докуме Непосударственное аккредитованное некоммерческое частное образовательное учреждение

Информация о владельце: высшего образования

ФИО: Агабекян Ража Каздемия маркетинга и социально-информационных технологий – ИМСИТ»

Должность: ректор (г. Краснодар)

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4237c7ccb9b9e111bbaf1f4fcda9201d015c4dbaa123ff774747307b9b9fbcbe

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Проректор по учебной работе, доцент
Н.И. Севрюгина
25.12.2023

ФТД.03

Практикум иностранного языка в сфере коммуникации

рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Закреплена за кафедрой Кафедра педагогики и межкультурных коммуникаций

Учебный план 42.03.01 Реклама и связи с общественностью

 Квалификация
 бакалавр

 Форма обучения
 очная

 Общая трудоемкость
 2 ЗЕТ

Часов по учебному плану 72 Виды контроля в семестрах:

в том числе: зачеты 6

 аудиторные занятия
 32

 самостоятельная работа
 39,8

 контактная работа во время
 0

 промежуточной аттестации (ИКР)
 0

Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	6 (3.2)			Итого
Недель	16 1/6			
Вид занятий	УП	РΠ	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):

 κ .ф.н., доцент кафедры рекламы и связей с общественностью Φ ГБОУ ВО «КубГУ», Г.Н. Немец ;директор по маркетингу группы компаний «Р-класс» , А.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 08.06.2017 г. № 512)

составлена на основании учебного плана:

42.03.01 Реклама и связи с общественностью

утвержденного учёным советом вуза от 25.12.2023 протокол № 4.

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании кафедры

Кафедра педагогики и межкультурных коммуникаций

Протокол от 19.12.2023 г. № 5

Зав. кафедрой Прилепский Вадим Владимирович

Согласовано с представителями работодателей на заседании НМС, протокол № 4 от 25.12.2023.

Председатель НМС проф. Павелко Н.Н.

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

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

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

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

УК-4.1: Знает: принципы коммуникации в профессиональной этике; факторы улучшения коммуникации в

	ст. 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
коммуника Знать	тивного потенциала личности; современные средства информационно- коммуникационных технологий
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;
Уровень 3	навыками реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном

УП: 42.03.01 PCO 3++МедиаиУпр24.plx стр. 4 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 принципы формирования системы коммуникации; систему коммуникационных связей в организации Уровень 3 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

	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					

реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке;

реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном языке; представлением планов и результатов собственной и командной деятельности с использованием

реализацией способов устной и письменной видов коммуникации

коммуникативных технологий

Уровень 1

Уровень <u>2</u>

Уровень 3

	1			1		
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	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	

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	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	Л1.1 Л1.2 Л1.3 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э2 Э4	
1.10	Тема 4. Лексический материал: Наиболее распространенные языковые средства выражения коммуникативно- речевых 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 коммуникативно- речевых 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: Наиболее распространенные языковые средства выражения коммуникативно- речевых 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. /Ср/	6	6	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	
	Раздел 2. Модуль 2. Сферы делового общения					
2.1	Тема 1. КУЛЬТУРА И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ОБЩЕСТВО. КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА. Вопросы влияния культуры на жизнь общества. Корпоративная этика. /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 Э1 Э5	
2.2	Тема 1. КУЛЬТУРА И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ОБЩЕСТВО. КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА. Вопросы влияния культуры на жизнь общества. Корпоративная этика. /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 Э5	
2.3	Тема 1. КУЛЬТУРА И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ОБЩЕСТВО. КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА. Вопросы влияния культуры на жизнь общества. Корпоративная этика. /Ср/	6	6	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 Э5	
2.4	Тема 2. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В ЭПОХУ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ. Зоны распространения английского языка. Расширение языковых ареалов в эпоху колонизации. Английский в эпоху глобализации. /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 Э4 Э6	
2.5	Тема 2. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В ЭПОХУ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ. Зоны распространения английского языка. Расширение языковых ареалов в эпоху колонизации. Английский в эпоху глобализации. /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 Э4 Э6	
2.6	Тема 2. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В ЭПОХУ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ. Зоны распространения английского языка. Расширение языковых ареалов в эпоху колонизации. Английский в эпоху глобализации. /Ср/	6	6	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 Э4 Э6	
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 Л1.4Л2.2 Л2.3 Л2.4Л3.1 Л3.2 Э2 Э3	
2.8	Тема 3. МОТИВАЦИЯ Проблемы мотивации труда. /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 Э3	
2.9	Тема 3. МОТИВАЦИЯ Проблемы мотивации труда. /Ср/	6	6	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 Э3	

