arrived ... London. When he got off the train, he asked the porter to show ... the way to ... post-office. He sent ... telegram to his wife, informing ... that he ... safely, giving her address of the hotel he intended to stay. Then he went to the hotel, left the luggage there and went ... a walk As it was his first visit ... the English capital, he very ... to see the museums and the ... of this beautiful city.

/for/near/to be interested/he/to arrive/she/sight/in/to/a/.

ТЕСТ №5

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

A farmer came to town to do some shopping. He had bought what he wanted and was going to leave the shop, but the shop-keeper would not let him go. He said: "Look here, farmer Jones. I have some very good bicycles to sell. They are very cheap. I can sell you a very good bicycle for \$35. I'm sure it will be very useful. You can ride around your farm on it every day."

"Oh, no," said the farmer I do not want a bicycle. With this money I can buy a cow. And a cow is certainly more useful in my farm than a bicycle."

"But you cannot go to town on a cow," said the shop-keeper. "That is funny!"

"Well, I do not know what is funnier," said the farmer. "To ride a cow or to milk a bicycle."

Why did the farmer go to town?

to meet his friend

to buy a bicycle

to buy some necessary things in the shop

Why didn't the shop-keeper let him go?

he wanted the farmer to buy a bicycle.

The farmer had forgotten to buy a bicycle.

He wanted to take \$35 from the farmer.

What would the farmer rather do with money?

go to the restaurant

buy some grass for his cow

spend his money on buying a domestic animal

What did the shop-keeper find funny?

having a bicycle

going to the village on cowback

going to town on foot

What did the farmer find more useful?

to have a cow to milk it

to have a bicycle for going to town

to spend \$ 35 on a bicycle

2. Выбрать правильный ответ

1.I ... my best to impress him.

a) did

b) make

c) made

2. He is ... than me.
 a) older b) elder c) eldest d) oldest
3. Don't worry ... me.
 a) for b) about c) around d) at
4. She ... from her seat and approached me.
 a) rise b) rose c) raise d) raised
5. He was afraid ... the dog.
 a) from b) at c) of d) off
6. I can't afford it. I have too ... money for it.
 a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
7. She went out ... closing the door behind her.
 a) not b) with c) without d) and
8. ... English he knows French and Spanish.
 a) Except b) Besides c) Beside d) With
9. I haven't ... time to do it now.
 a) quite b) many c) enough d) less
10. We arranged to meet ... eleven.
 a) at b) in c) out d) from

3. Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. Do you have to buy this hat? No, I ..., it isn't necessary.
 a) mustn't b) can't c) needn't
2. At school I ... speaking German more than French.
 a) have enjoyed b) enjoyed c) had enjoyed
3. This town is changing all the time. Many of the old buildings ... down.
 a) pulled b) have pulled c) have been pulled
4. It was ... annoying this that could happen.
 a) the more b) most c) the most
5. A relation of yours is coming to see you. She ... soon.
 a) comes b) came c) will come
6. By the time I finished my work, everybody
 a) had left b) has left c) would leave
7. How many times ... in love?

a) have you been b) were you c) had you been

8. His friend ... of.

a) well speaks b) is well spoken c) must

9. If you want to drive a car in Britain you ... have a driving license.

a) can b) will be able c) must

10. His arrival ... in the conversation.

a) was mentioned b) mentioned c) mentions

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

My brother knows no one in this town. (General)

He was very angry when he spoke to me. (Special)

She tried to stop her son. (Special)

He hardly ever leaves the house. (Disjunctive)

Everybody realised the danger. (Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

He said to me, "You may speak to the teacher about it tomorrow."

"What have you done to help him?", John asked Bill.

They said to us, "Are the lessons over?"

I said to my friend, "Meet me outside the cinema at 6 o'clock."

She said that her father had died a year before.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/she/and/door/key/once/the/the/garden/took/to/hurried/at/.

/Alice/anyone/so/ask/she/help/that/was/to/felt/ready/desperate/for/.

/the/work/we/his/better/expected/results/than/even/were/of/.

/I/to/all/have/give/help/you/I/you/money/shall/the/.

/his/house/the/was/in/garden/found/the/near/wife/.

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Или я, или моя сестра присоединимся к их группе через неделю.

Мы познакомились, когда были на корабле.

Солнце уже взошло, когда он вышел из дома.

Я не узнал своего учителя, так как он очень изменился.

Если будет очень холодно, мы не поедем за город.

7. Окончить предложения

It is natural that ...

The only thing ...

When they approached ...

She turned pale as soon as ...

If they didn't tell me the truth ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

I have ... friend in England. His name is Ken Roberts. I know ... very well, but I ... never him. We often write ... each other. My ... are very short. It is still hard for me to write ... English. I received a letter from Ken yesterday. It ... me very happy. He ... to my country for a holiday next year. ... are going to see each other ... the first time.

/letter/for/a/he/to meet/we/to come/to/in/to make/.

ТЕСТ №6

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

The Theatre Royal in Drury Lane is one of the oldest theatres in London. Today most people call it Drury Lane by the name of the street in which it stands. The theatre has many traditions. One of them is the Badeley Cake, which began in 18-th century. Robert Badeley was a pastry cook who became an actor and joined the Theatre Royal. He was a good actor and the plays in which he acted were always a great success with the people of London.

When Robert Badeley was very old, he left some money to the theatre. Robert Badeley asked to buy a cake and offered a piece of it to each actor and actress of the theatre on Twelfth Night is the sixth of January, the twelfth night after Christmas.

So, after the evening performance on the Twelfth Night, the actors and actresses come down into the hall in their stage and eat the Badeley Cake.

Why is the theatre called Drury Lane?

It is founded by Drury Lane.

It is situated in Drury Lane Street.

It is one of the oldest theatres.

What is Badeley cake?

It is one of the theatre's traditions.

It is a cake baked by Badeley.

It is a performance.

Before he became an actor Robert Badeley

was a butcher

worked in an office

worked in the kitchen

What did Badeley leave the money for?

for paying the best actor

for treating every actor to a piece of cake

for buying a cake after the New Year

Why did the actors and actresses come down into the hall?

