**Документ подписти документ п** Информация о владельц учреждение высщего образования

ФИО: Агабекян Раиса Левоновна Должность: ректо**% Академия маркетинга и социально-информационных технологий – ИМСИТ»** 

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4237c7ccb9b9e111bbaf1f4fcda9201d015c4dbaa123**HAH**7**HQ% BQ**e**Aкадемия ИМСИТ)** 

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ** Проректор по учебной работе, доцент Н.И. Севрюгина 17 апреля 2023 г.

## ФТД.03

# Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации

## рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Кафедра педагогики и межкультурных коммуникаций Закреплена за кафедрой

Учебный план 42.03.01 Реклама и связи с общественностью

Квалификация бакалавр Форма обучения очная Общая трудоемкость 23ET

Часов по учебному плану 72 Виды контроля в семестрах:

в том числе: зачеты 6

32 аудиторные занятия самостоятельная работа 39,8 контактная работа во время 0 промежуточной аттестации (ИКР)

## Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	6 (3.2)			Итого
Недель	16 1/6			
Вид занятий	УП РП		УП	РП
Лекции	16	16	16	16
Практические	16	16	16	16
Контактная работа на аттестации	0,2 0,2		0,2	0,2
Итого ауд.	32	32	32	32
Контактная работа	32,2	32,2	32,2	32,2
Сам. работа	39,8	39,8	39,8	39,8
Итого	72	72	72	72

## Программу составил(и):

кандидат культурологии, доцент, Буряк Наталья Юрьевна

## Рецензент(ы):

 $\kappa$ .ф.н., доцент кафедры рекламы и связей с общественностью  $\Phi$ ГБОУ ВО «КубГУ», Г.Н. Немец ;директор по маркетингу группы компаний «P-класс» , A.А. Луговой

Рабочая программа дисциплины

## Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации

разработана в соответствии с ФГОС ВО:

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт высшего образования - бакалавриат по направлению подготовки 42.03.01 Реклама и связи с общественностью (приказ Минобрнауки России от 26.11.2020 г. № 1456)

составлена на основании учебного плана:

42.03.01 Реклама и связи с общественностью

утвержденного учёным советом вуза от 17.04.2023 протокол № 9.

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании кафедры

Кафедра педагогики и межкультурных коммуникаций

Протокол от 22.03.2023 г. № 6

Зав. кафедрой Прилепский В.В

Согласовано с представителями работодателей на заседании НМС, протокол №9 от 17 апреля 2023 г.

Председатель НМС проф. Павелко Н.Н.

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### 1. ЦЕЛИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

1.1 Целью освоения дисциплины «Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации» является углубление уровня освоения компетенций у обучающихся в области коммуникаций; повышение их профессиональной компетентности, расширение общего кругозора, повышение уровня общей культуры, культуры мышления, общения и речи; формирование готовности содействовать налаживанию межкультурных и научных связей, представлять свою страну на международных конференциях и симпозиумах, знакомиться с научной и справочной зарубежной профессионально-ориентированной литературой.

Задачи: - формирование у обучающихся иноязычной компетенции как основы межкультурного профессионального общения:

- формирование умения самостоятельно работать с иностранным языком;
- систематизировать основные фонетические, лексические и грамматические навыки обучающихся;
- ознакомить обучающихся с приёмами экстенсивного (ознакомительного) и интенсивного (изучающего) видов чтения текстов на иностранном языке;
- ознакомить обучающихся с двумя видами перевода иностранных текстов на русский язык: дословным и адекватным;
- научить обучающихся грамотно пользоваться словарями;

Уровень 3

- развить у обучающихся навыки и умения самостоятельной работы над языком;
- обеспечить обучающихся речевыми формулами (клише), позволяющими успешно осуществлять общение на иностранном языке;
- -приобрести навыки самостоятельной когнитивной деятельности.

	2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИ	ПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ			
П	Цикл (раздел) ОП:	ФТД			
2.1	.1 Требования к предварительной подготовке обучающегося:				
2.1.1	Иностранный язык				
2.2	.2 Дисциплины (модули) и практики, для которых освоение данной дисциплины (модуля) необходимо как предшествующее:				
2.2.1	•	защиты и защита выпускной квалификационной работы			

## 3. ФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ, ИНДИКАТОРЫ ИХ ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ и планируемые результаты обучения

	и планируемые результаты обучения
УК-4: С	пособен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)
организаци коммуника	ет: принципы коммуникации в профессиональной этике; факторы улучшения коммуникации в и, коммуникационные технологии в профессиональном взаимодействии; характеристики ционных потоков; значение коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии; методы исследования тивного потенциала личности; современные средства информационно- коммуникационных технологий
Знать	
Уровень 1	принципы коммуникации в профессиональной этике; факторы улучшения коммуникации в организации, коммуникационные технологии в профессиональном взаимодействии;
Уровень 2	принципы коммуникации в профессиональной этике; факторы улучшения коммуникации в организации, коммуникационные технологии в профессиональном взаимодействии; характеристики коммуникационных потоков; значение коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии;
Уровень 3	принципы коммуникации в профессиональной этике; факторы улучшения коммуникации в организации, коммуникационные технологии в профессиональном взаимодействии; характеристики коммуникационных потоков; значение коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии; методы исследования коммуникативного потенциала личности; современные средства информационно- коммуникационных технологий
Уметь	
Уровень 1	создавать на русском и иностранном языке письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам;
Уровень 2	создавать на русском и иностранном языке письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам; исследовать прохождение информации по управленческим коммуникациям; определять внутренние коммуникации в организации;
Уровень 3	создавать на русском и иностранном языке письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам; исследовать прохождение информации по управленческим коммуникациям; определять внутренние коммуникации в организации; производить редакторскую и корректорскую правку текстов научного и официально-делового стилей речи на русском и иностранном языке; владеть принципами формирования системы коммуникации; анализировать систему коммуникационных связей в организации.
Владеть	
Уровень 1	навыками реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации
Уровень 2	навыками реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке;
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навыками реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном

языке; представлением планов и результатов собственной и командной деятельности с использованием коммуникативных технологий. УК-4.2: Умеет: создавать на русском и иностранном языке письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам; исследовать прохождение информации по управленческим коммуникациям; определять внутренние коммуникации в организации; производить редакторскую и корректорскую правку текстов научного и официально-делового стилей речи на русском и иностранном языке; владеть принципами формирования системы коммуникации; анализировать систему коммуникационных связей в организации Знать Уровень 1 русский и иностранный язык для работы с письменными текстами научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам; Уровень 2 способы прохождения информации по управленческим коммуникациям; внутренние коммуникации в организации; Уровень 3 принципы формирования системы коммуникации; систему коммуникационных связей в организации Уметь Уровень 1 создавать на русском и иностранном языке письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам; исследовать прохождение информации по управленческим коммуникациям; определять внутренние коммуникации в организации; Уровень 2 создавать на русском и иностранном языке письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам; исследовать прохождение информации по управленческим коммуникациям; определять внутренние коммуникации в организации; производить редакторскую и корректорскую правку текстов научного и официально-делового стилей речи на русском и иностранном языке; Уровень 3 создавать на русском и иностранном языке письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам; исследовать прохождение информации по управленческим коммуникациям; определять внутренние коммуникации в организации; производить редакторскую и корректорскую правку текстов научного и официально-делового стилей речи на русском и иностранном языке; владеть принципами формирования системы коммуникации; анализировать систему коммуникационных связей в организации Владеть Уровень 1 научным и официально-деловым стилями речи по профессиональным вопросам; Уровень 2 навыками редакторской и корректорской правки текстов научного и официально-делового стилей речи на русском и иностранном языке; Уровень 3 владеть принципами формирования системы коммуникации; анализировать систему коммуникационных связей в организации УК-4.3: Владеет: реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке; представлением планов и результатов собственной и командной деятельности с использованием коммуникативных технологий Знать Уровень 1 способы устной и письменной видов коммуникации Уровень 2 способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке; Уровень 3 способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке; планы и результаты собственной и командной деятельности с использованием коммуникативных технологий Уметь Уровень 1 реализовывать способы устной и письменной видов коммуникации Уровень 2 реализовывать способы устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке; Уровень 3 реализовывать способы устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке; планы и результаты собственной и командной деятельности с использованием коммуникативных технологий Владеть Уровень 1 реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации Уровень 2 реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке; Уровень 3 реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке;

	4. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)						
Код занятия	Наименование разделов и тем /вид занятия/	Семестр / Курс	Часов	Компетен- ции	Литература и эл. ресурсы	Практ . подг.	
	Раздел 1. Модуль 1. Лингвистический материал						

представлением планов и результатов собственной и командной деятельности с использованием

коммуникативных технологий

1.1	Тема 1. Фонетико-орфографический материал: Фонетические стандарты иностранного языка. Сведения о словесном ударении, фразовом ударении, ритмике и интонации иноязычной речи. Основные особенности ассимиляции иноязычных звуков. Фонетическая транскрипция. Основные правила орфографии и пунктуации в иностранном языке. /Лек/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Э1 Э2	
1.2	Тема 1. Фонетико-орфографический материал: Фонетические стандарты иностранного языка. Сведения о словесном ударении, фразовом ударении, ритмике и интонации иноязычной речи. Основные особенности ассимиляции иноязычных звуков. Фонетическая транскрипция. Основные правила орфографии и пунктуации в иностранном языке. /Пр/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э1 Э2	
1.3	Тема 1. Фонетико-орфографический материал: Фонетические стандарты иностранного языка. Сведения о словесном ударении, фразовом ударении, ритмике и интонации иноязычной речи. Основные особенности ассимиляции иноязычных звуков. Фонетическая транскрипция. Основные правила орфографии и пунктуации в иностранном языке. /Ср/	6	4	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э1 Э2	
1.4	Тема 2. Грамматический материал: Морфология: Имя существительное. Артикль. Местоимение. Имя прилагательное. Числительное. Наречие. Личные и неличные формы глагола. Модальные глаголы. /Лек/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э5 Э6	
1.5	Тема 2. Грамматический материал: Морфология: Имя существительное. Артикль. Местоимение. Имя прилагательное. Числительное. Наречие. Личные и неличные формы глагола. Модальные глаголы. /Пр/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э5 Э6	
1.6	Тема 2. Грамматический материал: Морфология: Имя существительное. Артикль. Местоимение. Имя прилагательное. Числительное. Наречие. Личные и неличные формы глагола. Модальные глаголы. /Ср/	6	4	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э5 Э6	
1.7	Тема 3. Синтаксис: Система видовременных форм глагола в активном и пассивном залоге. Простое предложение и его типы. Повелительное и сослагательное наклонения. Синтаксические комплексы с инфинитивом, причастием, герундием. Основные типы сложноподчиненных предложений. Основные правила словообразования и формоизменения. /Лек/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э2 Э4	