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 пр	ропуски одним из четы	рех слов или выражен	ий, приведен	ных после каждого предложени	я. Напишите
свой ответ на листе дл					
1. Oh, sorry! What a sa					
		C) You're welcome I	O) That's all ri	ght	
2. They've been lookin		G) 1	D) (
	3) everywhere	C) anywhere	D) for a	all places	
3. Is it that y		C)		D) abla	
A) true	B) simple	C) sorry		D) able	
A) bought	ne can't go for a walk wit B) sold	ın you. C) busy		D) drew	
, ,	wly, I you, whe	, ,	lon't	D) thew	
A) introduce	B) realize	C) understand) listen	
	when we got back from t		. 2	, 1131011	
A) past	B) late	C) last		D) letter	
	ckly in critical situations	S.		•	
A) laugh	B) feel	C) wait		D) act	
8. What time is the first	t of the film?				
A) show	B) play	C) perform	nance D) programme	
9. Why have you	_				
A) belonged	B) eaten	C) changed	Ι	O) kept	
10. Don't wait for me i	-			_	
A) have speed	B) are in speed	C) have a hurry	D) are ir	a hurry	
Test 3 Grammar					
Test 5 Grammar					
Залание Заполните п	оопуски олним из цеты	рех спов ини выражен	ий привелен	ных после каждого предложени	я Напишите
свой ответ на листе д		рех слов или выражен	ии, приведен	пых поеле каждого предложени	и. папишите
ebon orber na imere gi	IN OTBETOB.				
1. Can he English	h?				
A) speaks	B) speaking	C) speak		D) to speak	
2. John speaks English,		, 1		, 1	
		C) Margaret speaks I	D) Margaret de	oes	
3. What time lu		, 5 .	, 0		
A) does Jack has	B) Jack has	C) do Jack has	D) does	Jack have	
4 you written the					
A) Shall	B) Will	C) Have		D) Having	
5. When her ho					
A) Ella usually does	B) does Ella do usu		y does Ella	D) does Ella usually do	
	u your exams well		and D) and massing	
A) pass	B) will pass	C) have pa	ssed D) are passing	
7. His son is	B) as old as you	ur one C) so el	d as your one	D) as old as yours	
	to stop our conversation.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	d as your one	D) as old as yours	
A) for answer	B) for answering	C) to answer	D) to an	nswering	
9. He has three children		C) to unswer	D) to un	is woring	
A) don't	B) hasn't	C) haven't		D) hadn't	
	this test should			,	
A) answer	B) to answer	C) be answer	D) to be	answered	
Part 2 Reading compre	hension				
Test 4 Vocabulary: nou	ins and verbs				
		рех слов или выражен	ий, приведен	ных после каждого предложени	я. Напишите
свой ответ на листе дл	пя ответов.				
1 115-4-1	1.1 1 / 1 / 1 1				
	his mistakes to him.		D)		
A) reveals	B) explains	C) exposes	D) marks		
2. This is a good A) cause	B) difference	C) experiment	D) example		
· ·	hday is a public in the		D) example		
A) health	B) harvest	C) holiday	D) husb	and	
*	had gone when we got		D) Huso		
A) plant	B) passenger	C) lorry	D) traii	1	
5. Our country has a de		, - J	,		
A) railway	B) stream	C) government	D) mounta	in	
6. An of modern	artists' work was opened			rday.	
A) industry	B) education	C) exhibition I	D) exception		

	an engineer.		
A) become B	B) speak	C) think	D) seem
8. Last year she English	lessons to a group of ou	r students.	•
A) worked	B) defended	C) drew	D) gave
9. The boy helped me to	the heavy box into t	he house.	
A) cover	B) invite	C) carry	D) lose
10. At school always i	in the first row.		
A) found	B) became	C) sat	D) fed
11. She me a magazir	ne to read.		
A) became	B) brought	C) compared	D) caught
12. You must not drink the wa	ter from this lake.		
	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 w			
A) thing	B) ready	C) piece	D) fire
15. John Milton decided to joi			
	B) surprise	C) terrible	D) success
16. The reporter asked Bob to	•		• •
A) run	B) take	C) give	D) show
17. The English language		-	7)
	B) competition	C) condition	D) attention
18. We our things on t		<i>a</i> 1	D) 1
A) know	B) keep	C) sleep	D) wake
19. The travels around		C) 1 1	D) d-
A) death	B) east	C) land	D) earth
20. The of his friends			D) howyoot
A) birth 21. You must work hard to	B) government	C) influence	D) harvest
	B) like	C) improv	D) maan
A) move 22. The great artist did not pay			ve D) mean
A) purpose	B) attention	C) demand	D) felt
23. Tom the ball to another	,	C) demand	D) left
A) threw	B) fell	C) grew	D) felt
24. They for several h	*		D) leit
A) said	B) told	C) spok	e D) admitted
25. In some countries everybo	,	, I	,
<u> </u>	-	C) opportunity	D) development
	, 1	, 11	, 1
Adjectives			
	the day of the excursion	n the sun was shinir	ισ
126. The weather was on			
26. The weather was or A) favorite			
A) favorite	B) fine	C) find	D) rainy.
A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant
A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant
A) favorite27. We had a evening vA) frozen28. The Australian Commonw	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant
A) favorite27. We had a evening vA) frozen28. The Australian Commonw	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es.
 A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a 	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school.	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es.
 A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a 	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school.	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high
 A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a 	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school.	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high
A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high
A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high
A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different
A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt hov A) still	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different
A) favorite 27. We had a evening w A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks mB) ago	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) near	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then
A) favorite 27. We had a evening w A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks mB) ago aracter if he want B) event	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) near	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then
A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every 33. The girl was sitting h	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks m B) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother.	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even
A) favorite 27. We had a evening v A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every 33. The girl was sitting h A) beneath	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks mB) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never
A) favorite 27. We had a evening w A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every 33. The girl was sitting h A) beneath 34. It was dark when w	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school. B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks m B) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside e arrived.	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever C) outside	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even D) along
A) favorite 27. We had a evening wand frozen 28. The Australian Commonwand little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt howand still 31. Iknow what to say wand among 32. He couldn't change his change his change wery 33. The girl was sitting hand beneath 34. It was dark when wand enough	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks m B) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside e arrived. B) quite	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever C) outside	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even D) along D) great
A) favorite 27. We had a evening w A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every 33. The girl was sitting h A) beneath 34. It was dark when w A) enough 35 the things that we	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks mB) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside e arrived. B) quite took on the trip there we	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever C) outside C) fast as some tinned food.	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even D) along D) great
A) favorite 27. We had a evening w A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every 33. The girl was sitting h A) beneath 34. It was dark when w A) enough 35 the things that we A) About	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks mB) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside e arrived. B) quite took on the trip there w B) Except	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever C) outside	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even D) along D) great
A) favorite 27. We had a evening wa) frozen 28. The Australian Commonwa (A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt howa (A) still 31. Iknow what to say wa (A) among 32. He couldn't change his character (A) every 33. The girl was sitting has (A) beneath 34. It was dark when wa) enough 35 the things that we (A) About 36. Even she is old, she	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks mB) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside e arrived. B) quite took on the trip there w B) Except is very nice.	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever C) outside C) fast as some tinned food. C) Among	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even D) along D) great D) Through
A) favorite 27. We had a evening w A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every 33. The girl was sitting h A) beneath 34. It was dark when w A) enough 35 the things that we A) About 36. Even she is old, she A) if	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks mB) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside e arrived. B) quite took on the trip there w B) Except	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever C) outside C) fast as some tinned food.	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even D) along D) great
A) favorite 27. We had a evening w A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every 33. The girl was sitting h A) beneath 34. It was dark when w A) enough 35 the things that we A) About 36. Even she is old, she A) if Phrasal verbs	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks mB) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside e arrived. B) quite took on the trip there w B) Except is very nice. B) though	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever C) outside C) fast as some tinned food. C) Among	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even D) along D) great D) Through
A) favorite 27. We had a evening w A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every 33. The girl was sitting h A) beneath 34. It was dark when w A) enough 35 the things that we A) About 36. Even she is old, she A) if Phrasal verbs 37. We at the station of	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks mB) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside e arrived. B) quite took on the trip there was B) Except is very nice. B) though	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever C) outside C) fast as some tinned food. C) Among C) while	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even D) along D) great D) Through D) then
A) favorite 27. We had a evening w A) frozen 28. The Australian Commonw A) little 29. Everybody must study a A) forgotten Adverbs 30. He hasn't learnt how A) still 31. Iknow what to say w A) among 32. He couldn't change his cha A) every 33. The girl was sitting h A) beneath 34. It was dark when w A) enough 35 the things that we A) About 36. Even she is old, she A) if Phrasal verbs 37. We at the station of	B) fine with our friend, talking, B) silent realth is nearly as B) kind language at school. B) honour C; w to drive a car. B) since when someone thanks m B) ago aracter if he want B) event her mother. B) beside e arrived. B) quite took on the trip there w B) Except is very nice. B) though ten minutes late.) went	C) find dancing and listening C) hungry as the United State C) large foreign C) yet e. C) near ted to. C) whoever C) outside C) fast as some tinned food. C) Among C) while C) returned	D) rainy. g to good music. D) pleasant es. D) high D) different D) then D) never D) even D) along D) great D) Through