To change their clothes

To see each other

To have a break

Выбрать правильный ответ

1. He has come ... two days only.

- a) in b) on c) for

2. They said the car was

- a) their b) there's c) theirs

3. Does ... help you with the housework?

- a) somebody b) nobody c) anybody

4. It's time for ... tea/

- a) a b) the c) –

5. He didn't have time ... his morning exercises.

- a) doing b) to do c) do d) to make

6. Push the car ... you can.

- a) as hard as b) so hard c) so hard that d) as hard that

7. I don't think he tells us ... truth.

- a) about b) about the c) the d) –

8. Where did you learn ... about plants?

- a) such b) so much c) so many d) so

9. We celebrated her birthday ... 14 May.

- a) in b) on c) at d) by

10. He could work ... hours without getting tired.

- a) on b) in c) since d) for

Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. I have just watered the roses. You ... water them.

- a) should b) are able c) don't have to

2. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do it

- a) better b) best c) good

3. You ... to see us nowadays.

- a) don't often come b) aren't often coming c) didn't often come

4. I shouted to him as he ... the road.

- a) has crossed b) had crossed c) was crossing

5. Many people pretend that they ... modern art.

- a) are understanding) understands c) understand

6. She felt ill and ... leave early.

- a) must b) had to c) should

7. The news ... over the radio.

- a) was announced b) were announced c) announced

8. The fire ... at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

- a) is still burning b) was still burning c) still burned

9. If the baby ... a girl, we'll call her Rachel.

- a) was b) is c) will be

10. There was a strong smell and the sound of frying. Obviously Mrs. Jones ... fish.

- a) has cooked b) was cooking c) would cook

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

These books must be sent to the library.(General)

She has to do her homework every morning.(Special)

We went for a ride to see the places of interest.(Special)

Bill hasn't got a car.(Disjunctive)

They left it outside.(Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

He said, "I shall not be able to do it tomorrow."

"Where were you the day before yesterday?", Henry asked.

"Does he go in for sport?", the doctor asked my mother.

My mother said to me, "Don't forget to buy bread."

John asked Mary where she had been the last two months.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/if/at/have/don't/I/him/shall/you/send/to/home/once/you/report/on/.

/before/she/Andrew/left/word/room/the/a/say/could/.

/I/word/of/at/have/school/forgotten/but/it/learned/every/German/.

/at/nothing/the/knew/age/of/eighteen/of/I/and/motor-cars/planes/.

/my/hospital/provided/before/to/with/breakfast/went/solid/I/me/a/landlady/.

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Ты поехал в Лондон по делам, или на каникулы?

Ни я, ни мой друг не смогли ответить на его вопросы.

Почему ты не получил удовольствие от вечеринки ?, Ты был очень уставший?

Он сказал, что ему разрешили выехать за границу.

Ты должен намного больше внимания уделять своему произношению.

7.Окончить предложения

She unpacked her things after ...

The waiter won't come to our table unless ...

It is quite necessary that ...

He asked me why ...

Since I had no friends in the village ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

During a week-end I traveled ... air for the first time in ... life. I generally travel by train or by bus. It is both ... and safer. But this was ... short journey. ... the beginning I ... very happy. This feeling ... long. The trip was very exciting. I ... soon high up in ... sky among the clouds. The view of mountains, fields and rivers was interesting and unusual. I ... my short and comfortable journey very much.

To enjoy/by/cheap/to be/not to last/a/my/the/not to feel/at/.

ТЕСТ №7

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

Some farmers were sitting in a village house one evening, and other among things they began to talk about echoes. One of the farmers said that there was a wonderful echo in one of his fields where there was a large group of trees. The others all said that they would like to hear it, and the farmer invited them to come the next afternoon. When the farmer reached home, he sent for one of his men and told him to hide himself among the trees and imitate everything that was said.

The next day the farmer's friends arrived late in the afternoon and the farmer told them to listen to the wonderful echo. Then he shouted at the top of his voice: "Are you there?"

The answer came back:

"Yes, I have been here for more than two hours."

1. What were the farmers doing?

they were having a birthday party.

they were talking about their problems.

they were speaking about echoes.

2. What did one of the farmers tell his friends?

He had a lot of trees on his farm.

He could invite his friends to see his trees and the ^[]_[SEP] farm house.

There was a nice echo on his farm.

3. What did the farmer do when he reached his house?
He told one of his men to echo to every word.
He asked his wife to sit down under the trees and have a rest.
He asked his worker to play hide-and-sick.
4. When did the farmer's friends arrive?
the following day.
in the evening.
the next week.
5. How long had the farmer's worker been there?
the whole day /
for almost three hours.
the whole evening.

Выбрать правильный ответ

1. He is a ... runner.
a) slow b) slowly c) quickly
2. There wasn't much room, so ... people were invited.
a) little b) few c) a little
3. We looked forward to ... arrival., ?
a) there b) their c) hers
4. He reads the papers at ... breakfast.
a) a
b) the c) -
5. He didn't have time ... his morning exercise*.
a) doing b) to do c) to make
6. I have to visit a friend of
a) my b) me c) mine d) myself
7. His salary wasn't ... to live on.
a) quite b) rather c) enough d) many
8. They will start on a trip one of ... days.
a) this b) these c) that d) those
9. He shouted ... "Where are you going?"
a) angrily b) angrily c) calmly
10. She ... said goodbye and ran out.
a) quick b) quickest c) quickly

Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. A foreign language ... in a few weeks.

- a) can b) can't learn c) can't be learnt

2. The loss of the documents ... to the manager.

- a) reported b) was reported c) were reported

3. He is ... of the two.

- a) taller b) the tall c) the tallest

4. These days food ... more and more expensive

- a) is getting b) has got c) got

5. He said; "I hope I ... when I arrive at London. airport."

- a) shall meet b) shall be met c) have been met

6 He died after he ... ill a long time.

- a) is b) has been c) had been

7. I'll go there when I ... , not before.

- a) tell b) am told c) shall be told

8. We'll enjoy climbing mountains more if the weather

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

9. Before the war the big clock ... the hours.

- a) struck always b) always struck c) was always striking

10. This is the second time you ... a cup.

- a) broke b) will break c) have broken

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

This still life is painted by an unknown artist. (General)

There are four main problems to be discussed. (Special)

I am very grateful to her for her help. (Special)

His wife has headaches quite often. (Disjunctive)

She went away with George (Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

He said to her, "She will be here in three days"

He asked me, "Where did you see him?"

"Will you come to me next week-end?", she said to her cousin.

"Lend me your dictionary for a moment, please." I said to Jane.

He asked me where was the Browns' new flat and if they liked it.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

The / one / for / is / wins / prize / the / a / who / the / gold / race / chain /.

