

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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(ФГБОУ ВО «МАГУ»)

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

**ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык**

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**программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена  
40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения**

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**УТВЕРЖДЕНО**

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### **1. ПАСПОРТ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

## Иностранный язык

название дисциплины

### **1.1. Область применения программы**

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины является ППССЗ по специальности СПО **40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения**, разработанной в соответствии с ФГОС третьего поколения.

Программа учебной дисциплины может быть использована в дополнительном профессиональном образовании (в программах повышения квалификации и переподготовки) по специальности **40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения**.

### **1.2. Место дисциплины в структуре основной профессиональной образовательной программы:**

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» входит в цикл общегуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин основной профессиональной образовательной программы.

### **1.3. Цели и задачи дисциплины – требования к результатам освоения дисциплины:**

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен *уметь*:

- владеть лексическим минимумом-1200-1400 лексических единиц;
- владеть грамматическим минимумом;
- владеть навыками аудирования (распознавать ключевые слова и основные идеи звучащей речи; понимать смысл диалогической и монологической речи; воспринимать на слух материалы по тематике специальности);
- владеть навыками говорения (владение монологической и диалогической речи; правильно употреблять разговорные формулы в коммуникативных ситуациях; составлять связные тексты на бытовые и профессиональные темы; кратко пересказывать прослушанный или прочитанный текст);
- владеть навыками чтения текстов общекультурного, общенаучного характера и по специальности;
- пользоваться словарями справочниками на иностранном языке, пополнять словарный запас;
- владеть навыками письма.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен *знать*:

- лексический минимум (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;

- разговорные формулы для того, чтобы общаться устно и письменно на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- требования работы со специальной литературой с целью получения профессиональной информации;
- требования к оформлению деловой переписки на языке.

## **ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПЛАНИРУЕМЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ, СООТНЕСЕННЫХ С ПЛАНИРУЕМЫМИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ**

В процессе освоения дисциплины у обучающихся должны формироваться общие компетенции (ОК):

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях постоянного изменения правовой базы.

ОК 10. Соблюдать основы здорового образа жизни, требования охраны труда.

ОК 11. Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения.

ОК 12. Проявлять нетерпимость к коррупционному поведению.

### **1.4. Рекомендуемое количество часов на освоение программы дисциплины:**

максимальной учебной нагрузки обучающегося 183 часа, в том числе:

обязательной аудиторной учебной нагрузки обучающегося 122 часа;

самостоятельной работы обучающегося 61 час.

## 2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### 2.1. Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы по очной форме обучения:

<b>Вид учебной работы</b>	<b>Объем часов</b>
<b>Максимальная учебная нагрузка (всего)</b>	183
<b>Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)</b>	122
в том числе:	
лабораторные занятия	<i>не предусмотрено</i>
практические занятия	122
курсовая работа (проект)	<i>не предусмотрено</i>
<b>Самостоятельная работа обучающегося (всего)</b>	61
в том числе:	
самостоятельная работа над курсовой работой (проектом)	<i>не предусмотрено</i>
внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа	61
<i>Итоговая аттестация в форме</i>	<i>Диф. зачет</i>

### 2.2. Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы по заочной форме обучения:

<b>Вид учебной работы</b>	<b>Объем часов</b>
<b>Максимальная учебная нагрузка (всего)</b>	183
<b>Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)</b>	16
в том числе:	
лабораторные занятия	<i>не предусмотрено</i>
практические занятия	8
курсовая работа (проект)	<i>не предусмотрено</i>
<b>Самостоятельная работа обучающегося (всего)</b>	167
в том числе:	
самостоятельная работа над курсовой работой (проектом)	<i>не предусмотрено</i>
внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа	167
<i>Итоговая аттестация в форме</i>	<i>Диф. зачет</i>

### 2.3. Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала ,практические работы, самостоятельная работа обучающихся	Объем часов
1	2	3
<b>Раздел 1. Английский язык как средство общения.</b>		4/2
Тема 1.1. Иностранный язык как средство общения.	<b>Практическое занятие.</b> Своеобразие английского языка, его роль в современном мире как языка международного и межкультурного общения. Англоговорящие страны.	4
	<b>Самостоятельная работа</b> Подготовить монологическое высказывание на тему «Почему я изучаю иностранный язык?»	2
<b>Раздел 2. Социально деловая сфера.</b>		68/34
Тема 2.1	<b>Практическое занятие.</b> <b>Визит зарубежного партнера</b> (встреча, знакомство, профессии, приветствия, благодарности, прощание, формы обращения). <b>Грамматика:</b> Времена группы Simple (Простое настоящее время.) <b>Повторение:</b> глагол to be, формы мн. И ед. числа сущ., притяжательный падеж, артикли. <b>Текст:</b> Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, города, политическое устройство, экономическое развитие).	6
	<b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление речевых конструкций (вопросы о профессии, о месте работы). Отработка положительных, вопросительных и отрицательных предложений в простом настоящем времени) в письменной и устной речи. Подготовка монологического высказывания по теме «Великобритания». Творческое задание (дополнительное): презентация по теме «Великобритания».	4
Тема 2.2.	<b>Практическое занятие.</b> <b>Устройство на работу</b> (анкета, резюме, собеседование). <b>Грамматика:</b> Простое прошедшее время. <b>Повторение:</b> степени сравнения прилагательных, сравнительный оборот. <b>Текст:</b> США (географическое положение, климат, города, политическое устройство, экономическое развитие).	6
	<b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление навыков диалогической речи по теме, составление резюме. Отработка положительных, вопросительных и отрицательных предложений в простом прошедшем времени в письменной и устной речи. Подготовка монологического высказывания по теме «США». Творческое задание (дополнительное): презентация по теме «США».	2

Тема 2.3.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b>  <b>В командировку</b> (телефонный разговор с компанией, заказ места в гостинице, покупка билета).  Виды деловой корреспонденции.  <b>Грамматика:</b> Простое будущее время. Конструкция to be going to. Условные предложения 1 типа.</p>	<b>8</b>
	<p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b>  Составление и перевод диалогов по теме, закрепление речевых навыков.  Закрепление построения предложений в будущем времени.</p>	4
Тема 2.4.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b>  <b>Прибытие в страну</b> (таможенный и паспортный контроль, в аэропорту, на вокзале, расписание, городской транспорт).  <b>Грамматика:</b> Времена группы Progressive (Настоящее длительное время, прошедшее длительное время, будущее длительное время)  <b>Повторение:</b> Местоимения, предлоги.  <b>Текст:</b> Виды путешествий. Достоинства и недостатки.</p>	<b>8</b>
	<p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b>  Закрепление диалогических навыков по теме в устной речи.  Отработка лексико-грамматических предложений в письменной речи.  Чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы к тексту.</p>	4
Тема 2.5.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b>  <b>Быт и сервис</b> (гостиничный сервис, питание, в кафе, прокат автомобилей, вызов экстренной помощи).  <b>Грамматика:</b> Времена группы Perfect (Настоящее совершенное время).  <b>Повторение:</b> Модальные глаголы</p>	<b>8</b>
	<p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b>  Закрепление речевых навыков в диалогах.  Построение предложений в положительной, отрицательной, вопросительной форме.</p>	4
Тема 2.6.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b>  <b>В компании</b> (знакомство с компанией, состав компании, персонал, обязанности).  <b>Грамматика:</b> Прошедшее совершенное время, будущее совершенное время.  <b>Текст:</b> В компании.</p>	<b>8</b>
	<p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b>  Закрепление лексико-грамматических навыков, навыков монологического высказывания.</p>	4
Тема 2.7.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b>  <b>Деньги. Методы платежа. Услуги в банке.</b>  <b>Грамматика:</b> Простые формы пассивного залога (The Present Passive Voice, The Past Passive Voice, The Future Passive Voice).  <b>Текст:</b> В банке.</p>	<b>6</b>
	<p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b>  Закрепление лексико-грамматических навыков. Отработка речевых конструкций в диалогах.  Отработка перевода предложений из активного залога в пассивный залог.  Чтение и перевод текста.</p>	4

	<b>Практическое занятие.</b> <b>В городе. Осмотр достопримечательностей. Покупки.</b> <b>Грамматика:</b> Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий.		<b>6</b>
Тема 2.8.	<b>Практическое занятие.</b> <b>Жалобы и претензии. Защита прав потребителя.</b> <b>Грамматика:</b> Согласование времен. Прямая и косвенная речь.		<b>6</b>
	<b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление диалогических навыков по теме. Тренинг перевода предложений из прямой речи в косвенную речь.		4
Тема 2.9.	<b>Практическое занятие.</b> <b>Возможные проблемы в поездке. Вызов врача, полиции.</b> <b>Грамматика:</b> Неличные формы глагола: причастие 1,2 (образование, формы, функции).		<b>6</b>
	<b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Подготовка диалогического высказывания по теме. Перевод предложений с использованием причастий.		4
<b>Раздел 3.Правовая сфера.</b>			<b>50/25</b>
Тема 3.1.	<b>Практическое занятие.</b> Право. Основные элементы. Различия правовой системы Великобритании и России. Текст: почему люди нарушают закон. <b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление лексических единиц. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.		<b>6</b>  3
Тема 3.1.	<b>Практическое занятие.</b> Закон и справедливость. Текст: Власть и справедливость. <b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление лексических единиц. Заполнение таблицы.		<b>8</b>  4



Тема 3.2.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b> Преступление и преступники. Текст: Преступники 20 века.</p> <p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление лексических единиц. Перевод предложений с русского языка на английский язык.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>3</p>
Тема 3.3.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b> Роль права в обществе. Текст: Источники права.</p> <p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление лексических единиц. Составление ответов на вопросы к тексту.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>4</p>
Тема 3.4.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b> Основы правовой системы Великобритании. Текст: Политическая система Великобритании.</p> <p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление лексических единиц. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>4</p>
Тема 3.5.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b> Развитие английского общего права и права справедливости. Текст: Судебный прецедент.</p> <p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление лексических единиц. Перевод предложений с русского языка на английский язык.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>3</p>
Тема 3.6.	<p><b>Практическое занятие.</b> Конституция Великобритании. Текст: Суд присяжных.</p> <p><b>Самостоятельная работа.</b> Закрепление лексических единиц. Подготовка высказывания по теме.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>4</p>
	<b>Дифференцированный зачет</b>	4

Для характеристики уровня освоения учебного материала используются следующие обозначения:

1. – ознакомительный (узнавание ранее изученных объектов, свойств);
2. – репродуктивный (выполнение деятельности по образцу, инструкции или под руководством)
3. – продуктивный (планирование и самостоятельное выполнение деятельности, решение проблемных задач)

### **3. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

#### **3.1. Требования к минимальному материально-техническому обеспечению**

Реализация учебной дисциплины требует наличия учебного кабинета иностранного языка.

Оборудование учебного кабинета:

- посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;
- рабочее место преподавателя;
- учебно-наглядные пособия по иностранному языку.

Технические средства обучения:

- мультимедиа проектор, экран, ноутбук.
- Мультимедиалингфонный кабинет.

#### **3.2. Информационное обеспечение обучения**

##### **Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы**

Основные источники:

1. Аитов, В. Ф. Английский язык : учебное пособие для СПО / В. Ф. Аитов, В. М. Аитова. — 12-е изд., испр. и доп. — М. : Издательство Юрайт, 2017. — 144 с. — (Серия : Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-01157-9. - URL:<https://www.biblio-online.ru/viewer/AA6B4AE8-10DC-4B89-9A32-63528EA689D7#page/1>
2. Макарова, Е. А. Английский язык для юристов и сотрудников правоохранительных органов : учебное пособие для СПО / Е. А. Макарова. — М. : Издательство Юрайт, 2017. — 127 с. — (Серия : Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-00296-6. - URL: <https://www.biblio-online.ru/viewer/867F4E5B-10BC-4A98-B0A4-5A8E6668F7C1#page/1>

Дополнительные источники:

1. Бурова З. И. Учебник английского языка для гуманитарных специальностей вузов / З. И. Бурова. - 9-е изд. - М. : Айрис-пресс, 2014. - 576 с. - (Высшее образование). - На англ. и рус. яз. - ISBN 978-5-8112-5185-8 : 452-32.
2. Романова Л. И. Практическая грамматика английского языка : [сборник упражнений и тестов с ответами] / Лариса Романова. - 10-е изд. - М. : Айрис-пресс, 2013. - 336 с. - (Домашний репетитор). - На англ. и рус. яз. - ISBN 978-5-8112-4897-1

### **Интернет-ресурсы:**

1. Электронный ресурс Полезные веб-ресурсы и материалы в помощь преподавателям.  
Формы доступа: <http://www.britishcouncil.org/japan-trenduk-ukcities.htm>
2. Электронный ресурс Википедия Энциклопедия на английском языке.  
Формы доступа:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_British\\_Isles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_British_Isles);  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_London);  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American\\_Revolutionary\\_War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Revolutionary_War);  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Canada)
3. Образовательный Интернет-ресурс Приложение к газете «1 сентября English». ФОРМЫ ДОСТУПА: WWW.BOOKSHUTNT.RU/...  
SENTYABRYA-ENGLISH 1SENTYABRYA
4. Интернет ресурс Информационные технологии в обучении языку.  
Формы доступа: <http://www.just-English.ru>

## **4. Фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине**

### **4.1. Общие сведения**

Комплект оценочных средств (КОС) предназначен для проверки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык основной профессиональной образовательной программы по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

### **4.2. Перечень формируемых знаний, умений и компетенций**

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС СПО по специальности следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональную компетенцию, и общими компетенциями:

#### **Знания:**

- З.1. лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;

#### **Умения:**

- У.1. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- У.2. переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- У.3. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

## **Общие компетенции**

- ОК 1 Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.
- ОК 2 Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.
- ОК 3 Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.
- ОК 4 Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.
- ОК 5 Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
- ОК 6 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.
- ОК 7 Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.
- ОК 8 Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.
- ОК 9 Ориентироваться в условиях постоянного изменения правовой базы.
- ОК 10 Соблюдать основы здорового образа жизни, требования охраны труда.
- ОК 11 Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения.
- ОК 12 Проявлять нетерпимость к коррупционному поведению.

Контрольно-оценочные средства включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации.

Итоговой формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине являются *итоговые проверочные работы в 3,4 и 5 семестрах и дифференцированный зачет в 6 семестре.*

Студенты допускаются к диф.зачету при наличии результатов текущей аттестации, предусмотренных учебным планом соответствующего семестра.

