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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«ЮЖНО-УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ГУМАНИТАРНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЮУГПУ»)

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
(ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА)

Шифр	Наименование дисциплины (модуля)
Б1.О	Иностранный язык

Код направления подготовки	09.03.02
Направление подготовки	Информационные системы и технологии
Наименование (я) ОПОП (направленность / профиль)	Информационные технологии в образовании
Уровень образования	бакалавр
Форма обучения	очная

Разработчики:

Должность	Учёная степень, звание	Подпись	ФИО
Доцент	кандидат педагогических наук		Мухаметшина Ольга Викторовна

Рабочая программа рассмотрена и одобрена (обновлена) на заседании кафедры (структурного подразделения)

Кафедра	Заведующий кафедрой	Номер протокола	Дата протокола	Подпись
Кафедра иностранных языков	Павлова Ольга Юрьевна	10	24.06.2019	
Кафедра иностранных языков	Павлова Ольга Юрьевна	1	01.09.2020	

Раздел 1. Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения образовательной программы с указанием этапов их формирования

Таблица 1 - Перечень компетенций, с указанием образовательных результатов в процессе освоения дисциплины (в соответствии с РПД)

Формируемые компетенции		Планируемые образовательные результаты по дисциплине		
Индикаторы ее достижения		знать	уметь	владеть
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 построения устного и письменного высказывания на русском и иностранном языках; правила и закономерности деловой устной и письменной коммуникации.	3.1 грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке			
УК 4.2 Уметь применять на практике деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах, методы и навыки делового общения на русском и иностранном языках.		У.1 использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке		
УК 4.3 Владеть навыками чтения и перевода текстов на иностранном языке в профессиональном общении; навыками деловых коммуникаций в устной и письменной форме на русском и иностранном языках; методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на русском и иностранном языках.				В.1 различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации

Компетенции связаны с дисциплинами и практиками через матрицу компетенций согласно таблице 2.

Таблица 2 - Компетенции, формируемые в результате обучения

Код и наименование компетенции	Вес дисциплины в формировании компетенции (100 / количество дисциплин, практик)
Составляющая учебного плана (дисциплины, практики, участвующие в формировании компетенции)	
УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	
Культура речи	50,00
Иностранный язык	50,00

Таблица 3 - Этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения ОПОП

Код компетенции	Этап базовой подготовки	Этап расширения и углубления подготовки	Этап профессионально-практической подготовки
УК-4	Культура речи, Иностранный язык		

Раздел 2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания

Таблица 4 - Показатели оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования в процессе освоения учебной дисциплины (в соответствии с РПД)

№	Раздел			
Формируемые компетенции		Показатели сформированности (в терминах «знать», «уметь», «владеть»)		Виды оценочных средств
1	Основной курс. О себе. Образование и студенческая жизнь	УК-4		
		Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
		Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
		Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
2	Москва. Англоязычные страны. Соединенные Штаты Америки	УК-4		
		Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
		Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
		Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
3	Путешествие. Каникулы. Покупки	УК-4		
		Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
		Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке

Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
4 Еда. Защита окружающей среды. Деловой английский язык		
УК-4		
Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
5 История компьютеров. Развитие микроэлектроники. Операционная система		
УК-4		
Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
6 Сети и телекоммуникации. Функциональная организация компьютера. Компьютерное программирование		
УК-4		
Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного делового взаимодействия на иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке
Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке		Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке

<p>Владеть различными способами деловой коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации</p>	<p>Диктант Монологическое высказывание Тест Чтение текстов на иностранном языке</p>
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Таблица 5 - Описание уровней и критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания

Код	Содержание компетенции	Основные признаки выделения уровня (критерии оценки сформированности)	Пятибалльная шкала (академическая оценка)	% освоения (рейтинговая оценка)
УК-4	УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)			

Раздел 3. Типовые контрольные задания и (или) иные материалы, необходимые для оценки планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

1. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля

Раздел: Основной курс. О себе. Образование и студенческая жизнь

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. consist of — состоять из
2. relatives — родственники
3. close relatives — близкие родственники
4. relations — родственники
5. relationship — отношения
6. an only child in the family — единственный ребенок в семье
7. husband and a wife — муж и жена
8. sibling — родной брат или сестра
9. second cousin — троюродный брат (сестра)
10. great grandmother — прабабушка
11. great grandfather — прадедушка
12. great grandparents — дедушка и бабушка
13. grandson — внук
14. granddaughter — внучка
15. grandchildren — внуки
16. (marry) get married smb — жениться, выходить замуж за
17. get a divorce — развестись
18. live on your own — жить самостоятельно
19. be on friendly terms — быть в дружеских отношениях
20. make dates — встречаться
21. get on well — ладить
22. look after children — присматривать за детьми
23. take care of children — заботиться о детях
24. bring up — воспитывать
25. family life — семейная жизнь

Диктант 2

1. to describe — описывать, рассказывать
2. weekdays — рабочие дни
3. alarm clock — будильник
4. to comb hair — причесывать волосы
5. to turn on (oft) — включать, (выключать)
6. to get dressed — одеваться
7. successfully — успешно
8. especially — особенно
9. to share — делить(ся)
10. have to be back — должны вернуться
11. practical classes — практические занятия
12. report — доклад
13. canteen — столовая в школе, институте
14. it takes me ... minutes to get to the University by bus — у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться до университета на автобусе
15. to miss classes — пропускать занятия
16. to pass exams — сдать экзамены
17. to do well — делать успехи, хорошо учиться
18. to get ready — подготовиться
19. as a rule — как правило
20. to get tired — устать
21. fall asleep — засыпать

