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«Северо-Кавказский государственный институт искусств»

Колледж культуры и искусств

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Оценочные материалы
учебной дисциплины

ОГСЭ.02
Иностранный язык
(Английский язык)
по специальности

53.02.03 Инструментальное исполнительство
(по видам инструментов)
Инструменты народного оркестра
Национальные инструменты народов России

Квалификация выпускника: Артист, преподаватель, концертмейстер
Форма обучения – очная

Нальчик, 2025

Оценочные материалы учебной дисциплины разработаны на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования, Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 53.02.03 Инструментальное исполнительство (по видам инструментов)

Организация-разработчик: Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Северо-Кавказский государственный институт искусств» Колледж культуры и искусств

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1. Общие положения

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины “Иностранный язык. (Английский язык)” обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальностям:

54.02.01 Дизайн(по отраслям)

53.02.07 Теория музыки

53.02.03Инструментальное исполнительство (по видам инструментов)

53.02.06 Хоровое дирижирование

(уровень подготовки – углубленный)

программы учебной дисциплины

следующими умениями, знаниями, общими компетенциями.

Процесс изучения дисциплины “Английский язык” направлен на формирование элементов следующих компетенций.

ОК 11.Использовать умения и знания базовых дисциплин федерального компонента среднего (полного) общего образования в профессиональной деятельности.

В результате изучения дисциплины обучающиеся должны:

уметь:

1. Вести беседу на иностранном языке в стандартных ситуациях общения, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, опираясь на изученную тематику и усвоенный лексико-грамматический материал;

2. Рассказывать о себе, своей семье, друзьях, своих интересах и планах на будущее, сообщать краткие сведения о своей стране и стране изучаемого языка на иностранном языке;

3. Делать краткие сообщения, описывать события/явления (в рамках пройденных тем), передавать основное содержание, основную мысль прочитанного или услышанного, выражать свое отношение к прочитанному или услышанному, кратко характеризовать персонаж на иностранном языке;

4. Понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных текстов на иностранном языке, относящихся к разным коммуникативным типам речи (сообщение, рассказ), уметь определять тему текста, выделять главные факты в тексте, опуская второстепенные;

5. Читать аутентичные тексты на иностранном языке разных жанров с пониманием основного содержания, устанавливать логическую последовательность основных фактов текста;

6. Используя различные приемы смысловой переработки текста (языковую догадку, анализ, выборочный перевод), оценивать полученную информацию, выражать свое мнение на иностранном языке;

7. Читать текст на иностранном языке с выборочным пониманием нужной или интересующей информации;

8. Ориентироваться в иноязычном письменном и аудиотексте: определять его содержание по заголовку, выделять основную информацию;

9. Использовать двуязычный словарь;

10. Использовать переспрос, перифраз, синонимичные средства, языковую догадку в процессе устного и письменного общения на иностранном языке;

знать:

1. Основные значения изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний); основные способы словообразования в иностранном языке;

2. Основные нормы речевого этикета, принятые в стране изучаемого языка;

3. Признаки изученных грамматических явлений в иностранном языке;

4. Особенности структуры и интонации различных коммуникативных типов простых и сложных предложений изучаемого иностранного языка;
5. О роли владения иностранными языками в современном мире, особенностях образа жизни, быта, культуры стран изучаемого языка.

Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

ОК	Результаты обучения: умения и знания.	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля
ОК 11	У.1. Вести беседу на иностранном языке в стандартных ситуациях общения, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета.	Составление диалогов, правильно оформленных в языковом отношении, в количестве 6-8 реплик для каждого собеседника.	Устный ответ.
	У.2. У.3. Делать краткие сообщения, описывать события/явления (в рамках пройденных тем).	Составление сообщений по пройденным темам, правильно оформленных в языковом отношении в количестве 12-15 фраз.	Устный ответ.
ОК 11	У.4. У.5. Понимать основное содержание несложных текстов.	Чтение текста без словаря.	Устный ответ.
	У.6. У.7. Чтение текста с детальным пониманием прочитанного текста. У.9. Использовать словарь.	Чтение текста со словарем объемом 1200-1300 печатных знаков за академический час.	Устный ответ. Практическая работа.
	У.8. Ориентироваться в иноязычном аудиотексте.	Передавать содержание текста; длительность звучания текста 2-3 минуты; содержание незнакомой лексики до 3%.	Устный ответ. Практическая работа.
	3.1. Основные значения изученных лексических единиц.	Употребление лексических единиц в устной речи, в работе с иноязычным письменным и аудиотекстом.	Лексические диктанты, лексические упражнения.
	3.2. Нормы РЭ в Великобритании.	Использование выражений РЭ в диалогической речи.	Устный ответ.
	3.3. Признаки изученных грамматических явлений в иностранном языке.	Грамотно построенная речь в языковом отношении.	Тесты.
	3.4. Типы простых и сложных предложений.	Соблюдение порядка слов в предложении.	
	3.5. Страноведческий материал.	Устное сообщение и чтение с детальным пониманием.	Устный ответ

Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине “Английский язык”, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

К формам оценивания относятся: устный опрос, тестирование, практическая работа и контрольная работа по прочитанному или услышанному иноязычному материалу, сообщение в устной или в письменной форме.

3.Материалы для текущего контроля успеваемости по учебной дисциплине

ОГСЭ 04. Иностранный язык

Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины.

Тесты с заданиями по английскому языку 10-11 класс.

Аудирование

10 класс

Listening

Basketball

It was a rainy day in November, 1891. An instructor at Springfield College in Massachusetts climbed up a ladder and nailed a fruit basket to the wall of the gymnasium. Then he climbed down the ladder. He picked up a football and threw it. The ball went into the basket. As he climbed back up the ladder to get the ball, the man was very glad. Maybe he had solved his problem! Well, he would soon see.

Ten minutes later, eighteen young men ran into the little gym. The instructor put nine boys on one side and one on the other. He told them to throw the ball to each other or bounce it and, when they were near the wall where the basket was nailed, to try and throw the ball into the basket.

The game started, and what a game it was!

When several of the young men fell to the floor as they were playing, the instructor stopped the game. “Something is wrong in this game,” he said. “This is too unpleasant.”

He sat down and took out a piece of paper and a pencil. “Now let’s have some rules – and let’s observe them!” He paused for a minute, thinking. Then he began, “Rule number one: No one can run with the ball! You have to throw it or bounce it to someone else on your side.”

They all agreed that it was a good rule.

“Rule number two: If a man pushes another player to get the ball, the game will stop. The man pushed will have a free throw at the basket. Nobody must try to catch the ball on its way to the basket. ”

That rule, too, was good. Quickly, other rules were made. When the game started again, there was less pushing, fewer men falling, and better passing of the ball from one man to another. A second basket was nailed to the wall at the other end of the gym.

The man, who nailed the fruit basket to the wall, was a young Canadian. His name was James Naismith, and he was a college teacher.

Listen to the text. Are the following statements about the text true or false? Change the false statements to make them true.