### 4.3. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРОВЕРКЕ

В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций:

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Показатели оценки результата	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
<b>Умения</b>		
У. 1 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	Контрольное чтение с соблюдением норм и правил фонетики и интонирования; Перевод текстов разного уровня содержания со словарем/без словаря; Пересказ текста; Изложение содержания текста на разных лексических уровнях	решение ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы
У. 2 Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	Владение монологической речью; Владение диалогической речью; Ведение бесед и обсуждение на иностранном языке с применением лексического минимума по тематике	решение ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы
У.3 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	Зрительное восприятие монологической и диалогической речи; Слуховое восприятие монологической и диалогической речи; Уровень владения речью на бытовые и специализированные темы по специальности Выполнение грамматических упражнений разного уровня сложности; Самостоятельная подготовка карточек с грамматическими заданиями; Свободное выполнение грамматических тестов	решение ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы
<b>Знания</b>		

<p>3. 1 Лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;</p>	<p>Активное использование словарно-справочной литературы согласно правилам и нормам, установленным основными техниками перевода;  Использование словарно-справочной литературы в каждом выполняемом лексическом, грамматическом, фонетическом задании  Владение иностранным языком на уровне получения информации профессионального содержания;  Активное использование лексики профессионального содержания;  Ориентированность на обращение и использование лексического материала профессионального специализированного содержания  Владение лексическим минимумом общего и терминологического характера в минимальном объеме 1200-1400 лексических единиц  Самостоятельность работы по изучению иностранного языка;  Выполнение заданий сверх установленных нормативов;  Владение и активная работа со всеми средствами ТСО, используемыми на занятиях и во внеурочное время при подготовке самостоятельной работы  Самостоятельное творческое использование ТСО</p>	<p>оценка решения тестовых заданий, результатов самостоятельной работы</p>
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#### 4.4. Формы текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Текущий контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения	Проверяемые У, З, ОК	Форма контроля	Проверяемые У, З, ОК
<b>Раздел 1. Семестр 4</b>			Итоговая работа	ОК 1-12, У 1-3; З 1.
Тема 1.1. Диагностический тест. Визитная карточка. Краткий вводно-коррективный курс. 2.Грамматика: притяжательный падеж, количественные и порядковые числительные, множественное число существительных, глагол to be и его формы, порядок слов английского предложения	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12 У 1-3; З 1.		



<p>Тема 1.2. Род занятий. Образование. Общий грамматический курс 2. Грамматика: указательные местоимения; притяжательные местоимения; безличные предложения; обозначения времени; глагол to have (have got); местоимения some, any, no; разделительные вопросы; место наречий в предложении; местоимения much/many, few/little, a few/ a little</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.</p>		
<p>Тема 1.3. Место жительства Общий грамматический курс 2. Грамматика: указательные местоимения; притяжательные местоимения; безличные предложения; обозначения времени; глагол to have (have got); местоимения some, any, no; разделительные вопросы; место наречий в предложении; местоимения much/many, few/little, a few/ a little</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ Составление диалога Сам. работа по карточкам Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.</p>	<p>Итоговая работа</p>	<p>ОК 1-12 У 1-3; 3 1.</p>

<p>Тема 1.4.</p> <p>Рабочий день.</p> <p>Общий грамматический курс</p> <p>Грамматика: настоящее время Simple Present; альтернативные и разделительные вопросы; оборот there is/ there are; производные от местоимений some, any, no; возвратные местоимения</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ</p> <p>Составление диалога</p> <p>Сам. работа по карточкам</p> <p>Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>			
<p><b>Раздел 2. Семестр 5</b></p>				
<p>Тема 2.1</p> <p>Великобритания, США-экономическая и политическая система.</p> <p>. Грамматика: артикль; единственное и множественное число существительных; степени сравнения прилагательных; слова million, thousand, hundred</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ</p> <p>Составление диалога</p> <p>Сам. работа по карточкам</p> <p>Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>	<p>Итоговая работа</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>

Тема 2.2. Законодательная система стран изучаемого языка Грамматика: Времена группы Simple; предлоги места и направления	Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам  Опрос, решение ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы	ОК 1-12  У 1-3; 3 1.		
Тема 2.3 Судебная и исполнительная власть в странах изучаемого языка Грамматика: Простые времена в пассивном залоге	Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам  Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями  Тест	ОК 1-12  У 1-3; 3 1.		
Тема 2.4. Резюме, интервью, деловые визиты, код поведения . Грамматика: Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты; продолженные времена; конструкция to be going to smth	Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями Тест	ОК 1-12  У 1-3; 3 1.		
Тема 2.5. Что такое закон и право. Введение. Грамматика: Продолженные времена в пассивном залоге	Опрос, решение тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы Опрос  с применением словарно-справочной литературы	ОК 1-12  У 1-3; 3 1.		
<b>Раздел 3. Семестр 6</b>				ОК 1-12

<p>Тема 3.1. Судебная система. Обязанности присяжных заседателей. Грамматика: Местоимение it; определительные придаточные предложения; Совершенные времена в пассивном залоге</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам</p> <p>Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>	<p>Дифференцированный зачет</p>	<p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>
<p>Тема 3.2. Деловая корреспонденция. Грамматика: дополнительные придаточные предложения; правила согласования времён</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Устное высказывание по профессиональным темам</p> <p>Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>		

<p>Тема 3.3. Контракты, накладные, транспортные документы, страховка, банковские гарантии. Грамматика: неопределённая форма глагола; местоимение other</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ</p> <p>Составление диалога</p> <p>Сам. работа по карточкам</p> <p>Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>		
<p>Раздел 4</p>				

<p>Тема 4.1. Свидетели. Преступление. Наказание. Гражданский суд Грамматика: Согласование подлежащих со сказуемыми; дополнительные значения модальных глаголов</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ</p> <p>Составление диалога</p> <p>Сам. работа по карточкам</p> <p>Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>		
<p>Тема 4.2. Судебный процесс. Грамматика: Отглагольные существительные. Времена активного залога</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ</p> <p>Составление диалога</p> <p>Сам. работа по карточкам</p> <p>Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>		

<p>Тема 4.3 Уголовный процесс. Причинение телесных повреждений. Грамматика: Условные придаточные предложения (тип 1,2,3); союзы either...or, neither...nor.</p>	<p>Решения тестовых заданий, ситуационных задач (кейс-стади), результаты выполнения практических заданий и самостоятельной работы</p> <p>Контрольное чтение. Аудирование. Контрольный пересказ</p> <p>Составление диалога</p> <p>Сам. работа по карточкам</p> <p>Монолог, диалог Карточки с грамматическими упражнениями</p> <p>Тест</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>	<p>Дифференцированный зачет</p>	<p>ОК 1-12</p> <p>У 1-3; 3 1.</p>
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#### 4.5. ОЦЕНКА ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения:

- практических занятий,
- тестирования,
- опроса,
- анализа кейс-стади,
- дискуссий, диспутов, дебатов,
- выполнения студентами самостоятельной работы, индивидуальных заданий и т.д.

Тестирование направлено на проверку владения лексическими и грамматическими единицами. Тестирование занимает часть учебного занятия (10-30 минут), правильность решения разбирается на том же или следующем занятии; частота тестирования определяется преподавателем.

На занятиях осуществляется защита представленных рефератов (докладов, проектов), творческих работ или выступлений студентов.

Собеседование посредством использования устного опроса на занятии позволяет выяснить объем знаний студента по определенной теме, разделу, проблеме.

Кейс-стади - это проблемное задание, в котором обучающемуся предлагают осмыслить реальную профессионально-ориентированную ситуацию, необходимую для решения данной проблемы.

Продуктом самостоятельной работы студента, является реферат, представляющий собой краткое изложение в письменном виде полученных результатов теоретического анализа определенной научной (учебно-исследовательской) темы, где автор раскрывает суть исследуемой проблемы, приводит различные точки зрения, а также собственные взгляды на нее.

Подготовка студентом эссе позволяет оценить умение обучающегося письменно излагать суть поставленной проблемы, самостоятельно проводить анализ этой проблемы с использованием концепций и аналитического инструментария соответствующей дисциплины, делать выводы, обобщающие авторскую позицию по поставленной проблеме.

### Раздел 1. Семестр 4

#### Диагностический тест

##### I. Выберите нужное:

1. Many children... a lot of time watching TV.

- a) are spending
- b) spending
- c) spend
- d) spends

2. He... in London at the moment.

- a) lives
- b) is living
- c) live
- d) living

3. If it... cold, we'll go for a walk.

- a) isn't



- b) doesn't
  - c) won't
  - d) wouldn't
4. I ... two interesting books this month.
- a) had read
  - b) have read
  - c) read
  - d) has read
5. The letters...sent yesterday.
- a) are
  - b) sent
  - c) have been sent
  - d) were
6. The children... that they would clean the schoolyard.
- a) said
  - b) says
  - c) will say
  - d) have said
7. Which of you...play chess?
- a) may
  - b) should
  - c) can
  - d) must
8. The teacher said that she...our exercise-books.
- a) brought
  - b) has brought
  - c) brings
  - a) had brought
9. School leavers are going to have examinations, so they...to work hard next spring.
- a) must
  - b) have
  - c) will have
  - d) had
10. How many bedrooms... in their new house?
- a) are
  - b) were
  - c) are there
  - d) were there
11. Would you like...tea?
- a) a
  - b) any
  - c) every
  - d) some
12. We went on holiday with some friends of... .
- a) my
  - b) ours
  - c) our
  - d) him

13. The Volga is...than the Thames.
- long
  - longer
  - more long
  - the longest
14. She opened the door... .
- slow
  - slowly
  - more slow
  - the most slow
15. They got married ... 15 May.
- at
  - in
  - on
  - into
16. I insist on his...here tomorrow.
- come
  - coming
  - comes
  - will be coming
17. The grandfather took a sweet...his pocket and gave it to the child.
- through
  - above
  - in
  - out of
18. Chaplin played only in black and white films,...he?
- did
  - didn't
  - was
  - wasn't
19. She came home late.
- When she came home?
  - When came she home?
  - When did she come home?
  - When did she came home?
20. It often snows in February.
- Do it often snow in February?
  - It often snows in February?
  - Does it often snow in February?
21. What is the...news?
- last
  - recent
  - latest
  - latter
22. Why do you ...her? She`s a very kind person.
- like
  - unlike
  - disagree

- d) dislike
23. Where did the football match...?
- a) takes place
  - b) take place
  - c) take part
  - d) take care
24. I take...with my tea.
- a) salt
  - b) milk
  - c) coffee
  - d) bread
25. I am...with the results of the test. They are bad.
- a) satisfied
  - b) unsatisfied
  - c) unlucky
  - d) unfair
26. Don't ...at the lesson.
- a) speak
  - b) say
  - c) talk
  - d) tell
27. Paraphrase the sentences using your active vocabulary.
- a) coming
  - b) going
  - c) approaching
  - d) following
28. Retell the... in English.
- a) next
  - b) going
  - c) following
  - d) approaching
29. Famous people worked hard to develop their abilities.
- a) talents
  - b) activities
  - c) habits
  - d) customs
30. Different people have different views.
- a) religions
  - b) opinions
  - c) ideals
  - d) thoughts

A Frenchman was travelling in England. He couldn't speak English at all. He knew only a few English words and it was difficult for him to make himself understood. One day he came to a country inn. He felt hungry and decided to have lunch there. He wanted to order some mushrooms which he liked very much. So he called the waiter and spoke to him in French. The waiter couldn't understand a single word.

What was the Frenchman to do?

At last he had a good idea. “ If I show him a picture of a mushroom, he will understand what I want”, he said to himself.

So he took a piece of paper and a pencil and drew a picture of a mushroom. The waiter looked at it and ran out of the room. A few minutes later the waiter returned with an umbrella, for this how he had understood the picture.

31. Определите тему текста и закончите предложение:

The text describes... .

- a) the difficulties of a Frenchman travelling in England
- b) the difficulties of a traveller, who did not know French
- c) the way the traveller discussed the problems with the waiter
- d) the way of cooking mushrooms in a country inn

32. В тексте слово waiter означает

- a) хозяин
- b) хозяйка
- c) слуга
- d) официант

33. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста:

- a) The Frenchman wanted to draw a picture of an inn.
- b) The Frenchman tried to make the waiter speak French.
- c) The waiter understood what the Frenchman wanted.
- d) The Frenchman wanted to have a lunch in an inn.

34. A ...Frenchman decided to order some mushrooms.

- a) tired
- b) thirsty
- c) hungry
- d) cheerful

35. The Frenchman had difficulties with... .

- a) mushroom for lunch
- b) an umbrella
- c) a pen and paper
- d) the English language

36. Выберите предложение не соответствующее содержанию текста:

- a) The Frenchman was hungry and came to an inn.
- b) He wanted to eat his favourite mushrooms.
- c) The Frenchman showed a picture of a mushroom to the waiter.
- d) The waiter ran to prepare lunch for the Frenchman.

37. What did the waiter bring?

- a) He brought a piece of paper and pen.
- b) He brought a picture of a mushroom.
- c) He brought a plate of mushrooms.
- d) He brought an umbrella.

38. Выберите наиболее удачный заголовок:

- a) A Frenchman in England
- b) Misunderstanding
- c) A lunch in an inn.
- d) A talk in an inn.

39. ...is the capital of Canada

- a) Wellington
  - b) Ottawa
  - c) Canberra
  - d) New York
40. The flag of the USA consists of...
- a) 13 stripes and 55 stars
  - b) 11 stripes and 50 stars
  - c) 15 stripes and 13 stars
  - d) 13 stripes and 50 stars

### **ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ**

#### **2 курс**

1. Ознакомьтесь с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке (разрешается пользоваться словарем).
2. Изложите основное содержание прочитанного текста (разрешается обращаться к тексту).
3. Принять участие в беседе с преподавателем по ситуациям в рамках изученной тематики.

#### **3 курс**

1. Ознакомьтесь с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке, сделать письменный перевод (со словарем) указанного фрагмента текста.
2. Принять участие в беседе с преподавателем по содержанию текста и затронутым в нем проблемам. (Во время беседы студент может обращаться к тексту).
3. Выполнить задание по грамматическому материалу.

#### **Проверочная работа №1-1**

1. Напишите множественное число существительных.  
Man, pen, wife, money, goods, box, boy, city
2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.
  - 1.... are at the office.
  2. ... am from Germany.
  3. My brother and ... are doctors.
  4. ... is eighteen.
3. Задайте вопрос.
  1. Her name is Mary.
  2. She is a sales manager.
  3. I am a student.
  4. He is nineteen.
4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а во второй части предложения употребите нужное притяжательное местоимение.
  1. He (be) a student. ... name is Henry Brown.
  2. I (be) a teacher and ... brother is a doctor.
  3. Nick and Andrew (be) twenty. ... friends are twenty-one.
  4. This girl (be) from Great Britain. ... boy-friend is from Germany.
5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.
  1. my friend, car
  2. his mother, dress

3. the girls, shelves
4. these men, wives
5. your classmates, bags
6. Употребите в правильной форме.
  1. My (sister) are married.
  2. There (be) wrong information.
  3. Put these (knife) on the table.
  4. He caught a lot of (fish).
  5. (that) furniture is new.
  6. Sheep are here. Do you want to see (they)?