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1.8	Тема 3. Синтаксис: Система видовременных форм глагола в активном и пассивном залоге. Простое предложение и его типы. Повелительное и сослагательное наклонения. Синтаксические комплексы с инфинитивом, причастием, герундием. Основные типы сложноподчиненных предложений. Основные правила словообразования и формоизменения. /Пр/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э2 Э4	
1.9	Тема 3. Синтаксис: Система видовременных форм глагола в активном и пассивном залоге. Простое предложение и его типы. Повелительное и сослагательное наклонения. Синтаксические комплексы с инфинитивом, причастием, герундием. Основные типы сложноподчиненных предложений. Основные правила словообразования и формоизменения. /Ср/	6	4	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	л2.4л3.1 л3.2 Э2 Э4	
1.10	Тема 4. Лексический материал: Наиболее распространенные языковые средства выражения коммуникативноречевых функций. Общеупотребительные речевые единицы. Лексические и фразеологические явления. Безэквивалентная и фоновая лексика. Заимствования. Многокомпонентные слова и выражения. Фразовые глаголы. Фразеологизмы. Лексическая вариативность. Основные и отраслевые двуязычные словари: организация материала, структура словарной статьи, многозначность слова. /Лек/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э2 Э4	
1.11	Тема 4. Лексический материал: Наиболее распространенные языковые средства выражения коммуникативноречевых функций. Общеупотребительные речевые единицы. Лексические и фразеологические явления. Безэквивалентная и фоновая лексика. Заимствования. Многокомпонентные слова и выражения. Фразовые глаголы. Фразеологизмы. Лексическая вариативность. Основные и отраслевые двуязычные словари: организация материала, структура словарной статьи, многозначность слова. /Пр/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э2 Э4	

1.12       Тема 4. Лексический материал:       6       6       УК-4.1 УК-       Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2         Наиболее распространенные языковые средства выражения коммуникативноречевых функций.       4.2 УК-4.3       Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2         Общеупотребительные речевые       32 Э4	
единицы. Лексические и фразеологические явления. Безэквивалентная и фоновая лексика. Заимствования. Многокомпонентные слова и выражения. Фразовые глаголы. Фразеологизмы. Лексическая вариативность.  Основные и отраслевые двуязычные словари: организация материала, структура словарной статьи, многозначность слова. /Ср/	
Раздел 2. Модуль 2. Сферы делового общения	
2.1       Тема 1. КУЛЬТУРА И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ       6       2       УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л3 Л1.4Л3 Л3.2 КУЛЬТУРА. Вопросы влияния культуры на жизнь общества. Корпоративная этика. /Лек/       6       2       УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л3 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3	
2.2       Тема 1. КУЛЬТУРА И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ       6       2       УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.3 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4	
2.3       Тема 1. КУЛЬТУРА И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ       6       6       УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4	
2.4       Тема 2. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В       6       2       УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.3 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4	
2.5       Тема 2. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В       6       2       УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.4 Л3.4 Л3.2 Л3.4 Л3.4 Л3.2 Л3.4 Л3.4 Л3.4 Л3.4 Л3.4 Л3.4 Л3.4 Л3.4	
2.6       Тема 2. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В       6       6       УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Расширения английского языка. Расширение языковых ареалов в эпоху колонизации. Английский в эпоху глобализации. /Ср/       6       УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.3 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4 Л1.4	
2.7     Тема 3. МОТИВАЦИЯ Проблемы мотивации труда. /Лек/     6     2     УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3     Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3	
2.8     Тема 3. МОТИВАЦИЯ Проблемы мотивации труда. /Пр/     6     2     УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Л2.4 Л2.4 Л2.4 Л2.4 Л2.4 Л2.4 Л2.4 Л2	
2.9       Тема 3. МОТИВАЦИЯ Проблемы мотивации труда. /Ср/       6       УК-4.1 УК- Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2 Л3.2	

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2.10	Тема 4. БИЗНЕС И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ. Высокотехнологичное сопровождение бизнеса. Офисная техника. Медиа-технологии. Лексикограмматическая специфика деловой переписки. /Лек/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 ЭЗ Э5	
2.11	Тема 4. БИЗНЕС И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ. Высокотехнологичное сопровождение бизнеса. Офисная техника. Медиа-технологии. Лексикограмматическая специфика деловой переписки. /Пр/	6	2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 ЭЗ Э5	
2.12	Тема 4. БИЗНЕС И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ. Высокотехнологичное сопровождение бизнеса. Офисная техника. Медиа-технологии. Лексикограмматическая специфика деловой переписки. /Ср/	6	3,8	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 ЭЗ Э5	
	Раздел 3. Промежуточная аттестация					
3.1	Контактная работа на аттестации /КА/	6	0,2	УК-4.1 УК- 4.2 УК-4.3	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э1 Э4	

### 5. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

#### 5.1. Контрольные вопросы и задания

Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету

по дисциплине «Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации»

- 1. Чтение и перевод иноязычных текстов профессиональной направленности с целью полного извлечения информации, обобщение прочитанного в виде реферата, резюме, аннотации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке.
- 2. Письменная фиксация информации в виде записей, конспектирования, делового письма, а также в виде докладов, рефератов, тезисов и т.п.
- 3. Лексические темы профессиональной направленности.
- 4. Грамматика (грамматический строй иностранного языка)
- 5. Выполнение лексико-грамматического теста.

## 5.2. Темы письменных работ

- 1. Чтение и перевод иноязычных текстов профессиональной направленности с целью полного извлечения информации, обобщение прочитанного в виде реферата, резюме, аннотации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке.
- 2. Письменная фиксация информации в виде записей, конспектирования, делового письма, а также в виде докладов, рефератов, тезисов и т.п.

### 5.3. Фонд оценочных средств

Тестовое задание

Вариант 1

Part 1 Indirect test of oral skills

Test 1 Conversation

Задание. Прочтите следующий диалог до конца. Затем прочитайте 1-2 предложения и постарайтесь заполнить пропуски, вставив только одно слово вместо одного пропуска. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов.

## Shopping

Nick: What's the 1 of your mangoes?

Shop assistant: Eighty pence one. How 2 mangoes 3 you like?

Nick: I'll take six, please. And 4 sugar.

Shop assistant: How 5 sugar?

Nick: A small packet, please. How 6 are the bananas?

Shop assistant: Two pounds 7 kilo. They are excellent.

Nick: Yes, but they are too 8 . I can't 9 them.

Shop assistant: Is that all or would you like 10 else?

Nick: That's all. Thank you.

Test 2 Vocabulary

Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов или выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите
свой ответ на листе для ответов.
1. Oh, sorry! What a sad mistake!!
A) Not at all B) Pleased to meet you C) You're welcome D) That's all right
2. They've been looking for you
A) in all places B) everywhere C) anywhere D) for all places
3. Is it that you will buy a new car?
A) true B) simple C) sorry D) able 4. Father is,he can't go for a walk with you.
4. Father is,he can't go for a walk with you.
A) bought B) sold C) busy D) drew
5. When you speak slowly, Iyou, when you speak quickly, I don't.
A) introduce B) realize C) understand D) listen
6. It was quitewhen we got back from the trip.
A) past B) late C) last D) letter
7. We must quickly in critical situations.
A) laugh B) feel C) wait D) act
8. What time is the first of the film?
A) show B) play C) performance D) programme
9. Why have youthe book so long?
A) belonged B) eaten C) changed D) kept
10. Don't wait for me if you
A) have speed B) are in speed C) have a hurry D) are in a hurry
b) are in speed b) are in speed b) are in a nairy
Test 3 Grammar
10st 5 Grammar
Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов или выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите
свой ответ на листе для ответов.
свой ответ на листе для ответов.
1. Can he English?
A) speaks B) speaking C) speak D) to speak
2. John speaks English, but?
A) does Margaret B) speaks Margaret C) Margaret speaks D) Margaret does
3. What timelunch?
A) does Jack has B) Jack has C) do Jack has D) does Jack have
4you written the letter to our teacher?
A) Shall B) Will C) Have D) Having
5. Whenher homework?
A) Ella usually does B) does Ella do usually C) usually does Ella D) does Ella usually do
6. If you work hard, you your exams well.
A) pass B) will pass C) have passed D) are passing
7. His son is
A) so old as yours B) as old as your one C) so old as your one D) as old as yours
8. I'm sorry that I had to stop our conversationthe telephone.
A) for answer B) for answering C) to answer D) to answering
9. He has three children,he?
A) don't B) hasn't C) haven't D) hadn't
10. All the questions of this test should
A) answer B) to answer C) be answer D) to be answered
Part 2 Reading comprehension
Test 4 Vocabulary: nouns and verbs
Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов или выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите
свой ответ на листе для ответов.
1. His teacher always his mistakes to him.
A) reveals B) explains C) exposes D) marks
2. This is a good of Byron's poetry.
A) cause B) difference C) experiment D) example
3. G.Washington's birthday is a publicin the USA.
A) health B) harvest C) holiday D) husband
4. The last electric had gone when we got to the station.
A) plant B) passenger C) lorry D) train
5. Our country has a democratic
A) railway  B) stream  C) government  D) mountain
6. An of modern artists' work was opened in the museum of Fine Arts last Saturday.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A) industry B) education C) exhibition D) exception

7. Father wanted Bob to an engineer.
A) become B) speak C) think D) seem
8. Last year she English lessons to a group of our students.
A) worked B) defended C) drew D) gave
9. The boy helped me tothe heavy box into the house.
A) cover B) invite C) carry D) lose
10. At school alwaysin the first row.
A) found B) became C) sat D) fed
11. She me a magazine to read.
A) became B) brought C) compared D) caught
12. You must not drink the water from this lake.
A) appeared B) refused C) taken D) defended
13. When you 5 to 2, the total is 7.
A) move B) add C) open D) prove
14. They made a to keep warm.
A) thing B) ready C) piece D) fire
15. John Milton decided to join the for freedom not by fighting but by writing.
A) struggle B) surprise C) terrible D) success
16. The reporter asked Bob to him the place where the car had stopped.
A) run B) take C) give D) show
17. The English language will take place at our school in May.
A) tradition B) competition C) condition D) attention
18. Weour things on that shelf.
A) know B) keep C) sleep D) wake
19. The travels around the sun.
A) death B) east C) land D) earth
20. The of his friends was stronger than that of his own family.
A) birth B) government C) influence D) harvest
21. You must work hard to your knowledge.
A) move B) like C) improve D) mean
22. The great artist did not pay to his appearance.
A) purpose B) attention C) demand D) felt
23. Tom the ball to another player.
A) threw B) fell C) grew D) felt
24. They for several hours about their problems.
A) said B) told C) spoke D) admitted
25. In some countries everybody has the to graduate from colleges.
A) importance B) opinion C) opportunity D) development
1.) Importance 2) opinion c) opportunity 2) development
Adjectives
Adjectives 26. The weather was on the day of the excursion, the sun was shining.
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Adjectives 26. The weather was on the day of the excursion, the sun was shining.
Adjectives  26. The weather was on the day of the excursion, the sun was shining.  A) favorite  B) fine  C) find  D) rainy.  27. We had a evening with our friend, talking, dancing and listening to good music.
Adjectives  26. The weather was on the day of the excursion, the sun was shining.  A) favorite  B) fine  C) find  D) rainy.  27. We had a evening with our friend, talking, dancing and listening to good music.  A) frozen  B) silent  C) hungry  D) pleasant
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Adjectives 26. The weather was
Adjectives  26. The weather was
Adjectives  26. The weather was
Adjectives 26. The weather was on the day of the excursion, the sun was shining. A) favorite B) fine C) find D) rainy. 27. We had a evening with our friend, talking, dancing and listening to good music. A) frozen B) silent C) hungry D) pleasant 28. The Australian Commonwealth is nearly as as the United States. A) little B) kind C) large D) high 29. Everybody must study a language at school. A) forgotten B) honour C) foreign D) different  Adverbs 30. Hehasn't learnt how to drive a car. A) still B) since C) yet D) then 31. Iknow what to say when someone thanks me. A) among B) ago C) near D) never 32. He couldn't change his character if he wanted to. A) every B) event C) whoever D) even 33. The girl was sitting her mother. A) beneath B) beside C) outside D) along 34. It was dark when we arrived. A) anough B) quite C) fast D) great 35 the things that we took on the trip there was some tinned food. A) About B) Except C) Among D) Through 36. Even she is old, she is very nice. A) if B) though C) while D) then Phrasal verbs 37. We at the station ten minutes late.
Adjectives  26. The weather was

A) with	B) for	C) to	D) at
39. This TV pr	ogram for an	hour.	
A) took	B) spent	C) lasted	D) passed
40. They are v	ery good pair	ting and drawing.	
A) at	B) for	C) by	D) on

### Test 5 Grammar

Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов или выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов.