It / task / find / him / not / easy / way / his / for / was/to/an/.

She / hands / sitting / a / buried / with / her / in / was/her / on / chair / face /.

He / had / the / the / if / sitting / him / by / wondered/ seen / woman/ fire /.

mine / lately / staying / friend / here / been / A / had/of/.

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Откуда вы? Я японец.

Когда он в Лондоне, он обычно останавливается в гостинице "Хильтон".

Согласно прогнозу погоды завтра пойдет дождь.

Если вы не уверены купить ли этот пиджак или нет, спросите совет у своего друга.

Мои родители родились в Бристоле и никогда не жили в другом месте.

7. Окончить предложения

I'll do my best to get there in time if ...

I wonder what he would say when ...

The law says that ...

The weather was so nasty that ...

As the police approached ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

It ... in Spain several years ago. Marietta was ten, but she ... to school. She ... work to earn her living. The girl was clever and she learned to read and write ... herself. The ... friends and neighbours liked her very much. Everybody liked ...

way she sang beautiful Spanish songs and performed national dances. In the evenings her parents' room was full ... people. They ... themselves very much. "What ... beautiful voice, " "How wonderfully she dances," ... was saying.

a / the / of / by / everybody / girl / enjoy / not to go / to have to / to be /

TEST 8

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

A Frenchman, who was going to travel in the United States heard many tales about how difficult it is to get food and good service in the restaurants in America.

On his first day in the USA when he wanted his dinner he went from restaurant to restaurant but could not get a meal - it was the dinner hour and there were so many people in restaurants that the waiters didn't even want to talk to him.

After some time very tired and hungry he came to a small eating place. To his surprise, a waiter met him at the door took him to one of the empty tables and asked: " What will the gentleman order ?"

" A plate of beef and a few friendly words".

A few minutes later the waiter put a hot plate of beef before the Frenchman.

" Well." said the man happily. " The beef looks nice. And how about those friendly words?" The waiter took a sheet of paper and wrote : " Don't eat that beef!"

1. What tales did the Frenchman hear about the USA?
 - how dangerous it was to drive there
 - how hard it was to get good meals
 - how difficult it was to find a room in a hotel
2. Why couldn't he get a meal on his first day in the USA?
 - It was too late.
 - The restaurants were overcrowded.
 - He couldn't speak English.
3. How did the waiter meet him in the small eating place?
 - He did not pay attention to him .
 - He greeted him warmly.
 - c)He sent him away from the restaurant.
4. What did he order?
 - soup
 - meat course
 - fried potatoes
5. What were the few friendly words the writer wrote?

The waiter welcomed him to their restaurant.

The waiter wished him good appetite.

The waiter didn't advise him to try the dish.

2. Выбрать правильный ответ

1. What a pretty little box to keep my letters ... !

- a) on b) in c) for d) -

2. We got ... the car and drove along the road.

- a) into b) on c) off d) from

3. Exams begin ... the 23 rd of July.

- a) at b) on c) in

4. The standard of living ... at the moment.

- a) is rising b) raises c) increases

5. Don't you think it's time you give ... smoking?

- a) away b) up c) in d) off

6. Will you please look ... this word in the dictionary?

- a) for b) up c) through d) after

7. Who is mainly responsible ... the child.

- a) for b) in c) with

8. If you require any ... information, contact me.

- a) farther b) further c) nearest

9. I didn't believe ... he said.

- a) who b) that c) what
d) whom

10. I am trying to lose ... weight.

- a) the b) a c) -

3. Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. His illness was ... than we first thought.

- a) serious b) more serious c) the most serious

2. After her husband had gone to work and the children ... to school, Mrs. Richards went upstairs.

- a) had sent b) were sent c) had been sent

3. I'll get dinner ready when I ... reading this book.

- a) shall finish b) finish c) am finishing

4. We ... them since they moved here a year ago.
 a) know b) knew c) have known
5. I ... very fast when the accident happened.?
 a) wasn't driving b) didn't drive c) hadn't driven
6. How many cigarettes ... a day?
 a) have you smoked b) do you smoke c) are you smoking
7. We didn't go out because it
 a) rained b) was raining c) is raining
8. What do you think she will say? She ... nothing.
 a) will probably say b) won't probably say c) says
9. She ... a box of chocolate on her birthday.
 a) was given b) gave c) has given
10. When the accident happened ... nobody in the car.
 a) there is b) there wasn't c) there was

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

There were some people I had to talk to. (General)

A lot of guests were invited to our housewarming party. (Special)

We had to speak louder because he couldn't hear us. (Special)

He used to eat raw fish. (Disjunctive)

This is one of the most expensive restaurants. (Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

Henry said to the teacher, " I like arithmetics but I do not like algebra".

My father asked me, " Why don't you read English newspapers?"

She said to me, " Are you afraid of the dentist?"

The doctor said to her, " Take the child to hospital at once."

He asked Mary if she could be ready by ten.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

as / 1 / nothing / had / work / other / no / practically / was / 1 / the /
 doing / for / choice /.

I / was / because / used / all / it / the / funny / laugh / time / to /.

At / my / to / I / visit / end / the / left / month / the / London / of / cousin / for / .

went / car / nearest / have / / the / lunch / of / We / in / out / the / to / pub / .

The / is / talkative / with / he / is / that / trouble / too / him / .

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Позвони мне, пожалуйста, когда вернешься из летнего отпуска.

Вы окончили тот же институт, не так ли?

Ни я, ни он не ожидали, что вопрос решится так.

Если он не извинится, я не прощу его.

Книги будут возвращены в библиотеку до конца недели.

7. Окончить предложения

If it doesn't stop raining soon

The bus was so crowded that ...

We wondered how ...

What will you do when ... ?

Though I don't live far from the station ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

Henry Ford was ... first person to build cars which were cheap, strong and fast. He ... to sell millions ... models because he mass-produced ... : that is: he made a great ... of exactly the same type. ... father hoped that ... son ... a farmer, but the young man ... the idea and he went to Detroit where he worked as ... mechanic.

his / a / to be able / many / they / not to like / the / of / Ford / to become /

TEST 9

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

Fishermen and sailors sometimes claim to have seen monsters in the sea. Though people have often laughed at stories told by seamen, it is known that many of these "monsters" which have at times been sighted are simply strange fish. Occasionally unusual creatures are washed to the shore, but they are rarely caught out at sea. Some time ago, however, a peculiar fish was caught near Madagascar. A small fishing-boat was carried miles out to sea by the powerful fish as it pulled on the line. Realising that this was no ordinary fish, the fishermen made every effort not to damage it in any way. When it was

eventually brought to shore it was found to be over 13 feet long. It had a head like a horse, big blue eyes, shining silver skin, and a bright red tail. The fish, which has since been sent to a museum, where it is being examined by the scientists, is called an oar-fish.