### **Проверочная работа №1-2**

1. Напишите множественное число  
Woman, child, person, furniture, tooth, watch, day, book, mouse.
  2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.
    1. ...is a good girl.
    2. Are ... your friends?
    3. ... is not a table.
    4. Is ... a businessman?
  3. Задайте вопрос.
    1. Mary is thirty-two.
    2. His friend is from the USA.
    3. We are sisters.
    4. There are two teachers in the class.
  4. Употребите глагол to be в нужной форме, а затем во второй части употребите нужное местоимение.
    1. You (be) a teacher. Is ... husband a teacher too?
    2. This (be) our cat. ... name is Snowflake.
    3. My sister and I (be) students. ... mother is an engineer.
    4. Those (be) our classmates. ... names are Tom and Ted.
  5. Употребите притяжательный падеж.
    1. his sister, friend
    2. her son, wife
    3. the women, dress
    4. the children, toys
    5. the teachers, books
  6. Употребите в правильной форме.
    1. Her sister's (child) are twins.
    2. (this) news is very good.
    3. Police arrested two (thief).
    4. I have got new information. Do you want to look at (it)?
    5. These books are not (my).
    6. He is interested in (this) goods.
- ### **Проверочная работа №1-3**
1. Напишите множественное число  
Table, book, mouse, news, trousers, fruit, life, tooth, money, teacher
  2. Вставьте нужное местоимение.
    1. ... are at home.

2. ... am a student.
- 3.... is twenty.
4. Lisa and ... are good friends.

3. Задайте вопрос.

1. Mark is sixteen.
2. His name is Mark.
3. Mark is a teacher.
4. This is his wife.

4. Используйте глагол to be в нужной форме, а затем во второй части используйте нужное местоимение.

1. She ... my friend. ... name is Mary Water.
2. The boys ... from Russia. ... girl-friends are from the UK.
3. Oh, you ... a good writer! ... books are very popular.
4. I ... a doctor and ... husband is a businessman.
5. Используйте притяжательный падеж.

My sister, book

The boys, hats

His uncle, car

Her father, glasses

These women, dogs

6. Используйте в правильной форме.

1. This works are bad.
2. The hair are long.
3. This girl is from your group?
4. This bag is not my. It is her.
5. These students's books are on your table.

### **Проверочная работа №2-1**

Choose the right variant:

1. How long ... he spend in this city.

a. do b. is c. does d. –

2. There ... much snow last winter.

a. is b. are c. were d. was

3. There ... an exam next year.

a. are b. is c. was d. will be

4. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moskva river.

a. the, the b. the, a c. -, the d. the, -

5. My elder brother goes to ... school.

a. the b. - c. a d. an

6. Ann usually drinks ... cup of tea in ... morning.

a. a, -, the b. the, -, - c. the, -, the d. -, a, a

7. ... William Shakespeare, ... great English playwright, was born in 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon in ... England.

a. a, the, the, a b. -, a, -, - c. -, a, the, - d. -, the, the, -

8. This story is ... than that one.

a. more interesting b. the most interesting c. interestinger d. so interesting

9. There ... 3 meals in England.

a. is b. are c. was d. were

10. Jane is ... girl in our group.

- a. the beautiful b. the most beautiful c. more beautiful d. beautifullest
11. Every day I receive ... letters.  
a. much b. many c. little
12. My friend plays ... piano well.  
a. - b. a c. the d. an
13. Where is the book? It is ... the table.  
a. between b. into c. over d. on
14. Do you have ... time? Help me, please.  
a. much b. many c. few d. a few e. a little
15. Pskov is rich ... old history.  
a. on b. in c. at d. for
16. It is ... answer which I have even heard.  
a. bad b. badder c. the baddest d. the worst  
e. worse f. more baddest
17. Выбери правильный вопрос.  
Tom has two best friends.  
a. Has Tom two best friends?  
b. Does Tom has two best friends?  
c. Is Tom has two best friends?  
d. Does Tom have two best friends?

### **Проверочная работа №2-2**

Choose the right variant:

- 1... you ... what I want?  
a. you know b. do you know c. does you know d. is you know
2. ...lot of ... students go in for sport.  
a. an, the b. a, - c. -, the d. -, -
3. What parts ... Pskov ... of?  
a. do ... consist b. does ... consist c. do ... consists d. does ... consists
4. ... there ... a flight for Moscow tomorrow?  
a. is b. was c. will ... be d. is ... be
5. History of Pskov ... rich in the important events.  
a. does b. is c. - d. be
6. ... Jane ... English?  
a. is... speak b. does ... speak c. do ...speak d. was ... speak
7. .... your Dad ... any brothers or sisters?  
a. Have ... got b. Does ... have c. Does ... has d. Is ... have
8. I met my ... friend yesterday.  
a. goodest b. better c. best d. the best
9. Pskov is ... than Moscow.  
a. oldest b. the oldest c. more old d. older
10. Baseball is .... sport in America.  
a. the popularest b. more popular c. the most popular d. most popular
11. Thank you very .....
- a. many b. much c. a lot d. few
12. I don't have .... time but I try to help you.  
a. much b. many c. a lot d. little
13. Give me ... water, please.  
a. a little b. a few c. many d. a lot



14. I live ... Lenina Street.  
a. on b. in c. at d. between
15. Выбери правильный вопрос.  
My mother has cooked a cherry pie.  
a. Does my mother cooked a cherry pie?  
b. Does my mother have cooked a cherry pie?  
c. Has my mother cooked a cherry pie?  
d. Is my mother cooked a cherry pie?
16. Pskov is famous ... beautiful churches.  
a. in b. at c. for d. –
17. ... there many lectures yesterday?  
a. is b. will be c. were d. was

Проверочный тест

Выберите правильный вариант A, B, or C .

- 1 Neil and Angela \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema every weekend.  
A go B goes C gos
- 2 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ economics at university.  
A studys B studies C study
- 3 A Does Jane live with her mother?  
B \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Yes, she likes B Yes, she does C Yes, she is
- 4 Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
A he works B does he work C does he works
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ speak Spanish in class?  
A Do your teacher B Your teacher does C Does your teacher
- 6 A What \_\_\_\_\_?  
B They're doctors.  
A do they do B they do C do they work
- 7 A Who's that boy?  
B He's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Chloe's brother B the brother of Chloe C Chloes brother
- 8 Is that \_\_\_\_\_?  
A the car of your parents B your parent's car C your parents' car
- 9 He's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A my sister's boyfriend B my boyfriend's sister  
C the boyfriend of my sister
- 10 This is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A the end of the exercise B the exercise's end C the end's exercise
- 11 I live in London, but my sister \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.  
A live B lives C gos
- 12 We \_\_\_\_\_ drive to work – we go by bike.  
A don't B doesn't C do
- 13 My mother \_\_\_\_\_ three sisters.  
A have B has C is
- 14 He \_\_\_\_\_ work. He's retired.  
A doesn't B don't C do
- 15 The shops \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.30 a.m. and close at 6.00 p.m.  
A is open B open C opens

- 16 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you live?  
A are B does C do
- 17 What \_\_\_\_\_ your brother do?  
A does B dos C do
- 18 \_\_\_\_\_ your parents have a car?  
A Is B Does C Do
- 19 My boyfriend's \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.  
A an B one C a
- 20 A \_\_\_\_\_ that woman?  
B She's Sandra's aunt.  
A Who's B Whose C Who

### VOCABULARY

a Tick (🌐) A, B, or C to complete the expressions.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_ German

A speak 🌐 B have C get

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ TV  
A look B watch C make
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio  
A listen B hear C do
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar  
A do B play C make
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ fast food  
A eat B take C use
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper  
A read B see C ride

b Tick (🌐) A, B, or C to make each noun plural.

Example: book

A bokks B books 🌐 C bookes

- 6 man  
A men B mans C mens
- 7 woman  
A wemens B womans C women
- 8 child  
A children B childs C childrens
- 9 person  
A persons B people C peoples

c Tick (🌐) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My grandmother's son is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A uncle B father 🌐 C brother

- 10 My mother's son is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A brother B nephew C uncle
- 11 My sister got married last year. Her \_\_\_\_\_ is a lawyer.  
A son B boyfriend C husband
- 12 My mother's father is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A grandfather B cousin C uncle
- 13 My sister's son is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A niece B nephew C cousin

- 14 My father's brother is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A uncle      B cousin      C aunt
- d Tick (🌐) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.  
Example: My sister's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ 14th December.  
A in      B on 🌐      C at
- 15 Do you work \_\_\_\_\_ an office?  
A in      B on      C by
- 16 I don't have a job. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.  
A politician      B retired      C nurse
- 17 She's a \_\_\_\_\_. She works for The Times newspaper.  
A teacher      B journalist      C pilot
- 18 He's a \_\_\_\_\_. He plays for Manchester United.  
A waiter      B lawyer      C footballer
- 19 My niece is 13. She's \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A at      B on      C with
- 20 My aunt's daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A niece      B cousin      C sister

#### PRONUNCIATION

- a Which word has a different sound? Tick (🌐) A, B, or C.  
Example:    A door      B board      C clock 🌐
- 1    A cinema      B speak      C cat
- 2    A actor      B children      C cook
- 3    A nephew      B footballer      C Paul
- 4    A church      B politician      C sushi
- 5    A music      B has      C see
- b Which is the stressed syllable? Tick (🌐) A, B, or C.  
Example:    A afternoon 🌐    B afternoon      C afternoon
- 6    A receptionist      B receptionist      C receptionist
- 7    A grandmother      B grandmother      C grandmother
- 8    A holiday      B holiday      C holiday
- 9    A politician      B politician      C politician
- 10    A uniform      B uniform      C uniform

#### Grammar

Simple Tenses. Active Voice.

##### 1. Present Simple Tense.

- 1) My dad....at a travel agency.  
a) works b) working c) is working d) work
- 2) The Bible....love of money is the root of all evil.  
a) say b) is saying c) said d) says
- 3) The concert....at 8 p.m. .  
a) began b) begins c) beginning d) will begin
- 4) The Moon ...round the Earth.  
a) goes b) is going c) went d) go

- 5) She (not) study French.  
 a) is b) do c) does d) is doing
- 6) ... your friend smoke?  
 a) do b) does c) is doing d) have
- 7) ...you often visit your relatives ?  
 a) do b) does c) did
- 8) They (not) often go to the cinema.  
 a) do b) does c) is doing d) have been doing

## Раздел 2. Семестр 4

### Тексты для контроля чтения и понимания

#### New York

New York has always been the gateway to the USA. New York is a financial center of the country where “money making” is the main law of life. New York is the symbol of capitalism and its Wall Street has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world.

One of the largest cities in the world New York extends for 36 miles from north to south and is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River. In the 18th century New York grew into the largest city of the USA. Now New York is a great sea port, the leading textile and the financial center of the country. Manhattan Island with the Wall Street district is the heart of America’s business and culture and the city of sky-scrappers. The highest of them is the 102- storey Empire State Building. In Manhattan at Broadway and 116 Street is Campus of Columbia University, and near it are houses of Harlem. There is not one Harlem but three: Spanish, Italian and the Black Harlem. The Black Harlem is the most overcrowded and its shabby houses contrast with rich houses on Sugar Hill to the North, where most prosperous people live.

It is a big modern city, with a heavy traffic. Subway provides the cheapest and fastest way to travel.

1. Утверждение “Broadway has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world.” согласно тексту является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

2. Утверждение “The main law of life in New York is making money.” согласно тексту является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

3. In New York the Metro is called:

- a) Underground
- b) Tube
- c) Subway

4. Утверждение “In Manhattan at Wall Street and 116 Street is Campus of Columbia University.” согласно тексту является

- a) истинным
- b) ложным

- c) в тексте нет информации
5. Утверждение “There are three Harlems in New York.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
  - b) ложным
  - c) в тексте нет информации
6. Утверждение “The Spanish Harlem is the most overcrowded.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
  - b) ложным
  - c) в тексте нет информации
7. Утверждение “The US Congress seats in the Capitol.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
  - b) ложным
  - c) в тексте нет информации
8. Утверждение “The Library of Congress is located in the Capitol.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
  - b) ложным
  - c) в тексте нет информации
9. Утверждение “ Home of the US President is the Capitol.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
  - b) ложным
  - c) в тексте нет информации
10. Утверждение “ In Washington no building should be higher then the White House.” согласно тексту является
- a) истинным
  - b) ложным
  - c) в тексте нет информации

### The United Kingdom. Geographical Position and Political System.

The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is situated northwest of France on more than five hundred islands including one-sixth of the island of Ireland. The largest of these islands is called Great Britain. We should note that the name Great Britain does not refer to the whole country but only to England, Scotland, and Wales. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe and eighth largest in the world. It is almost twice the size of Iceland or Cuba. The UK has land boundaries only with one country, Ireland. Its closest continental neighbors are France and Belgium.

Although the UK is as close to the North Pole as eastern part of Siberia, its climate is much milder. The British climate is notorious for sudden changes, yet temperatures rarely fall below -10C or go higher than +32C.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy traditionally ruled by a monarch. The current monarch, her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, succeeded to the throne in 1952 and is Head of State, though this is a rather symbolic role. British Parliament is the oldest in the world and is composed of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of approximately 500 life peers (that is those who may sit in the Parliament all their lives), 92 hereditary peers (that is those whose children will have the right to sit in the Parliament) and 26 clergy representing church.

Apart from its parliamentary functions, the House of Lords is the highest court in the state. The House of Commons, unlike the House of Lords, is formed by regular elections in which citizens elect 659 members of parliament (or MPs) representing different political parties. The largest parties are the Labour Party and the Conservative Party.

1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
  - a) The whole island Ireland belongs to the UK
  - b) more than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK
  - c) less than a half of the island Ireland belongs to the UK
2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
  - a) There are no islands in Europe larger than Great Britain
  - b) There are two islands in Europe larger than Great Britain
  - c) There is only one island in Europe larger than Great Britain
3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
  - a) The UK borders on many countries on land
  - b) The UK borders on two countries on land
  - c) The UK borders on one country on land
4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста
  - a) The UK is closer to the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.
  - b) The UK is further from the North Pole than the eastern part of Siberia.
  - c) The UK and the eastern part of Siberia are equally distant from the North Pole.
5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, has been Head of State for ...
  - a) more than 50 years.
  - b) less than 50 years.
  - c) 50 years.
6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста  
A person can be the member of the parliament all his life if he is the member of
  - a) The House of Commons
  - b) The House of Lords
  - c) Clergy representing church

#### ST. DMITRY ROSTOVSKY: A LEGEND AND A REAL PERSON

Rostov-on-Don bears the name of an outstanding person – the metropolitan Dmitry Rostovsky. The monument to Dmitry Rostovsky stands in front of the cathedral in the market square. But it happened so that Dmitry Rostovsky had never been to our city. He had died fifty years before his name was given to a new fortress on the river Don and the status of a saint had been imposed upon him only four years before this event.