1 3 5 1 .1			
	too young to o		
	B) does		D) has
	ends in many towns.		
A) is		C) have	D) has
	new job?		
A) the		C) an	
4. Janet sat dov	vn on chair	chair was n	ear the window.
A) theThe	B) theA	C) aThe	D) aA
5. She's much.	her sister.		
A) taller that	B) more tall than	C) taller than	D) more tall that
6. The building	is very high, but	windows are si	mall.
A) his	B) her	C) their	D) its
7. He left	standing in the stre		
A) my	B) me	C) I	D) mine.
8. I must	these sentences into	English.	
A) to translate	B) translate	C) translating	g D) translates
9. The sentence	s were too difficult		
A) translating	B) have translate	ed C) translate	D) to translate
10. He a le	tter to his friend yes	terday.	
A) wrote	B) will write	C) is writing	g D) have written
	nd Jack. Jack is		
A) between	B) beside	C) in front o	f D) next
12. Everyone in	n the office has to be	eby 8 o'c	clock.
	B) at work		
	at the university no		
A) read	B) was reading C	c) is reading [	) has read
14. He ta	king his exam just n	iow.	
A) will	B) has	C) is I	O) was
	in pencil and it		
	B) has written		
· ·			

Part 3 General English language proficiency

Test 6 Gap-filling text

Задание. Прочтите следующий текст до конца. Затем прочтите 1-2 предложения и постарайтесь заполнить пропуски. Выберите одно из четырех слов, приведенных после текста. Выберите одно из четырех слов, приведенных после текста. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов.

Learning a foreign language

New words: accept - принимать; attitude - отношение.

The most difficult thing for a person to accept when he begins to learn a foreign language is that the foreign language is so very different from -1- own. Of course, he expects to find some differences, but -2- may sometimes seem to him -3- some of the differences are -4- unnecessary. A person's native -5- has a powerful influence on -6-. After all, he has been speaking -7- language since before he can -8-. His family, his friends, -9- complete strangers everyone around him uses -10- language. It is only -11- that a -12- would have the -13- that his language is the most beautiful, the -14- perfect, the most logical of -15- languages. Therefore, the first thing -16- must learn as he begins to -17- a foreign language is -18- each language is the -19- possible language for the people who use -20-. We would not expect -21- person from India to think -22- act exactly as a -23- from France. And we should -24- expect the language of India to -25- exactly like the French language. -26- this fact has been understood -27- accepted, many of the problems of language -28- disappear.

There are -29- attitudes which you will have -30- develop in order to learn -31- language successfully. The most important -32- these is that learning a language -33- constant practice. You must not -34- that because you -35- or heard a word or -36- one time, or five times, -37- ten times that you really -38- it and know how to -3- it. You must be ready -40- repeat new words and phrases again and -41- until you can really use -42-, automatically, without having to think -43- them.

Many students have the -44- that if they can memorize -45- list of vocabulary words they -46- be learning the language. Learning -

47- language is much more than -48-. Learning new vocabulary without -49- the grammatical structure of the language is -50- like trying to build a house without using a plan. C) their 1. A) its B) his D) our 2. A) he B) all C) it D) they 3. A) than C) when B) the D) that 4. A) completely B) carefully C) immediately D) recently 5. A) house C) thought D) language B) speech 6. A) them C) mankind D) activity B) him C) their B) his D) our 7. A) its D) remember 8. A) draw B) know C) forget 9. A) even B) such C) though D) as 10. A) none B) that C) whole D) any 11. A) natural B) terrible C) illogical D) controversial 12. A) people B) woman C) person D) people C) speaking D) hearing 13. A) action B) feeling C) more 14. A) best B) less D) most B) his C) all D) each 15. A) others B) it C) any 16. A) some D) one B) write C) place D) like 17. A) study 18. A) when B) that C) the D) then C) difficult 19. A) worst B) best D) terrible 20. A) them B) all C) it D) well B) of C) a D) the 21. A) to C) an 22. A) the B) and D) as 23. A) animal B) star C) machine D) person C) not B) also 24. A) even D) surely 25. A) on C) see D) be B) so B) Before C) About D) After 26. A) Also D) to 27. A) has C) for B) and 28. A) dreaming B) building C) learning D) increasing 29. A) over C) other D) once B) order 30. A) to C) the D) as B) for C) an D) their 31. A) in B) a D) as C) of 32. A) at B) for C) ruins D) requires 33. A) passes B) hopes C) save D) sweep 34. A) teach B) think 35. A) saw C) seen D) knew B) been B) pause C) piece D) phrase 36. A) text 37. A) at B) on C) or D) to B) hear C) have D) know 38. A) see B) have C) do D) use 39. A) learn 40. A) to B) for C) of D) or 41. A) ago C) eleven D) agree B) again 42. A) him C) them D) it B) their 43. A) above B) about C) from D) again 44. A) piece B) think C) book D) idea 45. A) loud C) clean D) less B) long 46. A) will B) have C) can D) must 47. A) at B) but C) a D) by 48. A) all B) that C) them D) too 49. A) calling B) pronouncing C) knowing D) forgetting 50. A) anything B) something C) nothing D) everything

## Вариант 2

Part 1 Indirect test of oral skills

## Test 1 Conversation

Задание. Прочтите следующий диалог до конца. Затем прочитайте 1-2 предложения и постарайтесь заполнить пропуски, вставив только одно слово вместо одного пропуска. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов.

## Hobbies

Allan: Have you 1 any hobbies? Ben: Yes, I 2 reading? What are your Allan: 3 books? Ben: I like adventure stories. 4 you? 5 Allan: No, I don't. I like detective . Have you got any besides reading? Yes, I like 7 games. Do you play 8 games? Ben: Allan: Yes. I . I like tennis. I like it, Ben: 10 Test 2 Vocabulary Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов или выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов. 1. Oh, sorry to ...... you waiting. D) leave A) make B) cause C) keep 2..... likes Phil. He's very famous. A) Anybody B) All people C) Nobody D) Everyone 3. "My ..... name is James Harris", said Mrs. Harris. B) animal's C) husband's D) passenger's A) daughter's 4. Mother said: "Dinner is......". D) proud A) clear C) sharp B) ready 5. We..... some noise. Where does it come from? D) hear A) mean B) read C) lead 6. Have you seen Helen's pen? She has ..... it. D) hurt A) lost B) shot C) drunk 7. Do you mind if I open the window? ........ A) No, of course not B) Yes, of course C) No, thank you D) Yes, thank you 8. What's the... between a car and a plane? C)difference D) opinion A) figure B) influence 9. Do you know....about him? C)somewhere D) anything A) somebody B) anybody 10. Would you please ...... the salt. D) offer A) leave B) hand C) pass Test 3 Grammar Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов или выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов. 1.Must we.... the poem by heart? C) learn A) to learn B) learning D) being learned 2.Has Fred got his books now? Yes, my brother ...... yesterday. A) has given them to him B) gave them to him C) gave to him them D) has given to him them 3. Where.....on Sundays? D) does Mike go A) do Mike do B) Mike goes C) Mike does go 4.....you read anything by Dickens? A) Are B) Were C) Have D) Was 5. They invited him yesterday but he....... A) didn't yet say that yes B) didn't yet say yes C) hasn't yet said that yes D) hasn't said yes yet 6. If I ...... James I.....happy to give him the present A) will see...am B) see... will be C) see...am D) will see... will be 7. Is Mary ......Pam? A) taller that B) so tall as C) taller D) as tall as 8. Ask him to go to this shop... .... some food. D) for to buy A) in order he buys B) for buying C) to buy 9. She'd written that before, .....? A) didn't she B) wouldn't she C) hadn't she D) shouldn't she 10. Your answer..... to that question is incorrect. A) give B) given C) gave D) giving

Part 2 Reading comprehension

#### Test 4 Vocabulary: nouns and verbs Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов или выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов. 1. He ..... a bad mistake. A) Did B) went D) made C) put 2. Anthony .... the TV set back to the shop. A) borrowed D) left B) took C) returned 3.He had ...... and potatoes for dinner. D) sand A) wind B) fog C) meat 4. They sat near the .... to keep warm. A) cloud B) snow C) coal D) fire 5. Visitors can see many interesting .... in the new museum. D) laws A) fruits C) enemies B) things 6. We don't want to ...... in town in summer. B) develop D) decide A) stay C) excuse 7. Last autumn he ...... a student of our university. D) learned A) jumped B) invented C) became 8. You must .... before you answer. D) like A) belong B) think C) happen 9. These fishermen live in a little ..... at the seaside. A) mountain B) road C) city D) village 10. The police .... the car in the forest far from the town. D) fought A) threw B) found C) felt 11. We can travel to Germany by .... and sea. D) wood A) land B) grass C) lake 12. The reporter wanted to know how everything had ..... D) explained A) graduated B) happened C) invited 13. We hope that he will .... the game A) sell B) cut C) tell D) win 14. We always ..... hard to finish our work in time. D) wash A) take B) try C) shout 15. A dark ..... covered the sky and soon it began to rain. B) land D) stick A) coat C) cloud 16. William Hill made it the aim of his life to get a good ...... B) expression C) examination D) education A) decision 17. The Central Lowlands.....between the Western Australian Plateau and the Eastern Highlands. D) place A) ruin B) lie C) pay 18. Mrs. Green .... the house at 10 o'clock every morning to go shopping. A) draws B) comes C) leaves D) lives 19. It was great .... to meet the famous scientist. A) friendship D) knowledge B) honour C) memory 20. This discovery is of great ...... C) difficulty D) importance A) movement B) ability 21. the young man ... so sad that evening though nothing bad had happened. C) felt D) lose A) gave B) flew 22. This book doesn't..... much.. C) cost D) watch A) pay B) look 23. The ... autumn leaves of red and gold lie on the wet ground. A) fallen B) famous D) mistaken C) risen 24. After the meal we asked for the ....... A) receipt B) check-out C) payment D) bill 25. Mark..... the shop and bought some new books. A) went B) offered C) touched D) entered Adjectives 26. The day was really ....., with the bright sun shining in the blue sky. A) independent B) beautiful C) terrible D) yellow 27. It was quite ..... when we got back from the trip. A) part B) last D) letter C) late 28. The doctor didn't allow her to carry ..... things. A) honest B) general C) easy D) heavy 29. After I had read through the text I was .... to do the test correctly. A) full B) hard C) ill D) able