Such creatures have rarely been seen alive by men as they live at depth of 600 feet

What are the monsters which fishermen sometimes claim to have seen?

They are probably unusual fish.

They are not fish at all.

They are anything but fish.

What was the creature that was caught in Madagascar?

It was a monster.

b) It was a half-horse, half-fish.

It was a dolphin.

Where did the unusual creatures live?

They lived in the forest.

They lived on the shore.

They lived in deep waters of the ocean.

What did the people do with the fish?

They made tasty dishes of it.

They let it go.

They used it for scientific research.

Why do people often laugh at stories told by seamen?

Their stories are too funny.

They tell lies.

The stories are too unbelievable.

2. Выбрать правильный ответ

1. Will you spell the word ... more, please?

a) one

b) still

c) again

d) once

2. ... there any talk about it at supper?

a) Was

b) Were

c) Is

d) Are

3. Excuse me, John, could I ... your phone?

a) use

b) send

c) lend

10. When we ... our exam we'll have a holiday.

a) took

b) take

c) shall take

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

He cannot translate the article without a dictionary. (General)

We had to speak louder because he couldn't hear us. (Special)

My sister is not good at mathematics. (Special)

It's better to wait for Bill. (Disjunctive)

He is going to do something tonight. (Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

She said to her son, "I'll buy a new coat for you tomorrow."

"Why are you looking so sad, Jack?" I said.

"Can you help me to solve this problem?" asked she.

Mother said, "Jane, don't speak too loudly."

She asked Tom if he had known Mary before.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

She / had / she / to / telephone / see / number / promised / the / if/.

How / there / no / he / him / that / hope / did / was / know / for / ?

The / alone / popular / he / he / to / was / was / wanted / very / reason /
be / that / .

Even / him / fitted / wore / well / old / the / he / very / clothes / .

He / to / was / they / disappointed / not / hear / coming / were / that / .

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Жена спросила буду ли я обедать дома или у Джексонов.

Если бы я был на твоём месте, я никогда бы не возвращался

Если ты разрешишь, я объясню ему ситуацию.

Мне кажется, что Анне предложат эту работу.

По графику поезд должен прибыть в 7 часов.

7. Окончить предложения

He will certainly earn more ...

After he had worked for many years ...

I cannot do the ironing as ...

I asked them where ...

Though her flat is very large ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

Sister Swartz was anxious ... Mabel. She couldn't understand what ... to her, why she looked unhappy. Mabel had changed ... She had become silent. Sister Swartz was eager to find out what was the matter ... her. But Mabel ... anything and that upset the mother ... great deal. She had ... right to know what was wrong with her daughter, hadn't she? She looked at ... again. The girl ... the food.

about / with / the / lately / so / to touch / to happen / not to say / a / she /

TEST 10

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

Mrs. Bertie did not think of the risk she was taking when she ran through a forest after two men. They had rushed up to her while she was having a picnic at the edge of a forest with her children and tried to steal her handbag. In the struggle the strap of the bag broke and the two men started running through the trees with the bag in their possession.

Mrs. Bertie got so angry that she ran after them. She was soon out of breath, but she continued to run. She caught up with them. They were sitting on the ground and were going through the content of the bag. Mrs. Bertie ran straight at them. Both of those men got such a fright that they dropped the bag and ran away. The strap only needed mending.

What were the thieves doing in the forest?

They were having a picnic there.

They were running through the trees to lose weight.

They were trying to steal Mrs. Bertie's handbag.

What happened to the bag?

The thieves took the contents of the bag out of it and ran away.

It was left on the ground empty.

The strap of the bag broke in the struggle.

Why did Mrs. Bertie come to the forest?

She came there to catch the thieves.

She had lost her bag there and came to find it.
 She wanted to have a good time and eat something.
 How did she feel when running after the thieves?
 She stopped breathing.
 She was breathing with difficulty.
 She wasn't breathing
 What did Mrs. Bertie do after the thieves had stolen her bag?
 She stayed with her children.
 She caught the thieves at once.
 She followed the thieves and got her bag back.

2. Выбрать правильный ответ

1. The rain stopped and we were out in the street
 a) still b) yet c) again
2. What food are ... fond of?
 a) English b) the English c) Englishman
3. We'll wait for you ... the office.
 a) at b) out c) into d) through
4. My friend likes living in a small town ... than in a city.
 a) much b) very much c) much better
5. ... will you stay in the town?
 a) How long b) How much c) How many d) How far
6. I don't know the book well enough ... discuss it.
 a) for b) to c) how d) why
7. He was taken to ... hospital.
 a) a b) the c) -
8. Now, all of you ... ready!
 a) start b) get c) begin
9. Like many women she likes ... tea parties.
 a) a b) the c) -
10. ... nothing more I can tell you.
 a) there is b) there are c) there was d) there were

3. Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. He didn't expect the trip to last ...
a) along b) so long c) such a long
2. The bicycle ... yesterday.
a) was stolen b) stole c) had been stolen
3. He often makes careless mistakes. So the teacher tells him that he ... more careful.
a) doesn't have to be b) mustn't be c) has to be
4. Little children ...
a) shouldn't spoil b) shouldn't be spoiled c) shouldn't been spoiled
5. John Smith was in hospital. He ... to hospital last week.
a) was taken b) took c) has been taken
6. He had an accident yesterday. He is a ... driver.
a) worse b) worst c) bad
7. I ... my finger badly a few minutes ago. Have you got a bandage?
a) am cutting b) cut c) have cut
8. Our friends from Liverpool ... to see us next morning.
a) are coming b) come c) came
9. The police didn't believe me at first but I ... persuade them that I wasn't a criminal.
a) could b) can c) was able
10. You ... allow your father to take such a mad step.
a) mustn't b) hadn't to c) don't have

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

- There were some people I had to talk to. (General)
- We had to go to the station to meet them. (Special)
- The students will have to pass five exams next term. (Special)
- There was a lot of noise in the hall. (Disjunctive)
- The children can read French fluently. (Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

- "My mother was born in 1950" she said.
- Mike asked Lily, "How long will you stay in the country?"
- "Did you recognise Bill yesterday?" I asked Larry.