A) with	B) for	C) to		D) at	
39. This TV program	for an hour.				
A) took	B) spent	C) lasted	d D)	passed	
40. They are very goo	od painting and dr			•	
A) at	B) for	C) by		D) on	
Test 5 Grammar					
Задание. Заполните	пропуски одним из четь	прех слов или выра	ажений, приведенных	х после каждого предложения. Напиш	итє
свой ответ на листе,	для ответов.				
1. My brother t	too young to do this work				
A) are	B) does	C)is	D) has		
2. He friends in	many towns.				
A) is	B) are	C) have	D) has		
3. Do you need	new job?				
A) the	B) a	C) an	D) –		
4. Janet sat down on .	chair chair w	as near the window	<i>7</i> .		
A) theThe B) theA	C) aThe	O) aA		
5. She's much h	ner sister.				
A) taller that B) more tall than C) tal	ler than D) mo	re tall that		
6. The building is ver	y high, but windows a	are small.			
A) his	B) her	C) their	D) its		
7. He left stand	ling in the street.				
A) my	B) me	C) I	D) mine.		
8. I must these	sentences into English.				
A) to translate	B) translate	c) translating I	O) translates		
9. The sentences were	too difficult	,			
A) translating	B) have translated C)	translate D)	to translate		
10. He a letter to	his friend yesterday.	,			
A) wrote	B) will write	C) is writing	D) have written		
11. Bim is behind Jac	k. Jack is Bim.	, ,	,		
A) between	B) beside	C) in front of	D) next		
12. Everyone in the o	ffice has to be by	8 o'clock.			
A) in job	B) at work	C) in work	D) at job		
	university now, he	in his room.	, <u>3</u>		
	B) was reading C) is re		read		
14. He taking h	· -	,			
_	B) has	C) is	D) was		
	pencil and it was difficul	t to read it.	,		
	has written C) writ		tten		
Part 3 General English	h language proficiency				
Test 6 Gap-filling tex	t				
р			. 1 2		

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 -

trying to build a house without using a plan. B) his C) their D) our A) its 2. A) he B) all C) it D) they 3. A) than B) the C) when D) that C) immediately 4. A) completely B) carefully D) recently 5. A) house B) speech C) thought D) language 6. A) them B) him C) mankind D) activity 7. A) its B) his C) their D) our 8. A) draw B) know C) forget D) remember 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 D) hearing 13. A) action B) feeling C) speaking 14. A) best B) less C) more D) most 15. A) others B) his C) all D) each 16. A) some B) it D) one C) any 17. A) study B) write C) place D) like 18. A) when B) that C) the D) then 19. A) worst B) best C) difficult D) terrible 20. A) them B) all C) it D) well 21. A) to B) of D) the C) a 22. A) the B) and C) an D) as 23. A) animal B) star C) machine D) person 24. A) even B) also C) not D) surely 25. A) on B) so C) see D) be B) Before 26. A) Also C) About D) After 27. A) has B) and C) for D) to B) building C) learning 28. A) dreaming D) increasing 29. A) over B) order C) other D) once B) for 30. A) to C) the D) as D) their B) a 31. A) in C) an C) of 32. A) at B) for D) as 33. A) passes B) hopes C) ruins D) requires 34. A) teach B) think C) save D) sweep 35. A) saw B) been C) seen D) knew 36. A) text B) pause C) piece D) phrase 37. A) at B) on C) or D) to 38. A) see B) hear C) have D) know 39. A) learn B) have C) do D) use 40. A) to B) for C) of D) or 41. A) ago B) again C) eleven D) agree D) it 42. A) him B) their C) them D) again 43. A) above B) about C) from 44. A) piece B) think C) book D) idea 45. A) loud B) long C) clean D) less 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.