1. It was a rainy day in November, 1881.
2. An instructor at Springfield College nailed a fruit basket to the wall of the gymnasium. .
3. Then he threw the ball, but it didn't go into the basket.
4. Ten minutes later, twenty young men ran into the little gym.
5. The instructor put ten boys on one side and ten on the other.
6. He told them to throw the ball to each other or bounce it and try to throw it to the basket.
7. When several players fell to the floor, the instructor stopped the game to write the rules.
8. Rule number one: No one can run with the ball.
9. Rule number two: If a man pushes another player to get the ball, he will be pushed by the captain of the team.
10. The second rule was not good.
11. A young college teacher from Canada invented basketball.

Keys: 1. False. It was a rainy day in November, 1891.

2. True.

3. False. Then he threw the ball, and it went into the basket.

4. False. Ten minutes later, eighteen young men ran into the little gym.

5. False. The instructor put nine boys on one side and one on the other.

6. True.

7. True.

8. True.

9. False. If a man pushes another player to get the ball, the game will stop. The man pushed will have a free throw at the basket.

10. False. The second rule was good.

11. True

Чтение 10 класс

Reading

Cheeses

I remember a friend of mine buying a couple of cheeses in Liverpool. Splendid cheeses they were, with a two hundred horsepower scent about them. I was in Liverpool at the time, and my friend asked me to take them back with me to London as he was not coming up for a day or two. "Oh, with pleasure, dear boy," I replied, "with pleasure."

I called for the cheeses and took them to the station. I took my ticket, and marched proudly up the platform, with my cheeses, the people falling back respectfully on other side. The train was crowded, and I had to get into a carriage where there were already seven other people. A few minutes passed, and then an old gentleman began to fidget.

"Very close in here," he said.

"Yes," said the man next him.

And then they both rose up without another word and went out.

From the next station I had the compartment to myself, though the train was crowded.

In London, I took the cheeses down to my friend's house. When his wife came into the room she smelt round for a moment.

Then she said:

"What is it? Tell me the worst."

I said:

"It's cheeses. Tom bought them in Liverpool, and asked me to bring them up with me."

Three days later, as my friend hadn't returned home, his wife called on me.

She said:

“What did Tom say about those cheeses?”

I replied that he had said they must be kept in moist place, and that nobody must touch them.

She said:

“Nobody is going to touch them. Had he smelt them?”

I thought he had, and added that he liked them very much.

“Do you think he will be upset,” she asked, “if I give a man some money to take them away and bury them?”

I answered that I thought he would never smile again.

“Very well, then,” said my friend’s wife, rising, “all I have to say is, that I shall take the children and go to a hotel until those cheeses are eaten. I don’t want to live any longer in the same house with them.”

She kept her word and went to live in a hotel.

When my friend returned he had to pay fifteen pounds for the hotel. He said he dearly loved a bit of cheese, but it was too expensive for him, so he decided to get rid of them.

He took them down to a seaside town, and buried them on the beach. It gained the place quite a reputation. Visitors said they had never noticed before how strong the air was.

Read the text and choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. A friend asked me...
 - A. to buy cheeses in Liverpool.
 - B. to take cheeses to Liverpool.
 - C. to take cheeses to London.
 - D. to buy cheeses in London.
2. The train was crowded, and there were... other people in my carriage.
 - A. ten
 - B. eight
 - C. three
 - D. seven
3. A few moments passed, and ... went out.
 - A. two men
 - B. a man
 - C. a woman
 - D. I
4. From the next station there were only... in the compartment.
 - A. two men
 - B. two women
 - C. a man and a woman
 - D. cheeses and I
5. My friend’s wife...
 - A. ate the cheeses.
 - B. didn’t know what to do with the cheeses.
 - C. threw the cheeses away
 - D. liked their smell.
6. Her husband gave the instructions...
 - A. not to touch the cheeses.
 - B. to bury the cheeses.
 - C. to eat the cheeses.
 - D. to throw them away.
7. The family left the house and went to... until the cheeses were eaten.
 - A. a seaside town
 - B. a beach
 - C. a hotel

- D. London
- 8. My friend had to pay... for the hotel.
 - A. sixty pounds
 - B. fifteen pounds
 - C. sixteen pounds
 - D. fifty pounds
- 9. My friend decided
 - A. to eat all the cheeses himself.
 - B. to eat all the cheeses with his family.
 - C. to leave the cheeses in the hotel.
 - D. to get rid of the cheeses.
- 10. My friend buried the cheeses
 - A. in the garden.
 - B. on the cemetery.
 - C. in the yard.
 - D. on the beach.

Keys: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b, 6-a, 7-c, 8-b, 9-d, 10-d.

Listening An Incident

It was the early evening rush-hour in Montgomery. Mrs. Rosa Parks had just finished work for the day and was waiting at a bus-stop for a bus to take her home. When the bus arrived, she got on through the front door and dropped her twenty cents fare into the coin box next to the driver. Then she quickly stepped off the bus again and hurried to the back to board by the rear door. Standing at the back of the moving bus, she noticed that although there were a number of seats free in the first four rows, there was only one empty seat in her part of the bus. She walked forward to the fifth row and sat down, glad to have found a place to sit. At the next stop, some more passengers got on and filled the empty seats in the first four rows. One man could not find a seat, however, and stood in the aisle next to Mrs. Parks waiting for her to get up for him. Mrs. Parks did not move.

The bus driver swore and stopped the bus in the middle of the road. He had been watching Mrs. Parks and the man in his rear mirror and was very angry. He got out of his seat, walked down the aisle and ordered her to stand. Mrs. Parks quietly but firmly refused. She had been standing all day in the department store where she worked and was tired. The bus driver swore at her, and, when she still refused to move, called the police. Mrs. Parks was still sitting in her seat when two policemen arrived a few minutes later. When she again refused to get up, the policemen arrested her for breaking the city bus regulations.

Listen to the text and choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. It was the... rush-hour in Montgomery.
 - A. late morning
 - B. early evening
 - C. early morning
 - D. late evening
2. Mrs. Rosa Parks was waiting for a bus to take her...
 - A. home.
 - B. to work.
 - C. to school.
 - D. to a shop.
3. The fare was...

- A. twenty-five cents.
 - B. twenty cents.
 - C. thirty cents.
 - D. forty cents.
4. She boarded the bus by the... door.
- A. front
 - B. driver's
 - C. central
 - D. rear
5. There were some free seats...
- A. near the driver.
 - B. in the last row.
 - C. in the first four rows.
 - D. in her part of the bus.
6. She sat down on the empty seat in the... row.
- A. sixth
 - B. fourth
 - C. third
 - D. fifth
7. At the next stop some more passengers filled the empty seats in the first... rows.
- A. six
 - B. five
 - C. four
 - D. three
8. One... could not find a seat and stood next to Mrs. Parks.
- A. man
 - B. woman
 - C. boy
 - D. girl
9. ... ordered Mrs. Parks to stand up.
- A. The man
 - B. The driver
 - C. The woman
 - D. The boy
10. Mrs. Parks...
- A. stood up quietly.
 - B. stood up angrily.
 - C. swore.
 - D. refused to stand up.
11. The policemen...
- A. gave her another seat.
 - B. helped her get rid of the rude man.
 - C. arrested her for breaking the city bus regulations.
 - D. arrested the driver for breaking the city bus regulations.