"Shut the door, but don't lock it" she said to us.
He wondered whether he should wait for them or go home.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/to/that/ I/hardly/told/needed/be/.
/ wrong / in / plans / lot / things / A / went / of / my / of/spite/careful/.
/ heating / The / still / though / turned / house / cold / on / was / the /
was /.
/ miles / forest / The / hurry / goes / must / on / get / time / for / and /
there / to / we / in / many /.
/ seen / climbing / wall / The / was / as / up / the / was /thief/he /.

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Если я приму окончательное решение я дам вам знать.
Что ты будешь делать вечером от 5-ти до 7 часов.
Собрание вынуждены были отложить из-за болезни
председателя.
Если бы я был на твоём месте я бы рассказал ему правду.
Я спросил его когда будут готовы мои документы.

7. Окончить предложения

If you are hungry ...
After he had done the work ...
He can't go to the dentist unless ...
I asked them why ...
Though it's not very important ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

John was working on the plantation when he ... that Mr. Barlow wanted to speak
... him. John ... on the plantation for 20 ... and his master had always been
pleased with But this time John felt uneasy as he had helped ... old woman to
do her work and Mr. Barlow got very angry ... him. And though the master
pretended that nothing had happened John felt his master ... him leave ...
plantation. He was anxious to find out as ... as possible why he was wanted.

an/the/with/soon/he/year/to work/to be hold/to/make/.

TEST 11

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

Charles Dickens was very fond of children. One morning he was walking in the little square opposite his house in London. On a bench he saw a little girl who was lying with a big doll. Suddenly the doll fell on the ground and broke. The girl began to cry. Dickens went up to her and said: "Come to my house, little girl, and we shall see -if we can find another doll there."

So they went to Dickens's house and into the children's room, where there were a lot of dolls. Dickens took a big pretty doll and gave it to the little girl. She was happy to have a new doll. She thanked Dickens and ran home.

The girl's parents did not know who the kind man was. But they wanted to send him a present and thank him. So the next day they sent their daughter to Dickens with a book. When Dickens opened the book he saw that it was "David Copperfield", one of his novels.

Where was Dickens's house?

on the bank of the Thames

opposite the little square

in the little square in London

Why was the girl crying?

She did not have a doll any more

She had lost her doll

Somebody had stolen her doll

Why did Dickens take the girl to his house?

He wanted to give her a cake

He wanted her to stop crying

He wanted to present her with another doll

Why was the girl happy?

A) Her old doll was mended.

Dickens was very kind to her and took her to her parents.

She had got a very big and nice doll.

Why was Dickens surprised?

He did not expect to get his novel as a present

He got the present next week.

The girl brought him a box of sweets

2. Выбрать правильный ответ

1. There is only ... bridge across the river.
a) one b) two c) to d) any
2. After the big meal they ate ... cheese.
a) a b) one c) some d) any
3. Have we got ... bread for dinner?
a) quite b) rather c) enough d) some
4. The film will start ... twenty minutes.
a) after b) in c) for d) at
5. The doctor told me to walk not ... than fifteen minutes a day.
a) little b) less c) the least d) much
6. I want ... a talk with you.
a) have b) to have c) to make
7. It was ... a shock to her that she lost her consciousness.
a) so b) such c) some d) very much
8. She got married ... the age of sixteen.
a) in b) on c) at d) after
9. They had a nice party ... Christmas Day.
a) in b) on c) at d) for
10. I'll see you ... home.
a) in my way b) on my way c) in my way to d) on my way to

3. Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. Paula had already finished her lunch when her friend ...
a) came b) had come c) was coming
2. You must tell me what you ... since I last saw you.
a) have done b) had done c) are doing
3. "Sticks and umbrellas ... at the desk", said the notice in the museum.
a) must leave b) must be left c) must be leaved
4. One of ... handsome cars in their yard was a Ford.
a) most b) the most c) more
5. As a matter of fact, it is ... house that I have ever seen.
a) less attractive b) most attractive c) the least attractive
6. I can't answer the phone now because I ... an omelette.

- a)was making b)am making c)have made
- 7.I ... we'll make him stay here until Christmas at least.
- a)think b)am thinking c)thought
- 8.These photographs ... when we were in London.
- a)took b)are taken c)were taken
- 9.She is still in front of the mirror. She ... yet.
- a)hasn't moved b)isn't moved c)didn't move
- 10.I ... such crowds before.
- a)didn't see b)haven't seen c)couldn't see

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

We were the first to see the accident. (General)

A strong wind blew the whole day. (Special)

He had to wait for her for an hour. (Special)

I can't wait any longer. (Disjunctive)

I borrowed my brother's car. (Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

.He said to me, "I have to tell them about it".

Nelly asked, "Which is the most beautiful region in Russia?".

Bob said, "Can you think of a better present than a book?".

The gardener said to the children "Don't touch these flowers".

Tom asked whether it often rained in their part of the country.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/ us / as / see / stood / us / could / Mother / as / watched / and / long / she /.

/ The / in / to / girls / it / best / thing / their / thought / a / be / would / nice / dress / clothes /.

/ It / into / that / could / car / get / all / the / turned / not / we / out /.

/ In / would / decided / Mother / stay / the / at / was / home / it / that / end /.

/ She / moment / she / that / what / forgot / surprised / was / to / for /
say / so / a /.

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Так как вы пока не решили идти пешком или на машине, давайте немного пройдем пешком.

По вашему мы выиграем матч?

Пока я не приму решение, я не позвоню тебе.

Если ее родители придут сегодня вечером, можете передать им, чтоб они меня не ждали?

Не нужно, чтоб ты оставался в офисе после работы.

7. Окончить предложения

The ice-cream was so cold that ...

He couldn't remember whether ...

Though there are few people in the room ...

She looked as if ...

In spite of the heavy snow ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

Erik Gorin entered ... study. He was very excited. He ... Fox before and did not know how ... famous professor would receive him. Erik brought brilliant references his former teachers had given to Now he ... for a chance to hand ... to Fox. Erik ... in the reception-room for about half an hour when the door of the study opened and the secretary said to him, "Professor Fox is waiting ... you".

Gorin was happy to be given such ... job. It is difficult to say how much all that meant ... him.

a / the / he / they / for / to / Pr. Fox / not to meet / to sit / to wait /.