47- language is much more than -48-. Learning new vocabulary without -49- the grammatical structure of the language is -50- like

Hobbies

Allan: Ben: Allan: Ben: Allan: Ben: Allan: Ben: Allan: Ben:	I like adventure stori No, I don't. I like detec Yes, I like Yes, I 9	tive 5	you? . Have you got any o you play 8	6 besides reading? games?		
Test 2 Vocabulary						
Задание. Заполните пр свой ответ на листе дл	=	рех слов или выра	жений, приведенных пос.	ле каждого предложения. Напишите		
1. Oh, sorry to	B) cause	C) keep	D) leave			
A) Anybody	B) All people	C) Nobody	D) Everyone			
3. "My name is JA) daughter's4. Mother said: "Dinne	ames Harris", said Mrs. B) animal's	Harris. C) husband's	D) passenger's			
A) clear	B) ready	C) sharp	D) proud			
5. We some nois A) mean	e. Where does it come finds B) read	rom? C) lead	D) hear			
6. Have you seen Helen A) lost	n's pen? She has it. B) shot	C) drun	k D) hurt			
7. Do you mind if I ope	n the window?		,			
A) No, of course not 8. What's the between	B) Yes, of course	C) No, thank you	D) Yes, thank you			
A) figure	B) influence	C)difference	D) opinion			
9. Do you know	about him? B) anybody	C)somewhere	D) anything			
10. Would you please . A) leave	the salt. B) hand	C) pass	D) offer			
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 A) to learn	B) learning	C) learn	D) bein	g learned		
	s now? Yes, my brother		C) again to him them. D)	haa aiyan ta him tham		
A) has given them to hi 3. Whereon Sun		in to mini	C) gave to him them D)	has given to him them		
A) do Mike do	B) Mike goes	C) Mike does	go D) does Mike	go		
4 you read anyth A) Are	B) Were	C) Ha	ve D) Was	S		
5. They invited him yest A) didn't yet say that ye		ay yes C)	hasn't yet said that yes D)) hasn't said yes yet		
6. If I James I A) will seeam B	happy to give him the see will be C)		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.	•				
A) in order he buys 9. She'd written that be A) didn't she B)		C) to buy C) hadn't she	D) for to buy D) shouldn't she	·		
10. Your answer	to that question is incor	rect.				
A) give	B) given	C) gave	D) giv	ring		
Part 2 Reading comprel	hension					

Test 4 Vocabulary: nouns and verbs

Adverbs

Запания Заполиита		INAV CHAR HILL BLINGWA	ний, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напиш	шта
свой ответ на листе д	• •	пред слов или выраже	пии, приведенных поеле каждого предложения. Папиш	итс
1. He a bad mis	take.			
A) Did	B) went	C) put	D) made	
2. Anthony the TV	set back to the shop.			