The biography of Dmitry Rostovsky is a bright example of great innovations introduced by Peter I. He was born in the family of a Cossack Savva Tuptalo in December 1651 and his initial name was Daniil. As a boy he was smart, curious and passionately wanted to study. He got education in Kiev, then he became a monk and took a name Dmitry. He knew several foreign languages, traveled much and possessed a rare talent to communicate with people. He became metropolitan of Rostov the Great and Yaroslavl.

Being metropolitan, he stayed an unpretentious person who took care of education, health protection and hated bribery and ambitions. When he died in 1709 he left no gold or money but several unfinished papers which were put into the coffin according to his will.

There are following words in one of his books: “there are three main Christian virtues: faith, hope and love. It is impossible to find salvation without them. Which of them is the most important? – LOVE. Love to God, to one’s neighbour, etc. this virtue is immortal and eternal. It will stay for ever”.

1. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
  - a) Dmitry Rostovsky lived and worked in Rostov –on-Don.
  - b) Dmitry Rostovsky didn’t live in Rostov –on-Don.
  - c) Dmitry Rostovsky visited Rostov –on-Don many times.
2. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
  - a) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before his death.
  - b) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the fortress got his name.
  - c) The status of a saint had been imposed upon Dmitry Rostovsky four years before the monument was built.
3. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
  - a) Parents called their son Dmitry.
  - b) Parents called their son Dimitry.
  - c) Parents called their son Daniil.
4. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
  - a) Dmitry Rostovsky was born 350 years ago.
  - b) Dmitry Rostovsky was born more than 350 years ago.
  - c) Dmitry Rostovsky was born less than 350 years ago.
5. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
  - a) Dmitry Rostovsky was a modest person.
  - b) Dmitry Rostovsky was an ambitious person.
  - c) Dmitry Rostovsky was an irresponsible person.
6. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
  - a) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some gold was put into his coffin.
  - b) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some money was put into his coffin.
  - c) According to the will of Dmitry Rostovsky some papers were put into his coffin.
7. Найдите верный вариант в соответствии с содержанием текста:
  - a) It is impossible to be rescued without faith, hope and love.
  - b) It is impossible to be educated without faith, hope and love.
  - c) It is impossible to be famous without faith, hope and love.

The Tower of London

1. The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London. It was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. But each monarch left some kind of personal mark on it. For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury. It is now a museum of arms and armour, one of the strongest fortresses and, as in Britain, it has the Crown Jewels.

2. The grey stones of the Tower could tell terrible stories of violence and injustice. Many sad and cruel events took place within the walls of the Tower. It was here that Thomas More, the great humanist, was falsely accused and executed. When Queen Elizabeth was a princess, she was sent to the Tower by Mary Tudor ('Bloody Mary') and kept prisoner for some time.

The ravens whose forefathers used to find food in the Tower still live here as part of its history. There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall. That is why the birds are carefully guarded.

3. The White Tower was built by William the Conqueror to protect and control the City of London. It is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers, which all have different names. The Tower is guarded by the Yeomen Warders, popularly called 'Beefeaters'. There are two letters, E.R., on the front of their tunics. They stand for the Queen's name Elizabeth Regina. The uniform is as it used to be in Tudor times. Their everyday uniform is black and red, but on state occasions they wear a ceremonial dress: fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace collar, which were in fashion in the 16th century.

4. Every night at 10 p.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the night takes place. It goes back to the Middle Ages. Five minutes before the hour the Headwarder comes out with a bunch of keys and an old lantern. He goes to the guardhouse and cries: 'Escort for the keys'. Then he closes the three gates and goes to the sentry, who calls: 'Halt, who comes there?' Headwarder replies: 'The Keys'. 'Whose Keys?' demands the sentry. 'Queen Elizabeth's Keys', comes the answer. 'Advance Queen Elizabeth's Keys. All's well'. The keys are finally carried to the Queen's House where they are safe for the night. After the ceremony everyone who approaches the gate must give the password or turn away.

1. Утверждение "It is now a museum of arms and armour one of the strongest fortresses." согласно тексту является

- d) истинным
- e) ложным
- f) в тексте нет информации

2. Утверждение: "The birds are not carefully guarded." согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

3. Утверждение "Beefeaters usually wear black and red uniforms, but on state occasions they wear fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace collar" согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

4. Утверждение "Every night at 10 a.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the night takes place."

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации



5. Абзац текста ( 1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

“For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury.”

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

6. Абзац текста ( 1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

“There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall.”

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

7. Ответ на вопрос:

“Why are the ravens carefully guarded?” согласно тексту является:

- b) The birds are carefully guarded because their forefathers used to find food in the Tower.
- c) The birds are carefully guarded because they are a part of history.
- d) The birds are carefully guarded because there is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall.
- e) The birds are carefully guarded because everybody likes them.

8. Основную идею текста выражает утверждение:

- a) The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London.
- b) The Tower of London is a fortress and royal treasury.
- c) The Tower of London is one of the most important parts of English history.
- d) The Tower of London is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers.

8. Texas is the southern state of the US and Colorado in the central northwest.

1. Texas is the largest and most southern state on the Mexican border with a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. The chief rivers are the Rio Grande and the Colorado. Much of the central part of the State is flat prairie land.

2. Cattle raising and poultry are major activities. Texas is also an important agricultural state. Agricultural products include cotton, corn, vegetables, grains and cereals. Minerals include petroleum and cement. The State’s

leading manufactures are chemicals, oil and gas, wood products and leather.

3. Austin is the capital of Texas, but Houston, Dallas and San Antonio are much larger. The Capitol at Austin, built in 1888 of red granite, covers three acres and is 311 feet to the top of its dome: it is the largest of the States’ Capitols. There are more than 600 airports in Texas, including about 60 major US Air Force bases.

Texas has more than 130 higher educational institutions, the most famous being the University of Texas at Austin.

4. Texas has become independent in 1836, and entered the Union in 1846. Texas is the only State that was an independent republic recognized by the United States before annexation.

5. Colorado is the State in the Rocky Mountains. Being the highest State in the country, it contains some of the highest peaks as well. All in all, there are 52 peaks over 14,000 feet in elevation. Numerous rivers rise in the mountains, the chief being the Colorado and the Arkansas.

6. Coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and petroleum are mined. Agriculture is becoming important, sugar-beet, wheat, maize and oats are chief crops.

There are several National Parks. Denver is the capital and largest city; others are Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Colorado became a State in 1876.

1. Утверждение "In Texas we can see more than 600 airports."

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

2. Утверждение "Houston is much less than Austin."

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

3. Утверждение "Colorado is situated at a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico."

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

4. Утверждение "Colorado has several National Parks."

согласно тексту является:

- a) истинным
- b) ложным
- c) в тексте нет информации

5. Ответ на вопрос:

"What is Colorado rich in?" является:

- a) silver and gold
- b) chemicals
- c) leather
- d) cereals

6. Абзац текста (1, 2, 3, 4) содержит следующую информацию:

"Texas is an important state in agriculture."

- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3
- e) 4

7. Основная идея текста выражена в утверждении:

- a) The USA has 50 states.
- b) The specific system of education in these states.
- c) The important factors of some states.
- d) The political system of the USA.

Вставьте слова в текст

Эталон ответа: 1-a; 2-b;

Rostov-on-Don

a) custom-house; b) bank; c) center; d) border; e) town; f) fortress;  
g) population; h) continent; i) bridge

Rostov-on-Don is a large industrial and cultural (1) in the south of Russia, with the (2) more than 1 million people.

Rostov-on Don is situated on the right (3) of the river Don, on the (4) line between Europe and Asia. So you can move from one (5) to the other simply crossing the (6) over the Don.

The city was founded on the 15-th of December 1749 when a (7) on the Temernik river was set up. But only years later, after the death of Tsar Peter I, under the rule of Katherine II a (8) was built here. It's main purpose was to support the customs effectively operating in this trade and transport active region, to defend the Southern borders of Russia against the numerous enemies. The fortress was named after Dmitry Rostovsky, the Archbishop of Rostov the Great. The (9) grew later on, round the walls of the fortress and it was called "Rostov, which lies on the river Don". Being the largest fortress in the South of Russia the town has always played a significant role in its policy and economy.

### Past Simple Tense

1) Yesterday I ...my mate at the University.

a) saw b) seen c) seeing d) seed

2) They... to this place by train.

a) go b) went c) gone d) is going

3) What ...you... on TV yesterday?

a) did , see b) seen ,did c) do, see d) have, seen

4) Mary...her lag this morning.

a) hurt b) hurted c)hurting d) hurts

5) How much...you...for this jacket ?

a) did, pay b) have, paid c) do, pay d) did, paid

6) We...party yesterday.

a) had b) have c) having d) is having

7) Alice and John...London two years ago.

a) leave b) left c) is leaving d) leaved

8) When...you...school ?

a) did, leave b) do, leave c) have, left d) have, leaved

### 3. Future Simple Tense

1) I...give a call in the evening.

a) Will b) shall c) do d) have

2) They...come in a few days.

a) shall b)will c) will be d) shall be

3) The film...begin in 5 minutes.

a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be

4) We... stay at our friends.

a) shall b) will c) shall be d) will be

5) The children...do it themselves.

a) will b) will be c) shall be d) will be

6) John... graduate from the University next year.

a) will b) will be c) shall d) shall be

- 7) She...help you with the cooking.  
 a) will b) shall c) will be d) shall be
- 8) We...dine out tonight.  
 a) will b) will be c) shall be d) shall
- 9) I...drop in 2 days.  
 a) shall b) shall be c) will d) will be

### Progressive Tenses

#### 4. Present Progressive

- 1) ....you ....me well?  
 a) are, hearing b) do, hear c) did, hear d) have, heard
- 2) The plane....at 4 p.m. .  
 a) is arriving b) am arriving c) are arriving d) do arrive
- 3) Why....the child?  
 a) is crying b) are crying c) do cry d) is being crying
- 4) They...now .  
 a) are quarreling b) is quarreling c) am quarreling d) ) is being quarreling
- 5) She...at her report now.  
 a) is working b) am working c) are working d) is being working
- 6) They...computer games.  
 a) are playing b) is playing c) am playing d) is being playing
- 7) What...you now?  
 a) are doing b) is doing c) am doing d) is being doing
- 8) What song ....they now?  
 a) are, singing b) is, singing c) am, singing d) is being singing
- 9) What ...you at?  
 a) are, laughing b) is, laughing c) am, laughing d) is being laughing
- 10) What photos...he...?  
 a) is, showing b) am, showing c) are, showing d) is being showing
- 11) It.... .  
 a) is raining b) is being raining c) am raining d) are raining
- 12) Who...at the window ?  
 a) is being standing b) is standing c) are standing d) am standing

#### 5. PAST PROGRESSIVE

- 1) When I switched on the light I ... a strange scene.  
 a) was seeing b) is being seeing c) have seen d) had seen
- 2) When I arrive, Tom (lie) on the sofa and (speak) over the phone.  
 a) was lying , speaking b) lie, speak c) is being lying, speaking
- 4) The police caught Dan when he (rob) a shop.  
 a) was robbing b) are robbing c) is being robbing d) were robbing
- 5) He could not speak because he (die) from laugh.  
 a) was dying b) were dying c) is dying d) are dying
- 6) When I got up that morning, the sun (shine) brightly.  
 a) is shining b) was shining c) were shining d) is being shining
- 7) Somebody stole the money from his pocket while he (sleep).  
 a) were sleeping b) is sleeping c) was sleeping d) slept
- 8) I (sit) by the window when I heard the noise.

- a) was sitting b) sat c) have seated d) were sitting
- 9) It( rain) cats and dogs as I (walk) towards the house.  
a) rained, walked b) was raining, walking c) were raining, walking d) are raining, walking
- 10) I glanced at Tom who (shiver) from the cold.  
a) were shivering b) shivered c)was shivering d) are shivering
- 11) At 8 p.m. I (wait) for her at the stop.  
a) was waiting b) were waiting c) waited d) is waiting
- 12) On coming my way home I saw a man who (try) to unlock the door by force.  
a) were trying b) was trying c) tried d) are trying
- 13) The student (reply) the question when the Dean came in.  
a) were replying b) is replying c)replied d) was replying

### Раздел 3. Семестр 5

#### Present Perfect

- 1) He knows Africa well because he (travel) a lot.  
a) has traveled b) has been traveling c) traveled d) is been traveled
- 2) Something (happen) to Helen.  
a) has been happening b) has happened c) happen d) happened
- 3)...they (tell) anything about the events ?  
a) have told b) did tell c) do tell d) -----
- 4) I am afraid I (forget) my book at home.  
a) have forgotten b) forget c)forgot d) have been forgetting
- 5) ...she (yet/ come)?  
a) has, come, yet b) did came c) did came d) do come
- 6) I ( learn) the poem. Could you listen to me?  
a) have learned b)learned c) learn d) have been learning
- 7) Have you (ever /be) to London.  
a) be b) being c) been d) was
- 8) He (not/receive) any news from his relatives.  
a) has, received b) received c) did receive d) do receive
- 9) We (see) a new thriller two days ago.  
a) see b) saw c) have seen d)has seen
- 10) I (not/seen) her for ages.  
a) see b)saw c) seen d)have seen
- 11) My sister (work) at a hospital for a year.  
a) has worked b) work c) worked d) works
- 12) My friend (be) ill for a fortnight.  
a) has been b) was c)were d) been
- 13) ... you (ever/ride) to a horse.  
a) have ,ridden b) rode c)did ride d) did ridden

#### 7. PAST PERFECT

- 1) We walked home after we ( finish) the work in the garden.  
a) have finished b) finished c) has finished d) had finished
- 2) They thought she (come/not ) yet.  
a) came b) has come c) had come d) have come
- 3) Did you ever seen him after he ( finish ) the University.  
a) finish b) finished c) has finished d) had finished

- 4) I went down to the beach after they ( leave ).  
a ) leave b) left c) has left d) had left
- 5) Before she entered the Medical Institute she ( work ) as a nurse.  
a) work b) worked c) has worked d) had worked
- 6) When I turned round she ( leave ) room.  
a) leave b) left c) has left d) had left
- 7) When mother came home the children ( go ) to bad.  
a) went b) go c) gone d) had gone
- 8) He could not believe we ( do ) it ourselves.  
a) did b) do c) had done d) has done
- 9) Helen was afraid she ( forget ) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.  
a) forgot b) forget c) had forgotten d) has forgotten
- 10) I was not hungry because I ( have/just ) breakfast.  
a) just have b) just had c) had just had d) had
- 11) I (finish) painting the ceiling by 2 a.m.  
a) finish b) finished c) had finished d) has finished
- 12) I apologized I ( not/phone ) her.  
a) had not phoned b) phoned c) has phoned d) phoned