Adverbs

30. Everybody enjoyed the filmme.			
A) unless B) not C) except	D) although		
31. Have you visited your parents?			
A) Not yet B) Not ever C) Already	D) Ever		
32. There is an old apple-tree the house.			
A) in B) between C) behind	D) through		
33. He won't be able to lift it we help him.			
A) but B) unless C) when	D) or		
34. I cannot discuss the problem right now, some other			
A) seldom B) near C) although	D) perhaps		
35. I will go, I would rather stay at home.			
A) whether B) although	C) if D) just		
36. It's three months to our new house.			
A) since then we moved B) that we moved us	C) since we moved	D) that we moved	
Phrasal verbs			
37. This test a number of difficult tasks.			
A) composes in B) consists in C) composes of	D) consists of		
38. We were tired hearing that music			
A) over B) of C) for	D) on		
39. Yesterday Mike the train.			
A) waited for twenty minutes B) was expecting tw	venty minutes C)expec	cted for twenty minutes	D) waited twenty
minutes			
40. He had previously had a car but it several times du	ring the summer.		
A) had broken down B) was breaking up	C) had broken up	D) was breaking down	
Test 5 Grammar			
Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов и	пли выражений, приво	еденных после каждого п	редложения. Напишите
свой ответ на листе для ответов.			
1. Which the longest river in the Great Britain?			
A) has B) have C) is D) does			
2. Her sistermany English magazines.			
A) is B) has C) have D) are			
3. A cat is animal			
A) a B) an C) the D) –			
4. I have got new car. I washedcar yesterday.			
A) thethe B) thea C) aa D) athe	e		
A) thethe B) thea C) aa D) athe 5. London is than Tallinn.	e		
5. London is than Tallinn.			
5. London is than Tallinn. A) biggest B) as big C) bigger D) so big			
5. London is than Tallinn. A) biggest B) as big C) bigger D) so big 6. He askedto read the book in English.			
5. London is than Tallinn.  A) biggest B) as big C) bigger D) so big  6. He asked to read the book in English.  A) us B) we C) our D) ours	g		
5. London is than Tallinn.  A) biggest B) as big C) bigger D) so big 6. He askedto read the book in English.  A) us B) we C) our D) ours 7. He had three sons, all became musicians.	g		
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5. London is than Tallinn.  A) biggest B) as big C) bigger D) so big 6. He asked to read the book in English.  A) us B) we C) our D) ours 7. He had three sons, all became musicians.  A) who B) of which C) which D) of what the eacher can all the mistakes in our translations.	g		
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5. London is than Tallinn. A) biggest B) as big C) bigger D) so big 6. He asked to read the book in English. A) us B) we C) our D) ours 7. He had three sons, all became musicians. A) who B) of which C) which D) of wl 8. The teacher can all the mistakes in our translations. A) to find B) finding C) find D) finds 9. It is good for our people foreign languages. A) to study B) study C) studied D) are still 10. The students in the country next summer. A) work B) are working C) will work D) have 11. They have been in the United States three mon A) before B) for C) since D) after 12. We live the other side of the highway. A) by B) for C) in 13. Children in the garden now. A) play B) have played C) plays 14. 'Anna Karenina' by L. Tolstoi. A) has written B) was written C) was written 15 out of the window I saw him walking in the state of the same and the s	hom  udying e worked oths. r  D) on  D) are playing ong D) wrote street.	g	

Test 6 Gap-filling text

Задание. Прочтите следующий текст до конца. Затем прочтите 1-2 предложения и постарайтесь заполнить пропуски. Выберите одно из четырех слов, приведенных после текста. Выберите одно из четырех слов, приведенных после текста. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов.

Accident on the river

New words: provision – вещи; оаг – весло; горе – веревка; slippery - скользкий

The next day all three started down the river. Thornton put all his provisions -1- the three dogs on the -2-. Then he, Pete and Hans -3- into the boat themselves -4- Thornton pushed off. It was difficult -5- down that river. In many -6- the current was very strong -7- it was necessary for the -8- and dogs to get off.

-9- Thornton stood in the back -10- of the boat all the -11- working with one oar, Pete -12- Hans tied a rope to -13- boat and went along the -14-.

In some places the current -15- so strong that it was -16- fror Hans and Pete to -17- the boat back. And it -18- not easy work. At an -19- bad place, about half-way -20- the river, Hans and Pete -21- pulled the boat with great -22- and Thornton fell into the -23 -. The current carried him down -24- great speed. In a moment -25- was only a small black -26- in the white and blue -27- of the river. In another moment Hans -28- Pete saw him no -29-.

At first Thornton understood nothing: -30- only felt the cold and -31- water all round him. Then -32- looked back. But he could -33-se Pete and Hans.

But -34- was that black spot in -35- water just behind him? He -36- back again. It was Buck! -37- a minute the dog was -38- him and in another minute -39- held him by the tall. '-40- I am saved', thought Thornton.

-41- the current was too strong: -42- a moment Thornton saw Buck -43- do nothing. And then, suddenly, -44- felt he had hit against something -45-. They were on a -46- just below the water. But -47- long could he stay there? -48- stone was very slippery. He -49-not stay on it more -50- a few minutes. 'I must send Buck for help', he thought.

1.A) heavy	B) had	C) and	D) also
2. A) plane	B) car	C) train	D) boat
3. A)got	B) put	C) left	D) asked
4. A) if	B) and	C) from	D) through
5. A) jumping	B) looking	,	D) giving
6. A) rivers	B) stones	C) places	D) boats
7. A) when	B) and	C) at	D) if
8. A) provision	B) boats	C) waves	D) men
9. A) Not	B) Only	C) Becau	
10. A) part	B) body	Ć) wave	D) bed
11. A) place	B) week	C) time	D) man
12. A) at	B) on	C) or	D) and
13. A) big	B) the	C) a	D) quick
14. A) accident	B) boat	C) bank	
15. A) was	B) stood	C) gave	D) had
16. A) fine	B) necessary	C) easy	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
17. A) throw	B) send	C) leave	
18. A) could	B) was	C) had	D) found
19. A) almost	B) easily	C) espec	
20. A) above	B) down	C) under	D) back
21. A) suddenly	B) easily	C) beaut	ifully D) often
22. A) strength	B) laugh	C) lengt	h D) talent
23. A) boat	B) accident	C) water	D) bank
24. A) off	B) without	C) of	D) with
25. A) they	B) he	C) it	D) boat
26. A) dog	B) spot	C) bird	D) stone
27. A) air	B) from	C) bank	D) waves
28. A) none	B) neither	C) or	D) and
29. A) more	B) little	C) moment	D) danger
30. A) could	B) I	C) he	D) often
31. A) saw	B) drank	C) left	D) swam
32. A) all	B) dog	C) he	D) suddenly
33. A) better	B) be	C) not	D) none
34. A) when	B) ever	C) about	D) what
35. A) all	B) full	C) the	D) silent
36. A) laughed	B) caught	C) hoped	D) looked
37. A) on	B) what	C) in	D) that
38. A) through	B) beside	C) past	D) beginning
39. A) somebody	B) Pete	C) they	D) Thornton
40. A) How	B) Seldom	C) Now	D) Not
41. A) What	B) Almost	C) Which	D) But
42. A) In	B) Of	C) Before	D) Also
43. A) let	B) could	C) tried	D) wanted

44. A) Buck	B) boat	C) Thornton	D) wave
45. A) hard	B) red	C) nice	D) soft
46. A) plant	B) dog	C) stone	D) fish
47. A) for	B) how	C) as	D) what
48. A) at	B) on	C) a	D) the
49. A) tried	B) hoped	C) must	D) could
50. A) than	B) for	C) not	D) less
,	•	•	
Вариант 3			
Part 1 Indirect test	of oral skills		
Test 1 Conversatio	n		
Test i Conversatio	11		
Залание. Прочтите	е следующий диа	алог до конца. З	Ватем прочитайте 1-2 предложения и постарайтесь заполнить пропуски,
			ска. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов.
	,	7 1 3	
Telephone conversa	ation		
Secretary:	Hello1	lis Mantid	e Steel. Can I2you?
Tom Stevens:	Hello. Can I	3to	o Mr. James Brown, please.
Secretary:		. He is out a	
Tom Stevens:		ie5_	
Secretary:	I'm afraid I do	on't 6	exactly. About three o'clock, I hope. Who's7, please?
Tom Stevens:			from Oxford Textronics.
Secretary:			n he comes 9 ?
Tom Stevens:			g my office10
Tom Stevens.	110, 1 m anaic	not. I m reaving	, my office
Test 2 Vocabulary			
-			
Задание. Заполнит	е пропуски одни	им из четырех с	лов или выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите
свой ответ на лис	те для ответов.		
1 72 1			
1, I'm late	e.		
A) Sorry	e. B) Excuse me	C) E2	acuse D) I'm sorry
A) Sorry	B) Excuse me		
A) Sorry 2. What kind of	B) Excuse medid you get		etition.
A) Sorry 2. What kind of	B) Excuse me did you get prize C) t	at the last competend D) re	etition.
A) Sorry 2. What kind of A) pride B) 3. We didn't know	B) Excuse medid you get prize C) twait or go	at the last competeam D) rehome.	etition. ecord
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A) Sorry 2. What kind of A) pride B) 3. We didn't know A) to B) if to 4. Everybody seem	B) Excuse medid you get prize C) twait or go C) when to be tired now.	at the last composite D) reshome. ther to D) if When can we	etition. scord that we should . our meeting?
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A) have watched B) watched C) are watching	g D) were watching
5. Do you know? A) how old is he B) how he is old C) how old he is D) how i	s ha old
6. If it is not cold, we to the Central Park	s lie old
A) go B) will go C) have gone D) would have gone	
7. Their house is three times	
A) so big as our one B) so big as ours C) as big as our on	e D) as big as ours
8 English you must work hard.	
A) Knowing B) Have known C) Will know D) To l 9. The weather is better today,?	Know
A) hasn't it B) isn't it C) doesn't it D) wasn't it	
10. Isince morning and I'm very tired.	
A) travel B) am traveling C) have been traveling	D) was traveling
Part 2 Reading comprehension	
1 art 2 Reading complenension	
Test 4 Vocabulary: nouns and verbs	
	·
Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов или выражен свой ответ на листе для ответов.	ии, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите
свои ответ на листе для ответов.	
1. When we were in the forest wesome flowers.	
A) selected B) picked C) chose D) col	lected
2. This writer is for his short stories.	
A) angry B) cheap C) silent D) famous	
3. Jack wanted to to his friend. A) cause B) say C) fill D) talk	
4. After the flight the plane was back on the	
A) ground B) piece C) air D) cloud	
5. Shakespeare was born in 1564, he at the age of fifty-two.	
A) entered B) decided C) died D) called	
6. His story made everybody	
A) frozen B) laugh C) bathe D) mention	
7. He six pounds for the tickets. A) sang B) rose C) shock D) paid	
8. My friend has always me good advice.	
A) bought B) covered C) driven D) given	
9. Johnhis friend at the station.	
A) invented B) let C) met D) let	
10. For translating this text you	
A) meet B) reach C) pay D) need 11. Fruit is good for people's	
	nguage
12. By the time we came to the theatre thehad begun.	
A) performance B) show C) game D) number	
13. Grandmother planned to next Saturday at home.	
A) feel B) hope C) understand D) 14. Suddenly the car began to	spend
A) fly B) move C) swim D) step	
15. The children had that story before.	
A) shown B) brought C) moved D) heard	
16. For him the Olympic games were the most important of the yea	r.
A) freedom B) flight C) event D) fear	
17. A large of books lay on the desk. A) favour B) figure C) letter D) num	har
18. Hea job at a shoe factory.	DC1
A) cost B) got C) helped D) felt	
19. The travels around the sun.	
A) east B) land C) earth D) death	
20. Hea parcel in his hands.	
A) helped B) lost C) held D) taught	
21. We did not want to any trouble. A) cause B) laugh C) hurt D) marry	
22. They sat in the third of the cinema.	
A) line B) bench C) row D) line	
23. Oliver had to go out and for food because his parents we	re very poor.
A) grow B) beg C) fly D) cost	
24. John his leg while he was playing football.	