A) Did	B) went	C) put	D) made
2. Anthony the	TV set back to the shop.		
A) borrowed	B) took	C) returned	D) left
3.He had and	d potatoes for dinner.	,	,
A) wind	B) fog	C) meat	D) sand
· /	e to keep warm.	-,	_ /
A) cloud	B) snow	C) coal	D) fire
	The state of the s	,	D) file
	many interesting in the ne		D) 1
A) fruits	B) things	C) enemies	D) laws
	o in town in summer.	C)	D. 1 . 1
A) stay	B) develop	C) excuse	D) decide
	a student of our university	=	
A) jumped	B) invented	C) became	D) learned
8.You must bet	fore you answer.		
A) belong	B) think	C) happen	D) like
9. These fishermen	live in a little at the seasi	de.	
A) mountain	B) road	C) city	D) village
10. The police	the car in the forest far from the		, 5
A) threw	B) found	C) felt	D) fought
/	o Germany by and sea.	C) left	D) lought
A) land	B) grass	C) lake	D) wood
/	, 8		D) wood
-	anted to know how everything		D) 1: 1
A) graduated	B) happened	C) invited	D) explained
•	e will the game		
A) sell	B) cut	C) tell	D) win
14. We always	hard to finish our work in tin	ne.	
A) take	B) try	C) shout	D) wash
15. A dark cov	rered the sky and soon it began	n to rain.	
A) coat	B) land	C) cloud	D) stick
16. William Hill m	ade it the aim of his life to get		,
			D) education
A) decision	B) expression	C) examination	
A) decision 17. The Central Lo	B) expression wlands between the W	C) examination estern Australian Platea	au and the Eastern Highlands.
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g.
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist.	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g. D) lives
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great A) friendship	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist. B) honour	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g.
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great A) friendship 20.This discovery	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist. B) honour is of great	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves C) memory	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g. D) lives D) knowledge
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great A) friendship 20.This discovery A) movement	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist. B) honour is of great B) ability	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves C) memory C) difficulty	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g. D) lives D) knowledge D) importance
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great A) friendship 20.This discovery A) movement	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist. B) honour is of great	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves C) memory C) difficulty	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g. D) lives D) knowledge D) importance
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great A) friendship 20.This discovery A) movement	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist. B) honour is of great B) ability	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves C) memory C) difficulty	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g. D) lives D) knowledge D) importance
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great A) friendship 20.This discovery in A) movement 21. the young man A) gave	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist. B) honour is of great B) ability so sad that evening though B) flew	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves C) memory C) difficulty a nothing bad had happe	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g. D) lives D) knowledge D) importance ened.
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great A) friendship 20.This discovery A) movement 21. the young man A) gave 22. This book does	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist. B) honour is of great B) ability so sad that evening though B) flew n't much	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves C) memory C) difficulty a nothing bad had happe C) felt	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g. D) lives D) knowledge D) importance ened. D) lose
A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great A) friendship 20. This discovery in A) movement 21. the young man A) gave 22. This book does A) pay	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist. B) honour is of great B) ability so sad that evening though B) flew n't much B) look	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves C) memory C) difficulty a nothing bad had happe C) felt C) cost	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g. D) lives D) knowledge D) importance ened.
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A) decision 17. The Central Lo A) ruin 18. Mrs.Green A) draws 19. It was great A) friendship 20. This discovery in A) movement 21. the young man A) gave 22. This book does A) pay 23. The autumn A) fallen 24. After the meal A) receipt 25. Mark the s A) went Adjectives 26. The day was re A) independent 27. It was quite A) part 28. The doctor didit A) honest	B) expression wlands between the W B) lie the house at 10 o'clock every B) comes to meet the famous scientist. B) honour is of great B) ability so sad that evening though B) flew n't much B) look leaves of red and gold lie on B) famous we asked for the B) check-out hop and bought some new boo B) offered ally, with the bright sun s B) beautiful when we got back from the B) last n't allow her to carry this B) general	C) examination estern Australian Platea C) pay morning to go shoppin C) leaves C) memory C) difficulty nothing bad had happe C) felt C) cost the wet ground. C) risen C) payment oks. C) touched hining in the blue sky. C) terrible otrip. C) late ngs. C) easy	au and the Eastern Highlands. D) place g. D) lives D) knowledge D) importance ened. D) lose D) watch D) mistaken D) bill D) entered
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30. Everybody enjoyed the film	me.					
A) unless B) not		C) except		D) although		
31. Have you visited your parents?		o) encept		2) annough		
A) Not yet B) Not ev		Already	D)	Ever		
32. There is an old apple-tree the		111000	2)	2.01		
I		C) behind		D) through		
33. He won't be able to lift it		c) ocimia		D) tinough		
	-	C) when		D) or		
34. I cannot discuss the problem rig		*		2) 01		
A) seldom B) n		although		D) perhaps		
35. I will go, I would rathe) altilough		D) pernaps		
A) whether	B) althor	ugh		C) if	D) just	
36. It's three months to our new		ugn		C) II	D) Just	
A) since then we moved	B) that we move	d ne	C) since w	a moved	D) that we moved	
Phrasal verbs	b) that we move	au us	C) since w	e moved	b) that we moved	
37. This test a number of diffic	ult tooks					
			D)	ata of		
A) composes in B) consist		poses of	D) consi	Sts OI		
38. We were tired hearing th		C) f		D)		
A) over B) of		C) for		D) on		
39. Yesterday Mike the train.	D)			G) 1.6		D) 1 1
A) waited for twenty minutes	B) was expe	ecting twent	ty minutes	C)expected for	twenty minutes	D) waited
twenty minutes						
40. He had previously had a car bu						
A) had broken down	B) was breaking	g up	C) ha	d broken up	D) was breaking down	
Test 5 Grammar						
Задание. Заполните пропуски од	ним из четырех сло	в или выра	жений, при	ивеленных пос	ле кажлого прелложения.	Напишите
свой ответ на листе для ответов.		_F -	,			
ebon orber na smere Asia orberob.						
1. Which the longest river in th	e Great Britain?					
A) has B) have	C) is		D) does			
,			D) does			
2. Her sister many English ma		_	D)			
A) is B) has	C) have	2	D) are			
3. A cat is animal	G) 1					
A) a B) an	C) the		D) –			
4. I have got new car. I washe	-	-				
A) thethe B) thea	C) aa	D) a	.the			
5. London is than Tallinn.						
A) biggest B) as big	C) bigger	D) so	o big			
6. He asked to read the book	in English.					
A) us B) we	C) our		D) ours			
7. He had three sons, all bec	ame musicians.					
A) who B) of which	h C) which	D) (of whom			
8. The teacher can all the mista	kes in our translation	ıs.				
A) to find B) finding	C) find	D) fi	inds			
9. It is good for our people for	,	,				
A) to study B) study	C) studied	D) are	e studying			
10. The students in the country						
	ing C) will work	D) have	e worked			
11. They have been in the United S			Worked			
A) before B) for	C) since		D) after			
12. We live the other side of the	,		_ /			
	B) for		C) in		D) on	
13. Children in the garden now	<i>'</i>		C) III		2) 011	
_) have played	C) play	10	D) 0**	e playing	
14. 'Anna Karenina' by L	, , ,	C) piay	o o	<i>الله</i> (ت	c playing	
 		C) was we	itina	D) weets		
1 1		C) was wri	ung	D) wrote		
15 out of the window I	_			D) Is looking		
A) Was looking B) H	(ave looked C)	Looking		D) Is looking		
Part 3 General English language pr	roficiency					
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; rope – 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	m	D) through	
5. A) jumping	B) looking	C) getting		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	,		D) Already	
10. A) part	B) body	C) was	ve	D) bed	
11. A) place	B) week	C) time	e	D) man	
12. A) at	B) on	C)		D) and	
13. A) big	B) the	C) a		D) quick	
14. A) accident	B) boat	C) bank		D) friend	
15. A) was	B) stood	C) gav	e	D) had	
16. A) fine	B) necessary	C) easy		D) careful	
17. A) throw	B) send	C) lea		D) pull	
18. A) could	B) was	C) ha		D) found	
19. A) almost	B) easily	C) espe	cially	D) usually	
20. A) above	B) down	C) unde	er	D) back	
21. A) suddenly	B) easily	C) beauti	fully	D) often	
22. A) strength	B) laugh	C) length	h	D) talent	
23. A) boat	B) accident	C) water	D) b	ank	
24. A) off	B) without	C) of	Γ	O) 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	Γ) waves	
28. A) none	B) neither	C) or	D)	and	
29. A) more	B) little	C) moment	D) da	anger	
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	J	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) lo	oked	
37. A) on	B) what	C) in		D) that	
38. A) through	B) beside	C) past		beginning	
39. A) somebody	B) Pete	C) they	D)	Thornton	
40. A) How	B) Seldom	C) Now	D	O) Not	
41. A) What	B) Almost	C) Which	D)	But	
42. A) In	B) Of	C) Befo	ore	D) Also	
43. A) let	B) could	C) tried		D) wanted	