TEST 12

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

Wickam City has a good police department and there is a little crime. It is true there was a hold up at the City Bank a few weeks ago, but the police found the robbers and returned all the money.

Although Wickam City doesn't have much green space, there is a beautiful park on the east side called City Park. It is a popular place for picnics. People in Wickam

City really enjoy nature and try to take advantage of the natural beauty around them. At certain times of the year during the late autumn and spring months it is possible to ski in the mountains and swim in the ocean on the same day.

Ordinary residents in Wickam City are not very interested in politics but this is an election year. The current mayor is retiring after eight years in office. The people will vote for a new mayor. So far, the only candidate for the job is the president of the City Bank.

1. What happened at the bank a few weeks ago?
A lot of money was stolen from the bank.
The robbers were caught in the bank.
A meeting was held in the bank.
2. Are there many parks in Wickam City?
Yes, there are.
No, there aren't.
There is only one park.
3. When is it possible to ski and swim on the same day?
in September
in December
in November
4. What will the residents elect this year?
president for City Bank
new Prime Minister
chief official of the city
5. How many candidates are there for the job?
a lot
only few
one

2. Выбрать правильный ответ

1. We found a little house hidden ... the trees.
a) among b) between c) in d) away
2. You look
a) nice b) nicely c) very nicely d) more nice
3. He is in ... prison.

- a)the b)- c)a
- 4.I haven't any money
 `a)leave b)left c)leaving
- 5.I have ... learnt anything this year.
 a)hard b)hardly c)almost
- 6.There is a lovely ... tree in our garden.
 a)tall b)high c)long
- 7.People have always been very kind ... me.
 a)to b)with c)for
- 8.She reminds me a girl I was at school with.
 a)of b)- c)with d)about
9. ... rainy weather people wear raincoats or carry umbrellas.
 a)in b)on c)during
- 10.Her brother became a famous poet ... an early age.
 a)at b)in c)during

3. Выбрать правильную форму слова.

- 1....you walk or did they have to carry you?
 a)could b)are you able to c)can
- 2.It's going to start raining. Lets go out before it ... to rain.
 a)starts b)started c)will start
- 3.You can improve your knowledge of English if you ... more.
 a)should work b)will work c)work d)worked
4. ... leave so soon?
 a)Have you to b)Do you have to c)Must you to
- 5.He has left his book at home, but he ... go back and get it.
 a)had to b)would have to c)doesn't have to
- 6."I ... be getting old", thought old Jolyon.
 a)shall have to b)must c)had to
- 7.We'll enjoy climbing mountains more if the weather
 a)be fine b)will be fine c)is fine
- 8.I didn't know he was deaf until I ... to talk to him.
 a)started b)should start c)start
- 9.We ... climb higher, we can see very well from here.

a)should b)must c)don't have to

10.I ... such crowds before.

a)didn't see b)haven't seen c)couldn't see

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

Nothing ever happens in this village.(General)

They haven't even got a desk to write on.(Special)

The students will have to pass five exams next term.(Special)

Mary hardly ever cooks.(Disjunctive)

Bill came on a bicycle.(Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

She said to me "I'll telephone you in three days".

I asked my friend "When is your brother going to arrive?"

She said to him "Is this your book?"

The teacher said "Peter, bring a piece of chalk, please".

They asked me when they could know the results of the test.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/ dark / got / looked / When / phone / shoes / in / rang / his / the / up /
and / the / he/ for/.

/ platform / child / she / She / on / stood / so / was / a / the / as /
helplessly / if/.

/did / Life /mountains /to /in /the /good / his /health /.

/ up / What / he / time / getting / will / be / ?

/ letter /give /send / pain / to / this /To / him/means /.

6.Перевести с русского на английский

Вчера я, спросил своего 14-летнего сына, где он оставил свой велосипед.

Твою машину могут украсть, если оставишь ключи внутри.

Он сказал, чтобы ему не звонили вечером, так как он будет смотреть футбольный матч в это время.

Если не пойдет дождь, мы пойдем в кино.

Если не хочешь есть этот яблочный пирог, брось его птицам.

7.Окончить предложения

Will you stay in the room until ... ?

If they had enough money ...

The children were so hungry ...

If everything is clear to you ...

Since you didn't know my telephone number ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

The sun was ... first clock. He watched it rise in the east, move across the sky, and set ... the west. Then he ... that the shadow of the tree changed in length and position as the sun moved across the sky. He ... say to ... friend, "Come to my house when the shadow of the great oak reaches the white stone". But people could not tell the ... by shadows on cloudy days or ... night, so they began looking for other ways to tell the time.

... first real mechanical clock ... more than nine hundred years ago. It had no face or hands. Bell rang to tell the hour. Today's clocks ... by electricity.

in / at / a / the / time / man / to find / to be made / to be run / may /

TEST 13

1.Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

A hundred years ago, the lamplighters in London were very busy men. It was their job , every evening, to light thousands of gas lamps in the city and the gentle light from those lamps was all that lit the foggy streets of Victorian London.

Nowadays, there are electric lamps in most London. They switch themselves on and off automatically and do the job of the lamplighter.

But some parts of London still have their traditional gas lamps which look just the same, though there is an automatic clock in them for switching them on and off.

So the lamplighter has just to reset it in each lamp once a week. There are 1.100 gas lamps in London. Most of them are in the parks and outside the Royal palaces. The Queen likes to preserve certain things coming down from the old good times and has gas lights outside Buckingham Palace. Westminster, the home of the

Houses of the Parliament, has 400 , more than any other part of the capital. Naturally, traditions are important in that part of London and especially at the Temple where a lamplighter still goes round every evening to light the gas lamps by hand.