A) sold B) taught C) slept D) hurt
25. The lake is clearly from our house.
A) looked B) lost C) spread D) seem
Adjectives
26. You must be when crossing the street.
A) late B) slept C) careful D) besides  27. He wanted his son to spend as much time asin the open air.
A) early B) rally C) possible D) late
28. Blue is mycolor.
A) favourite B) complete C) different D) difficult
29. Of all the discoveries ever made by man, radio is one of the most
A) unemployed B) possible C) separate D) wonderful
Adverbs
30. The holiday lastsSeptember.
A) along B) until C) among D) behind
31. Tom left withoutsaying good-bye.
A) just B) although C) however D) even
32. He was standingto the window.
A) deep B) slow C) short D) close
33. Nobody can help us Peter. A) except B) expect C) until D) already
A) except B) expect C) until D) already  34. They haven't been to the British Museumthe war
A) above B) soon C) since D) science
35. Haven't they finished their homework?
A) now B) yet C) still D) since
36. John has literature for his work.
A) all B) many C) enough D) any
Phrasal verbs
37. It was raining when Tim the train.
A) was waiting for B) was expecting C) waited D) expected
38. This car is madeplastic.
A) with B) of C) on D) by
39. That's the book

13.Why yo	ou writing with a p	encil?		
A) do	B) have C	) had D	) are	
14. These new he	ousesTwo	o years ago.		
A) were built	B) have but	ilt C) built	D) building	
15. But the new	school next	year.		
A) will built	B) will be but	ilt C) has built	D) will be building	
			_	

## Part 3 General English language proficiency

## Test 6 Gap-filling text

Задание. Прочтите следующий текст до конца. Затем прочтите 1-2 предложения и постарайтесь заполнить пропуски. Выберите одно из четырех слов, приведенных после текста. Выберите одно из четырех слов, приведенных после текста. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов.

## The highest mountain in the world

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the Himalayas and the highest mountain in the world. It is 8.882 metres high. Many -1-men have tied to reach the-2- of Mount Everest. It is very -3- to reach the top of a -4- mountain. The men must take warm -5- with them because it is very -6- high up in the mountains. They -7- take with them food, tents and -8- other things. They must have men -9- carry their things. And it -10- not easy to carry things in -11- mountains.

In the year 1921 seven -12- came to Mount Everest. They did -13- try to reach the top. They -14- came to see which was the -15-way up to the top.

A -16- later, in 1922, some Englishmen came -17- to Mount Everest. This time they -18- to reach the top of the -19-. They went up five miles, but -20- not get any higher. They tried -21- times. When they started out the -22- time, it began to snow and -23- men died in the snow.

The -24- went back to England, but some -25- came back to Mount Everest -26- 1924. They tried to reach the top.

-27- soon it began to snow, and -28- men could not go on. For -29- days they could not do anything -30- the wind was very strong. Only -31- men tried the third time. The -32- men watched them on their way -33-. For some time they could see -34- well. Then the clouds came down, -35- they could not see the two -36-. When the clouds opened, they saw -37- two men very high up, near -38- top. Did the men reach the -39-? Nobody knows because the men did -40- come back.

In 1953 twelve men -41- to reach the top. Nine of -42- were Englishmen, three were not. Three -43- and fifty men carried their things. -44- twelve men went up from camp -45- camp. The highest camp was more -46- up in the mountains. -47- five men reached that camp. From -48- camp two men, Hillary and Tenzing, -49- the top of the world. They -50- the first.

1.A) days	B) times	C) other	D) hours
2. A) bottom	B) tip	C) foot	D) top
3. A)difficult	B) hi	gh C) he	eavy D) easy
4. A) nice	B) tall	C) high	D) long
5. A) clothes	B) fires	C) materials	D) things
6. A ) dry	B) hard	C) easy	D) cold
7. A) have	B) must	C) may	D) like
8. A) same	B) many	C) lots	D) more
9. A) who	B) that	C) they	D) whose
10. A) be	B) was	C) is	D) will
11. A) their	B) the	C) same	D) top
12. A) speakers	B) people	C) wal	kers D) Englishme
13. A) hard	B) not	t C) want	D) no
14. A) alone	B) only	C) want	D) no
15. A) best	B) most	t C) hard	D) difficult
16. A) day	B) week	C) year	D) time
17. A) over	B) again	C) even	D) already
18. A) tried	B) asked	C) hate	d D) choose
19. A) place	B) forest	C) hill	D) mountain
20. A) were	B) can	C) could	D) should
21. A) lots	B) much	C) number	D) many
22. A) long	B) short	C) third	D) first
23. A) little	B) same C	c) some D)	that
24. A) men	B) workers	C) hunters	D) soldiers
25. A) time	B) happened	C) men	D) them
26. A) at	B) in	C) from	D) on
27. A) When	B) If	C) But	D) This
28. A) other	B) also	C) a	D) the
29. A) no	B) some	C) any	D) only
30. A) because	B) about	C) that	D) then
31. A) one	B) some	C) all	D) any
32. A) all	B) same	C) other	D) last

33. A) again	B) up	C) home	D) high
34. A) them	B) those	C) their	D) these
35. A) but	B) before	C) and	D) after
36.A) clouds	B) men	C) mountains	D) tops
37. A) some	B) the	C) our	D) other
38. A) the	B) their	C) from	D) off
39. A) cloud	B) mountain	C) top	D) time
40. A) nor	B) neither	C) no	D) not
41. A) asked	B) tried	C) looked	D) sat
42. A) them	B) their	C) us	D) these
43. A) more	B) friends	C) hundre	ed D) day
44. A) After	B) Next	C) Also	D) The
45. A) off	B) to	C) after	D) by
46. A) than	B) to	C) that	D) higher
47. A) Alone	B) If	C) Only	D) When
48. A) they	B) down	C) who	se D) that
49. A) opened	B) reached	C) drew	D) lost
50. A) wanted	B) liked	C) were	e D) be

Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы: Контрольные задания и материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков:

Примерный вариант грамматических тестов

1. Can he ..... English?

Задание. Заполните пропуски одним из четырех слов или выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите свой ответ на листе для ответов.

A) speaks	B) speaking	C) speak	D) to speak	
2. John speaks Engli	sh, but?			
A) does Margaret	B) speaks Margaret	C) Margaret speaks	D) Margaret doe	es
3. What time	.lunch?			
A) does Jack has	B) Jack has	C) do Jack has	D) does Jack hav	ve
4you written	the letter to our teach	er?		
A) Shall	B) Will	C) Have	D) Having	
5. Whenher	homework?			
A) Ella usually does	B) does Ella do ι	isually C) usua	lly does Ella	D) does Ella usually do
6. If you work hard,	you your exam	s well.		
A) pass	B) will pass	C) have passed	D) are passing	
7. His son is				
A) so old as yours	B) as old as you	ur one C) so ol	d as your one	D) as old as yours
8. I'm sorry that I ha				
A) for answer		C) to answer	D) to answering	<u> </u>
9. He has three child	ren,he?			
A) don't	B) hasn't	C) haven't	D) hadn't	
10. All the questions	of this test should			
A) answer	B) to answer	C) be answered	D) to be answere	d

Read the following text which explains how job advertisements differ in three European countries.

## Job Ads: Reading between the Lines

Checking out job advertisements is popular with executives worldwide. But though the activity is universal, is the same true of the advertisements? Are executive positions in different countries advertised in the same way? A comparison of the jobs pages of The Times of London. Le Monde of Paris and Germany's Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung suggests not.

First, what UK job seekers consider an essential piece of information- what the post pays- is absent from French and German adverts. It is often left to applicants to raise these themselves. In contrast most British advertisements mention not only salary, but also other material incentives including a car and fringe benefits. French or German advertisements rarely refer to these. The attention given to rewards in the UK indicates the importance of the job and its responsibility. In France and Germany that information is given by the level of experience and qualifications demanded. Salary can be assumed to correspond with this. If French or German adverts are vague about material rewards, they are precise about qualifications. They usually demand a degree in..., not simply a degree. In Germany, for example, a technical director for a machine cool company will be expected to have a

Dipl-Ing degree in Mechanical Engineering.

French advertisements go further. They may specify not just the type of grande ecole degree, but sometimes a particular set of institution (Franchise Properties of the Mines HEC ESSEC) they be instituted to the second degree of the second

institutions (Formation superieure X, Centrale, Mines, HEC, ESSEC), these being the most famous grandes ecoles. All this contrasts with the vague call for «graduates» (or «graduate preferred») which is found in the UK. British companies often give the impression that they have a particular type of applicant in mind, but are not sure about the supply and will consider others. Their wording suggests hope and uncertainty, as in this advertisement from The Times: «Whilst education standards are obviously

important a large measure of personal oomph\* is likely to secure the success of your application».

advertisements refer more to intellectual qualities like analytical aptitude and independence.

In the UK qualification beyond degree level make employers nervous, but in France or Germany it is difficult to be «overqualified». Many people on German executive boards have doctorates and the French regard five or six years of intensive post-baccalaureat study at a grand ecole as ideal training. British managers are not selected primarily for their intelligence, as managers are in France, or for their expert knowledge, as in Germany, Instead, the British give importance to social, political and leadership skills. This difference also shows in the personal qualities mentioned. British advertisements stress energy, ability to communicate and motivate. German advertisements like achievement, but it tends to be less personality-driven. German companies want candidates with sound knowledge, experience and competence in their field. They rarely recruit novices as do British employers. French

Even the tone of the job advertisements is different in the three countries. By French and German standards, British advertisements are very racy\*\*. They attract young executives with challenges such as: «Are you reaching your potential? », whereas French and German advertisements are boringly direct, aiming to give information about the job rather than to sell it.

All these points are to three different conceptions of management. The French regard it as intellectually complex, the Germans as technically complex, and the British as interpersonally complex. But they agree on one thing: it is complex.