44. A) Buck		~ ==	-		_
77. 11) Duck	B) boat	C) Thornton	D) wave		
45. A) hard	B) red	C) nice	D) soft		
46. A) plant	B) dog	C) stone	D) fish		
, <u>-</u>	, 0	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
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 or	al abilla				
Part 1 indirect test of of	ai skiiis				
Test 1 Conversation					
Эология Проинтипо одо		,,,,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	umatima 1 2 mmanuari	OVING II TO OTOPOVTOOL DOUG THINT TO OTHOUSE	
				ения и постарайтесь заполнить пропуски,	
вставив только одно с.	пово вместо одного пр	опуска. Напиші	ите свой ответ на ли	сте для ответов.	
Telephone conversation					
		:- M4:- C4-	-1 C I 2	0	
Secretary:	Hello1	is Mantic Ste	el. Can I2	you?	
Tom Stevens:	Hello. Can I				
Secretary:	I'm 4	. He is out at the	moment.		
Tom Stevens:	What time is he				
Secretary:	I'm afraid I don't			lock, I hope. Who's 7, please?	
_				lock, I hope. who s, please!	
Tom Stevens:	My name is Tom Ste				
Secretary:	Can he8	you when he	comes9	_?	
Tom Stevens:	No, I'm afraid not. I				
10111 200 (0112)	110,1111 011010 11011 1	m rearring my er			
Test 2 Vocabulary					
Запания Запанинта пт	OTTVOKE OTHER HOLDS	may allon Hill Di	mayratiuŭ ununatiati	ных после каждого предложения. Напишите	_
-		ірсх слов или вв	гражении, приведен	ных после каждого предложения. Папишите	_
свой ответ на листе дл	я ответов.				
1, I'm late.					
A) Sorry	B) Excuse me	C	Excuse	D) I'm sorry	
	,	,	LACUSC	D) I III sorry	
2. What kind of		-	_		
	prize C) te	am D)	record		
3. We didn't know	wait or go home.				
A) to B) if to	- (1)	, D) .	C.1 . 1 11		
2) 11 10	(C) wheth	ier to D) i	r that we should		
1 Everybody seems to	· ·	,	f that we should		
4. Everybody seems to	be tired now. When can	we our meeti	ng?	D)	
A) graduate	be tired now. When can B) hope	we our meeti		D) count	
	be tired now. When can B) hope	we our meeti	ng?	D) count	
A) graduate5. Mother asked you to	be tired now. When can B) hope the table.	we our meeti	ng? continue	·	
A) graduate5. Mother asked you toA) air	be tired now. When can B) hope the table. B) lay	we our meeti C) o	ng? continue D) be	·	
A) graduate5. Mother asked you toA) air6. You must be more ca	be tired now. When can B) hope the table. B) lay reful if you don't want	we our meeti C) C) mean to your tl	ng? continue D) be nings.	come	
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A) graduate 5. Mother asked you to A) air 6. You must be more ca A) allow 7. Be careful, he really A) meant B) sold 8. We to come ba A) looked 9. Is she going to A) expect B) e 10. He didn't hear what A) saying Test 3 Grammar Задание. Заполните превой ответ на листе дл 1 they speak Eng A) Are 2. Please, speak to A) she and she's	be tired now. When can B) hope the table. B) lay reful if you don't want B) arrest what he said. C) turned D) won ck from the party not la B) listened her exam this year? I was B) telling ропуски одним из четы я ответов. glish? B) Have sister! B) her and her	C) mean to your tl C) ter than 10 o'cloo C) promised nake D) C) tall tpex слов или вы	ng? continue D) be nings. invent ck. D) went take king пражений, приведен D) Be	D) lose D) speaking ных после каждого предложения. Напишите	3
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	D) 1	•	a \		75)
A) have watched	B) watch	ned	C) are	e watching	D) were watching
5. Do you know?					
_	how he is old	C) how old he	ic D) how	ic ha old	
			z is D) ilow	is he old	
6. If it is not cold, we	. to the Central Park	ζ.			
A) go B) will go	C) have gone	D) would h	ave gone		
7. Their house is three time		,			
		a \			D) 11
A) so big as our one	B) so big as ours	C) a	as big as our c	one	D) as big as ours
8 English you mu	ıst work hard.				
	lave known	C) Will know	т	O) To know	
		C) WIII KIIOW	1) TO KIIOW	
9. The weather is better tod	lay,?				
A) hasn't it B) isn't		ı't it	D) wasn't	t it	
			2)	- 10	
10. I since morning					
A) travel B)	am traveling	C)	have been tra	veling	D) was traveling
Part 2 Reading comprehens	sion				
art 2 Reading completions	51011				
Test 4 Vocabulary: nouns a	and verbs				
Задание. Заполните пропу	уски одним из четі	ырех слов или вы	ражений, пр	иведенных после ках	сдого предложения. Напишите
свой ответ на листе для от		-	•		-
евой ответ на листе для о	IBCIOB.				
1. When we were in the for	est we some flo	owers.			
A) selected	B) picked	C) chos	e	D) collected	
		C) C1108		D) conceed	
2. This writer is for his	snort stories.				
A) angry B) c	heap	C) silent	D) famous		
3. Jack wanted to to h		,	,		
		G) ("11		B) . #	
A) cause	B) say	C) fill		D) talk	
4. After the flight the plane	was back on the				
A) ground		C) air		D) cloud	
, 3	B) piece	,		D) cloud	
5. Shakespeare was born in	1564, he at the	e age of fifty-two.			
A) entered	B) decided	C) died	D) (called	
6. His story made everybod		-,	_,		
		~			
A) frozen	B) laugh	C) bathe	D) n	nention	
7. He six pounds for t	he tickets.				
I		C) shoots	D) noid		
A) sang		C) shock	D) paid		
8. My friend has always	me good advice.	•			
A) bought	B) covered	C) dri	iven	D) given	
	,	C) un	•	2) g e	
9. John his friend at					
A) invented	B) let	C) met	D)	let	
10. For translating this text	you a dicti	onary			
				D) mood	
A) meet		C) pay		D) need	
11. Fruit is good for people	e's				
A) health	B) advice	C) kno	wledge	D) language	
*	,	,		D) language	
12. By the time we came to		had begun.	•		
A) performance	B) show	C) game	D) numb	er	
13. Grandmother planned to		at home	,		
				D)1	
A) feel	B) hope	C) 1	understand	D) spend	
14. Suddenly the car began	to				
A) fly	B) move	C) sw	im	D) step	
		C) SW.		2) 5top	
15. The children had	-				
A) shown	B) brought	C) r	noved	D) heard	
16. For him the Olympic ga				•	
		-	-		
A) freedom	B) flight	C) event D) fe	ar		
17. A large of books lay	y on the desk.				
A) favour	B) figure	C) le	tter	D) number	
	, ,	C) IC		D) Hullioti	
18. He a job at a sh	ioe factory.				
A) cost	B) got	C) helped	D) felt		
19. The travels around		, 1	,		
		7) (1 -	N 1 4		
		C) earth I	O) death		
20. He a parcel in 1	his hands.				
A) helped	B) lost	C) held I	D) taught		
	,	C) IICIU I	o, mugin		
21. We did not want to	-				
A) cause	B) laugh	C) hur	t	D) marry	
22. They sat in the third				, ,	
				D) 1'	
A) line	B) bench	C) row		D) line	
23. Oliver had to go out and	d for foo	d because his pare	nts were verv	poor.	
A) grow	B) beg	C) fly	D) cost	•	
			D) COST		
24. John his leg while l	ne was piaying toot	Dall.			