1. Are gas lamps still used in London?
No, they aren't used any longer.
Yes, they are used all over London.
Yes, they are still used in some parts of London.
2. Do the modern gas lamps look like the old ones?
No, they are altogether different.
Yes, they are rather alike.
Yes, they look quite the same.
3. How many gas lamps are there in London nowadays?
half a thousand
over a thousand
about two hundred
4. What do they still keep the gas lamps for?
for lighting up the streets
for saving electric lighting
for keeping tradition alive
5. In which part of London are there more gas lamps now?
at Westminster
in the suburbs of the capital
at the temple

2. Выбрать правильный ответ

1. We've come from a holiday ... the country.
a)in b)at c)on d)to
2. Has police arrested ... thief yet?
a)the b)a c)-
3. Have you got ... money left?
a)any b)else c)much d)a lot
4. She plays the guitar
a)nice b)good c)nicely d)better

5. We haven't got any cheese and we haven't got any butter
 a) too b) also c) neither d) either
6. What is ... furniture made of?
 a) the b) a c) -
7. He has worked here ... this time last year.
 a) on b) in c) for d) since
8. I arrived ... the hotel at 5 o'clock.
 a) to b) in c) for d) at
9. The wounded man was ... on the road.
 a) lying b) laying c) looking
10. We got ... the bus and walked on.
 a) from b) of c) out d) off

3. Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. When the fog lifts we ... see where we are.
 a) could b) shall be able to c) can't
2. When we ... our exam we'll have a holiday.
 a) took b) take c) shall take
3. This is a very popular television programme. It ... by millions of people every week.
 a) is watched b) was watched c) will watch
4. Last night I ... in bed when suddenly I heard a scream.
 a) was reading b) read c) had read
5. George is a vegetarian. He ... meat.
 a) doesn't eat b) eats c) isn't eating
6. You ... a lot of noise. Can you be a little bit quieter?
 a) are making b) make c) don't make
7. "Do you like your new school?" "Yes, it's ... better than my previous school."
 a) more b) much c) much more
8. He can't play tennis very well now, but he ... fairly well when he was younger.
 a) could b) will be able to c) couldn't
9. When I got home, I found that someone ... into my apartment.
 a) had broken b) broke c) would break
10. When ... born?
 a) have you been b) did you c) were you d) are you

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

The sun moves round the earth.(General)

She hurt her knee because she fell down.(Special)

I had to run faster to catch the bus.(Special)

Neither of them offered to help you.(Disjunctive)

George can leave his suitcase here.(Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

1. "If you go there, you'll enjoy yourself greatly", she said to me.

"What sort of flowers do you like ?" I asked Jane.

The manager said to the clerk "Did you lock the room?"

He said to the boy "Show me the way to the station."

He asked Mary when the next train was.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

Mr. / door-bell / newspaper / was / when / rang / Brown / looking / the / through / the /.

As / party / guests / late / leave / was / the / decided / the / it / very / to /.

During /pause / and / party / louder / grew / was / the / a / the / never / noise / there /.

Sometimes / who / man / could / cruel / herself/ talk / try / she / a/ asked / to / to / such/.

The / us / thin / greet / door / pleasant / to / with /front /appeared / opened / face / a / woman / a /and /.

6.Перевести с русского на английский

Он не смог ответить на телефонный звонок, так как занимался с учениками.

В нашем городе немного чаще идет снег, чем дождь.

Казалось, он не знал ответа на этот вопрос.

Я не могу решить, что делать, пока я не встречу его.

Об этом случае много говорят.

7. Окончить предложения

Since he has no money ...

They wondered why ...

Don't offer him the tickets until ...

The film was so boring that ...

When the guests arrive ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

Mike ... to observe the sky and the clouds. He likes to notice how they move and what their ... are. He boasts that he can forecast the weather. But Nancy, his sister, ... him because he made ... mistake once.

It was during ... summer holidays. To begin ... Mike was right every time. Seven days he said it ... and it did. Nancy was very glad because that meant she could go to the meadow to observe insect life. She collected her things as ... as she could and left.

What nice ... she saw ... the meadow.

shape / flower / to like / not to believe / to rain / a / the / quickly / in / with /

TEST 14

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

Work plays a very important role in Japan. A Japanese

says, "I belong to my company" and not "I work for my company". So a Japanese child, especially a boy, must work very hard, indeed. He begins to study seriously as soon as he starts going to school because if he doesn't pass all his exams he can't go to a good school and later to a good university - and so he can't get the good job he needs!

Because of this system Japanese children don't have as much time to play as children in most Western societies.

A lot of Japanese parents "arrange" marriages for their children. This is because they feel that marriage affects not only the young people, but the whole family. They believe that young people should have the same interests and social background to be happy after their marriage.

Sometimes parents go to a "matchmaker" whose job is to find a good pair and arrange for them to meet. If they like each other they get married. A lot of arranged marriages are very successful and help the tradition of the Japanese family to continue.

1. When does a Japanese begin to study seriously?

I

before he starts going to school
as soon as he begins to attend school
after he leaves school

2. Why does a Japanese child have to do well at school?

to pass his exams and enter a good university.
to please his parents.
to go in for sports

3. Do Japanese children have as much spare time as children in Western countries?

No, they have no spare time at all.
Yes, they have a lot of time to spare for playing.
No, they have less spare time than children in Western countries.

4. When does a Japanese marry?

when he graduates from a university
when he falls in love
when his parents find a good match for him

5. Are "arranged" marriages successful?

Yes, in most cases, they are quite a success.
No, they are always unhappy.
No, they are not so successful as marriages for love.

2. Выбрать правильный ответ

1. I'm looking ... my pen. Have you seen it?

a) to b) after c) at d) for

2. I ... smoking two years ago.

a) gave in b) gave up c) gave
over d) finished

3. I was very ... for the advice she gave me.

a) glad b) grateful c) pleased d) tired

4. Who ... you to play the piano?

a) learnt b) studied c) taught

5. She hasn't played ... piano for a long time.

a) the b) a c) -

6. He cut it ... a knife.

- a)by b)with c)through d) of
- 7.Here is Backwell. There are only ... factories.
a)no b)any c)few d)a few
- 8.I have my French class ... Monday. .
a)in b)on c)at d)for
- 9.I looked around the room ... I had spent most of my life.
a)that b)which c)where d)when
10. ... I didn't notice him.
a)First b)At first c)For the first time d)Firstly

3. Выбрать правильную форму слова.

- 1.It was now a charming room. The walls ... light blue.
a) painted b) were painted c) were paint
- 2.I ... anyone more beautiful than your wife.
a) have never seen b) had never seen c) have ever seen
- 3.Soon she saw that someone ... among the potato plants.
a) moved b) was moving c) had moved
- 4.He felt ... yesterday than a day before.
a) bad b) worse c) the worst
- 5.While they were doing the experiment, she ... in.
a) came b) had come c) is coming
- 6.Can I borrow your pen or ... it at the moment?
a) do you use b) have you used c) are you using
- 7.When Mr. Lee was younger he ... work in the garden for hours.
a) will be able to b) can c) could
- 8.This winter was ... than the last one.
a) more frosty b) frostier c) as frosty
- 9.Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. He ... out.
a) has just gone b) had just gone c) was just going
- 10.We can't see Tom now, he ... a bath.
a) has b) is having c) has had

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

a) Составить соответствующие вопросы

.Something terrible happened in the past.(General)

She had a strong stomach ache because she ate too much.(Special)

He was seriously thinking of moving to another town.(Special)

He doesn't allow pet dogs in this shop.(Disjunctive)

He has headaches quite often.(Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

"If it rains this afternoon we'll have to postpone the match", the coach said to us.