Keys: 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d, 5-c, 6-d, 7-c, 8-a, 9-b, 10d, 11c.

Reading
Real Life Drama:
Face to Face with Hurricane Camille

John Koshak knew that Hurricane Camille would be bad. He had heard warnings on the radio and TV all day as the storm rushed northwest across the Gulf of Mexico. He didn't think he and his family were in any real danger, however.

"Our house is twenty-three feet above sea level," he said to his father, "and 250 yards from the ocean. This house has stood here since 1915, and no hurricane has blown it away. We'll be safe here."

John and his father prepared for the storm. They filled the bathtub and every bucket they could find with water. This was in case the water mains were damaged. They checked the batteries in their flashlights and put kerosene in two lanterns in case there was a power failure. They closed the shutters on the windows.

It grew dark before seven o'clock. They had never seen such wind and rain before; the house was shaking.

The sea water was up to the door. Suddenly the door blew off; sea water filled the downstairs, and the electricity went off.

"Everybody on the stairs," shouted John.

The Koshak family – John, his parents, wife, children, and a cat and a dog – sat on the stairs and watched the water rise higher and higher.

"I can't swim!" one of the children cried.

"Everybody upstairs to the second floor," John shouted.

A moment later, the wind lifted the roof off the house, and the bedroom walls collapsed.

"On the floor! Everybody lie on the floor!"

John pulled mattresses from the beds and threw them over his family. His father tore the doors from the closets.

"If the floor goes, use these doors as rafts," he shouted.

The water was already running across the floor. The dog and the cat had disappeared. The Koshaks huddled on the floor and prayed. After what seemed an eternity, the wind dropped, and the water stopped rising. The hurricane had passed, the family had survived.

Later, Grandmother Koshak said, "We lost all our possessions, but the family came through. When I think of that, I realize that we haven't lost anything important."

Two days after the hurricane, the family's cat and dog reappeared.

Read the text. Are the following statements about the text true or false? Change the false statements to make them true.

1. John Koshak knew that Hurricane Camille would be bad.
2. He had heard warnings on the radio and TV and thought he and his family were in a real danger.
3. His house was 250 yards from the ocean, and no hurricane had blown it away.
4. His house was built in 1916.
5. John and his father prepared for the storm.
6. They prepared water, kerosene and closed the shutters on the windows.
7. It grew light before six o'clock.
8. The wind was very strong, but their house was not damaged.
9. The cat and the dog were with the family during hurricane.
10. The family had survived.
11. They hadn't lost anything important.

Keys: 1. True

2. False. He didn't think he and his family were in any real danger.

3. True

4. False. His house was built in 1915.

5. True

6. True
7. False. It grew dark before seven o'clock.
8. False. The house was damaged.
9. False. The cat and the dog had disappeared.
10. True
11. True

Аудирование

11 класс

Listening

The Adventure of Three Students

In 1895 Mr. Sherlock Holmes and I spent some weeks in one of our great University towns. It was during this time that the facts which I am going to tell you took place.

One evening we received a visit from a certain Mr. Hilton Soames, lecturer at the College of St. Luke's. Mr. Soames was so excited that it was clear that something very unusual had happened.

"I hope, Mr. Holmes," said he, "that you can give me a few hours of your time. A very unpleasant thing has taken place at our college and I don't know what to do."

"I am very busy just now," my friend answered. "Could you call to the police?"

"No, no, my dear sir, that is absolutely impossible. It is one of these cases when it is quite necessary to avoid scandal. I am sure you will keep our secret. You are the only man in the world who can help me. I beg you, Mr. Holmes, to do what you can."

Holmes agreed, though very unwillingly, and our visitor began his story.

"I must explain to you, Mr. Holmes," he said, "that tomorrow is the first day of the examination for the Fortescue Scholarship. I am one of the examiners. My subject is Greek. The first of the examination papers consists of a piece of Greek translation which the candidates for the scholarship have not seen before. Of course, every candidate would be happy if he could see it before the examination and prepare it in advance. So much care is taken to keep it secret."

"Today at about three o'clock I was the proofs of the examination papers. At four-thirty I went out to take tea in a friend's room, and I left the papers upon my desk. I was absent a little more than an hour."

"When I approached my door, I was surprised to see a key in it. For a moment I thought I had left my own key there, But when I put my hand in my pocket, I found my key in it. The other key to my room belonged to my servant, Bannister, who has been looking after my room for ten years. I am absolutely sure of his honesty. I understood that he had entered my room to ask if I wanted tea."

Listen to the text. Are the following statements about the text true or false? Change the false statements to make them true.

1. In 1895 Mr. Sherlock Holmes and I spent some weeks in one of our great University towns.
2. We were visited by Mr. Hilton Soames, the director of the College of St. Luke's.
3. Something very unpleasant had happened in the college.

4. Mr. Holmes agreed to help him at once.
5. Mr. Soames called to the police first, but they didn't help him.
6. "Tomorrow is the first day of the examination for the Fortescue Scholarship," said Mr. Soames.
7. Mr. Soames was one of the examiners.
8. His subject was Latin.
9. The first of the examination papers consisted of a piece of Latin reading.
10. When Mr. Soames came back to his room after tea, he saw a key there.
11. There was no key in his pocket.

Keys: 1. True

2. False. Mr. Hilton Soames was a lecturer at the College of St. Luke's.
3. True
4. False. First Mr. Holmes didn't agree to help him.
5. Mr. Soames didn't call to the police, because he wanted to avoid scandal.
6. True
7. True
8. False. His subject was Greek.
9. False. It consisted of a piece of Greek translation.
10. True
11. False. His own key was in his pocket.

Чтение Reading

When Did Man First Dream of Space Travel?

The dream of leaving the earth and reaching another world can be traced back in history to the second century A. D. At the time a Greek, Lucian of Samos, wrote a fantasy about a man who was carried to the moon by a waterspout during a storm. In his second story about space, Lucian's hero flew to the moon with a pair of wings he had made himself.

The moon was the obvious destination for such fantasies because it is so large and has clearly visible markings, which could be thought of as a land and sea areas. But for the next 1400 years, the dream of reaching the moon was abandoned.

It was not until 300 years ago, when the famous Italian astronomer Galileo looked through his telescope and told about the other worlds he saw, that men realized there were other worlds in addition to our earth. Again, they began to dream of reaching these worlds.

In 1634, there appeared a story about a journey to the moon by Johannes Kepler, the German astronomer who discovered how the planets moved about the sun. Although Kepler was a scientist, he transported his hero to the moon by "magic moon people" who could fly through space. Kepler included a detailed description of the surface of the moon, which he had seen through his telescope.