Диктант 3

1. sociable — общительный
2. caring — заботливый

3. serious — серьёзный
4. generous — великодушный, щедрый
5. affectionate — нежный
6. unattached — самостоятельный
7. reliable — надежный
8. patient — терпеливый
9. eager — целеустремлённый
10. curious — любопытный, любознательный
11. modest — скромный
12. caring — заботливый
13. calm — спокойный
14. creative — творческий
15. handsome — симпатичный (о мужчине)
16. kind — добрый
17. sensual — чувствственный
18. charming — очаровательная
19. shy — застенчивый
20. nice — милый, хороший
21. slender — стройный
22. romantic — романтичный
23. tender — ласковый
24. witty — остроумный
25. honest — порядочный, честный

Диктант 4

My working day

On weekdays I usually get up nearly seven o'clock. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do during the day. I do my morning exercises, make my bed, wash myself, dress and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. My mother usually prepares breakfast for me, but sometimes I do it myself. I do not like big breakfasts, I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich. Then I go to school (to work).

It is rather far (not far) from my house and I go there by bus (on foot). I have classes (I work) till 4 o'clock. Then I come home and have dinner. After it I do my homework and do some work about the house. I sweep the floor, dust the furniture and clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping or to help her in the kitchen. After it I have free time. I go for a walk with my friend, or watch TV, or read books, or play computer games. Then I have supper with my family. I like evenings very much because all of us get together after work and study and have the opportunity to talk and to discuss our family affairs. I usually go to bed at about eleven o'clock.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «About myself»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My family»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My friends»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My working day»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My University»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»:

1. Tell us about yourself.
2. What is your idea of a perfect personality?
3. What kind of person are you?
4. Where do you study?
5. Where do you live?
6. Are you a diligent student?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. What music and books do you like?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «My friends»:

1. How many friends do you have?
2. Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?
3. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
4. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
5. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?
6. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?
7. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»

Let me introduce myself. My name is Sofia. I am 19 years old and I am currently studying at the Pedagogical University. I will become a professional interpreter soon.

I have a family of four. It consists of both my parents, me and my sister. I was born in Miass and my parents still live there while I moved to Chelyabinsk. I adore visiting them during my holidays as it is a real chance for me to relax and enjoy some time with my family.

We have lots of animals at home: a dog, a cat, some fish and a parrot. My little sister takes care of them. When we meet we usually share some stories and enjoy the time.

I am a very sociable girl. That is why I decided to become an interpreter. I like getting acquainted with new people and travelling. I dream of visiting all the countries one day. Though foreign languages are both my hobby and my future career, I also consider dancing as another hobby of mine. I visit dance classes three times per week. So that is the smallest part that I can say about myself.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «My working day»

I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o'clock. I don't have a car that's why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it.

My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full.

During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foosball, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home.

While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12.

So now you know how I spend my working day.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Put a preposition from the box into the gaps.

At / without / on / to / about

1. I am worriedthe exam.

2. She is goodsinging.

3. She climbsropes.

4. What isTV tonight.

5. Well, let's gothe cinema.

II. Put do, don't, does or doesn't into the gaps.

1.you like red roses? Yes, I

2.he work for Toyota? Yes, he

3.she go to the supermarket on Monday? No, she

4.you learn English on Saturdays? No, I

5.they drive to work? Yes, they

III. Write is / are in the gaps.

1. Whereyou from?

2. What this?

3.they from Italy?

4. Whatyour telephone number?

5.you a secretary?

IV. Put have/has in the gaps.

1. What petspeople got?

2. Annmany friends at school.

3. Ninaa blue dress.

4. All boys and girls in the classbooks and pens.

5. His catthree kittens.

V. Choose the correct verb.

1. At weekends Ali cook/cooks dinner for his friends.

2. When does/do you get up?

3. Andrew and I like/likes playing tennis.

4. Tom have/has lunch at work.

5. John lives/live in London.

VI. Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjective.

1. That house is very old. Yes, _____ in the village.

2. The Ritz is a very expensive hotel. Yes, _____ in London.

3. Hambledon is a very pretty village. Yes, _____ in England.

4. Everest is a very high mountain. Yes, _____ in the world.

5. This is a very easy exercise. Yes, _____ in the book.

VII. Put There is/There are in the gaps.

1.a big tree in the garden.

2. a lot of accidents on this road.

3.a good film on TV tonight.

4.11 players in a football team.

5.a train at 11.30.

6.some big trees in the garden.

7.a man on the roof.

8.seven days in a week.

Тест 2

1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

Dog, book, copy, ox, woman, boy, city, tooth, sugar, leaf, film, gold, crisis.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в соответствующей временной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

I _____ a doctor.

We _____ pupils.

Alex _____ busy yesterday.

He _____ here tomorrow.

They _____ in the library yesterday.

3. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме. Переведите на русский язык утвердительное предложение:

Those women were teachers.

Kate is a student.

The children are in that room.

These dictionaries are good.

Last year I was in New York.

4. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

I am a farmer. _____ name is Islamov.

Boris is a student. _____ marks are good.

Alex is a good pupil. _____ copy-books are clean.

Andrew and Albert are engineers. _____ daughters are pupils.

It is a dog. _____ eyes are blue.

5. Употребите нужную форму личных местоимений. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

I often see (they, them) in the bus.

He lives near (we, us).

(We, us) always walk together.

I speak to (he, him) in French.

I know (he, her) very well.