Jean-Louis Barsoux

\*oomph=enthusiasm

\*\*racy=bold, exciting

2. Now complete the chart with the information each country provides in its advertisements.

France Germany Salary 1 Essential piece of information. 2 Not mentioned. 3 Not mentioned. Material incentives 4 Degrees/qualifications 7 School attended 10 12 11 Personal qualities 13 15 14 Tone of job advertisement 16 17 18 Conceptions of management 19 20 21

- 3. Paragraphs 1-9 contain advice for business leaders. Choose the appropriate heading for each paragraph from the list below.
- a. A leader should be a good teacher and communicator.
- b. A leader must manage time and use it effectively.
- c. A leader must have technical competence.
- d. A leader must provide vision.
- e. A leader must be visible and approachable.
- f. A leader should be introspective.
- g. A leader should be dependable
- h. A leader should open-minded.
- i. A leader should have a sense of humour.
- 1. In large organizations, leaders should spend no more than four hours a day in their offices. The rest of the time, they should be out with their people, talking to lower-level employees and getting their feedback on problem areas. They should be making short speeches and handing out awards. They should be traveling widely throughout their organizations.
- 2. The best leaders are those whose minds are never closed and who are eager to deal with new issues. Leaders should not change their minds too frequently after a major decision has been made, but if they never reconsider, they are beginning to show a degree of rigidity and inflexibility that creates problems for the organization.
- 3. Executives must take a disciplined approach to their schedules, their post, their telephone calls, their travel schedules and their meetings. Staying busy and working long hours are not necessarily a measurement of leadership effectiveness.
- 4. Leaders may run efficient organizations, but they so not really serve the long-term interests of the institution unless they plan, set goals and provide strategic perception.
- 5. The leader must be willing to pass on skills, to share insights and experiences, and to work very closely with people to help them mature and be creative.
- 6. Leaders should let people know that life is not so important that you can't sit back occasionally and be amused by what is happening. Laughter can be a great reliever of tension.
- 7. Reliability is something that leasers must have in order to provide stability and strength to organizations. Leaders must be willing to be flexible but consistency and coherence are important elements of large organizations.
- 8. Leaders must not only understand the major elements of their businesses but must also keep up with any changes.
- 9. Leaders should be able to look at themselves objectively and analyze where they have made mistakes and where they have disappointed people.
- 4. The following sentences are incomplete. Four words or phrases marked a, b, c and d are given beneath each sentence.

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.	
1. Domestic sales haveby 6% over the last year.	
a raised	
b lose	
c risen	
d arisen	
2. Continued expansion to new markets will depend whether we are able to raise new capital.	
a of	
b in	
c for	
d on	
3. Thedepartment staff has been cut back substantially.	
a product	
b production	
c produce	
d producing	
a positioned	
b located	
c set out	
d established	
5. The new management team has succeeded stricter cost control.	
a to introduce	
b the introduction of	
c in introducing	
d for introducing	
6. Jack Bogartthe post of Managing Director since 1995.	
a has filled	
b filled	
c fills	
d has been filled	
7. Companies often job applicants to take personality tests.	
a is required	
b are requiring	
c require	
d requires	
8. We firmly believeproviding career development opportunities for all our employees.	
a on	
b for	
c in	
d at	
9. It looks like you havea mistake on our invoice.	
a make	
b do	
c made	
d done	
10. I'd like to introduce you to James Stewart, whoour accounting department last week.	
a joined	
b has joined	
c was joined	
d has been joined	
11. When David Kidd opened his franchise, hesuch long hours.	
a wasn't used to work	
b didn't use to work	
c wasn't used to working	
d didn't used to working	
12. The bank hasapproved our loan application.	
a currently	
b already	
c eventually	
d always	
13. Television was invented by a engineer.	
a Scot	
b Scottish	
c Scotch	
d Scotland	
14. You can use your bank card to cash at ATMs worldwide. a transfer	

b pay		
c deposit		
d withdray	W	
15.	On-line banking_	you check your balance whenever you want.
a lets		
b enables		
c allows		
d permits		

#### 5. READING

New Kids on the Business Block: Thatcher's Enterprise Babes are Taking the Tycoon's World by Storm by Ruth Sunderland

Dylan Wilk runs his own multimillion-pound business and could afford to retire. He draws a six-figure salary and drives a bright yellow BMW M3. Holidays are spent in California or skiing in Austria.

But Wilk is only 23 years old. He set up his company, Gameplay, at the age of 20 and in just three years it has become Britain's second-largest mail-order supplier of computer games with 35 staff and a turnover of £7.5 million in 1997, set to double this year. He is one of Thatcher's babes – the children born or brought up since 1979 when she swept to power and started the enterprise revolution.

Now as 'young adults' they are taking the business world by storm. One in eight of all startup businesses is founded by an entrepreneur aged 16 to 24 and there is a growing band of teenage and twenty – something tycoons. They include 14-year old Tom Hartley, who recently hit the headlines after becoming Britain's youngest self-made millionaire by selling Porsches.

Andrew Collins, 21, started Firemagic Fireworks, at the age of 19. He is turning over £100,000 a year and has just taken on a new partner, his former chemistry teacher, Pete Taschimowitz, who encouraged his interest in pyrotechnics.

Collins loves his work but admits success has come at a price. 'Starting a business at that age is not easy. I have to work seven days a week and my social life is out of the window. My girlfriend doesn't even like fireworks'.

Several organisations have been set up to help young entrepreneurs; including the Prince's Youth Business Trust, a charity that offers loans and advice, and oil company Shell's Live WIRE scheme, which provides free guidance. But young hopefuls face greater barriers than their mature counterparts and run high risk of failure.

In spite of some undeniable success stories, two-thirds of startups by under 25s end in failure within four years, a far higher rate than for older people. Eighties' entrepreneur Alan Sugar, who set up his first business at 19, believes starting too young can be damaging. Sugar says: 'I would not want to see many entrepreneurs straight out of school. They need to have some experience of work and real life.' Many also face a daunting hurdle trying to raise finance, since banks are often unwilling to lend to someone without a financial record. Gulam Kadir, 21, had to overcome his bank manager's opposition to found the Ruhani Moslem Funeral Service at the age of 19. It now has a turnover of nearly £100,000. Kadir says: 'I was turned down for a loan because they said I was too young for the funeral business. People do not expect a young person in this area. I knew it wouldn't be easy, but I was determined.'

Youngsters may also experience prejudice from customers and suppliers who see them as naïve and inexperienced. Victoria Goodwin, 22, set up her own decorative finishes business based in Sheffield when she was 20, and has recently worked on the set of a TV soap opera. She says: 'Being young can be a drawback, but it can also be an advantage because some customers believe you don't have preconceived ideas and will do what they want.'

Richard Street, chief executive of the Prince's Youth Business Trust, believes future generations must learn the lessons of Thatcher's children or risk losing out in the employment market. He says: 'Business education would certainly benefit young people: not all will become entrepreneurs, but they need to be prepared because they will have flexible careers with periods in jobs and periods of self-employment.'

Mail on Sunday

- 6. Read the following statements about the article and indicate whether they are true (T) or false (F).
- 1. Dylan Wilk, who founded Gameplay at the age of 20, retired three years later after becoming a millionaire.
- 2. Gameplay is the largest British retail chain specialising in computer games.
- 3. Over ten percent of new businesses are started by people under the age of 25.
- 4. Tom Hartley inherited most of his money.
- 5. Andrew Collins set up his company with his chemistry teacher.
- 6. Shell offers loans to young entrepreneurs.
- 7. Entrepreneurs in their early 20s are more likely to succeed than older people who go into business for themselves.
- 8. Many banks are reluctant to provide financing to youngsters.
- 9. The bank accepted Gulam Kadir's loan application because his business concept was unusual for a young person.
- 10. Some customers like doing business with young entrepreneurs as they are more flexible.

Product and Corporate Advertising

1 Read the following article and choose the best sentence (A-I) from the list opposite to complete each gap. Would you call your friends if it meant hearing ads every three minutes - er, make that free minutes?

You pick up the telephone, dial the number and before it rings a cheerful voice says, "Hello! This call is sponsored by..." 1\_\_\_\_. We've come to tolerate (maybe) TV ads that cut into movies just at the dramatic moment, or intrude on soccer matches right when

crucial play begins. In American football, referees even halt play for commercials. But how many people would be willing to have a phone call repeatedly interrupted for "a brief word from our sponsor"?  Answer: plenty.  That's the verdict from Sweden, where an outfit called Gratistelefone is the offering free, advertising-supported calls in a two-month trial. Lines are overloaded. 2 They are not, it seems. A caller dials a toll-free number, and then dials any other number in Sweden. 3 There's no charge for as the caller - or the person called - wants to talk, or is willing to have conversation punctuated by chirpy jingles. 4 But giveaways know no age barrier, says Borden. "We were a bit amazed, but we're getting lots of middle-aged and older people. For them it's no bother." He wouldn't confirm published reports that the system is getting 30,000 callers a day, but did say it is so popular that on some evenings the circuits are jammed. And what's in it for advertisers in this brave new medium? 5 "Because the ad only 10 seconds long and your friend is waiting on the line, you can't really go to the bathroom," says Broden. "It's very cost-efficient." A handful of organizations, including a movie theater chain, a radio station, a snacks company and a charity, are already running ads, which cost about 13 cents per spot, and dozens more have expressed interest. Gratistelefone has bigger, not to mention Big Brother-like plans. 6 Then, different callers might hear different ads, tailored to the advertisers' needs. There's even the technology to play separate ads to each person on the line - the caller from the rural north might hear a pickup truck pitch, while the recipient in Stockholm could listen to one for a local restaurant. The company plans to extend the service nationwide in Sweden in the next few months, and it has been deluged by inquiries from other countries. If the (READ TIME!) idea catches on and (READ TIME!) consumers elsewhere prove tolerant (READ TIME!) of such interruption,
By Jay Branegan
<ul> <li>A. Each ad has a very small – but equally captive – audience.</li> <li>B. Gratistelefone leases capacity from other telephone operators at bulk rates.</li> <li>C. "We were afraid consumers would be annoyed by the breaks," says Peter Borden, the marketing director.</li> <li>D. Future customers will have to provide a telephone number and all-important demographic data – age, sex marital status, address and so one.</li> <li>E. We put up with commercial between songs on the radio.</li> <li>F. They hope to make profits by charging advertisers for the chance to reach the world's most narrowly targeted audience.</li> <li>G. Not surprisingly, young people and students have been the biggest users in the test.</li> <li>H. Although Sweden's telephone market has been competitive for some time, long-distance charges can still be high.</li> <li>I. The caller hears one 10-second ad while the connection is made, another in a minute, and then one spot every minute.</li> <li>2 Combine a word from A with one from B to match each of the definitions below.</li> </ul>
A
Target
Celebrity Hard
Company
Ad
Publicity Public relation
Product
В
Sell
Logo Audience
Endorsements
Launch
Event Agency
Stunt
1an aggressive, persuasive way of selling of product.
2the marketing and advertising effort that is organised to promote a new item whet it goes on the market.
3a printed symbol that stands for a business or their brand.
4an organised gathering to get media coverage for a brand, product or store opening.
<ul> <li>the demographic group that an advertising campaign is aimed at.</li> <li>well-known people promoting a particular product.</li> </ul>
7a firm that specialises in creating advertising campaigns for business.
8an unusual, sometimes shocking action intended to attack people's attention in order to promote a brand or product.
orana or product.

## 5.4. Перечень видов оценочных средств

- выполнение учебных индивидуальных заданий в ходе практических занятий;
- контрольный опрос (устный);
- выполнение тестового задания;
- чтение и перевод иноязычных текстов профессиональной направленности с целью полного извлечения информации, обобщение прочитанного в виде реферата, резюме, аннотации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке;
- -письменная фиксация информации в виде записей, конспектирования, делового письма, а также в виде докладов, рефератов, тезисов и т.п.

Задания со свободно конструируемым ответом (СКО) предполагает составление развернутого ответа на теоретический вопрос. Задание с выбором одного варианта ответа (ОВ, в задании данного типа предлагается несколько вариантов ответа, среди которых один верный. Задания со свободно конструируемым ответом (СКО) предполагает составление развернутого ответа, включающего полное решение задачи с пояснениями.