#### 8. FUTURE IN THE PAST

- 1) Yesterday he told us he (explain) everything.  
a) would explain b) explain c) explained d) was explaining
- 2) Tom promised me last night he ( not/tell ) anything.  
a) did not tell b) did not told c) would not tell d) will not tell
- 3) I thought I ( find ) this rule in the book.  
a) will find b) would find c) found d) founded
- 4) It was decided they ( send ) their report at the end of the week.  
a) will send b) would send c) sent d) send
- 5) It seemed there (be) no end of the questions.  
a) would be b) will be c) be d) should be
- 6) He promised we all ( come ) to them.  
a) will come b) would come c) has come d) had come
- 7) We knew he (come ) back to get his money.  
a) would come b) will come c) came d) come
- 8) I did not remember who ( be ) the first.  
a) would be b) will be c) be d) was
- 9) She told me he ( return ) your book tomorrow.  
a) will return b) would return c) returned d) return
- 10) I ask when he ( work ) better?  
a) would work b) will work c) worked d) work
- 11) She thought they ( come ) in time.  
a) will come b) came c) come d) would come
- 12) He told me Pet (be late ).  
a) will be b) would be c) be late d) was late
- 13) I wondered who ( do ) this task.  
a) will be doing b) would do c) will do d) do
- 14) He interested who (be ) our guest.  
a) would be b) will be c) is d) was

- 15) She asked me when I ( ring ) to my mother.  
 a) would ring b) will ring c) rang d) rung
- 16) I hoped I ( learn ) these words by tomorrow morning  
 a) will learn b) would learn c) learn d) learned
- 17) I knew he ( go ) to work by 10 a.m.  
 a) will go b) would go c) went d) go
- 18) He was afraid I ( not keep ) my word.  
 a) would keep b) will keep c) kept d) keep
- 19) Nobody was sure they ( do ) this experiment.  
 a) will do b) would do c) did d) done
- 20) They decided they ( go ) to the sea side next summer.  
 a) will go b) would go c) went d) go
- 21) She told us she ( buy ) this book to his birthday.  
 a) would buy b) bought c) buy d) will buy
- 22) Helen said he ( be ) the last to come.  
 a) will be b) would be c) was d) were
- 23) The children told the teacher they ( go ) to the circus.  
 a) will go b) would go c) went d) gone
- 24) My aunt told me my friend (recall ) me in a minute.  
 a) recalled b) recall c) will recall d) would recall
- 25) My boy-friend told me we ( marry ) next year.  
 a) will marry b) marry c) would marry d) married

#### 9. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

- 1) When he learnt that his son had received an excellent mark he ( be ) very pleased.  
 a) was b) is c) would be d) be
- 2) We ( not/ know ) where our friends had gone.  
 a) do not know b) did not know c) not know d) had not know
- 3) We knew he ( go ) tomorrow.  
 a) would go b) go c) went d) gone
- 4) She said her best friend (be ) a doctor.  
 a) was b) is c) has been d) be
- 5) I did not know you (work) at the Hermitage.  
 a) had been working b) working c) work d) works
- 6) I knew they ( be ) ill.  
 a) were b) was c) are d) is
- 7) We found that she ( leave) the house at 8p.m.  
 a) had left b) has left c) left d) leaves
- 8) My uncle said he (just/ come ) from the Caucasus.  
 a) had just come b) come c) came d) comes
- 9) Helen informed us she ( just/ come ) back from her relatives.  
 a) just came b) just come c) had just come d) just comes
- 10) Bob said it ( do ) him a lot of good.  
 a) did b) done c)has done d) does
- 11) Mike says he ( be ) excellent guide.  
 a) is b) was c) are d) will
- 12) He said she (bring ) us the photos a bit later.  
 a) would bring b) bring c) brings d) brought

- 13) He says they ( already/ make ) a great progress in English.  
 a) have already made b) has already made c) has already make d)make
- 14) I knew they ( wait ) me at the Subway station.  
 a) were waiting b) waited c) waits d) is waiting
- 15) My friend asked me who ( play ) in the sitting room.  
 a) was playing b) is playing c) played d) were playing
- 16) He said he ( come ) to see me off.  
 a) would come b) came c) comes d) will come
- 17) I want to know what he ( buy ) to her birthday.  
 a) bought b) has bought c) had bought d) buys
- 18) I was afraid you ( hurt ) your leg.  
 a) will hurt b) hurt c) hurts d) would hurt
- 19) I knew that my friend ( never/be ) to London.  
 a) had never been b) has never been c) never be d) is
- 20) She thought the children ( be/ play ) in the yard.  
 a) are playing b) is playing c) were playing d) played
- 21) She said she ( can ) not tell the right time, her watch ( be ) wrong.  
 a) could, was b) can, was c) could, were d) can, is
- 22) She said she ( play) tennis from 5 till 8p.m.  
 a) played b)was playing c) had been playing d)played
- 23) He understood the soldiers ( arrest ) him.  
 a) had arrested b) arrest c) arrests d) will arrest
- 24) I suppose he ( know ) English well.  
 a) knew b)knows c) know d)would
- 25) I was told she (never/ drink) alcohol.  
 a) had never drunk b)never drinks c) never drank d)never drink

## 10. MODAL VERBS

### CAN

- 1) My brother (draw) pictures with his left hand.  
 a) can draw b) can draws c) can drew d) can be drawn
- 2) She ( wink ) with her right eye.  
 a) can winks b) can winked c) could wink d) can wink
- 3) The girl ( speak ) French very well.  
 a) can speak b) could speak c) can speaks d) can spoke
- 4) I ( type ) 20 words a minute.  
 a) can type b) can types c) can typed d) can typing
- 5) Dan ( give ) you a book tomorrow.  
 a) can gives b) can gave c) can give d) could give

### MAY

- 6) You ( take ) a pencil for a moment.  
 a) may take b) may takes c) may took d) may be taken
- 7) You ( clean ) the blackboard.  
 a) may clean b) may cleans c) may cleaned d) may be cleaned
- 8) You (take ) these books.  
 a) may take b) might take c) may takes d) may taken
- 9) You ( go ) home.  
 a) may go b) may goes c) may went d) might go



10) You ( speak) now.

a) may speak b) may speaks c) may spoke d) may spoken

MUST

11) I ( get up ) early in the morning.

a) must gets b) must get c) must got d) must getting

12) She ( make ) her bed.

a) must make b) must makes c) must made d) must have made

13) I ( clear away ) the blackboard.

a) must clear away b) must clears away c) must cleared away

14) They ( air ) the room.

a) must airs b) must air c) must aired d) must airing

15) Helen ( go ) to the Institute.

a) must go b) must goes c) must went d) must going

16) He ( to be allowed to ) go home if he likes.

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

17) He asked if (to be allowed to ) bring his sister to the party.

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

18) After they had finished their homework, the children (to be allowed to ) watch TV.

a) were allowed b) will be allowed c) are allowed

19) He (to be allowed to ) join the sport section as soon as he is through with his medical exam.

a) were allowed b) will be allowed c) are allowed

20) He asked if I (to be allowed to ) borrow my car.

a) were allowed b) will be allowed c) are allowed

21) They never ( to be able to ) appreciate your kindness.

a) will be able to b) was able to c) is able to

22) I was sure you ( to be able to ) translate this article.

a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to

23) You ( to be able to ) go to the country.

a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to

24) I ( to be able to ) give you my book after 2 days.

a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to

25) They ( to be able to ) to pass the exam

a) will be able to b) were able to c) is able to

26) I have not written the composition. I (to have to ) write it on Sunday.

a) shall have to b) was have to c) am have to

27) We ( not/to have to ) buy a new book because we had already bought one.

a) did not have to b) were not have to c) are not have to

28) I (to have to ) work late.

a) shall have to b) was have to c) am have to

29) Yesterday he (to have to ) start getting ready for his exams.

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

30) They (to have to ) go home tomorrow.

a) will have to b) was have to c) am have to

31) You .... go there .It is your duty.

a) may b) can c) ought to

32) They... to help their mother.

a) may b) can c) ought to

- 33) Peter...to win this competition.  
 a) may b) can c) ought to
- 34) The soldiers... to defend their motherland.  
 a) may b) can c) ought to
- 35) We...to help the old people.  
 a) may b) can c) ought to

#### 11. MODAL VERBS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

- 1) The box ..... taken to the station in time.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 2) The river ... crossed on a raft. There are no waves.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 3) The work.... finished in time because of the good weather.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 4) The books...returned to the library.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 5) These exercises... done tomorrow. The teacher will check them.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 6) The books you need ...found in any library.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 7) These letters...sent immediately.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 8) These mistakes...easily forgiven , those were the circumstances.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 9) Such berries ...found everywhere.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 10) This work ...done carefully.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 11) The doctor says she...taken to the hospital.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 12) The work...done in 3 days.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 13) The books ....returned to the library .  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 14) Even the tallest trees...climbed by monkeys.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 15) The hands...washed before eating.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 16) The rooms...aired daily.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 17) The cat...eaten by fish.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 18) The dog ....eaten by meat sometimes.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 19) The books ...kept clean.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be
- 20) This picture....hung above the fireplace, mother permits us.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be

- 21) How this word ....translated.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 22) Where this case....taken.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 23) Your phone number....written down by my mother.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 24) This cat... left in the yard, my mother prohibits to take to the house.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be  
 25) She...offered a new job it is , it is probable.  
 a) must be b) can be c) may be

12. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. Everybody knew where the doctor....  
 A — lives, B — lived, C — will live  
 2. I noticed that something ... wrong with the wheels of my bicycle.  
 A — is, B — was, C — had been  
 3. The child couldn't find the ball because his brother ... it  
 A - hid, B — has hidden, C — had hidden  
 4. Here is the book I ... now. I ... it since yesterday  
 A - am reading, B — read, C - have been reading  
 5. It ... heavily when we left our house  
 A - snowed, B - had snowed C — was snowing  
 6. The question ... already before I came  
 A — was settled, B -had been settled, C — is settled  
 7. It seems that people ... abroad since early times  
 A — have been travelling, B - are travelling, C – travel  
 8. He ... in the rain and now ... wet through  
 A - is caught, B — was caught, C — has been caught; A - is, B - was, C — has been  
 9. ... all the pupils here? —No, Michael ... yet  
 A — is, B - are, C — were; A — didn't come, B — hasn't come, C — isn't coming  
 10. Pete ... when the lesson...  
 A — didn't arrive, B - wasn't arrived, C — hadn't arrived; A - starts, B — started, C - had started  
 11. \_\_\_\_\_ Moon is \_\_\_\_\_ dead planet, there is no \_\_\_\_\_ life there.  
 A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----.  
 12. I \_\_\_\_\_ milk when I was a child and I \_\_\_\_\_ it still.  
 A — like; B - is liked; C — liked; D — am liking.  
 13. Until recent times the other side of the Moon \_\_\_\_\_ by anybody.  
 A - isn't seen; B — wasn't seen; C — hadn't been seen; D — saw.  
 14. Water is even \_\_\_\_\_ to man than food.  
 A - necessary; B - as necessary; C — more necessary; D - most necessary.  
 15. I prefer to have \_\_\_\_\_ friends rather than \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
 A - little; B - few; C — many; D — much  
 16. \_\_\_\_\_ not be angry with him. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work to do. — It \_\_\_\_\_ not an excuse.  
 A — does; B - do; C — is; D — have; E - has.

17. Leave \_\_\_\_\_ book and take \_\_\_\_\_ instead. But don't take \_\_\_\_\_.  
A - me; B - its; C — mine; D — their; E — theirs; F — your.
18. Can \_\_\_\_\_ answer the question? — I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ of us can do it.  
A — somebody; B - anybody; C — some; D — nobody.
19. We are leaving \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow \_\_\_\_\_ Monday. Will you come to see us \_\_\_\_\_ the station?  
A — in; B — at; C - off; D — for; E — to; F — on.
20. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to play the piano when her arm is better.  
A — will have; B — is allowed ; C - will need; D — will be able.
21. I think, Steve \_\_\_\_\_ that man. - Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ him for three years.  
A — knows; B — has known; C - was knowing; D — had known.
22. Where is Douglas? — He \_\_\_\_\_ for London. — When did he \_\_\_\_\_? — Let me think, he \_\_\_\_\_ in April.  
A — leave; B - leaves; C — left; D — has left.
23. Such branch of science as cybernetics \_\_\_\_\_ some 60 years ago.  
A — was unknown; B — were unknown; C — is unknown; D — has been unknown.
24. He speaks as if he \_\_\_\_\_ a real specialist.  
A — is; B — was; C — were; D — will be.
25. Fruit \_\_\_\_\_ be washed before we eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A — can ... they; B — may ... them; C - might ... it; D — should ... it.
26. Edward has two brothers. One is a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_ is a lawyer.  
A — other; B - another; C — others; D — the other.
27. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ English for a year.  
A — learn; B — learnt; C — is learning; D - had been learning.
28. Though money \_\_\_\_\_ not essential to happiness, happy people usually \_\_\_\_\_ enough.  
A - is; B — are; C — have; — has.
29. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday.  
A — recognize; B — recognized; C — had recognized; D — have recognized.
30. If Richard \_\_\_\_\_ part in that competition, he \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A - took ... won; B - has taken ... has won;  
C - had taken ... had win; D — had taken ... might have won.

12. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Maldivian Islands, about 4000 miles to south-west of \_\_\_\_\_ Ceylon in \_\_\_\_\_ Indian Ocean, were first visited by \_\_\_\_\_ Portugese in \_\_\_\_\_ sixteenth century.  
A — a; B — an; C - the; D----- (нулевой).
2. By far \_\_\_\_\_ important export of Saudi Arabia is oil.  
A — more; B — the most; C — much; D — not so.
3. Neither the teacher nor the students \_\_\_\_\_ satisfied with the test results.  
A — is; B -was; C — are; D — has been.
4. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ tea, but we have \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.  
A — some; B — any; C — many; D — more.
5. Does your wife drive the car \_\_\_\_\_ you do?  
A — carefully; B — so carefully as; C — as carefully as; D — much more carefully.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the baby crying? — No, he won't stop until he \_\_\_\_\_ his milk.  
A — did...stop; B — has...stopped; C — is...stopping; D — would stop.
7. You look tired; don't you think you \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early?