Тест 3

I Заполните пропуски подходящими вспомогательными глаголами:

do/don't does/doesn't is/isn't are/aren't have/haven't has/hasn't

1. He's a vegetarian – he _____ eat meat.

2. She _____ want a pizza – she _____ hungry.

3. He _____ any CDs.

4. _____ you from Russia?

5. _____ you know this girl's name?

6. I _____ know where they _____ from, but they _____ English.

7. We _____ want to go to the country.

8. I _____ think the bank _____ open today.

9. _____ Stephanie go in for sports?

10. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.

11. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?

12. Yes, I _____ got two sisters.

II Заполните пропуски нужной формой глаголов to be, to have.

13. I know that his father _____ many books in different foreign languages.
14. Usually he _____ at home on Sunday.
15. Next year there _____ new equipment in our school laboratory.
16. Tomorrow I _____ either at the Institute or at home.
17. At present there _____ a beautiful garden near the house.
18. Ten years ago there _____ only a primary school in our village.
19. His parents _____ a comfortable flat.
20. I. V. Kurchatov _____ a well-known Russian physicist.
21. There _____ two terms in the academic year.

III You have received a letter from your friend Lydia who writes:

Hello, Andrew.

Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear from you.

I'm so busy right now, because I'm the first year student of the Historical and English faculty at the Moscow State University.

I'll be honest with you in this letter. At first, I'm so tired, but it's very interesting to study at University (it's not like study at school).

You will ask me, why I have chosen this University. So, it's very difficult to understand, because I do not know why I go at this University. You do not believe me, I know. But I think it's a fate.

Studying at University is hard, but I have new companions here, new knowledge and new teachers. In our University tutors are very pleasant and understanding. I think they are cool people in a real life. Also they all know their subject very well. Now you think that it's a very good place to study. Not! Because we are studying in a terrible building. So, it's all so sad.

I know that we are the champion in football, but I'm not a boy, so it's not interesting for me, but I'm very proud for them. Also we have a lot of sport teams, but I do not want to do sport. I want to learn yoga. But I have not a lot of time for this, so I think that I'm not going to yoga this year. Maybe next... so we will see.

So, it's not a long letter, I know it. But you know I do not like to write letters to you, because I love you and I want to meet you as soon as is possible. Maybe we will meet next week? What do you think?

With love Lydia.

Write a letter to Lydia.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her studying at the University

Write 100-140 words.

Test 4

Выберите правильный вариант.

1.

Where do you live?

- A. I am live in London.
- B. My live is London.
- C. I live in London.
- D. I lives in London.

2.

- A. He has two brothers.
- B. I has two brothers.
- C. He got two brothers.
- D. He two brothers.

3.

- A. They is Italian.
- B. They is Italy.
- C. They are Italian.
- D. They Italian.

4.

- A. My name is Margaret.
- B. My name are Margaret.
- C. Margaret are my name.
- D. Margaret be my name.

5.

Are you German?

- A. No. My are American.
- B. No. My is American.
- C. No. I is American.

D. No. I am American.

6.

A. Me like coffee.

B. I like the coffee.

C. I like coffee.

D. Me don't like coffee.

7.

A. She lives on your street.

B. She live on your street.

C. She do on your street.

D. She does on your street.

8.

Do you like music?

A. Yes, I does.

B. Yes, I like.

C. Yes, I do.

D. Yes, I am.

9.

A. She be born in Paris.

B. She is born in Paris.

C. She was born in Paris.

D. She born in Paris.

10.

A. Their mother's name is Karen.

B. Their mother's name are Karen.

C. Their mother are Karen.

D. Their mother's from is Karen.

Test 5

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. There is _____ sand in my shoes.

a) - b) a c) the d) an

2. The news was _____ very depressing.

a) a b) the c) - d) an

3. _____ man and _____ woman were sitting opposite me.

a) a, the b) the, a c) a, a d) -, -

4. Paris is _____ capital of France.

a) the b) a c) an d) -

5. Chinese eat _____ rice every day.

a) the b) - c) a d) an

6. There were _____ very few people in the shops today.

a) an b) a c) - d) the

7. What is _____ longest river in _____ world?

a) a, a b) the, the c) the, a d) a, the

8. Did you hear _____ noise just now?

a) the b) - c) a d) an

9. What did you have for _____ breakfast?

a) - b) the c) a d) an

10. Have you got these shoes in _____ size 43?

a) the b) a c) an d) -

11. Ken's brother is in _____ prison now for robbery.

a) the b) - c) a d) an

12. Bob is _____ seaman. He spends most of his time at _____ sea.

a) a, - b) the, - c) an, the d) a, the

13. _____ children team a lot from playing.

a) the b) a c) - d) an

14. _____ giraffe is _____ tallest of all animals.

a) the, the b) a, a c) an, the d) -, -

15. We had _____ very nice lunch.

a) - b) a c) the d) an

16. We visited _____ Canada and _____ United States.

a) a, a b) -, - c) the, the d) -, the

17. Jill has gone to _____ hospital to visit Jack.

a) the b) a c) - d) an

18. We took _____ children to the Zoo.
 a) - b) a c) an d) the

19. It can be dangerous to swim in _____ sea.
 a) - b) the c) a d) an

20. Have you ever been to _____ British Museum?
 a) a b) - c) the d) an

Test 6

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. I ... a pupil.
2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she
4. ... they at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.
6. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I....
7. ... your sister a typist? – No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student.
8. ... your brother at school? – Yes, he
9. ... your sister at school? – No, she ... not at school.
10. My ... sister ... at home.
11. ... this your watch? – Yes, it
12. She ... an actress.
13. This ... my bag.
14. My uncle ... an office-worker.
15. He ... at work.
16. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls.
17. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall.
18. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