	6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИ	ческое и информационное обеспеч	чение дисциплины (модуля)
		6.1. Рекомендуемая литература	1
		6.1.1. Основная литература	
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год
Л1.1	Мезенцева А. И., Бурлай Н. В.	Foreign language for scientific and research work=Иностранный язык для научно-исследовательской работы: Учебнометодическое пособие	Москва: Русайнс, 2021, URL: https://book.ru/book/940214
П1.2	Украинец И.А.	Иностранный язык (английский) в профессиональной деятельности: Учебное пособие	Москва: Российский государственный университет правосудия, 2019, URL: http://znanium.com/catalog/document? id=364544
Л1.3	Лушников Ю.Ю.	Практический курс военного перевода английского языка (второй иностранный язык). Сухопутные войска США: инженерные, связи, ракетные: Учебное пособие	Красноярск: Сибирский федеральный университет, 2019, URL: http://znanium.com/catalog/document? id=379858
Л1.4	Грищенко Н.А., Ершова Е.О.	Иностранный язык. Английский. (Деловая сфера коммуникации): Учебное пособие	Красноярск: Сибирский федеральный университет, 2019, URL: http://znanium.com/catalog/document? id=380319
		6.1.2. Дополнительная литератур	pa
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год
Л2.1	Карпова Т. А., Восковская А. С., Закирова Е. С., Циленко Л. П.	Деловой английский язык: Учебное пособие	Москва: КноРус, 2019, URL: https://book.ru/book/931093
Л2.2	Брель Н. М., Пославская Н. А.	Английский язык. Интенсивный курс. Рабочая тетрадь: Учебное пособие	Москва: Русайнс, 2019, URL: https://book.ru/book/934595
Л2.3	Карпова Т. А., Восковская А. С.	Английский язык: Учебное пособие	Москва: КноРус, 2018, URL: https://book.ru/book/926637
Л2.4	Васильченко Ю.А., Вахабова А.А.	Деловой иностранный язык: Учебное пособие	Волгоград: ФГБОУ ВПО Волгоградский государственный аграрный университет, 2019, URL: http://znanium.com/catalog/document? id=357354
		6.1.3. Методические разработки	1
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год
Л3.1	Карпова Т. А., Восковская А. С.	Английский язык: Учебное пособие	Москва: КноРус, 2016, URL: https://book.ru/book/918102

	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Издательство, год	
Л3.2	Карпова Т. А., Восковская А. С., Закирова Е. С., Циленко Л. П.	Деловой английский язык: Учебное пособие	Москва: КноРус, 2016, URL: https://book.ru/book/919610	
Л3.3	Попов Е.Б.	Профессиональный иностранный язык: английский язык: Учебное пособие	Москва: ООО "Научно-издательский центр ИНФРА-М", 2016, URL: http://znanium.com/catalog/document? id=75100	
	6.2. Эле	ктронные учебные издания и электронные об	разовательные ресурсы	
Э1	ИНИОН Режим доступа: http://www.inion.ru			
Э2	Российская государственная библиотека Режим доступа: http://www.rsl.ru			
Э3	Национальная электронная библиотека Режим доступа: http://nel.nns.ru			
Э4	Библиографическая поисковая система «Букинист» Режим доступа: http://bukinist.agava.ru			
Э5	Предметно-ориентированная логическая библиотечная сеть Режим доступа: http://www.libweb.ru			
Э6	Научная электронная библиотека Режим доступа: www.elibrary.ru			
	6.3.1. Лицензионное и	свободно распространяемое программное обе производства	спечение, в том числе отечественного	
6.3.1.1	<u>-</u>			
6.3.1.2	Mozilla Firefox Браузер Mozilla Firefox Программное обеспечение по лицензии GNU GPL			
6.3.1.3	Java 8 Программная платформа Java Программное обеспечение по лицензии GNU GPL			
6.3.1.4	1С:Предприятие 8. Комплект 1С:Предприятие 8. Комплект для обучения в высших и средних учебных заведениях. Сублицензионный договор № 32/180913/005 от 18.09.2013. (Первый БИТ)			
6.3.2. Перечень профессиональных баз данных и информационных справочных систем				
6.3.2.1	Кодекс – Профессиональные справочные системы https://kodeks.ru			
	Консультант Плюс http://www.consultant.ru			
6.3.2.3				
6.3.2.4	ARIS BPM Community https://www.ariscommunity.com			
	ABOUT THE UNIFIED MODELING LANGUAGE SPECIFICATION https://www.omg.org/spec/UML			
	ИСО Международная организация по стандартизации https://www.iso.org/ru/home.html			
6.3.2.7	РОССТАНДАРТ Федеральное агентство по техническому регулированию и метрологии https://www.gost.ru/portal/gost/			

	7. МТО (оборудование и технические средства обучения)			
Ауд	Наименование	ПО	Оснащение	
401	Помещение для проведения занятий лекционного типа, семинарского типа, курсовых работ (курсовых проектов), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.	7-Zip Яндекс Браузер LibreOffice	60 посадочных мест, преподавательское место, доска, мультимедийный проектор (переносной), переносной ноутбук	
402	Помещение для проведения занятий лекционного типа, семинарского типа, курсовых работ (курсовых	7-Zip Яндекс Браузер LibreOffice	36 посадочных мест, преподавательское место, доска, мультимедийный проектор (переносной), переносной ноутбук	

	проектов),		
	групповых и		
	индивидуальных		
	консультаций,		
	текущего		
	контроля и		
	промежуточной		
	аттестации.		
403		7.7:-	20
403	Помещение для	7-Zip	28 посадочных мест, преподавательское место, доска,
	проведения	Яндекс Браузер	мультимедийный проектор (переносной), переносной
	занятий	LibreOffice	ноутбук
	лекционного		
	типа,		
	семинарского		
	типа, курсовых		
	работ (курсовых		
	проектов),		
	групповых и		
	индивидуальных		
	консультаций,		
	текущего		
	контроля и		
	-		
	промежуточной		
	аттестации.		
404	Помещение для	7-Zip	75 посадочных мест, преподавательское место, доска,
	проведения	Яндекс Браузер	мультимедийный проектор (переносной), переносной
	занятий	LibreOffice	ноутбук
	лекционного		
	типа,		
	семинарского		
	типа, курсовых		
	работ (курсовых		
	проектов),		
	групповых и		
	индивидуальных		
	консультаций,		
	текущего		
	контроля и		
	промежуточной		
	аттестации.		
406	Помещение для	7-Zip	52 посадочных места, преподавательское место, доска,
	проведения	Яндекс Браузер	мультимедийный проектор (переносной), переносной
	занятий	LibreOffice	ноутбук
	лекционного		
	типа,		
	семинарского		
	типа, курсовых		
	работ (курсовых		
	проектов),		
	групповых и		
	индивидуальных		
	-		
	консультаций,		
	текущего		
	контроля и		
	промежуточной		
10-	аттестации.		
408	Помещение для	7-Zip	30 посадочных мест, преподавательское место, доска,
	проведения	Яндекс Браузер	мультимедийный проектор (переносной), переносной
	занятий	LibreOffice	ноутбук
	лекционного		
	типа,		
	семинарского		
	типа, курсовых		
	работ (курсовых		
	проектов),		
	групповых и		
	индивидуальных		
1	пидпридушини	Ī	

	T		
	консультаций,		
	текущего		
	контроля и		
	промежуточной		
	аттестации.		
409	Помещение для	7-Zip	36 посадочных мест, преподавательское место, доска,
	проведения	Яндекс Браузер	мультимедийный проектор (переносной), переносной
	занятий	LibreOffice	ноутбук
		Libreoffice	HOYTOYK
	лекционного		
	типа,		
	семинарского		
	типа, курсовых		
	работ (курсовых		
	проектов),		
	групповых и		
	индивидуальных		
	консультаций,		
	текущего		
	•		
	контроля и		
	промежуточной		
	аттестации.		
Читальн	Читальный зал.	7-Zip	16 посадочных мест, рабочее место библиотекаря
ый зал	Помещение для	Яндекс Браузер	6 компьютеров P5GC-MX1333/INTEL Core2Duo
ыи зал		1 2 1	
	самостоятельной	Mozilla Firefox	E2160/DDR2-667-1Γ6/ST380815AS/Intel GMA-
	работы	LibreOffice	82945/Atheros L2 Fast Ethernet 10/100
		LibreCAD	4 компьютера GA945GCMX-S2/INTEL Core2Duo
		Inkscape	E2160/DDR2-667-1Γ6/ST3160815AS/Intel GMA-
		Notepad++.	82945/Realtek RTL8169
			6 компьютеров P5GD2-X/Intel Pentium 4-3.00GHz/DDR2-
		1С:Предприятие 8. Комплект	
		Kaspersky Endpoint Security	667-1Γ6/ WD800JD/Radeon X300/Marvell 88E805
		Maxima	1 компьютер P5KPL-SE/INTEL Core2Duo E6400/DDR2-667
		StarUML V1	-2Γ6/ST380811AS/GF-6600/ Realtek PCIe GBE
		Windows XP Professional	9200SE/Marvell 88E8001
		Windows XP Professional	6 мониторов LG Flatron 1730s
		MS Visual Studio Pro 2010	4 монитора NEC AccuSync LCD73v
		MS Visio Pro 2010	6 мониторов Samsung SyncMaster 740n
		MS Project Pro 2010	1 монитор Samsung SyncMaster 920n
		MS Access 2010	1 принтер HP LaserJet PRO m402n
		MS Office Standart 2007	1 сканер HP ScanJet G2410
			_
123a	Специальное	7-Zip	Системный блок AMD FX-8120 1шт
	помещение для	Яндекс Браузер	Системный блок Intel Core 2 CPU 4400 1 шт.
	хранения и	LibreOffice	Монитор "LG L1718S" 1 шт.
	профилактическог	Notepad++.	Монитор "BENQ CL2240" 1шт.
	о обслуживания	Oracle VM VirtualBox	Монитор "SAMSUNG 740m" 1шт.
		Adobe Reader DC	
	учебного		Набор иснтрументов 1 шт.
	оборудования	ZEAL	Паяльная станция Lukey 902 1 шт
		Klite Mega Codec Pack	Принтер SAMSUNG ML-1665 1 шт.
		Windows 7 Pro	Принтер SAMSUNG ML-1615 1 шт.
		CDBurnerXP	Коммутатор D-Link DES-1005D 1 шт.
		Java 8	Poyrep Keenetic Lite (KN-3110)1 шт.
		PDF24 Creator	
			Паяльник 40 Вт дер/ручка 1 шт.
		CCleaner	Лампа настольная 1 шт.
		Консоль Kaspersky Security	Стол 1-тумбовый 1 шт.
		Center	Стол 2 тумбовый 1 шт.
		Kaspersky Endpoint Security 11	Стол офисный компьютерный 1 шт.
		ПАРУС-Бюджет 8.5.6.1	Столик компьютерный 1 шт.
		Microsoft Office 2007 Professional	
			Стол 1-тубовый с верхней приставкой 1шт.
		Plus	Стулья тканевые на металокаркасе 2шт
		10-Strike File search pro	Стул деревянный 1шт
		10-Страйк Сканирование Сети	Пылесос "SUPRA 1800W" 1 шт.
		10-Страйк Инвентаризация	Шуруповерт "Hitachi ds12dvf3" 1 шт.
		Компьютеров	
		Компьютеров	Веб-камера Logitech HD WebCam C525 1280*720 MicUSB -
			4 шт
			Перфоратор Град-М 1 шт.
			Микрофон Yanmai R933 – 2 шт
			Ноутбук Asus X541U – 1 шт
			Проектор Cactus CS-PRO.02B.WXGA-W – 1 шт.
			The state of the order of the state of the s

Проектор Acer QNX1310 – 2 шт

## 8. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ОСВОЕНИЮ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

В соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки реализация компетентностного подхода предусматривает использование в учебном процессе активных и интерактивных форм проведения занятий (разбор конкретных задач, проведение блиц-опросов, исследовательские работы) в сочетании с внеаудиторной работой с целью формирования и развития профессиональных навыков обучающихся.