A) sold B) taught C) slept	D) hurt
25. The lake is clearly from our house.	b) nuit
1	spread D) seem
A) looked B) lost C) sp	spread D) seem
Adiantina	
Adjectives	
26. You must be when crossing the street.	
, , ,	pesides
27. He wanted his son to spend as much time as in the	
) possible D) late
28. Blue is my color.	
A) favourite B) complete C)) different D) difficult
29. Of all the discoveries ever made by man, radio is one of t	the most
A) unemployed B) possible C	C) separate D) wonderful
	, •
Adverbs	
30. The holiday lasts September.	
<u> </u>	mong D) behind
31. Tom left without saying good-bye.	mong D) ocume
	D) 2222
A) just B) although C) however	D) even
32. He was standing to the window.	<i>D</i> . 1
A) deep B) slow C) short	D) close
33. Nobody can help us Peter.	
A) except B) expect C) unt	
34. They haven't been to the British Museum the	
A) above B) soon C) since	e D) science
35. Haven't they finished their homework?	
A) now B) yet C)	C) still D) since
36. John has literature for his work.	
A) all B) many C) enough D) any	V
Phrasal verbs	y
37. It was raining when Tim the train.	
A) was waiting for B) was expecting C) wa	vaited D) expected
38. This car is made plastic.	alica D) expected
A) with B) of C) of	on D) by
1A) WIII D) 01 (.) (
	on D) by
39. That's the book	
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in
39. That's the book	
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet
39. That's the book	what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet и выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите
39. That's the book) what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet
39. That's the book	D) I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet и выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите D) is
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39. That's the book	what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet и выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите D) is D) Is D) — O) thethe D) the smallest
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39. That's the book	what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet и выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите D) is D) Is D) — O) thethe D) the smallest
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39. That's the book	what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet и выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите D) is D) Is D) — O) the the D) the smallest C) however D) whatever
39. That's the book	what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet В выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите В р) is В р) – О) thethe В р) the smallest С) however D) whatever D) be written Is see used
39. That's the book	what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet и выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите D) is D) Is D) - D) thethe D) the smallest C) however D) whatever D) be written as be used D) in
39. That's the book	what I'm interested in D) I'm interested in D) meet и выражений, приведенных после каждого предложения. Напишите D) is D) Is D) - D) thethe D) the smallest C) however D) whatever D) be written as be used D) in

13.Whyyou writ	ting with a pencil?			
A) do	B) have	C) had	D) are	
14. These new houses	Two years ag	go.		
A) were built	B) have built	C) built	D) building	
But the new school	next year.			
A) will built	B) will be built	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) to	•	
3. A)difficult		B) high		neavy	D) easy	
4. A) nice	,	tall	C) hig		O) long	
5. A) clothes	B) fires	C) m	aterials	D) things		
6. A) dry	B) hard	C)	easy	D) cold		
7. A) have	B) must	C)	may	D) lik	e	
8. A) same	B) many	C) lo	ts	D) more		
9. A) who	B) t	hat	C) they	D) whose		
10. A) be	B) was	3	C) is	D) will		
11. A) their	B) the		C) same	D) top		
12. A) speakers	B) people		C) walke	rs D) Eng	glishmen	
13. A) hard	B)	not	C) war	nt	D) no	
14. A) alone	B) only		C) want	D) no		
15. A) best	B) m	ost	C) hard	D) d	lifficult	
16. A) day	B) week	(C) year	D) time		
17. A) over	B) again		C) even	D) al	ready	
18. A) tried	B) asked	d	C) hated	d	D) choose	
19. A) place	B) forest		C) hill	D) mountain		
20. A) were	B) can		C) could	D) sho	uld	
21. A) lots	B) much	C):	number	D) many		
22. A) long	B) short	(C) third	D) first		
23. A) little	B) same	C) some	e D) tl	hat		
24. A) men	B) workers	C)	hunters	D) soldier	's	
25. A) time	B) happened	C) 1	men	D) them		
26. A) at	B) in		C) from	D)) on	
27. A) When	B) If	C) But	D) T	This	
28. A) other	B) also	C)	a	D) t	he	
29. A) no	B) some		C) any	D) or	nly	
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) hundred	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) Wh	ien
48. A) they	B) down	C) whose	e D)) that
49. A) opened	B) reached	C) drew	D) lost	
50. A) wanted	B) liked	C) were	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

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

1. Can ne Engli	sn?			
A) speaks	B) speaking	C) speak		D) to speak
2. John speaks Englis	h, but?			
A) does Margaret	B) speaks Margaret	C) Margaret speaks	D) Margaret do	es
3. What time	lunch?			
A) does Jack has	B) Jack has	C) do Jack has	D) does J	ack have
4 you written t	he letter to our teacher?			
A) Shall	B) Will	C) Have		D) Having
5. When her l	nomework?			
A) Ella usually does	B) does Ella do us	sually C) usual	ly does Ella	D) does Ella usually do
6. If you work hard, y	ou your exams we	11.		
A) pass	B) will pass	C) have p	assed D)	are passing
7. His son is				
A) so old as yours	B) as old as yo	our one C) so c	old as your one	D) as old as yours
8. I'm sorry that I had	to stop our conversation	the telephone.		
A) for answer	B) for answering	C) to answer	D) to ans	swering
9. He has three childre	en, 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	red D) to be	answered

1. 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 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».