- A — will better; B — would better; C — had better; D — will rather.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ for two days but everything was in vain.  
A — has worked; B — had worked; C — was working; D — had been working.
9. He said that they \_\_\_\_\_ on an excursion to the Russian Museum.  
A — go; B — will go; C — went; D — were going.
10. Douglas asked me ..... free the next day and I said I.....  
A - would; B - if I would be; C - whether I was; D - if I have been.
11. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ any notice of Victoria? — Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ notice of.  
A - did ... take; B - do ... take; C - was ... taken; D - is ... taken.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ Phil anywhere, Brandon \_\_\_\_\_ either.  
A - doesn't find; B - haven't found; C - hasn't been found; D - wasn't being found.
13. You won't speak English well unless you \_\_\_\_\_ it every day.  
A - practise; B - don't practise; C - won't practise; D - haven't practised.
14. I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ raining.  
A — stop; B - stopped; C — would stop; D — has stopped.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ time is never found again, (proverb).  
A — lose; B - lost; C — losing; D — having lost.
16. But for him I \_\_\_\_\_ the train.  
A — should miss; B - should missed; C — should have missed; D — should be missing.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday? — Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour before we went for a walk.  
A - was it raining; B — did it rain; C - has rained; D - had been raining.
18. Mum, \_\_\_\_\_ supper when we get home? — Oh, no, I \_\_\_\_\_ it by that time.  
A - Are you cooking; B — will you be cooking; C - were you cooking; D — shall have cooked.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes.  
A — don't believe; B — haven't believed; C — wouldn't have believed; D — didn't believe.
20. You \_\_\_\_\_ (1) the news yesterday? - No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (1) it yet. I just \_\_\_\_\_ (2) to it now.  
1. A - didn't ...hear; B - won't ...hear; C - haven't heard; D — hadn't heard.  
2. A - am listening; B - was listening; C - have listened; D — listen.
21. Roentgen suggested that the rays he \_\_\_\_\_ should be called x-rays.  
A — discovered; B - was discovering; C - has discovered; D — had discovered
22. Hadn't it been a rainy day, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the country.  
A — should have gone; B - would go; — were going; D — would have gone.
23. Nick wouldn't do that unless you \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A — don't permit; B — permitted; C - didn't permit; — were permitting.
24. I \_\_\_\_\_ to open the door if I hadn't heard the bell.  
A - won't go; B - shouldn't be going; C — shouldn't have gone; D - wouldn't have gone.
25. Don't go into the classroom! The students \_\_\_\_\_ a dictation there. They \_\_\_\_\_ it till the end of the lesson.  
A - write; B - are writing; C - will write; D — will be writing.
26. Harry seldom plays golf. Robert doesn't often play golf  
A — too; B — as well; C — either; D — neither.
27. They still \_\_\_\_\_ How long they are sure they \_\_\_\_\_? - I think so. - How long they \_\_\_\_\_ before you came? — I don't know, but I \_\_\_\_\_ very often.  
A — argue; B — argued; C — are arguing; D — were arguing; E - have been arguing; F — had been arguing
28. I \_\_\_\_\_ English at school. I \_\_\_\_\_ it since 1996. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ English words all day long. I \_\_\_\_\_ them well before mother came from her office.

A — was studying; B — studied; C — study; D — have been studied,  
E — had studied; F — have been studying.

29. We wish that they \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, but they didn't.

A - came; B - would come; C - wouldn't come; D - had come;

30. \_\_\_\_\_ of my colleagues and myself I congratulate you on your marriage.

A - on all sides; B - on the whole; C - on purpose; D — on behalf.

14. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. In 1867 \_\_\_\_\_ Alaska was purchased from \_\_\_\_\_ Russia and only in 1959 \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula became \_\_\_\_\_ 49th state of \_\_\_\_\_ USA.

A - a; B - an; C - the; D - -----(нулевой).

2. If all the seven continents were placed in the Pacific Ocean, there still \_\_\_\_\_ size of Africa.

A - was; B - were; C - would be; D - had been.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I am satisfied with your work.

A - on the whole; B - on the contrary; C - on condition; D - on the average.

4. There \_\_\_\_\_ bad news on TV tonight.

A - are too many; B - are few; C - is too much; D - are a few.

5. The Himalaya Mountains are \_\_\_\_\_.

A - ranges of the most extensive world; B - ranges • extensive of the world;

C - the most world extensive ranges; D - the world's most extensive ranges.

6. You \_\_\_\_\_ if you behave like that.

A - will laugh at; B - will be laughed at; C - will be laughed; D - will have laughed at.

7. Tell me everything that happened \_\_\_\_\_.

A - one by one; B - side by side; C - hand in hand; D - step by step.

8. When the train \_\_\_\_\_ you will get in it.

A — arrives; B — will arrive; C — has arrived; D — would arrive.

9. Today is Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_ Robert this week? - Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ him on Thursday.

A — did you see; B — have you seen; C — saw; D — would see.

10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a large number of people there yesterday.

A — is; B — was; C - were; D — have been.

11. Richard wouldn't have become so strong if he \_\_\_\_\_ in for sports.

A - wasn't go; B - don't go; C - haven't gone; D - hadn't gone.

12. The doctor insists that Harry \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.

A — gives up; B — should give up; C — has given up; D — gave up.

13. I wish the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (1) so cold and windy on Sunday. I \_\_\_\_\_ (2) cold.

1) A — is not; B — was not; C — will not be; D — hadn't been;

2) A - didn't catch; B - haven't caught; C - wouldn't catch; D — wouldn't have caught.

14. I wonder if he \_\_\_\_\_ his exam and what mark he will get if he \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A — will pass; B - passes; C — passed; D - would pass.

15. Yesterday I met Mike who told me that he just \_\_\_\_\_ to the city.

A — returned; B — was returning; C — had returned; D — had been returned.

16. Don't spit \_\_\_\_\_ the well, you may want to drink \_\_\_\_\_ it. (proverb)

A - in; B - into; C - from; D - out of.

17. The policy \_\_\_\_\_ (1) by Russia is aimed at \_\_\_\_\_ (2) friendly relations with other countries.

1) A — pursue; B — pursued; C — pursuing; D — be pursued. 2) A — making; B — made; C — to make; D — have been made

18. You won't catch the train unless you \_\_\_\_\_.

A — hurry; B — don't hurry; C — won't hurry; D — have hurried.

19. The new quantum mechanics \_\_\_\_\_ introduced by Heisenberg and Shrodinger in the early 1920s.

A - was; B — were; C — was being; D — had been.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ week ago \_\_\_\_\_ Thompson family went for \_\_\_\_\_ picnic in \_\_\_\_\_ country. Mrs. Thompson packed \_\_\_\_\_ large basket of \_\_\_\_\_ food and David put it in \_\_\_\_\_ back of \_\_\_\_\_ car.

A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----

21. I \_\_\_\_\_ (1) my work by 7 o'clock and \_\_\_\_\_ (2) to have a rest at last.

1) A — shall finish; B — shall be finishing; C — shall have finished; D — shall have been finished;

2) A — shall be able; B - was able; C — shall be allowed; D — should.

22. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ her exams for two weeks. She went for a holiday after she \_\_\_\_\_ all her exams.

A — were passing, B — had been passing; C — passed; D — had passed.

23. Where is mother? —She \_\_\_\_\_ (1) supper in the kitchen. — She not \_\_\_\_\_ (2) it yet? — No, she began \_\_\_\_\_ (3) only 5 minutes ago. But we hope she \_\_\_\_\_ (4) cooking before father comes.

A — cooks; B - cooking; C — is cooking; D — will finish; E — will have finished; F — has cooked.

24. The girls will be allowed to buy new hats, \_\_\_\_\_?

A - doesn't she; B - don't they; C - will they; D -won't they.

25. He said that I \_\_\_\_\_ the book if I \_\_\_\_\_ the preface.

A — won't understand ... won't read; B — don't understand ... don't read;

C.— shouldn't understand ... didn't read; D — wouldn't understand ... don't read.

26. It is 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Parker usually \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the living-room. But this afternoon she \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the garden.

A - is drinking; B — drank; C — drinks; D — was drinking.

27. I shall wait for you till you \_\_\_\_\_.

A — will come; B - come; C — comes; D — came.

28. A horse has four legs, but \_\_\_\_\_ it stumbles, (proverb)

A — yet; B — else; C — more; D — still.

29. Little Tom \_\_\_\_\_ care of before his parents came back from the theatre.

A — took; B - was taken; C - has been taken; D — had been taken.

30. Mike's translation is \_\_\_\_\_ Peter's. No, Mike's translation is \_\_\_\_\_ than Peter's.

A — good; B — much better; ^- so good as; D - as good as.

15. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

I \_\_\_\_\_ (1) Mother tired? - No, she \_\_\_\_\_ (1) not. (1) you? - No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (1) not tired \_\_\_\_\_ (2).

1) A - am; B - is; C - are; D - have. 2) A - either, B - neither; C - too; D - so.

2. Both a tiger and an elephant \_\_\_\_\_ in the Zoo.

A - is; B - are; C - was; D - has been.

3- \_\_\_\_\_ Pilgrims were \_\_\_\_\_ English settlers who came to \_\_\_\_\_ America seeking \_\_\_\_\_ freedom.

A - a; B - an; C - the; D - ----

4. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ her flowers now. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not) them yet.

A — water; B — is watering; C — has watered; D - have watered.

5. It's annoying that you \_\_\_\_\_ everything so soon.

A — forget; B — forgot; C — have forgotten; D — would forget.

6. Alice has just said that her husband \_\_\_\_\_ too much re-ently.

A - has been smoking; B - is smoking; C - smokes; D - smoked.

7. Jane boasted that she \_\_\_\_\_ (1) everything \_\_\_\_\_ (2).

1) A — did; B — has done; C — had done; D — was doing; 2) A - myself; B - herself; C - oneself; D - yourself.

8. They were interested to know whether Alfred \_\_\_\_\_ his book soon.

A — will finish; B — would finish; C — is finishing; D — was finished.

9. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday.

A - see; B — have seen; C — saw; D — had seen.

10. They \_\_\_\_\_ French for five years before they went to France.

A — were studying; B — were studied; C — had been studying; D — studied.

11. Martha asked \_\_\_\_\_ ever abroad.

A - was I; B - if I was; C - if I have been; D — whether I had been.

12. I don't know yet if I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party on Saturday, but if I \_\_\_\_\_ I'll invite you.

A — shall go; B — go; C — went; D - have gone.

13. What \_\_\_\_\_ (1) you like for lunch? - I don't mind (2) \_\_\_\_\_, whatever you've got.

1) A - do; B - will; C - would; D should. 2) A - something; B - anything; C - nothing;

14. May I ask you when \_\_\_\_\_ our dinner.

A — will you cook; B - you will cook; C — do you cook; D — you cook.

15. Little Tom \_\_\_\_\_ care of before his parents came back from the theatre.

A — took; B - was taken; C - has been taken; D — had been taken.

16. Mike's translation is \_\_\_\_\_ Peter's. No, Mike's translation is \_\_\_\_\_ than Peter's.

A — good; B — much better; ^- so good as; D - as good as.

17. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (1) shops in the region for you to buy \_\_\_\_\_ (2) you want.

1) A - such; B - enough; C - so; D - as well. 2) something; B - everything; C — nothing;

18. Dark \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we reached the hotel, where we \_\_\_\_\_ to spend the night.

A - had fallen; B — has fallen; C - fell; D - was falling;

19. I sleep with the windows open. \_\_\_\_\_.

A — We too; B — Also we do; C — So do we; D — So we do.

20. You've got a cold. You \_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed.

A - could; B - would; C — would rather; D — had better.

21. Why are her eyes red? — Because she \_\_\_\_\_.

A - cried; B - has cried; C — has been crying; D — were crying.

22. We shall never know the language well unless we \_\_\_\_\_ hard.

A - study; B - shall study; C — studied; D — would study.

23. \_\_\_\_\_ (1) the Browns still in their old flat in September? - Oh, no, they \_\_\_\_\_ (2) to a new house by that time.

1) A — will...live; B — will...be living; C will...have lived; D — will ... have been living.

2) A — have moved; B — had moved; C will have moved; D — will be moving.

24. I wonder what foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_



- A - does ... Mrs. Baxter teach; B - can ... Mrs. Baxter teach;  
 C - Mrs. Baxter teach; D - Mrs. Baxter teaches.
25. If he \_\_\_\_\_ quite near the office, it \_\_\_\_\_ him only 7 minutes to get there.  
 A — doesn't live ... wouldn't have taken; B — didn't live ... won't take;  
 C — didn't live ... wouldn't take; D -hadn't lived ... wouldn't take.
26. We \_\_\_\_\_ late for the lesson yesterday, if my watch \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.  
 A — won't be late ... hasn't been; B — wouldn't have been ... hadn't been;  
 C — wouldn't have been ... were not; D — wouldn't be late ... hadn't been.
27. We often \_\_\_\_\_ English poems at school. I \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult poem by heart for tomorrow.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ it from 6 to 7 o'clock tonight. And I \_\_\_\_\_ the poem before the film begins.  
 A — learn; B - shall learn; C - shall have to learn; D -shall be learning;  
 E - shall have learnt; F — shall have been learning.
28. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ Alice then if he \_\_\_\_\_ in love with her. A — won't marry ... wasn't; B —  
 shouldn't marry ... weren't;  
 C - wouldn't... hasn't been; D — wouldn't have married ... hadn't been.
29. We \_\_\_\_\_ to get that information from Jane when she...  
 A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives;  
 C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.
30. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ know much unless he \_\_\_\_\_ many books.  
 A - wouldn't ... read; B - won't ... didn't read; C — doesn'

#### Раздел 4 Семестр 6

**Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:**

- Don't be in a hurry. If you arrive at six they still \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A — will sleep; B - will have slept; C — will be sleeping; D — will have been sleeping.
- ....we take a tent with us? - No, you... not. — we prepare some sandwiches? - Yes, I'm afraid you ...  
 A - ought; B — must; C — might; D -need.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to get that information from Jane when she...  
 A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives;  
 C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ ever to England? - Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ there last year.  
 A — have; B — have been; C — were; D — was.
- We shall join you as soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ ready.  
 A — shall be; B — were; C — are; D -have been.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ his grades that worry him.  
 A - is; B - are; C — was ; D - were.
- I didn't go to the skating-rink because it \_\_\_\_\_ heavily.  
 A - snowed; B — has snowed; C - was snowing; D — had snowed.
- Have you any idea why \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson?  
 A — has Tom missed; B - did Tom missed; C — Tom has missed; D — Tom had been missed.
- She will talk to the manager if she \_\_\_\_\_ him, but I doubt if she \_\_\_\_\_ him today. He is away.  
 A - see; B — sees; C — saw; D — will see.
- Margaret says she likes apples \_\_\_\_\_ than oranges.  
 A - much; B - best; C — better; D — so more.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (1) no flowers whatsoever in the shop. And you? - We (1) any flowers (2)

1) A - see; B - saw; C — didn't see; D - won't see. 2) A - too, B - so; C - either; D — neither.

12. When I saw Alice I understood why Bill \_\_\_\_\_ her.

A - married; B - was marrying; C — has married; D — had married.