After Kepler's book, there were many others about space travel and voyages to the moon. The first serious discussion of space travel was written in 1640 by Bishop Wilkins of England. It contained a description of physical conditions on the moon and discussed ways in which man could possibly live on the moon. The first man who wrote about a rocket as a spaceship was the noted Frenchman, Cyrano de Bergerac. In his *Voyage to the Moon and History of the Republic of the Sun*, he had his space travelers flying to the moon and the sun inside a rocket.

When these books were written, no one seriously thought that it would be possible to fly through space. It was not until Jules Verne, the French novelist, wrote his story *From the Earth to the Moon* in 1865 that any attempt was made to apply scientific principles to the space vehicle. By the time that H. G. Wells, the English author, wrote *The First Men on the Moon* in 1901, man was already at the beginning of a new era in the development of air travel and conquest of space.

Read the text and choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. The dream of leaving the earth can be traced back in history to the
 - A. seventh century A. D.
 - B. second century A. D.
 - C. second century B. C.
 - D. seventh century B. C.
2. In his first story a Greek, Lucian wrote about a man who was carried to the moon by
 - A. a waterspout.
 - B. a lightning.
 - C. a wave.
 - D. a wind.
3. In his second story Lucian's hero flew to the moon
 - A. with a magic carpet.
 - B. with a pair of wings.
 - C. with a pair of magic shoes.
 - D. with an umbrella.
4. For the next 1400 years, people
 - A. continued dreaming about flying to the moon.
 - B. wrote many books about moon.
 - C. abandoned their dreams to fly to the moon.
 - D. looked through their telescopes.
5. The telescope was invented by
 - A. Jules Verne.
 - B. Cyrano de Bergerac.
 - C. Kepler.
 - D. Galileo.
6. In 1634 Kepler wrote about
 - A. Magic moon people.
 - B. Magic earth people.
 - C. Magic planets.
 - D. Magic moon animals.
7. The first serious discussion of space travel was written in
 - A. 1632.
 - B. 1634.
 - C. 1640.
 - D. 1865.
8. The first man who wrote about a rocket as a spaceship was
 - A. Galileo.
 - B. Cyrano de Bergerac.
 - C. Jules Verne.
 - D. Kepler.

9. Cyrano de Bergerac wrote
- A. Voyage to the Sun.
 - B. History of the Republic of the Moon.
 - C. Voyage to the Star Republic.
 - D. Voyage to the Moon.
10. Jules Verne was... novelist.
- A. a French
 - B. an English
 - C. an Italian
 - D. a German
11. "The First Men on the Moon" was written by
- A. Jules Verne.
 - B. H. G. Wells.
 - C. Cyrano de Bergerac.
 - D. Kepler.

Keys: 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d, 6-a, 7-c, 8-b, 9-d, 10-a, 11-b

Listening **A Friend in Need**

One afternoon I was sitting in the lounge of the Grand Hotel in Yokohama. Burton came into the lounge presently and caught sight of me. He seated himself in the chair next to mine. He was a merchant. A conversation began and he told me his story.

"There was a fellow here last year, who had the same name as mine; he was the best card player I ever met. Lenny Burton he called himself."

"No, I don't believe the name."

"He was quite a remarkable player. I used to play with him a lot. He was in Kobe for some time."

"It's rather a funny story," he said. "He was a bad fellow. I liked him. He was always well-dressed and good looking. Of course, he drank too much. Fellows like him always do. Once in a quarter he got some money from home and he made a bit more by card-playing. He won a lot of mine, I know that."

"He came to see me in my office one day and asked me for a job. I was rather surprised. He told me that there was no more money coming from home and he wanted to work. I asked him how old he was."

"Thirty-five," he said.

"And what have you been doing before?" I asked him.

"Well, nothing very much," he said.

I couldn't help laughing.

"I'm afraid I can't do anything for you just now," I said. "Come back and see me in another thirty-five years, and I'll see what I can do."

He didn't move. He went rather pale. Then he told me that he had bad luck at cards for some time. He didn't have a penny. He couldn't pay his hotel bill and they wouldn't give him any credit.

I looked at him for a bit. I could see now That he was all to pieces. He had been drinking more than usual and he looked fifty.

“Well, isn’t there anything you can do except play cards?” I asked him.

“I can swim,” he said.

“Swim!” I could hardly believe my ears.

“I swam for my university.”

“I was a good swimmer myself when I was a young man,” I said.

Suddenly I had an idea. When I was a young man I swam round the beacon in Kobe. It’s over three miles and it’s rather difficult because of the currents round the beacon. Well, I told young Burton about it and said to him that if He’d do it I’d give him a job.

“But I’m not in very good condition,” he said.

I didn’t say anything. He looked at me for a moment and then he agreed.

“All right,” he said. “When do you want me to do it?”

I looked at my watch. It was just after ten. “The swim shouldn’t take you much over an hour and a quarter. I’ll drive over at half past twelve and meet you.”

“Done,” he said.

We shook hands. I wished him good luck and he left me. I had a lot of work to do that morning and could only get to the place at half past twelve. But he never turned up. The currents round the beacon were more than he could do. We didn’t get the body for about three days.”

I didn’t say anything for a moment or two. I was a little shocked. Then I asked Burton a question.

“When you offered him a job, did you know that he’d be drowned?”

He gave a little laugh and looked at me with those kind blue eyes of his.

“Well, I hadn’t got a vacancy in my office at the moment.”

Listen to the text and choose the correct item to complete the sentences.

1. Edward Hyde Burton was
 - A. a shop-assistant.
 - B. a farmer.
 - C. a merchant.
 - D. a manager.
2. I met Edward
 - A. in a hotel.
 - B. in a bar.
 - C. on the farm.
 - D. in the street.
3. Edward Burton told me the story about the best... he had ever met.
 - A. golf player
 - B. swimmer
 - C. friend
 - D. card player
4. Edward Burton thought that the story was
 - A. sad.
 - B. funny.
 - C. terrible.
 - D. happy.
5. Lenny Burton came to see Edward in his office one day and asked
 - A. some money.
 - B. to play cards with him.

- C. about his friend.
D. for a job.
6. Lenny Burton was
A. thirty-five.
B. thirty-four.
C. twenty-four.
D. twenty-five.
7. Lenny Burton could play cards and
A. dance.
B. sing.
C. swim.
D. play golf.
8. Edward asked Lenny to swim round the beacon in Kobe and promised him
A. some money.
B. a job.
C. a house.
D. a bottle of wine.
9. It was difficult because it was over
A. two miles.
B. three miles.
C. four miles.
D. five miles.
10. Lenny
A. swam and got his job.
B. couldn't swim and was drowned.
C. swam but he didn't get his job.
D. made Edward swim round the beacon.
11. When Edward offered Lenny the job
A. he had a vacancy in his office.
B. he wanted to help him.
C. he wanted to see if Lenny was a good swimmer.
D. he didn't have a vacancy in his office.