Test 7

Choose the correct variant

1. Our two ... are crying all the time.
 a) babies b) babys c) babyes
2. No news ... good news.
 a) is b) are
3. ... usually fly not very high.
 a) flyes b) flys c) flies
4. These potatoes weigh five
 a) kiloes b) kilos
5. I don't like going by car. If I have a chance, I always go on
 a) foot b) feet c) foots
6. What do you need these ... for?
 a) boxs b) boxes
7. My new Swiss watch ... 3 minutes slow.
 a) is b) are
8. Those were the happiest days of our
 a) lifes b) lives c) lifees
9. Leaves usually ... trees in autumn.
 a) leaf b) leave c) leafs d) leaves
10. Rock music of the 1970s is an extremely interesting cultural
 a) phenomen b) phenomena c) phenomenon
11. Big ... don't cry.
 a) boys b) boyes
12. I prefer natural ... when I want to change my hair style.
 a) dies b) dyes c) dys
13. It is rather dangerous to walk on ... after the rain.
 a) roofs b) roofes c) rooves
14. Dentists recommend using ... twice a day: in the morning and in the evening.
 a) tooth's paste b) toothpaste c) teeth's paste d) teethpaste
15. ... are flowers of life.
 a) Childs b) Children c) Childrens
16. The naughty kid likes throwing rotten ... at passers-by.
 a) tomatos b) tomatoes
17. 50 ... of oil leaked out of the tanker into the sea.
 a) Tones b) Tons c) Tonns

18. There is no piano in the
 a) bushes b) bushs
 19. ... in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.
 a) Mouses b) Mices c) Mice d) Mousees
 20. My little son is afraid of grey ... (волчков) that come at night.
 a) wolfys b) wolvies c) wolves d) wolvys

Тест 8

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже

1. Helen never drinks coffee. hates
2. He is so handsome. Look at
3. Where are my shoes? I can't find
4. Do you have a new dress? Show to (мне), please.
5. Tom often thinks about Mary. He loves
6. Who are those people? Nobody knows
7. You look bad. What's the matter with
8. Our relatives are coming to see (нас).

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения

1. I remember the house but I don't remember number.
2. My friend and I like Maths. It is favourite subject.
3. Anna loves husband very much.
4. I hope you'll enjoy ... meal.
5. It is you're his problem, not (моя)
6. My parents often play cards with friends.

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение

1. I like this/these flowers.
2. That/those girls are from my school.
3. This/these computer is very expensive.
4. Give me that/those newspaper.

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение

1. I hurt while I was skiing.
 Я получил травму (травмировал себя), когда катался на лыжах
2. The old woman talked to
 Старая женщина разговаривала сама с собой.
3. My computer turned off.
 Мой компьютер выключился.
4. Nick is a high opinion of
 Ник высокого мнения о себе.
5. God helps those people who help
 Бог помогает тем людям, которые сами себе помогают.
6. We bought ... a new car.
 Мы купили себе новую машину.
7. Look at in the mirror!
 Посмотри на себя в зеркало!
8. Help! Угощайтесь (Обращение к группе лиц)
9. History repeats
 История повторяется (повторяет себя)

Тест 9

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже

1. You are quite right, I agree with ... completely.
2. I don't know her address. Can you write for?
3. Ann seldom visits her parents but she often phones ...
4. Peter often eatsloves
5. He doesn't watch serials. He hates
6. She didn't come. What has happened to ...
7. We are going to a party. Come with
8. Nick is very nice. Do you know

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения

1. This book is very old. pages are yellow.
2. Now we are going to open presents.
3. Charles is going to a picnic with ... girlfriend.
4. My Internet is faster than (твой).
5. Is this car? – No, they don't have a car.

6. There is a mouse under the table. I can see tail! (хвост)

С. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение

1. Who is this/these girl?

2. That/those bus over there will take me to the centre.

3. What are the answers to this/these questions?

4. Are that/those your children?

Д. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение

1. He hurt playing football.

Он получил травму (травмировал себя) во время игры в футбол.

2. Last week she cut with a knife.

На прошлой неделе она порезалась ножом.

3. The letter speaks for

Письмо говорит само за себя

4. We are confident of Мы уверены в себе.

5. They were talking about ... all the time.

Они все время говорили о себе.

6. I bought a present.

Я купила себе подарок.

7. Hi, Nick! Hi, Rebecca! Come in and make comfortable.

Привет, Ник! Привет, Ребекка! Входите и чувствуйте себя как дома. (Обращение к двоим)

8. Help! Угощайся!

9. The opportunity soon presented

Случай вскоре представился

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1

Read the text.

My Family

I would like to tell you about my family. Well, let me start with what our family is like. We are a family of four: my father, mother, my younger sister and me. We are very close, friendly and hospitable family. We live together in a new flat in one of the best districts of (your city). Now I would like to say a few words about each of us. First of all, I want to describe my father as he is the head of our family. My father is 40. He is a middle-sized man with short fair hair and green eyes. He works as a chief-engineer in a firm. He is very hard-working. As for his character, I can say that he is cheerful and easy-going. He is very hospitable and likes it when our friends and relatives come to see us. He is helpful and kind-hearted. My mother is 39. She is a good-looking slim woman with dark hair and brown eyes. She is an English teacher and likes her work very much. She is kind and patient. In her free time she prefers reading English books or translating poetry. My younger sister is 14. She is two years younger than me. She is a pretty girl with fair hair and greenish eyes. She is a student of the 9th form. She does well at school. Literature is her favourite subject. I can say that we are on very friendly terms but we are completely different. I'm a bit moody. My sister is shy. But we get on very well. Actually, we have some other relatives who live far away. When they come to see us, we usually go to the center of our city and walk around its streets. We visit our city's places of interest and usually go to the cinema to see a good film. We have some family traditions. For example, we celebrate together family holidays and try to visit museums and theatres whenever we have free time. Every year on holidays we go travelling around Russia. All in all, we are a close family and enjoy spending time together. I am proud of my parents and try to follow their example. I think, that's all I can tell you about my family.