13. Will you still be asleep if I \_\_\_\_\_ (1) on you at eight? — Oh, no, I \_\_\_\_\_ (2) up by that time.

1) A - shall call; B — shall be calling; C — call; D — have called.

2) A — shall be getting; B - shall have got; C - get.

14. Irene will ring us up unless she \_\_\_\_\_ shall get; D

A - forgets; B doesn't forget; C - won't forget; D - will forget.

15. Roger doesn't play cricket. \_\_\_\_\_.

A — nor am I; B — none have I; C — I don't too; D — Neither do I.

16. You \_\_\_\_\_ to help me with maths tonight? — I'm afraid, not. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the airport to meet a friend of mine.

A — will be allowed; B — will be able; C — will have to; D — will need.

17. There are fifteen people in the room. Five are from Latin America, and \_\_\_\_\_ are from \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

A — another; B — other; C — others; D — the others.

18. My relatives are \_\_\_\_\_ in the country. They haven't returned \_\_\_\_\_.

A — else; B - yet; C — more; D — still.

19. \_\_\_\_\_ you ride, \_\_\_\_\_ you will go. (proverb)

A — slow... far; B — slower ... farther; C — the slower ... the farther; D — slower ... the farthest.

20. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Emma English before she could speak English fluently?

A — had ... been studying; B — was ... studying; C — has ... studied; D — did ... study.

21. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ no time to look through the article because he \_\_\_\_\_ ill for a fortnight.

A — had been; B - was having; C — was being; D — had had.

22. Ann says she likes apples than oranges.

A — much; B — more; C better; D — so more.

23. Fred asked me if I \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre if he \_\_\_\_\_ tickets.

A — go ... gets; B — shall go ... will get; C — should go ... would get; D — should go ... got.

24. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ Alice then if he \_\_\_\_\_ in love with her.

A — won't marry ... wasn't; B — shouldn't marry ... weren't;

C - wouldn't... hasn't been; D — wouldn't have married ... hadn't been.

25. We \_\_\_\_\_ to get that information from Jane when she

A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives;

C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.

26. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ know much unless he \_\_\_\_\_ many books.

A - wouldn't ... read; B - won't ... didn't read; C — doesn't ... wouldn't read; D — wouldn't ... didn't read.

27. We often \_\_\_\_\_ English poems at school. I \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult poem by heart for tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ it from 6 to 7 o'clock tonight. And I \_\_\_\_\_ the poem before the film begins.

A — learn; B - shall learn; C - shall have to learn; D - shall be learning;

28. - What you\_, Peter? - I \_\_\_ a letter. - And what you\_ ten minutes ago? — I\_\_ my lessons. May be you want to know what I \_\_\_ in twenty minutes, Mike? -Yes, Peter, what you\_? - I shall be beating you if you don't stop asking me stupid questions.

A - are doing; B - was doing; C — were doing; D — will be doing; E - shall be doing; F — am writing.

29. Little Tom \_\_\_ care of before his parents came back from the theatre.

A — took; B - was taken; C - has been taken; D — had been taken.

30. Mike's translation is \_\_\_ Peter's. No, Mike's translation is \_\_\_ than Peter's.

A — good; B — much better; ^- so good as; D - as good as.

17. Вместо пропусков подберите правильный ответ и вставьте подходящие буквы вместо пропусков:

1. I have plenty of time. You not drive so quickly.

A — can; B - need; C - may; D — ought.

2. Steve's office is \_\_\_ than Jill's school. Jill's school is not \_ her father's office. It's only 15 minutes away.

A - farthest; B - much farther; C - as far as; D - so far as.

3. Judging from what I saw, he won't finish his work \_\_\_ tomorrow.

A - till; B - until; C - to; D - into.

4...harp (арфа) is one of...most ancient types of instrument still in ...use.

A - a; B - an; C - the; D-----.

5. He suddenly saw the Mrs. Fellini whom they \_\_\_ of at lunch.

A - talked; B - was talking; C - had been talking; D -have been talking

6. My daughter's hair \_\_\_ (1) as dark as \_\_\_ (2) .

1) A — is; B — are; C — were; D — was being;

2) A - my; B - me; C - mine; D - my husband.

7. Does Fred know the rules? - No, he \_\_\_ them yet. He just \_\_\_ them now.

A - haven't learnt; B -hasn't learned; C - didn't learn; D — is learning.

8. The teacher will return our papers after she \_\_\_ them.

A - marks; B - will mark; C - had marked; D - has marked.

9. Pete knows \_\_\_ (1) here. What about Helen? – She doesn't know \_\_\_ (1) here \_\_\_ (2).

1) A - somebody; B - anybody; C - nobody; D - every-body;

2) A - too; B - so; C - neither; D - either.

10. When mother \_\_\_ to bed she remembered that she \_\_\_ the door.

1) A - go; B - went; C -goes; D - has gone.

2) A - didn't lock; B - hasn't locked; C - hadn't locked; D - wasn't locked.

11. Will your son be a student next September? - Oh, no, he \_\_\_ by that time.

A - graduates; B - will graduate; C - will be graduating; D — will have graduated.

12. Why are you so dirty? - Because I \_\_\_ potatoes in the garden.

A - have been digging; B - was digging; C - has dug; D - dug.

13. What is Kate doing at the moment? - She \_ for her?. - How long she \_\_\_ ?— She \_\_\_ for Susan since 5 o'clock.

A - is waiting; B - was waiting; C - has been waiting; D — has been waited.

14. Did she work at the University before she retired? -Yes, she did. She \_\_\_ there for 25 years.

A - worked; B - was working; C - has been working;

D - had been working.

15. Alice says that she \_\_\_ all her money.

A - lost; B - has lost; C - had lost; D - is lost.

16. Timothy told me that he \_\_\_ to see me when he \_\_\_ his work.

A - comes ... will finish; B - will come ... would finish;

- C — would come ... had finished; D — would have come  
 17.... finished. I \_\_\_\_\_ somebody else, \_\_\_\_\_ that she wasn't coming.  
 A - should have invited ... had I known; B — would invite ... did I know;  
 C - shall have invited ... have I known; D — shall invite ... if I was knowing.
18. I shan't go to his birthday party unless he \_\_\_\_\_ me to.  
 A - asks; B - doesn't ask; C - will ask; D - won't ask.
19. Six hundred dollars \_\_\_\_\_ required to buy a tour to Italy.  
 A - has; B - were; C - is; D - have.
20. We shall start when she ... ready; we just wonder when she ... ready.  
 A - is; B - was; C - has been; D - will be.
21. I wonder why \_\_\_\_\_ me about it.  
 A - didn't she tell; B - she didn't tell; C - wasn't she telling; D - hasn't she told.
22. To take up is to accomplish (proverb).  
 A - something; B - everything; C — nothing; D — anything.
23. She couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A - smiling; B - smiled; C - be smiling; D - having smiled.
24. I wish I ... the train yesterday.  
 A — didn't miss; B — wasn't missed; C — wasn't missing; D — hadn't missed.
25. — You-(1) this work an hour ago. — But I \_\_ (1) it already. \_\_ (2) I show it to you? — No, you \_\_ (2) not.  
 1) A - finished; B - finish; C - have finished; D - had to finish; 2) A - must; B - can; C - need; D - had to.
26. We shall be glad if we \_\_\_\_\_ to take our exams in advance.  
 A - shall have; B - are allowed; C - shall be allowed; D — were.
27. We often \_\_\_\_\_ English poems at school. I \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult poem by heart for tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ it from 6 to 7 o'clock tonight. And I \_\_\_\_\_ the poem before the film begins.  
 A — learn; B - shall learn; C - shall have to learn; D - shall be learning; E - shall have learnt; F — shall have been learning.
28. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ Alice then if he \_\_\_\_\_ in love with her.  
 A — won't marry ... wasn't; B — shouldn't marry ... weren't;  
 C - wouldn't... hasn't been; D — wouldn't have married ... hadn't been.
29. We \_\_\_\_\_ to get that information from Jane when she...  
 A — should ... will arrive; B — shall be able ... arrives; C — shall need ... has arrived; D — could ... arrives.

## КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ИТОГОВОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

### ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ

2 курс

1. Ознакомиться с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке (разрешается пользоваться словарем).
2. Изложить основное содержание прочитанного текста (разрешается обращаться к тексту).
3. Принять участие в беседе с преподавателем по ситуациям в рамках изученной тематики.

3 курс

1. Ознакомиться с содержанием профессионально ориентированного текста на иностранном языке, сделать письменный перевод (со словарем) указанного фрагмента текста.
2. Принять участие в беседе с преподавателем по содержанию текста и затронутым в нем проблемам. (Во время беседы студент может обращаться к тексту).
3. Выполнить задание по грамматическому материалу.

### Вопросы к дифференцированному зачёту

6 семестр

Практические задания.

Грамматические темы

1. Заполните пропуски необходимыми словами или словосочетаниями:
  - The USA borders on Canada in the north and on ... in the south.
  - The USA is a highly ... industrial and agricultural country.
  - Officially the USA comprises 50 states and ....
2. Поставьте глаголы в правильную глагольную форму действительного залога:
  - He often (to write) letters to his parents.
  - My mother (to cook) a cake for my birthday when I came home yesterday.
  - Our friends (to go) away some minutes ago.
  - I just (to finish) my work.
  - His sister (to go) to the seaside next July.
3. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму страдательного залога:
  - Usually the floor (to sweep) every day.
  - Those books (to return) to the library yesterday.
  - The patient (to operate) tomorrow morning.
  - Litter must not (to leave) here.
  - Thousands of new houses (to build) in our city now.
4. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму, соблюдая правила согласования времён:
  - He said that the bus (to be) here soon.
  - I decided that next year I (to go) to the Black Sea coast.
  - She told me that she (to live) in London then.
  - He thinks that she (to be) a good specialist in some years.
5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы:
  - Никто не смог перевести этот текст.
  - Должен я сделать эту работу прямо сейчас? – Нет, не нужно.
  - Нам пришлось остаться вчера дома из-за сильного дождя.
  - Ты сможешь завтра закончить доклад?
  - На экзаменах студенты могут пользоваться словарями?

- Обычно да, но завтра нам не разрешат этого сделать.

### **Лексические темы**

1. Составить диалог «Поиск работы» по разговорным клише и устойчивым выражениям.

2. Ответить письменно на следующие вопросы:

- What is the job of a judge?
- What does a juror working day depend on?
- What is COMPLAINT?
- What is CRIMINAL CASE?
- What can you tell about OBJECTIONS?

3. Перевести с русского языка на английский следующие термины:

- кража в магазине;
- совершить преступление;
- материальный ущерб;
- принять присягу;
- подозреваемый;
- заявить о невиновности;
- обман, мошенничество,
- смертная казнь.

4. Прочитать тексты. Ответить на вопросы письменно.

- “Mass media”
- “Education in Russia”
- “The system of education in Great Britain”
- “Education in the United States”
- “American character”
- “Great Britain”
- “Russia”
- “Traditions of English Speaking countries”
- “Holidays in the USA”
- “The British Parliament and the Electoral System”
- “Systems of government of the USA and Russia”
- “Choosing a present”
- “British Mass media”
- “Advertising and Persuasion”
- “Cinema and music”
- “My favourite writer”

5. Составить диалоги на темы:

- “Newspapers”.
- “Oxford traditions”.
- “The United Nations organization”.
- “Advertising and Persuasion”.
- “Student life”.

6. Answer the questions:

What courts will deal with:

- a) bank robbery?
- b) divorce case?
- c) burglary committed by a fifteen-year-old?
- d) droning?
- e) case of driving too fast?

## Лексический минимум общенаучного (юридического) характера. 20

1. Interpol is an international corporation devoted to coordinating actions against international ...
  - cooperation
  - + criminals
  - corporations
2. Another word for prison is...
  - jale
  - + jail
  - gale
3. Once the judge finds a verdict guilt, the accused is ... to jail or payment of a fine.
  - exercised
  - + sentenced
  - questioned
4. Criminal action connected with making false money is called ...
  - foggier
  - + forgery
  - formality
5. Criminal action connected with stealing things is called...
  - counterfeiting
  - + larceny
  - assault
6. When a person says something very rude to another person, his action can be classified as...
  - counterfeiting
  - larceny
  - + assault
7. When a person kills another person, his action can be classified as...
  - larceny
  - assault
  - + murder
8. When a person brakes into somebody's house at night and steals some valuables, his action can be classified as...
  - robbery
  - + burglary
  - theft
9. Any unplanned dangerous situation is called...
  - crime
  - + emergency
  - flood
10. Criminal action connected with illegal bank operations is called bank ...
  - + frauds

frames  
assault

11. Things which can help to identify the person are ...  
footprints  
+ fingerprints  
toe prints

12. Liquidation of crime is its ...  
+ suppression.  
supervision  
safeguard

13. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to ...  
the criminal.  
delete  
+ detect  
dilute

14. When the criminal is caught, he is ...  
appeared  
+ apprehended  
approached

15. In many cases the detective must trace a ... who is hiding.  
figurative  
+ fugitive  
fighter

16. The responsibility of Economic Crimes Department is to reveal the criminal activity  
of those who commit ... and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.  
+ embezzlement  
assault  
murder

17. Juvenile Inspection handles "difficult" juveniles and their careless parents. They also  
do much work to prevent juvenile ...  
bilinguals  
+ delinquency  
deliquesce

18. A person, who brakes the law is ...  
an offer  
+ an offender  
an orphan

19. Money given for some illegal service is called ...  
fare  
fee  
+ bribery



20. Militia officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient ... to bring gang leaders to justice.

- video
- dividends
- + evidence

### **Лексический минимум терминологического характера.30**

21. A detective is responsible for the detection of the ....

- investigator
- + perpetrator
- witness

22. A person who comes into contact with the criminal courts must initially be ...

- greeted
- + arrested
- accommodated

23. The arrest may take place with or without using a ...

- receipt
- + warrant
- warning

24.... of the law enforcement agency contains information such as the date and time of arrest the charge of crime for which the person was arrested, the name of the arrested person, the name of the arresting officer.