Keys: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-d, 6-a, 7-c, 8-b, 9-b, 10-b, 11-d

Reading Ruthless

Judson Webb was an American businessman. He had a comfortable flat in New York but in summer he used to leave the dusty city and go to the country. There he had a cottage which consisted of three rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. In one of the rooms there was a big closet where he kept his guns, fishing rods, wine and other things. It was his own closet and he didn't like anybody to touch his things.

It was autumn now and Judson was packing his things for the winter. In a few minutes he would be driving back to New York.

As he looked at the shelf on which the whiskey stood his face became serious. All the bottles were unopened except one which was less than half full. It was placed in front with a whiskey-glass by its side. As he took it from the shelf, Helen, his wife, spoke from the next room:

“I’ve packed everything. Hasn’t Alec come to get the key?”

Alec was their neighbor and took care of the cottage.

“He’s at the lake taking the boats out of the water. He said he’d be back in half an hour.”

Helen came into the room carrying her suit-case. She stopped and looked in surprise as she saw the bottle in her husband’s hand.

“Judson,” she exclaimed. “What are you doing?”

“I am just putting something into the bottle.” He took two small white tablets out of his pocket and put them on the table. Then he opened the bottle.

“The person who broke into my closet last winter and drank my whiskey will probably try to do it again while we are away,” he went on, “only this time he’ll be sorry if he comes.”

Then one by one he dropped the tablets into the bottle. His wife looked at him in horror.

“What are they?” she asked at last. “Will they make the man sick?”

“Not only sick. They will kill him,” he answered.

He closed the bottle and put it back on the shelf near the little whiskey-glass. He was pleased. He said:

“Now, Mr. Thief, when you break in, drink as much as you wish...”

Helen’s face was pale.

“Don’t do it, Judson,” she cried. “It’s horrible, it’s murder!”

“The law does not call it murder if I shoot a thief who is entering my house by force.”

“Don’t do it,” she asked. “What right do you have?”

“When it comes to protecting my property I make my own laws.”

He was now like a big dog which was afraid that somebody would take away his food.

“But all they did was to take a little whiskey,” she said, “probably some boys.”

“It does not matter. If a man robs me of five dollars it is the same as if he took a hundred. A thief’s a thief.”

She knew it was useless to argue. He had always been ruthless in business. She went to the door.

“I’ll walk down the road and say good-bye to the neighbours,” she said quietly.

She had made up her mind to tell Alec’s wife about it. Someone had to know.

Helen went down the road and Judson started to close the closet door. He suddenly remembered that he had not packed his boots drying outside on the heavy table in the garden. So, leaving the door open, he went to get them. But when he wanted to reach for his boots he suddenly slipped on a stone and his head struck the table as he fell.

Several minutes later he felt a strong arm round him and Alec’s voice was saying: “It’s all right, Mr. Webb, it was not a bad fall. Take this – it’ll make you feel better.”

A small whiskey-glass was pressed to his lips and he drank.

Read the text. Are the following statements about the text true or false? Change the false statements to make them true.

1. Judson Webb was an English businessman.
2. He spent summer in New York.
3. In his cottage there was a big closet where he kept his guns, fishing rods and wine.
4. It was summer and Judson was packing his things for the autumn.
5. Judson Webb saw that somebody had opened a bottle of whiskey and drunk half of it.
6. He decided to kill the thief.

7. He put some poisoned water into the bottle.
8. His wife wanted to stop him but she couldn't.
9. She decided to be quiet and not to tell anybody about poison in the bottle.
10. Suddenly Judson slipped on a stone and his head struck the table as he fell.
11. To help Judson his neighbor Alec gave him some whiskey and he drank.

Keys:

1. False. He was an American businessman.
2. False. He spent summer in the country.
3. True
4. False. It was autumn and Judson was packing his things for the winter.
5. True
6. True
7. False. He put two small tablets into the bottle.
8. True
9. False. She decided to tell Alec's wife about the poison in the bottle.
10. True
11. True

TEST

Family Affairs

Jane Ogden is twenty-one years old. She works at an office in the centre of London. She is a typist. Although her work is over at five o'clock in the afternoon she comes home rather late. Jane is going to marry a respectable gentleman who is fifteen years older than she is. But her mother is upset about it. She doesn't think that Jane can be happy with Mr. Dobson. She wants her daughter to marry a younger man.

One evening Jane comes home at eleven o'clock in the evening.

Mrs. Ogden is still up. She comes into the hall to meet her daughter.

"I don't want you to marry Mr. Dobson," she says.

"What do you mean?" the daughter asks.

"I think it's better if you marry a man who hasn't got so much money."

"Oh, that's all right", the daughter says. "He is not going to have so much money for long."

I. Answer the questions).

1. Why slurs Jane come home late?
 - 1) She works overtime.
 - 2) She meek her boyfriend.
 - 3) She visits her friends.
 - 4) She has German classes.
2. How many years is Jane's fiance older than she is?
 - 1) 20years
 - 2) 15 years
 - 3) 10 years
 - 4) 5 years
3. Who does Mrs. Ogden want her daughter to marry?
 - 1) a younger man
 - 2) an older man
 - 3) a richer man
 - 4) a foreigner
4. What's wrong with Mr. Dobson in the mother's opinion?

- 1) He doesn't love Jane.
- 2) He has no house of his own.
- 3) He is poor.
- 4) He has a lot of money.

II. Find the sentence with the Complex Object.

- 1) She doesn't think that Jane can be happy with Mr. Dobson.
- 2) "I don't want you to marry Mr. Dobson," she says.
- 3) She comes into the hall to meet her daughter.
- 4) "He is not going to have so much money for long."

III. Mrs. Ogden is 'still up' means:

- 1) Mrs. Ogden doesn't want to sleep.
- 2) Mrs. Ogden is not sleeping.
- 3) Mrs. Ogden isn't going to bed.
- 4) Mrs. Ogden is still upstairs.

TEST

Going in for Sports

At the end of the week Father usually gets good ideas. Last Saturday when he was looking through the newspaper he found an article about skiing. He read it and said: "I don't remember when we last went skiing. What about trying it tomorrow?"

Everybody liked the idea so we started our preparations immediately. All of us wanted to look smart. Jane took out her sports clothes. Mother sent me out to buy skiing caps. When I came back she was mending Father's old trousers. She got angry when she saw the caps as they were all the same colour.

Late at night our clothes were ready and we could go to bed.

At 10 o'clock in the morning I suddenly woke up. The women were still sleeping. "Wake up everybody," I shouted. "Stop joking in a silly way," Mother said from her bedroom. "What about skiing?" I asked Father who was coming out of the bathroom. He paid no attention to my words.

At breakfast he was reading his morning newspaper as usual and suddenly exclaimed: "Look, they say, swimming is the best way of losing weight. What about trying it?"