Answer the questions.

1. What is better: to have a small family or a big family with a lot of children and other relatives? Why?

2. What are your family's favourite pastimes? What do you like doing together?

3. In what way is your family important for you?

4. What is an ideal family as you see it?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Student Life

I'm a sophomore. Our college was founded in 1964. There are many departments at our college. Here are some of them: Construction and operation of buildings and structures; Installation, maintenance and repair of biotechnological and medical devices and systems; Information systems and programming; Design; department of Law and social security; Economics and accounting department; Maintenance and repair of ventilation and air conditioning systems; Maintenance and repair of engines, systems and units of automobiles; Operation and repair of agricultural machinery and equipment, Commerce; Land and property relations; Power supply department. The classrooms in our college are large and bright. We have a large library, computer centre, gym and a canteen in our college. Our college gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work. The course of study at the college lasts from 3 to 4 years. The teaching staff is very friendly.

A student life is exciting and it is great to be a student of our college. There are a lot of reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Secondly, being a student means not only studying. You have enough time for hobbies and different activities.

Thirdly, our college offers great opportunities for studying and for social life. Student's social life is very interesting. You meet lots of new people, even from other countries.

For many people student years are the best in their life. While you study, lots of things start changing: your thoughts, your ideas, people who surround you. You stop being a child. You realize that you've grown. You start earning your first money, I mean a scholarship.

My college is far from our house and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. I like my college.

Answer the questions.

1. Where do you study?
2. What specialty do you study?
3. What year are you in now?
4. How many students are there in your group?
5. When do your periods start?
6. When do your periods finish?
7. What is your favourite subject?
8. Do you always attend your lectures?
9. Do you get a scholarship?
10. Do any of your friends live in a hostel?

Translate the following expressions from English to Russian:

to study at the college, to attend periods, to get a scholarship, to fail at the exam, to take part in social activities, to be at the top of the group, to get excellent marks, sophomore, free of charge, to live in a hostel, groupmate, to miss periods, to do well in a subject, to get ready for exams, a first-year student, semester, academic session.

Translate the following expressions from Russian to English:

староста, колледж, среднее профессиональное образование, давать хорошие знания по предмету, физическая культура, изучать английский язык, расписание учебных занятий, сдавать академическую сессию, проводить занятия два раза в неделю, сдать экзамены, хорошо успевать по предмету, выполнять домашнее задание, коллективная работа на занятии, быть студентом-первокурсником, принимать участие в общественной деятельности, усовершенствовать знания языка.

Задания для оценки умений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. consist of — состоять из
2. relatives — родственники
3. close relatives — близкие родственники
4. relations — родственники
5. relationship — отношения
6. an only child in the family — единственный ребенок в семье
7. husband and a wife — муж и жена
8. sibling — родной брат или сестра
9. second cousin — троюродный брат (сестра)
10. great grandmother — прабабушка
11. great grandfather — прадедушка
12. great grandparents — дедушка и бабушка
13. grandson — внук
14. granddaughter — внучка

15. grandchildren — внуки
16. (marry) get married smb — жениться, выходить замуж за
17. get a divorce — развестись
18. live on your own — жить самостоятельно
19. be on friendly terms — быть в дружеских отношениях
20. make dates — встречаться
21. get on well — ладить
22. look after children — присматривать за детьми
23. take care of children — заботиться о детях
24. bring up — воспитывать
25. family life — семейная жизнь

Диктант 2

1. to describe — описывать, рассказывать
2. weekdays — рабочие дни
3. alarm clock — будильник
4. to comb hair — причесывать волосы
5. to turn on (oft) — включать, (выключать)
6. to get dressed — одеваться
7. successfully — успешно
8. especially — особенно
9. to share — делить(ся)
10. have to be back — должны вернуться
11. practical classes — практические занятия
12. report — доклад
13. canteen — столовая в школе, институте
14. it takes me ... minutes to get to the University by bus — у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться до университета на автобусе
15. to miss classes — пропускать занятия
16. to pass exams — сдать экзамены
17. to do well — делать успехи, хорошо учиться
18. to get ready — подготовиться
19. as a rule — как правило
20. to get tired — устать
21. fall asleep — засыпать

Диктант 3

1. sociable — общительный
2. caring — заботливый
3. serious — серьёзный
4. generous — великодушный, щедрый
5. affectionate — нежный
6. unattached — самостоятельный
7. reliable — надежный
8. patient — терпеливый
9. eager — целеустремлённый
10. curious — любопытный, любознательный
11. modest — скромный
12. caring — заботливый
13. calm — спокойный
14. creative — творческий
15. handsome — симпатичный (о мужчине)
16. kind — добрый
17. sensual — чувствственный
18. charming — очаровательная
19. shy — застенчивый
20. nice — милый, хороший
21. slender — стройный
22. romantic — романтичный
23. tender — ласковый
24. witty — остроумный
25. honest — порядочный, честный

Диктант 4

My working day

On weekdays I usually get up nearly seven o'clock. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do during the day. I do my morning exercises, make my bed, wash my-self, dress and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. My mother usually prepares breakfast for me, but sometimes I do it myself. I do not like big breakfasts, I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich. Then I go to school (to work).