- + the booking card
- the reservation card
- the identification card

25. The accused may be temporarily released on ...

- ball
- + bail
- bale

26. At ..., summary trials can be held for petty offenses without further processing.

- arrangement
- + arraignment
- misdemeanor

27. There can be no conviction unless the ... of the defendant is established.

- + guilt
- misdemeanor
- felonies

28. The... is filed on the basis of information from citizen complaints and police investigation.

- + charge
- appeal
- parole

29. At the ... a date for sentencing is set.

guilt  
+ trial  
Fine

30. The procedure of ... includes photographing and fingerprinting.  
+ booking  
convicted  
rehabilitate

31. The purpose of correction is to ...offenders.  
booking  
convicted  
+ rehabilitate

32. The ...are responsible for maintaining public order in their areas.  
+ divisional inspectors  
investigators  
detectives

33. In some jurisdictions there is no separate preliminary hearing for misdemeanors and

...

convicted  
rehabilitate  
+ felonies

34. During the arraignment procedure the...may be dismissed.  
+ convicted  
felonies  
released

35. If a judge finds a verdict of guilt, the accused is sentenced to jail or payment of ...  
felonies  
+ fine  
trial

36. ... is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court.  
+ physical evidence  
physical body  
physical state

37. If there are witnesses, the investigator needs ...  
+ corroborative evidence  
physical evidence  
circumstantial evidence

38. ... is a serious offense punishable by death or imprisonment  
misdemeanor  
emergency  
+ felony

39. ... is a less serious offense punishable by a fine or up to one year in jail, or both.  
 + misdemeanor  
 emergency  
 felony
40. The lowest level of proof justifying a police action is ...  
 + suspicion  
 reasonable belief  
 probable cause
41. A specific and reasonable conclusion drawn from observable facts is ...  
 suspicion  
 + reasonable belief  
 probable cause
42. This means that the weight of evidence is greater for one side than for the other.  
 beyond a reasonable doubt  
 probable cause  
 + preponderance of evidence
43. This level of proof exists when, after examining the evidence presented, a reasonable person would rely on it.  
 + beyond a reasonable doubt  
 probable cause  
 preponderance of evidence
44. A person can be arrested and searched, and formally charged with a crime on the basis of evidence that is less than that required ...him.  
 to convince  
 + to convict  
 to conduct
45. This higher level of proof exists when one has sufficient and reliable information that a crime has been committed and that the accused has committed that crime.  
 suspicion  
 reasonable belief  
 + probable cause
46. If a shoe imprint is found at the crime scene, ...should be made and compared with the shoe.  
 a guilt  
 +a cast  
 a set
47. No article should be moved or touched until it has been photographed and ... for fingerprints.  
 marked  
 moved  
 +examined
48. The investigating officer should prevent ...of objects which may bear fingerprints.  
 examination

investigation  
+contamination

49. The aim of ... is to acquaint the investigator with the entire crime scene and its important details

+ preliminary survey  
contamination  
investigation

50. The task of an Officer of Economic Crimes Department is to ... the criminal activity of such people and to provide their punishment.

+ reveal  
move  
revive

### 1. INTERPOL

1. Interpol is an international corporation founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals. Its clients are 174 agencies throughout the world. This organization is not under the control or supervision of any government. Interpol is a recognized intergovernmental police force whose task is to hunt down the international criminal. A multinational force, much like the United Nations, Interpol is made up of police of the Free World and a bona fide law enforcement agency in its own right. Among the first to fight international terrorism and sky-jacking, Interpol still leads the war on narcotics, assists a number of nations in the continuing search for wanted Nazi war criminals. One of the most highly respected groups in the world, Interpol, like other police force is under governmental control to safeguard the basic rights of every citizen. It operates according to a strict code of behavior and adheres to the highest ethical standards.

2. Interpol has never been recognized or established by any international charter or treaty and has no police powers. Because of Interpol's cooperation with the UN particularly in the area of drugs, Interpol was recognized as an intergovernmental organization.

Interpol members are, for the most part, police and not governmental representatives, although certain governments have sent observers from their military, intelligence, customs, post office, and immigration departments.

Interpol does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate information. Today 80% of the permanent staff is French. Interpol is much like any corporation with bureaus in various countries and with representatives from these offices also stationed at the main office. Information is exchanged between the many national bureaus, but the police forces themselves are subject to the laws and policies of their respective nations.

3. Interpol is divided into four main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National General Bureaus.

The General Assembly is composed of the delegates from each member country. It is “the Supreme Authority”. The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.

The Executive Committee is a nine-member board made up of the president, two vice-presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly.

The General Secretariat, the permanent body, located in Lion, is Interpol's business division. It contains the “permanent departments” four of which specialize in certain crimes: one handles murder, burglary, assault, larceny, car theft, and missing persons; another deals with bank frauds and other types of embezzlement; a third with drug traffic and morals offenses; and fourth deals with forgery and counterfeiting.

Other divisions are the general records department, where files are kept, and a special records department, where fingerprints and other methods of identification are used.

The National Central Bureaus are the Interpol offices in various countries. Each NCB is empowered to communicate directly with and exchange information with any other NCB.

1) Части текста (1, 2, 3) соответствует следующая информация: “The structure of Interpol”

- 1
- 2
- + 3

2) Части текста (1, 2, 3) соответствует следующая информация: “The membership in Interpol”

- 1
- + 2
- 3

3) Утверждение “Interpol is under strict control and supervision of French government.” согласно тексту является

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

4) Утверждение “The staff of Interpol mostly consists of Frenchmen.” согласно тексту является

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

5) Утверждение “Interpol is divided into three main bodies the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, and the National General Bureaus”.

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

6) Утверждение “The General Assembly is a nine-member board made up of the president, two vice-presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly”.

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

7) Утверждение “Four departments of the General Secretariat specialize in certain crimes”.

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

8) Утверждение “Interpol was founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals”.

+ истинным

ложным

в тексте нет информации

9) Утверждение “Russia has its representatives in Interpol”.

истинным

ложным

+ в тексте нет информации

10) Утверждение “Interpol has powers of arrest and investigative rights”.

истинным

+ ложным

в тексте нет информации

Тексты по широкому профилю специальности.

## 1. THE WORK OF MILITIA

Our militia was created by the working people to protect the rights. The officers of our militia have always displayed courage and heroism in the fight against enemies of our state during the Great Patriotic War as well as in the years of peaceful construction.

The main aim of militia has always been to maintain public order to protect state and personal property and safeguard the rights of our citizens. Nowadays great attention in the work of militia is paid to prevention of crime, to its suppression. But if a crime has been committed the militia officers are to solve the crime as quickly as possible. To fulfill these tasks the organs of internal affairs are composed of different departments.

The Criminal Detection Department is one of the most complicated militia services. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to detect the criminal, that is to locate and apprehend him. In many cases the detective must trace a fugitive who is hiding.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove the guilt or innocent of the suspect. The final test of a criminal investigation is in presentation of evidence in court.

Economic Crimes Department fights against those who don't want to live an honest life. The responsibility of the officers of this Department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.

The State Auto-Inspection is responsible for traffic regulation and safety on the roads.

The transport Militia maintains law and order on the railway, air lines and water ways of the country.

Juvenile Inspection handles "difficult" juveniles and their careless parents. They also do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Correctional System is supposed to rehabilitate offenders through labour. This is the purpose of correctional establishments.

A new service for the fight against organized crime has been created in our militia. Organized crime operates on fear, bribery and force. Militia officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient evidence to bring gang leaders to justice.

1) Утверждение "Militia was created after October Revolution".

ИСТИННЫМ

ЛОЖНЫМ

+ в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение "The organs of internal affairs have only one department".

ИСТИННЫМ

+ ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

3) Утверждение "The main aim of militia is to protect our citizens from every crime".

+ ИСТИННЫМ

ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

4) Утверждение "The Criminal Detection Department fights against those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes".

ИСТИННЫМ

+ ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

5) Согласно тексту "The officers of ...collect facts to prove the guilt or innocent of the suspect."

The Economic Crimes Department

+ The Criminal Investigation Department

The Criminal Detection Department

6) Согласно тексту "... deals with crimes among children"

The Correctional System

The transport Militia

+ Juvenile Inspection

7) Утверждение: "The fight against organized crime has always been the main aim of our militia" согласно тексту является

ИСТИННЫМ

ЛОЖНЫМ

+ в тексте нет информации

### **Criminal Justice Process in the USA**

Basically, the steps in the criminal court process are as follows: arrest, and booking, arraignment, trial and appeals (if any).

A person who comes into contact with the criminal courts must initially be arrested. The arrest may take place with or without using a warrant. Even after an arrest the suspect may be released without being prosecuted for a variety of reasons: mistaken identity, lack of proper evidence, etc.

After the arrest is made, the suspect is booked. The booking card of the law enforcement agency contains information such as the date and time of arrest the charge of crime for which the person was arrested, the name of the arrested person, the name of the arresting officer. Here the accused is photographed, fingerprinted, and temporarily released on bail, if possible. The record or booking card is permanently kept in the files of the police department.

At arraignment, summary trials can be held for petty offenses without further processing. Once the judge finds a verdict guilty, the accused is sentenced to jail or payment of a fine.

1) Утверждение: "There are some steps in the criminal court process" согласно тексту является

+ ИСТИННЫМ

ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение: "After being arrested the suspect may not be released" согласно тексту является

ИСТИННЫМ

+ ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

3) Утверждение: "The arrested person can be temporarily released on bail only after booking" согласно тексту является

+ ИСТИННЫМ

ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

. Тексты по узкому профилю специальности.

#### **1. Physical evidence**

The finding, collecting and preservation of physical evidence are the most important phase in a criminal investigation.

Physical evidence is of value only if it helps prove a case or clear a suspect. The most valuable evidence may be worthless if inefficiently handled.

In general, the term "chain of evidence" may be defined as the documentation of every article of evidence, from the point of initial discovery at a crime scene, to its collection and transport to a laboratory, its temporary custody and its final disposition.

Physical evidence is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court. Circumstantial evidence is a specific circumstance.

If there are witnesses, the investigator needs corroborative evidence; if there are no witnesses, the entire case must often be proved through physical evidence alone.

There is no such thing as a perfect crime, a crime that leaves no traces – there is only the inability to find the evidence.

When the investigating officer arrives at a crime scene, it is necessary that he should first protect the scene and prevent anybody from touching any object.

As evidence is found, it should be marked, carefully packaged, each article separately, and placed in some locality where it will not be destroyed or contaminated, until it is transported to a laboratory.

- 1) Утверждение: “Physical evidence is something tangible” согласно тексту является  
+ истинным  
ложным  
в тексте нет информации
- 2) Утверждение: “Physical evidence should be carefully preserved” согласно тексту является  
+ истинным  
ложным  
в тексте нет информации
- 3) Утверждение: “It is not possible to investigate the crime without witnesses”. согласно тексту является  
истинным  
+ ложным  
в тексте нет информации
- 4) Утверждение: “Physical evidence is worthless in a criminal investigation”. согласно тексту является  
истинным  
+ ложным  
в тексте нет информации
- 5) Утверждение: “Every crime leaves traces”. согласно тексту является  
+ истинным  
ложным  
в тексте нет информации

#### Probable cause and other levels of proof

Before the various steps of the criminal justice system can be initiated – arrest, booking, arraignment and sentencing – different levels of proof are required. The levels of proof recognized by law are as follows:

Suspicion: the lowest level of proof justifying a police action. Suspicion may occur when a police officer has only slight evidence to believe that a crime has been or is in the process of being committed. It permits a police officer to initiate an investigation.

Reasonable belief is a specific and reasonable conclusion drawn from observable facts. It permits the police to stop and search a person when they have reason to believe they are dealing with an armed and dangerous persons.

Probable cause: this higher level of proof exists when one has sufficient and reliable information that a crime has been committed and that the accused has committed that crime. It is the standard used for arrest, search and arraignment.

Preponderance of evidence: this means that the weight of evidence is greater for one side than for the other. This is sufficient for making a judgment in civil cases, but enough to convict in criminal case.



Beyond a reasonable doubt: this level of proof exists when, after examining the evidence presented, a reasonable person would rely on it. It is the standard needed to convict in criminal case.

No person can be found guilty of a criminal offence without proof beyond a reasonable doubt, but a person can be arrested and searched, and formally charged with a crime on the basis of evidence that is less than that required to convict him.

1) Утверждение: “Every person can be found guilty of a criminal offence without proof beyond a reasonable doubt”. согласно тексту является

ИСТИННЫМ

+ ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

2) Утверждение: “There are some levels of proof in the criminal justice system ”. согласно тексту является

+ ИСТИННЫМ

ЛОЖНЫМ

в тексте нет информации

3) Согласно тексту: “The standard needed to convict in criminal case is ...”

Reasonable belief

+ Beyond a reasonable doubt

Reasonable belief

4) Согласно тексту: “The lowest level of proof justifying a police action is ...”.

Reasonable belief

+ Suspicion

5) Согласно тексту: “When the police think and have observable facts they are dealing with an armed and dangerous persons it is...”

+ Reasonable belief

Suspicion

Probable cause

## 5. ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ДЛЯ ЛИЦ С ОВЗ И ИНВАЛИДОВ

Содержание профессионального образования и условия организации обучения в ФГБОУ ВО «МАГУ» студентов (слушателей) с ограниченными возможностями здоровья определяются адаптированной образовательной программой (при необходимости), а для инвалидов также в соответствии с индивидуальной программой реабилитации инвалида.

Обучение по образовательной программе среднего профессионального образования студентов (слушателей) с ограниченными возможностями здоровья осуществляется ФГБОУ ВО «МАГУ» с учетом особенностей психофизического развития, индивидуальных возможностей и состояния здоровья таких лиц.

В ФГБОУ ВО «МАГУ» созданы специальные условия для получения образования студентами (слушателями) с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

Под специальными условиями для получения среднего профессионального образования студентов (слушателей) с ограниченными возможностями здоровья понимаются условия обучения, воспитания и развития таких лиц, включающие в себя использование специальных образовательных программ и методов обучения и воспитания, специальных учебников, учебных пособий и дидактических материалов, специальных технических средств обучения коллективного и индивидуального пользования, предоставление услуг ассистента (помощника), оказывающего студентам (слушателям)

необходимую техническую помощь, проведение групповых и индивидуальных коррекционных занятий, обеспечение доступа в здания ФГБОУ ВО «МАГУ» и другие условия, без которых невозможно или затруднено освоение образовательных программ лицам с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

В целях доступности получения образования студентам (слушателям) с ограниченными возможностями здоровья ФГБОУ ВО «МАГУ» обеспечивается:

- для слушателей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья по слуху услуги сурдопереводчика и обеспечение надлежащими звуковыми средствами воспроизведения информации;

- для студентов (слушателей), имеющих нарушения опорно-двигательного аппарата, материально-технические условия обеспечивают возможность беспрепятственного доступа в учебные помещения, столовые, туалетные и другие помещения ФГБОУ ВО «МАГУ», а также их пребывания в указанных помещениях (наличие пандусов, поручней, расширенных дверных проемов и других приспособлений).

Образование студентов (слушателей) с ограниченными возможностями здоровья может быть организовано как совместно с другими студентами (слушателями), так и в отдельных группах. Численность лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья в учебной группе устанавливается до 15 человек.

С учетом особых потребностей студентов (слушателей) с ограниченными возможностями здоровья ФГБОУ ВО «МАГУ» обеспечивается предоставление учебных, лекционных материалов в электронном виде.

С учетом особых потребностей студентов (слушателей) с ограниченными возможностями здоровья предусмотрена возможность обучения по индивидуальному плану.