Удельный вес занятий, проводимых в интерактивной форме, составляет не менее 15 % аудиторных занятий (определяется ФГОС с учетом специфики ОПОП).

Лекционные занятия дополняются ПЗ и различными формами СРС с учебной и научной литературой. В процессе такой работы студенты приобретают навыки «глубокого чтения» - анализа и интерпретации текстов по методологии и методике дисциплины.

Учебный материал по дисциплине «Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации» разделен на логически завершенные части (разделы), после изучения, которых предусматривается аттестация в форме письменных тестов, контрольных работ.

Работы оцениваются в баллах, сумма которых дает рейтинг каждого обучающегося. В баллах оцениваются не только знания и навыки обучающихся, но и их творческие возможности: активность, неординарность решений поставленных проблем. Каждый раздел учебной дисциплины включает обязательные виды работ — лекции, ПЗ, различные виды СРС (выполнение домашних заданий по решению задач, подготовка к лекциям и практическим занятиям).

Форма текущего контроля знаний – работа студента на практическом занятии, опрос. Форма промежуточных аттестаций – контрольная работа в аудитории, домашняя работа. Итоговая форма контроля знаний по разделам – контрольная работа или опрос.

Методические указания по выполнению учебной работы размещены в электронной образовательной среде академии Организация деятельности обучающихся по видам учебных занятий по дисциплине представлена в таблице 12. Таблица 12 - Методические указания и материалы по видам учебных занятий по дисциплине «Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации»

Вид учебных занятий, работ Организация деятельности обучающегося

Лекция Написание конспекта лекций: кратко, схематично, последовательно фиксировать основные положения, выводы, формулировки, обобщения, отмечать важные мысли, выделять ключевые слова, термины. Проверка терминов, понятий с помощью энциклопедий, словарей, справочников с выписыванием толкований в тетрадь. Обозначить вопросы, термины, материал, который вызывает трудности, попытаться найти ответ в рекомендуемой литературе, если самостоятельно не удается разобраться в материале, необходимо сформулировать вопрос и задать преподавателю на консультации, на практическом занятии.

Практические занятия Входной контроль

Выполнение тестовых заданий

Решение ситуационных задач

Чтение и перевод иноязычных текстов профессиональной направленности с целью полного извлечения информации, обобщение прочитанного в виде реферата, резюме, аннотации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке.

Письменная фиксация информации в виде записей, конспектирования, делового письма, а также в виде докладов, рефератов, тезисов и т.п.

Ведение тематического словаря

Самостоятельная работа Знакомство с основной и дополнительной литературой, включая справочные издания, зарубежные источники, конспект основных положений, терминов, сведений, требующихся для запоминания и являющихся основополагающими в этой теме. Составление аннотаций к прочитанным литературным источникам и др.

Выполнение тестовых заданий

Решение ситуационных задач

Чтение и перевод иноязычных текстов профессиональной направленности с целью полного извлечения информации, обобщение прочитанного в виде реферата, резюме, аннотации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке. Письменная фиксация информации в виде записей, конспектирования, делового письма, а также в виде докладов, рефератов, тезисов и т.п.

## 9. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИМСЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся по направлению подготовки 43.03.01 Реклама и связи с общественностью имеет большое значение в формировании профессиональных компетенций будущего бакалавра. Самостоятельная работа — одна из важнейших форм овладения знаниями. Но самостоятельная работа требует известных навыков, умения. Наибольшую пользу она приносит тогда, когда обучающийся занимается систематически, проявляет трудолюбие и упорство. На основе самостоятельно приобретенных знаний формируются твердые убеждения обучающегося и умение отстаивать их.

Самостоятельная работа включает многие виды активной умственной деятельности обучающегося: слушание лекций и осмысленное их конспектирование, глубокое освоение источников и литературы, консультации у преподавателя, чтение и перевод иноязычных текстов профессиональной направленности с целью полного извлечения информации, обобщение прочитанного в виде реферата, резюме, аннотации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке, письменная фиксация

информации в виде записей, конспектирования, делового письма, а также ввиде докладов, рефератов, тезисов и т.п., подготовка к практическим занятиям, экзаменам, самоконтроль приобретаемых знаний и т.д. Форма текущего контроля знаний – работа обучающегося на практическом занятии. Форма промежуточных аттестаций – письменная (домашняя) работа по проблемам изучаемой дисциплины. Итоговая форма контроля знаний по дисциплине – зачет. Самостоятельная работа по дисциплине «Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации» представляет собой способ организации контроля знаний, предполагающий выполнение заданий в присутствии преподавателя с минимальными ограничениями на время выполнения и использование вспомогательных материалов. Видами заданий для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы могут быть: чтение и перевод иноязычных текстов профессиональной направленности (учебника, первоисточника, дополнительной литературы) с целью полного извлечения информации, обобщение прочитанного в виде реферата, резюме, аннотации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке, письменная фиксация информации в виде записей, конспектирования, делового письма, а также в виде докладов, рефератов, тезисов и т.п., графическое изображение структуры текста; конспектирование текста; выписки из текста; работа со словарями и справочниками; ознакомление с нормативными документами; учебно-исследовательская работа; использование аудио- и видеозаписей, компьютерной техники и Интернета; для закрепления и систематизации знаний: работа с конспектом лекции (обработка текста); повторная работа над учебным материалом (учебника, первоисточника, дополнительной литературы, аудио - и видеозаписей); составление плана и тезисов ответа; составление таблиц для систематизации учебного материала; ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (аннотирование, рецензирование, реферирование, контент-анализ и др.).

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся (СРС) охватывает все аспекты освоения иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности и в значительной мере определяет результаты и качество освоения дисциплины «Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации». В связи с этим планирование, организация, выполнение и контроль СРС по иностранному языку в профессиональной деятельности приобретают особое значение и нуждаются в методическом руководстве и методическом обеспечении. Настоящие методические рекомендации освещают виды и формы СРС по всем аспектам языка, систематизируют формы контроля СРС и содержат методические указания по отдельным аспектам освоения иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности. Содержание методических рекомендаций носит универсальный характер, поэтому данные материалы могут быть использованы обучающимися всех направлений очной и заочной форм обучения при выполнении конкретных видов СРС. Основная цель методических рекомендаций заключается в обеспечении обучающихся необходимыми сведениями, методиками и алгоритмами для успешного выполнения самостоятельной работы, в формировании устойчивых навыков и умений по разным аспектам обучения иностранному языку в профессиональной деятельности, позволяющих самостоятельно решать учебные задачи, выполнять разнообразные задания, преодолевать наиболее трудные моменты в отдельных видах СРС. Используя методические рекомендации, обучающиеся должны овладеть следующими навыками и умениями:

- правильного произношения и чтения на иностранном языке;
- продуктивного активного освоения лексики иностранного языка;
- овладения грамматическим строем иностранного языка;
- работы с учебно-вспомогательной литературой (словарями и справочниками по иностранному языку);
- подготовленного устного монологического высказывания на иностранном языке в пределах изучаемых тем;
- письменной речи на иностранном языке.

Целенаправленная самостоятельная работа обучающихся по иностранному языку в профессиональной деятельности в соответствии с данными методическими рекомендациями призваны обеспечить уровень языковой подготовки обучающихся, соответствующий требованиям ФГОС ВО по дисциплине «Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации». В процессе обучения иностранному языку в профессиональной деятельности используются различные виды и формы СРС, служащие для подготовки обучающихся к последующему самостоятельному использованию иностранного языка в профессиональных целях, а также как средства познавательной и коммуникативной деятельности. Цели и задачи самостоятельной (внеаудиторной) работы обучающихся:

- самостоятельность овладения новым учебным материалом;
- формирование умений и навыков самостоятельного умственного труда;
- овладение различными формами взаимоконтроля и самоконтроля;
- развитие самостоятельности мышления;
- формирование общих трудовых и профессиональных умений;
- формирование убежденности, волевых качеств, способности к самоорганизации, творчеству.

Самостоятельная работа может осуществляться индивидуально или группами обучающихся в зависимости от цели, объема, конкретной тематики, уровня сложности, уровня умений обучающихся.

Перечень практических заданий для самостоятельной работы

- 1. Чтение и перевод иноязычных текстов профессиональной направленности с целью полного извлечения информации, обобщение прочитанного в виде реферата, резюме, аннотации на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке.
- 2. Письменная фиксация информации в виде записей, конспектирования, делового письма, а также в виде докладов, рефератов, тезисов и т.п.
- 3. Лексические темы профессиональной направленности.
- 4. Грамматика (грамматический строй иностранного языка)
- 5. Выполнение лексико-грамматического теста
- 6. Ведение тематического словаря.

В системе обучения обучающихся заочной формы обучения большое значение отводится самостоятельной работе.

Написанная контрольная работа должна показать их умение работать с историческими источниками и литературой, продемонстрировать навыки аналитического мышления, глубокое и всестороннее изучение темы, а также способность научно изложить полученные результаты.

При выполнении самостоятельной контрольной работы обучающимся необходимо:

Выбрать тему для написания контрольной работы (для удобства проверки контрольной работы преподавателем выбирается номер темы, соответствующий номеру зачетки обучающегося).

Затем следует подобрать по выбранной теме литературу, используя список литературы, рекомендуемый преподавателем, каталоги библиотек, систему Интернет, при этом особое внимание следует уделить новой научной литературе.

Контрольная работа по дисциплине «Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации» включает практические задания, лексико- грамматические тесты, иноязычные тексты профессиональной направленности.

#### Требования к оформлению контрольной работы

- 1. На титульном листе работы указывается тема контрольной работы, фамилия, имя, отчество обучающегося, название факультета, номер группы и специальность, а также адрес обучающегося и его место трудоустройства.
- 2. Текст работы должен быть набран на компьютере с соблюдением следующих требований: записи располагаются с соблюдением абзацных отступов, поля: левое 3 см; правое 1 см; верхнее, нижнее 2 см. Не допускается произвольное сокращение слов и каких-либо обозначений, не принятых в литературе.
- 3. Объем работы должен достигать 12-15 страниц печатного текста. Все страницы работы, кроме титульной, нумеруются. Набор текста через 1,5 интервала, шрифтом TimesNewRomanCyr или ArialCyr, размер 14 пт (пунктов), при параметрах страницы: поля 2,54 см (верхнее, нижнее, левое, правое), от края листа до колонтитулов 1,25 см (верхнего, нижнего), размер бумаги A4.
- 4. Цитаты, использованные в тексте, должны быть взяты в кавычки с обязательной ссылкой на источник. Ссылки должны быть номерными (в квадратных скобках: порядковый номер источника, страницы).
- 5. Список использованной литературы составляется в алфавитном порядке по первой букве фамилии авторов или названия источников. В него включаются публикации, имеющие методологическое значение, и специальная литература, которая используется в данном реферате. Источники и литература в списке располагаются в следующем порядке:
- официальные документы (в хронологическом порядке);
- книги, брошюры (в алфавитном порядке);
- материалы периодической печати (в алфавитном порядке);
- литература на иностранных языках (в алфавитном порядке).

Тематика контрольных работ составляется на основе списка вопросов к зачету.