It is rather far (not far) from my house and I go there by bus (on foot). I have classes (I work) till 4 o'clock. Then I come home and have dinner. After it I do my homework and do some work about the house. I sweep the floor, dust the furniture and clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping or to help her in the kitchen. After it I have free time. I go for a walk with my friend, or watch TV, or read books, or play computer games. Then I have supper with my family. I like evenings very much because all of us get together after work and study and have the opportunity to talk and to discuss our family affairs. I usually go to bed at about eleven o'clock.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «About myself»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My family»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My friends»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My working day»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My University»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»:

1. Tell us about yourself.
2. What is your idea of a perfect personality?
3. What kind of person are you?
4. Where do you study?
5. Where do you live?
6. Are you a diligent student?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. What music and books do you like?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «My friends»:

1. How many friends do you have?
2. Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?
3. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
4. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
5. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?
6. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?
7. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»

Let me introduce myself. My name is Sofia. I am 19 years old and I am currently studying at the Pedagogical University. I will become a professional interpreter soon.

I have a family of four. It consists of both my parents, me and my sister. I was born in Miass and my parents still live there while I moved to Chelyabinsk. I adore visiting them during my holidays as it is a real chance for me to relax and enjoy some time with my family.

We have lots of animals at home: a dog, a cat, some fish and a parrot. My little sister takes care of them. When we meet we usually share some stories and enjoy the time.

I am a very sociable girl. That is why I decided to become an interpreter. I like getting acquainted with new people and travelling. I dream of visiting all the countries one day. Though foreign languages are both my hobby and my future career, I also consider dancing as another hobby of mine. I visit dance classes three times per week. So that is the smallest part that I can say about myself.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «My working day»

I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o'clock. I don't have a car that's why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it.

My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full.

During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foosball, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home.

While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12.

So now you know how I spend my working day.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Put a preposition from the box into the gaps.

At / without / on / to / about

1. I am worriedthe exam.
2. She is goodsinging.
3. She climbsropes.
4. What isTV tonight.
5. Well, let's gothe cinema.

II. Put do, don't, does or doesn't into the gaps.

1.you like red roses? Yes, I
2.he work for Toyota? Yes, he
3.she go to the supermarket on Monday? No, she
4.you learn English on Saturdays? No, I
5.they drive to work? Yes, they

III. Write is / are in the gaps.

1. Whereyou from?
2. What this?
3.they from Italy?
4. Whatyour telephone number?
5.you a secretary?

IV. Put have/has in the gaps.

1. What petspeople got?
2. Annmany friends at school.
3. Ninaa blue dress.
4. All boys and girls in the classbooks and pens.
5. His catthree kittens.

V. Choose the correct verb.

1. At weekends Ali cook/cooks dinner for his friends.
2. When does/do you get up?
3. Andrew and I like/likes playing tennis.
4. Tom have/has lunch at work.
5. John lives/live in London.

VI. Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjective.

1. That house is very old. Yes, _____ in the village.
2. The Ritz is a very expensive hotel. Yes, _____ in London.
3. Hambledon is a very pretty village. Yes, _____ in England.
4. Everest is a very high mountain. Yes, _____ in the world.
5. This is a very easy exercise. Yes, _____ in the book.

VII. Put There is/There are in the gaps.

1.a big tree in the garden.
2. a lot of accidents on this road.
3.a good film on TV tonight.
4.11 players in a football team.
5.a train at 11.30.
6.some big trees in the garden.
7.a man on the roof.
8.seven days in a week.

Тест 2

1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

Dog, book, copy, ox, woman, boy, city, tooth, sugar, leaf, film, gold, crisis.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в соответствующей временной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

I _____ a doctor.

We _____ pupils.

Alex _____ busy yesterday.

He _____ here tomorrow.

They _____ in the library yesterday.

3. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме. Переведите на русский язык утвердительное предложение:

Those women were teachers.

Kate is a student.

The children are in that room.

These dictionaries are good.

Last year I was in New York.

4. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

I am a farmer. _____ name is Islamov.

Boris is a student. _____ marks are good.

Alex is a good pupil. _____ copy-books are clean.

Andrew and Albert are engineers. _____ daughters are pupils.

It is a dog. _____ eyes are blue.

5. Употребите нужную форму личных местоимений. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

I often see (they, them) in the bus.

He lives near (we, us).

(We, us) always walk together.

I speak to (he, him) in French.

I know (he, her) very well.

Test 3

I Заполните пропуски подходящими вспомогательными глаголами:

do/don't does/doesn't is/isn't are/aren't have/haven't has/hasn't

1. He's a vegetarian – he _____ eat meat.

2. She _____ want a pizza – she _____ hungry.

3. He _____ any CDs.

4. _____ you from Russia?

5. _____ you know this girl's name?

6. I _____ know where they _____ from, but they _____ English.

7. We _____ want to go to the country.

8. I _____ think the bank _____ open today.

9. _____ Stephanie go in for sports?

10. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.

11. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?

12. Yes, I _____ got two sisters.

II Заполните пропуски нужной формой глаголов to be, to have.

13. I know that his father _____ many books in different foreign languages.

14. Usually he _____ at home on Sunday.

15. Next year there _____ new equipment in our school laboratory.

16. Tomorrow I _____ either at the Institute or at home.

17. At present there _____ a beautiful garden near the house.

18. Ten years ago there _____ only a primary school in our village.

19. His parents _____ a comfortable flat.

20. I. V. Kurchatov _____ a well-known Russian physicist.

21. There _____ two terms in the academic year.

III You have received a letter from your friend Lydia who writes:

Hello, Andrew.

Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear from you.

I'm so busy right now, because I'm the first year student of the Historical and English faculty at the Moscow State University.

I'll be honest with you in this letter. At first, I'm so tired, but it's very interesting to study at University (it's not like study at school).

You will ask me, why I have chosen this University. So, it's very difficult to understand, because I do not know why I go at this University. You do not believe me, I know. But I think it's a fate.

Studying at University is hard, but I have new companions here, new knowledge and new teachers. In our University tutors are very pleasant and understanding. I think they are cool people in a real life. Also they all know their subject very well. Now you think that it's a very good place to study. Not! Because we are studying in a terrible building. So, it's all so sad.

I know that we are the champion in football, but I'm not a boy, so it's not interesting for me, but I'm very proud for them. Also we have a lot of sport teams, but I do not want to do sport. I want to learn yoga. But I have not a lot of time for this, so I think that I'm not going to yoga this year. Maybe next... so we will see.

So, it's not a long letter, I know it. But you know I do not like to write letters to you, because I love you and I want to meet you as soon as is possible. Maybe we will meet next week? What do you think?

With love Lydia.

Write a letter to Lydia.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her studying at the University

Write 100-140 words.

Test 4

Выберите правильный вариант.

1.

Where do you live?

- A. I am live in London.
- B. My live is London.
- C. I live in London.
- D. I lives in London.

2.

- A. He has two brothers.
- B. I has two brothers.
- C. He got two brothers.
- D. He two brothers.

3.

- A. They is Italian.
- B. They is Italy.
- C. They are Italian.
- D. They Italian.

4.

- A. My name is Margaret.
- B. My name are Margaret.
- C. Margaret are my name.
- D. Margaret be my name.

5.

Are you German?

- A. No. My are American.
- B. No. My is American.
- C. No. I is American.
- D. No. I am American.

6.

- A. Me like coffee.
- B. I like the coffee.
- C. I like coffee.
- D. Me don't like coffee.

7.

- A. She lives on your street.
- B. She live on your street.
- C. She do on your street.
- D. She does on your street.

8.

Do you like music?

- A. Yes, I does.
- B. Yes, I like.
- C. Yes, I do.
- D. Yes, I am.

9.

- A. She be born in Paris.

B. She is born in Paris.

C. She was born in Paris.

D. She born in Paris.

10.

A. Their mother's name is Karen.

B. Their mother's name are Karen.

C. Their mother are Karen.

D. Their mother's from is Karen.

Test 5

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. There is _____ sand in my shoes.

a) – b) a c) the d) an

2. The news was _____ very depressing.

a) a b) the c) – d) an

3. _____ man and _____ woman were sitting opposite me.

a) a, the b) the, a c) a, a d) -, -

4. Paris is _____ capital of France.

a) the b) a c) an d) -

5. Chinese eat _____ rice every day.

a) the b) - c) a d) an

6. There were _____ very few people in the shops today.

a) an b) a c) – d) the

7. What is _____ longest river in _____ world?

a) a, a b) the, the c) the, a d) a, the

8. Did you hear _____ noise just now?

a) the b) - c) a d) an

9. What did you have for _____ breakfast?

a) - b) the c) a d) an

10. Have you got these shoes in _____ size 43?

a) the b) a c) an d) -

11. Ken's brother is in _____ prison now for robbery.

a) the b) - c) a d) an

12. Bob is _____ seaman. He spends most of his time at _____ sea.

a) a, – b) the, – c) an, the d) a, the

13. _____ children team a lot from playing.

a) the b) a c) – d) an

14. _____ giraffe is _____ tallest of all animals.

a) the, the b) a, a c) an, the d) -, -

15. We had _____ very nice lunch.

a) - b) a c) the d) an

16. We visited _____ Canada and _____ United States.

a) a, a b) -, - c) the, the d) -, the

17. Jill has gone to _____ hospital to visit Jack.

a) the b) a c) – d) an

18. We took _____ children to the Zoo.

a) - b) a c) an d) the

19. It can be dangerous to swim in _____ sea.

a) - b) the c) a d) an

20. Have you ever been to _____ British Museum?

a) a b) - c) the d) an

Test 6

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. I ... a pupil.

2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.

3. ... your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she

4. ... they at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.

5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.

6. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I....

7. ... your sister a typist? – No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student.

8. ... your brother at school? – Yes, he

9. ... your sister at school? – No, she ... not at school.

10. My ... sister ... at home.

11. ... this your watch? – Yes, it
12. She ... an actress.
13. This ... my bag.
14. My uncle ... an office-worker.
15. He ... at work.
16. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls.
17. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall.
18. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

Test 7

Choose the correct variant

1. Our two ... are crying all the time.
a) babies b) babys c) babyes
2. No news ... good news.
a) is b) are
3. ... usually fly not very high.
a) flyes b) flys c) flies
4. These potatoes weigh five
a) kiloes b) kilos
5. I don't like going by car. If I have a chance, I always go on
a) foot b) feet c) foots
6. What do you need these ... for?
a) boxs b) boxes
7. My new Swiss watch ... 3 minutes slow.
a) is b) are
8. Those were the happiest days of our
a) lifes b) lives c) lifees
9. Leaves usually ... trees in autumn.
a) leaf b) leave c) leafs d) leaves
10. Rock music of the 1970s is an extremely interesting cultural
a) phenomen b) phenomena c) phenomenon
11. Big ... don't cry.
a) boys b) boyes
12. I prefer natural ... when I want to change my hair style.
a) dies b) dyes c) dys
13. It is rather dangerous to walk on ... after the rain.
a) roofs b) roofes c) rooves
14. Dentists recommend using ... twice a day: in the morning and in the evening.
a) tooth's paste b) toothpaste c) teeth's paste d) teethpaste
15. ... are flowers of life.
a) Childs b) Children c) Childrens
16. The naughty kid likes throwing rotten ... at passers-by.
a) tomatos b) tomatoes
17. 50 ... of oil leaked out of the tanker into the sea.
a) Tones b) Tons c) Tonns
18. There is no piano in the
a) bushes b) bushs
19. ... in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.
a) Mouses b) Mices c) Mice d) Mousees
20. My little son is afraid of grey ... (волчков) that come at night.
a) wolfys b) wolfies c) wolves d) wolvys