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

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.

UK France Germany

Salary 1 Essential piece of information. 2 Not mentioned. 3 Not mentioned.

Material incentives 4

56

Degrees/qualifications 7

89

School attended 10

11 12

Personal qualities 13

14 15

Tone of job advertisement 16

17 19

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 have by 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. The department staff has been cut back substantially.
a product
b production
c produce
d producing
4. Our headquarters are in Mountain View, California.
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 Bogart the 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 believe providing career development opportunities for all our employees.
a on
b for
c in
d at
9. It looks like you have a mistake on our invoice.
a make
b do
c made
d done
10. I'd like to introduce you to James Stewart, who our accounting department last week.
a joined
b has joined
c was joined
d has been joined
11. When David Kidd opened his franchise, he such 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 has approved 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 withdraw	
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

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

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-МЕТОДИЧ	ЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕ	ЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)	
		6.1. Рекомендуемая литератур		
	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	
Л1.2	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 литерату	ра	
	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			
	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
		гронные учебные издания и электронные об	бразовательные ресурсы
Э1	ИНИОН Режим дос	ступа: http://www.inion.ru	
Э2	Российская государств	енная библиотека Режим доступа: http://ww	vw.rsl.ru
Э3	Национальная электрог	ная библиотека Режим доступа: http://nel.n	nns.ru
Э4		исковая система «Букинист» Режим достуг	
Э5	Предметно-ориентиров	ванная логическая библиотечная сеть Режи	им доступа: http://www.libweb.ru
Э6	Научная электронная б	иблиотека Режим доступа: www.elibrary.ru	
6.3.1. Лицензионное и свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение, в том числе отечественного производства			
6.3.1.1	1 Яндекс Браузер Браузер Яндекс Браузер Лицензионное соглашение на использование программ Яндекс Браузер https://yandex.ru/legal/browser_agreement/		
6.3.1.2	2 Mozilla Firefox Браузер Mozilla Firefox Программное обеспечение по лицензии GNU GPL		
6.3.1.3	3 Java 8 Программная платформа Java Программное обеспечение по лицензии GNU GPL		
6.3.1.4	.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			
	1 POCCTAHДАРТ Федеральное агентство по техническому регулированию и метрологии https://www.gost.ru/portal/gost/		
	2 ИСО Международная организация по стандартизации https://www.iso.org/ru/home.html		
6.3.2.3	ABOUT THE UNIFIED MODELING LANGUAGE SPECIFICATION https://www.omg.org/spec/UML		
	-	https://www.ariscommunity.com	
6.3.2.5	5 Global CIO Официальный портал ИТ-директоров http://www.globalcio.ru		
6.3.2.6	5 Консультант Плюс http://www.consultant.ru		
6.3.2.7	7 Кодекс – Профессиональные справочные системы https://kodeks.ru		

	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	

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

409	консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации. Помещение для проведения занятий лекционного типа, семинарского типа, курсовых проектов), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.	7-Zip Яндекс Браузер LibreOffice	36 посадочных мест, преподавательское место, доска, мультимедийный проектор (переносной), переносной ноутбук
Читальн ый зал	Читальный зал. Информационно- библиотечный центр. Помещение для самостоятельной работы	7-Zip Яндекс Браузер Mozilla Firefox LibreOffice LibreCAD Inkscape Notepad++. 1C:Предприятие 8. Комплект Каspersky Endpoint Security Maxima StarUML V1 Windows XP Professional Windows XP Professional MS Visual Studio Pro 2010 MS Visio Pro 2010 MS Project Pro 2010 MS Access 2010 MS Office Standart 2007	16 посадочных мест, рабочее место библиотекаря 6 компьютеров P5GC-MX1333/INTEL Core2Duo E2160/DDR2-667-1Гб/ST380815AS/Intel GMA- 82945/Atheros L2 Fast Ethernet 10/100 4 компьютера GA945GCMX-S2/INTEL Core2Duo E2160/DDR2-667-1Гб/ST3160815AS/Intel GMA- 82945/Realtek RTL8169 6 компьютеров P5GD2-X/Intel Pentium 4-3.00GHz/DDR2- 667-1Гб/ WD800JD/Radeon X300/Marvell 88E805 1 компьютер P5KPL-SE/INTEL Core2Duo E6400/DDR2-667- 2Гб/ST380811AS/GF-6600/ Realtek PCIe GBE 9200SE/Marvell 88E8001 6 мониторов LG Flatron 1730s 4 монитора NEC AccuSync LCD73v 6 мониторов Samsung SyncMaster 740n 1 монитор Samsung SyncMaster 920n 1 принтер HP LaserJet PRO m402n 1 сканер HP ScanJet G2410
123a	Специальное помещение для хранения и профилактическог о обслуживания учебного оборудования	7-Zip Яндекс Браузер LibreOffice Notepad++. Oracle VM VirtualBox Adobe Reader DC ZEAL Klite Mega Codec Pack Windows 7 Pro CDBurnerXP Java 8 PDF24 Creator CCleaner Консоль Kaspersky Security Center Kaspersky Endpoint Security 11 ПАРУС-Бюджет 8.5.6.1	Системный блок AMD FX-8120 1шт Системный блок Intel Core 2 CPU 4400 1шт. Монитор "LG L1718S" 1 шт. Монитор "BENQ CL2240" 1шт. Монитор "SAMSUNG 740m" 1шт. Набор иснтрументов 1 шт. Паяльная станция Lukey 902 1 шт Принтер SAMSUNG ML-1665 1 шт. Принтер SAMSUNG ML-1615 1 шт. Коммутатор D-Link DES-1005D 1 шт. Роутер Keenetic Lite (KN-3110)1 шт. Паяльник 40 Вт дер/ручка 1 шт. Лампа настольная 1 шт. Стол 1-тумбовый 1 шт. Стол 2 тумбовый 1 шт. Стол офисный компьютерный 1 шт.

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 лиспиплины.

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 обучающимся 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.