I. Answer the questions.

1. Where did the father get his idea of skiing from?
 - 1) a newspaper article
 - 2) a television programme
 - 3) a sports review
 - 4) a radio report
2. Why did the family start their preparations immediately?
 - 1) They were a sporty sort of people.
 - 2) They wanted to look smart.
 - 3) They liked the idea of skiing.
 - 4) They didn't want to waste time.
3. What happened in the morning?
 - 1) The family went skiing.
 - 2) The family went swimming.
 - 3) The family was ready for skiing.
 - 4) The family wasn't going to ski.
4. What did the father say to the boy's question about skiing?
 - 1) He asked him to stop joking.
 - 2) He didn't say anything.
 - 3) He told the so that he didn't like the idea of skiing.
 - 4) He answered that they would go skiing next Saturday.

II. Find the sentence with the verb in the Past Continuous.

- 1) I don't remember when we last went skiing.

- 2) "Stop joking in a silly way," Mother said from her bedroom.
- 3) At breakfast he was reading his morning newspaper as usual.
- 4) Swimming is the best way of losing weight.

III. To 'mend' trousers means:

- 1) to clean
- 2) to wash
- 3) to press
- 4) to repair

TEST

Blind people can learn to type by feeling the keys but they can't find and correct a mistake. In order to help blind people use a computer Dr. Tom Vincent has made a system that reads aloud what has been typed.

He added a voice to a cheap microcomputer. "The computer is programmed to repeat each letter as it is typed and to read what is displayed on the computer screen - it can be a letter, a word or whole sentences. It is programmed to pronounce English words. If a word is not in its memory the computer spells it. Any mistakes can easily be corrected. When the text is complete, a printed copy can be made in the usual way.

The system has won a prize and is already in use, so blind students at a college in Wales can use computers. Dr. Vincent is now working at an optical sensor that can recognize printed words and read them aloud.

I. Choose the title to the text.

- 1) Dr. Vincent's help
- 2) Talking typewriter
- 3) Computers for Welsh students
- 4) Correction system

II. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. It is difficult for blind people to use a computer because ...
 - 1) they can't spell English words.
 - 2) they can't see and correct mistakes on the screen.
 - 3) they can't learn to type.
 - 4) they can't work with CD User Guide.
2. Dr. Tom Vincent has made a system that ...
 - 1) easily corrects mistakes.
 - 2) makes printed copies in the usual way.
 - 3) reads aloud what is displayed on the computer screen.
 - 4) can translate what has been typed into any foreign language.
3. Dr. Vincent is now developing a new optical system that ...
 - 1) can recognize and read aloud printed words.
 - 2) is programmed to repeat each letter as it is typed.
 - 3) can be used at a college in Wales.
 - 4) will win a prize.

III. Find the sentence with the verb in the Present Indefinite Passive.

- 1) It can be a letter, a word or whole sentences.
- 2) "The system has won a prize and is already in use.
- 3) It is programmed to pronounce English words.
- 4) If a word is not in the memory the computer spells it.

IV. Choose the correct form.

Some years ago blind students at a college in Wales ... use computers.

- 1) can
- 2) can't
- 3) could
- 4) couldn't

TEST

The phonograph was invented quite by accident. In 1876 Thomas Edison moved to Menlo Park, New Jersey, where he established an industrial research laboratory. There Edison worked on a carbon telephone transmitter to improve the existing Bell system.

In that laboratory a year later Edison invented the phonograph while trying to improve a telegraph repeater.

He attached a telephone diaphragm to the needle in the telegraph repeater to produce a recording that could be played back. After some improvements to the machine he recited "Marry Had a Little Lamb" and played the recognizable reproduction of his voice back to the astonished audience.

phonograph – фонограф

carbon transmitter – микрофон с угольным электродом

diaphragm – мембрана

I. Choose the title to the text.

- 1) Thomas Edison's research laboratory
- 2) Improvements in the Telephone and Telegraph
- 3) The history of Menlo Park
- 4) A Surprise Invention

II. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. File invention of the phonograph ...
 - 1) was quite unplanned.
 - 2) was Edison's principle project.
 - 3) was surprising to no one.
 - 4) took many years.
2. The phonograph was made ...
 - 1) with a telephone needle and a recorder.
 - 2) from only a telephone diaphragm.
 - 3) with only a telegraph repeater.
 - 4) from a combination of telephone and telegraph parts.
3. After Edison made improvements to the machine, he ...
 - 1) made the reproduction of his voice recognizable.
 - 2) used a carbon transmitter.
 - 3) read a children's rhyme.
 - 4) reproduced the audience's voice.

III. Find the sentence with the verb in the Past Indefinite Passive.

- 1) A year later Edison invented the phonograph while trying to improve a telegraph repeater.
- 2) There Edison worked on a carbon telephone transmitter to improve the existing Bell system.
- 3) The phonograph was invented quite by accident.
- 4) He recited "Many Had a Little Lamb".

IV. Choose the synonym to the underlined word.

He played the recognizable reproduction of his voice back to the astonished audience.

- 1) frightened
- 2) amazed
- 3) irritated
- 4) tired

TEST

Charlie Chaplin

This is a story that Chaplin liked to tell about himself. It happened after the great actor had become world famous.

A theatre announced that a competition would be held to see who could act like Charlie Chaplin. Those taking part had to dress like Chaplin, walk like Chaplin and act one of the roles in a Chaplin film.

When Charlie Chaplin heard about the competition he decided, as a joke, to take part in the competition himself. Naturally, he kept his plan a secret from everybody.

When the results of the competition were announced Chaplin said: "I didn't know whether to feel angry or only surprised. I didn't win the first prize. But after thinking about it, I decided that it would be best to laugh."

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. This is a story which...
 - 1) Chaplin was fond of telling.
 - 2) is written by Chaplin's friend.
 - 3) was announced at the competition.
 - 4) happened before Chaplin had become world famous.
2. People who took part in the competition had to...
 - 1) sing songs.
 - 2) keep it a secret.
 - 3) imitate Chaplin's manners.
 - 4) dance.
3. When the results of the competition were announced Chaplin learnt that...
 - 1) his new film was a success.
 - 2) he had won the first prize.
 - 3) he had not won the first prize.
 - 4) he had won the second prize.
4. When Chaplin learnt the news he decided...
 - 1) to be angry.
 - 2) to keep it a secret.
 - 3) to tell everybody about it.
 - 4) to laugh.

II. Find the wrong sentence.

- 1) Chaplin didn't take part in the competition.
- 2) Chaplin didn't allow to hold this competition.
- 3) Chaplin didn't know about the competition.
- 4) Chaplin didn't tell anybody about his plans.

III. Choose the synonym to the underlined word.

Those taking part had to dress like Chaplin, walk like Chaplin and act one of the roles in a Chaplin film.

- 1) play
- 2) picture
- 3) cinema
- 4) performance

TEST

A few years ago I lost all my money in some business operations. So I decided to go to Lympne and write a play. This unwritten drama was my little reserve for a rainy day. This rainy day had come.