"Where will you be tomorrow?" I asked my friend.

Alice asked him "Has John come back already?"

Jane said to the driver "Do not drive so fast, please".

He said he'd seen her two days before

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

The / truly / had / what / was / for / boy / done / sorry / he /
meal / a / be / sometimes / can / problem / a / Choosing /
At / country / me / in / a / their / people / told / rained / least / that /
dozen / it / never.

Sometimes / who / stranger / could / herself / she / be / asked / the /

I / was. / because / used / all / it / the / funny / laugh / time / to /

6. Перевести с русского на английский

Она спросила, собираюсь ли я оставить школу и начать работать на фабрике.

Футбольный матч был отложен из-за плохой погоды.

Если он все еще будет работать когда ты вернешься, посоветуй ему лечь спать.

Я очень хотел знать какую оценку получил по английскому.

Если бы я знал день твоего рождения, я бы подарил тебе цветы.

7. Окончить предложения

When he comes tomorrow ...

If she had more money...

He will go on a trip as soon as ...

Though everybody was frightened to death ...

He asked me why ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

An American went to Japan. He had a Japanese servant who was very polite. The American wanted to get up very ... in the morning and said to the servant: "Wake me up at six o'clock, ... Don't forget to do it". At six o'clock the servant entered the ... room ... quickly and, seeing that the American ... , took a sheet of paper and wrote some words on it. Then he left the room as ... as he had entered it.

The American ... up at eleven ^o'clock, jumped out of bed, looked at his watch and saw the sheet of paper on 'the table. He read these ... on it: "Dear sir, it is now six o'clock. Please, get up at once". The servant was polite, ... he?

American / very / too / to sleep / to wake / a word / quickly / early / not to be / please /.

TEST 15

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, выбрав единственно правильный вариант ответа.

A young man, Peter Johnson , had some things which he valued highly. One of them was a book by a famous writer, another was a dog, which had won many prizes but which had some rather bad habits. It used to chew everything the dog could get its teeth into, shoes, records, hats, books, whenever it had the opportunity.

One day Peter Johnson had to go out and could not take his dog with him, so he asked his girl-friend to look after the dog. She agreed, but when she was in another room, the dog chewed up several things and among them was the book by that famous writer with his signature. The girl was very upset and looked for that book in many bookshops. At last she found one copy and sent it to the author with a note explaining the situation and asking him to sign it.

A few days later he returned the book with the following message: " To Peter Johnson or his dog, whichever likes it best".

1. What did the dog do with valuable things ?

It tried to hide them.

It tried to carry them away.

It tried to chew them.

2. He valued the book greatly

as it was written by a friend of his.

it was very interesting.

it had been signed by the author.

3. Peter's dog chewed things

when it was hungry.

3. Выбрать правильную форму слова.

1. I met Tom and Ann at the airport a few days ago. They ... to Berlin.

- a) went b) had c) were going

2. We ... each other since the evening at Mr. Brown's.

- a) haven't seen b) don't see c) didn't see

3. George ... to go out when the accident happened.

- a) got ready b) was getting ready c) has got ready

4. Kerosene is ... it was a few years ago.

- a) as expensive as b) as expensive c) expensive so

5. His boyfriend ... of.

- a) well speaks b) is well spoken c) is well speak

6. After her husband had gone to work and the children, ... to school Mrs Richardd's went upstairs.

- a) had sent b) were sent c) been sent

7. Yesterday we — decide what to do with the money.

- a) had to b) must c) should d) would

We must both wait until he ... to us.

- a) is going to write b) is writing c) will write d) writes

9. I hope he doesn't make us

- a) to wait b) wait c) waiting d) for waiting

10. You ... always wear a hat when you go out in strong sunlight.

- a) would have to b) had to c) must

4. Выполнить необходимые преобразования

а) Составить соответствующие вопросы

They usually have their English on Friday. (General)

I have been phoning him for the past 20 minutes. (Special)

He always insists on doing the job correctly. (Special)

Nothing went wrong. (Disjunctive)

His wife was very disappointed. (Alternative)

б) Перевести предложения из прямой в косвенную речь и наоборот

Mary answered " I like people but I don't like too many people altogether."

"What are you going to study ?" Ann asked him.

She asked us " Are you going to the theatre tonight?"

The teacher said to the pupils " Learn the poem by heart if you like it".

She asked me what had happened.

5. Из данных слов составить предложения

/ Those / ironing / need / now / need / don't / it / shirts / you /do / to / but /.

/ his / get / ready / Tom / mother /the / helped / to / dinner/.

/ The / so / carefully / glasses / Ann / were / carried / very / them / full /.

/ He / that / made / him / told / everybody / fun / me /had/of/.

/If / pass / have / you / your / to / want / exams / study / to /you / harder /.

6.Перевести с русского на английский

Если я куплю машину, я отсюда уеду.

Он позвонил тебе, не так ли?

Почему ему было сказано об этом так рано?

Если ты будешь усердно работать, ты сможешь поступить в университет.

Солнце уже село, когда они прекратили работать в поле.

7.Окончить предложения

They will certainly enjoy the party if ...

After we had opened the bottle ...

He cannot let me go unless ...

He wondered why ...

Though they went there together ...

8. Заполнить пропуски необходимой формой данных слов

Little Alice always helped her mother. She liked to lay the table, to wash up. She also ... to go to the market with her mother. One day Alice said: " Mummy, what can I do for you today ?" " You can go and buy ... milk ... the shop. Take the small jug. It is on the shelf ... the kitchen. Here is the money for the milk. ... it."

"I shall not lose the money, Mummy", said Alice. Alice took ... jug and went to the shop. The shop girl filled the jug ... milk, and then asked Alice, " Where ... your money, ... girl?"

"It is in the jug. I ... to lose it, " answered Alice.

little / to be / not to want / with / the / not to lose / at / to like / some / in /