I got a cottage near the sea. The window at which I worked looked over the marsh, but the view on the marsh was beautiful. It was from this window that I first saw Mr. Cavor. He was a short man. He was gesticulating with his hands and often looked at his watch. This happened on my first day in Lympne. Next evening the man reappeared, and again the next evening and almost every evening when there was no rain.

On the fourteenth evening when he appeared I went to the place where he always stopped. "One moment, sir," said I, "is it your time for exercises?" "Yes, it is. I come here to look at the t". We talked a little, then wished each other good evening and both went our way.

(After H. G. Wells)

marsh – болото

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. The author wanted to write a play because lie...

- 1) needed money.
- 2) had nothing to do.
- 3) wanted to open some business.
- 4) wanted to become famous.

2. The author first saw Mr. Cavor...

- 1) when it was raining hard.
- 2) from the window of his study.
- 3) on his second day in Lympne.
- 4) when he was walking over the marsh.

3. The author first talked to Mr. Cavor...

- 1) two weeks later.
- 2) three days later.
- 3) after the sunrise.
- 4) the same day when lie saw him.

II. Choose the correct article.

After our first talk I knew little about Mr. Cavor. But I understood that he was ... serious man.

- 1) the 2) - 3) a 4) an

III. Choose the correct variant.

The author lost ... money in some business operations.

- 1) little 2) a little 3) many 4) much

IV. 'For a rainy day' means:

- 1) на случай дождя
- 2) на всякий случай
- 3) на черный день
- 4) на будущее

TEST

One evening Mr. Cavor invited me to see his work and I went to his house. It was large and simply furnished. Mr. Cavor had no servants, there were only his three assistants who helped him in his work. But all the intellectual work was done by Mr. Cavor. The object of Mr. Cavor's research was a substance that had to be opaque to all forms of radiant energy. "Radiant energy", he told me "is something like light, or heat, or Rontgen rays." He thought he would be able to make such substance with the help of a new element which he had found.

Since that day we met almost every evening. Mr. Cavor lectured me on physics and I learnt a lot of interesting and unusual things.

His ideas interested me very much and I could not work at my play any longer. My head was busy with other things. I thought how to apply this substance to every branch of industry. Some days later I went to Mr. Cavor and told him that I wanted to be his fourth assistant.

substance – вещество

opaque – непроницаемый

rays – лучи

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. The author went to Mr. Cavor's laboratory because...

- 1) he wanted to know everything about Mr. Cavor's invention.
- 2) Mr. Cavor invited him.
- 3) he wanted to speak to Mr. Cavor about the play he was writing.
- 4) he wanted to write an article about Mr. Cavor.

2. Mr. Cavor's object of research work was...

- 1) a kind of radiant energy.

- 2) light, heat and Rontgen rays.
- 3) a new element.
- 4) a new substance.
3. Since the day of the author's visit to Mr. Cavor's laboratory...
 - 1) the author got very interested in Mr. Cavor's invention and wanted to describe it in his play.
 - 2) the author could not work at his play any longer.
 - 3) Mr. Cavor asked him to become his fourth assistant.
 - 4) they seldom met.

II. Choose the correct articles.

... possibilities of ... Substance opaque to heat and gravitation had no limits.

- 1) a, the
- 2) -, the
- 3) the, a
- 4) the, the

III. Change the sentence from Passive into Active:

All the intellectual work was done by Mr. Cavor.

- 1) Mr. Cavor had done all the intellectual work.
- 2) Mr. Cavor has done all the intellectual work.
- 3) Mr. Cavor did all the intellectual work.
- 4) Mr. Cavor was doing all the intellectual work.

IV. 'To apply' means:

- 1) to use
- 2) to sell
- 3) to offer
- 4) to examine

TEST

After inventing dynamite Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he realized its destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest of this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma and money) are presented to the winners.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

I. Answer the questions.

1. When did the first award ceremony take place?
 - 1) in 1895
 - 2) in 1901
 - 3) in 1962
 - 4) in 1968
2. Why was the Nobel prize established?
 - 1) to recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
 - 2) to resolve political differences
 - 3) to honor the inventor of dynamite
 - 4) to spend money
3. In which area have people received awards since 1968?
 - 1) literature
 - 2) peace
 - 3) economics
 - 4) science
4. In how many fields are prizes given?
 - 1) four
 - 2) five
 - 3) six
 - 4) ten

II. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) Alfred Nobel became a very rich man after inventing dynamite.
- 2) Nobel preferred to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite.
- 3) Awards vary in monetary value.
- 4) Some people have won two awards.

III. Choose the correct variant.

Americans have won numerous science awards, but ... literature prizes.

- 1) many
- 2) little
- 3) much
- 4) few

TEST

Mr. Sellyer is selling books

One day I went to a bookshop to look through the new books. The manager of the bookshop, Mr. Sellyer, showed me to the back of the bookshop where I could find some interesting books. While I was looking through the books, I could watch Mr. Sellyer at work and see some of his methods.

Every customer who entered the shop went away with the book *Golden Dreams*. To one lady the manager sold *Golden Dreams* as the reading for a holiday, to another as the book to read after the holiday, another bought it to read on a rainy day and the fourth as the right book for a fine day. Every time Mr. Sellyer recommended the book to his customers he added that his wife said that the book *Golden Dreams* was the best book of the season and he also liked it very much.

When I was leaving the bookshop I went up to the manager and asked him, "Do you like the book yourself?"

"Dear me!" said the manager, "I've no idea of the book, I've no time to read every book I'm selling."

"And did your wife really like the book?"

"I am not married, sir," answered the manager smiling.

(After Stephen Leacock)

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

- The author came to Mr. Sellyer's shop...
 - to buy the book *Golden Dreams*.
 - to see Mr. Sellyer and his wife.
 - to find some interesting book.
 - to speak to Mr. Sellyer about the customers.
- Mr. Sellyer recommended the book *Golden Dreams* to his customers because...
 - he was load of the book.
 - his wife enjoyed reading the book.
 - he wanted to sell the book.
 - the book was new and interesting.
- When I asked Mr. Sellyer if he liked the book he answered that...
 - he preferred humorous books and this book was a love story.
 - he liked it very much because it was the right book for a rainy day.
 - he thought it was the best book for holiday time.
 - he didn't know anything about the book as he hadn't read it.

II. Find the right statement.

- 1) Mr. Scllyer and his wife liked the book *Golden Dreams* very much.
 - 2) Mr. Scllyer's wife didn't like the book *Golden Dreams*.
 - 3) Mr. Sellyer's wife said that the book *Golden Dreams* was tile best book of the season.
 - 4) Mr. Sellyer didn't have a wife and he didn't know anything about the book *Golden Dreams*.
- 1) Every customer who entered the shop went away with *Golden Dreams*.
 - 2) Nobody bought the book *Golden Dreams*.
 - 3) Only one lady decided to buy the book *Golden Dreams* because the manager told her that it was a love story.
 - 4) Everybody wanted to buy the book because the critics said that it was the best book written by the writer.

III. Choose the correct variant.

The manager answered smiling that...

- 1) he is not married. 3) he hadn't been married.
- 2) he was not married. 4) he hasn't been married.

TEST

The University of Cambridge was founded in the twelfth century. It was formed on the model of European continental universities, in particular that of Paris. Until the fifteenth century the

history of Cambridge was not as significant as that of Oxford. But by the end of the seventeenth century the University was the home of Isaac Newton - professor of mathematics from 1669 till 1702 whose influence was deep and permanent. At that time serious tests were offered to the candidates for degrees. During the early part of the nineteenth century examinations were greatly improved and written examinations were more often used than oral ones.

In the 19th century there were built a number of laboratories for natural sciences, among them the Cavendish Laboratory opened in 1871, which was organized by the well-known Scottish mathematician and physicist James Clerk Maxwell. It was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.

Today it is one of the greatest physical laboratories known throughout the world. The Laboratory is widening its contacts with the leading research centres in other countries.

I. Complete the statements according to the text.

1. The University of Cambridge was founded according to...

- 1) the model of Oxford University.
- 2) the model of European continental universities.
- 3) the plan of Isaac Newton.
- 4) the plan of Henry Cavendish.

2. In the 19th century the candidates for degrees more often had to...

- 1) write serious tests.
- 2) take oral examinations.
- 3) work in one of the laboratories of the University.
- 4) take part in some research projects.

3. The Cavendish Laboratory is known throughout the world because...

- 1) James Clerk Maxwell and Henry Cavendish worked there.
- 2) it is more than one hundred years old now.
- 3) it has contacts with the leading research centres in other countries.
- 4) many research conferences were held there.

II. Find the right statement.

1. 1) Cambridge University was as significant as Oxford from the very beginning of its foundation.

2) Cambridge University was not very significant at the time of its foundation.

3) Cambridge University was not very significant until the laboratories for natural science had been built.

4) Cambridge University was not as significant as that of Paris.

2. 1) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the German scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.

2) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 17th century Henry Cavendish.

3) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century James Maxwell.

4) The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.

III. Find the wrong variant.

1) In the 19th century new laboratories for natural sciences were built.

2) In the 19th century there were many laboratories for natural sciences.

3) In the 19th century a lot of laboratories for natural sciences were opened.

4) In the 19th century a few laboratories for natural sciences were closed.

4.Материалы промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине

«Лексика и грамматика»

1 вариант

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. We asked Helen to help...about the house
a) us b) ourselves c) our d) we
2. We expected our friends...fast for a while.
a) to move b) moved c) will move d) move
3. Nowadays every country has factories...water and air.
a) pollute b) to polute c) polluted d) polluting
4. If you had given me more time, I...a better report last week.
a) would make b) made c) would have made d) make
5. Little children like look books with large print. They...read them more easily.
a) must b) can c) have to d) may
6. Our teacher always uses...information. Every day we discuss hot TV news.
a) progressive b) old-fashioned c) fashionable d) up-to-date
7. If she works hard, the company will give her...to a more responsible position.
a) promotes b) promoted c) promotion d) promotional
8. To be used...
a) of b) to c) in d) for
9. Would you mind telling me why he doesn't go to the cinema?
a) It's nice to see you too b) You're welcome
c) He looks wonderful d) I have no idea I'm afraid
10. Don't look... me so angrily.
a) on b) from c) of d) at
11. It is ...to leave without saying "goodbye"
a) regretful b) disappointed c) rude d) cheerful
12. She replied in a soft and low...
a) voice b) scream c) question d) cry
13. ...it (stop) raining yet?
a) Did it stop b) Is it stopped c) Has it stopped
14. I saw a light in your window as I (pass) by.
a) passed b) was passing c) pass
15. That morning she went out after she (phone) somebody.
a) phoned b) had phoned c) phone

Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения.

16. Friends call me Lucky because I don't have to work. If I remember it _____, it was Confucius, a Chinese philosopher, who said "Choose a job you love and you will never have to work a day in your life".	CORRECT OCCUPY IMPRESS SUCCESS COLLECT
17. I work for several magazines and journals, they buy my photos, and that's why I can afford to make it my lifelong_____.	
18. Throughout Australia you can find_____rocks, awesome bush forests and amazing ocean waters.	
19. My uncle likes to communicate with people. He is a _____ businessman.	
20. My friend has got a huge _____ of coins.	

«Лексика и грамматика»

2 вариант

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. When she is alone, she often talks to....
a) her b) herself c) she d) herself
2. The day before yesterday Mary was made...the poem by heart.
a) to learn b) learn c) learnt d) learning
3. This house...in the 18th century looks very beautiful.
a) build b) to build c) built d) building
4. The team wouldn't have lost the game if they ...harder.
a) trained b) would train c) had trained d) train
5. She ...sit here. The seat is free.
a) must b) may c) has to d) should
6. It is the least interesting book I have ever read. It is so...
a) boring b) fascinating c) exciting d) enjoyable
7. In a different job he could get a higher salary and better conditions of....
a) employed b) employment c) employer d) employable
8. To be responsible...
a) of b) to c) in d) for
9. I'm awfully sorry. I've torn your book.
a) You are welcome b) That doesn't matter
c) I don't like reading now d) I wish I could but I can't
10. We've got to take...all the portraits in the classroom and dust them.
a) down b) up c) into d) on
11. Ken has always had...for horror stories. There are thousand of them in his bedroom.
a) an entertainment b) an excitement c) a fascination d) an impression
12. Most species of wildlife are endangered. Large areas of jungle are...too.
a) threatened b) beaten c) ruined d) despised
13. I can't find my umbrella. I think somebody (take) by mistake.
a) took b) takes c) has taken
14. While my son (wait) for my call, somebody knocked at the door.
a) waited b) was waiting c) is waiting
15. After I (write) all my letters, I went to the kitchen to make coffee.
a) wrote b) had written c) write

Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения.

16. Making a career choice is one of the most difficult and most important _____ we will ever make in our lives.	DECIDE
17. They were all so _____ ill, they would be grateful for any help for them.	SERIOUS
18. Everyone was _____ when I said that my main means of transport was my bicycle.	ASTONISH
19. John has a lot of hobbies. One of his hobbies is _____.	READ
20. Mary's homework was _____ prepared. So her mark was excellent.	CAREFUL

Блок 2. Творческое задание

Task 4. *Imagine that this is the year of **Ballet and Contemporary Dance** in Russia and all over the world and you, working for **World News**, have to write a news article (300 – 350*

words) about some events describing the two pictures below. Your correct answer gives you 60 points

Follow the plan:

- 1. Make up some special events held this year.**
- 2. Name the date/s of the events and the places.**
- 3. Describe the places in the pictures.**
- 4. Say why such events are important.**

Revise the rules of news article writing. Make sure your article has:

- a headline*
- a byline and a placeline*
- a lead paragraph*
- body paragraphs*
- a conclusion*