Test 8

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже

1. Helen never drinks coffee. hates
2. He is so handsome. Look at
3. Where are my shoes? I can't find
4. Do you have a new dress? Show to (мне), please.
5. Tom often thinks about Mary. He loves
6. Who are those people? Nobody knows
7. You look bad. What's the matter with
8. Our relatives are coming to see (нас).

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения

1. I remember the house but I don't remember number.

2. My friend and I like Maths. It is favourite subject.
3. Anna loves husband very much.
4. I hope you'll enjoy ... meal.
5. It is you're his problem, not (моя)
6. My parents often play cards with friends.

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение

1. I like this/these flowers.
2. That/those girls are from my school.
3. This/these computer is very expensive.
4. Give me that/those newspaper.

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение

1. I hurt while I was skiing.

Я получил травму (травмировал себя), когда катался на лыжах

2. The old woman talked to

Старая женщина разговаривала сама с собой.

3. My computer turned off.

Мой компьютер выключился.

4. Nick is a high opinion of

Ник высокого мнения о себе.

5. God helps those people who help

Бог помогает тем людям, которые сами себе помогают.

6. We bought ... a new car.

Мы купили себе новую машину.

7. Look at in the mirror!

Посмотри на себя в зеркало!

8. Help! Угощайтесь (Обращение к группе лиц)

9. History repeats

История повторяется (повторяет себя)

Тест 9

A. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже

1. You are quite right, I agree with ... completely.
2. I don't know her address. Can you write for?
3. Ann seldom visits her parents but she often phones ...
4. Peter often eatsloves
5. He doesn't watch serials. He hates
6. She didn't come. What has happened to ...
7. We are going to a party. Come with
8. Nick is very nice. Do you know?

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения

1. This book is very old. pages are yellow.
2. Now we are going to open presents.
3. Charles is going to a picnic with ... girlfriend.
4. My Internet is faster than (твой).
5. Is this car? – No, they don't have a car.
6. There is a mouse under the table. I can see tail! (хвост)

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение

1. Who is this/these girl?
2. That/those bus over there will take me to the centre.
3. What are the answers to this/these questions?
4. Are that/those your children?

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение

1. He hurt playing football.

Он получил травму (травмировал себя) во время игры в футбол.

2. Last week she cut with a knife.

На прошлой неделе она порезалась ножом.

3. The letter speaks for

Письмо говорит само за себя

4. We are confident of Мы уверены в себе.
5. They were talking about ... all the time.

Они все время говорили о себе.

6. I bought a present.

Я купила себе подарок.

7. Hi, Nick! Hi, Rebecca! Come in and make comfortable.

Привет, Ник! Привет, Ребекка! Входите и чувствуйте себя как дома. (Обращение к двоим)

8. Help! Угощайся!
9. The opportunity soon presented
Случай вскоре представился

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1

Read the text.

My Family

I would like to tell you about my family. Well, let me start with what our family is like. We are a family of four: my father, mother, my younger sister and me. We are very close, friendly and hospitable family. We live together in a new flat in one of the best districts of (your city). Now I would like to say a few words about each of us. First of all, I want to describe my father as he is the head of our family. My father is 40. He is a middle-sized man with short fair hair and green eyes. He works as a chief-engineer in a firm. He is very hard-working. As for his character, I can say that he is cheerful and easy-going. He is very hospitable and likes it when our friends and relatives come to see us. He is helpful and kind-hearted. My mother is 39. She is a good-looking slim woman with dark hair and brown eyes. She is an English teacher and likes her work very much. She is kind and patient. In her free time she prefers reading English books or translating poetry. My younger sister is 14. She is two years younger than me. She is a pretty girl with fair hair and greenish eyes. She is a student of the 9th form. She does well at school. Literature is her favourite subject. I can say that we are on very friendly terms but we are completely different. I'm a bit moody. My sister is shy. But we get on very well. Actually, we have some other relatives who live far away. When they come to see us, we usually go to the center of our city and walk around its streets. We visit our city's places of interest and usually go to the cinema to see a good film. We have some family traditions. For example, we celebrate together family holidays and try to visit museums and theatres whenever we have free time. Every year on holidays we go travelling around Russia. All in all, we are a close family and enjoy spending time together. I am proud of my parents and try to follow their example. I think, that's all I can tell you about my family.

Answer the questions.

1. What is better: to have a small family or a big family with a lot of children and other relatives? Why?
2. What are your family's favourite pastimes? What do you like doing together?
3. In what way is your family important for you?
4. What is an ideal family as you see it?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Student Life

I'm a sophomore. Our college was founded in 1964. There are many departments at our college. Here are some of them: Construction and operation of buildings and structures; Installation, maintenance and repair of biotechnological and medical devices and systems; Information systems and programming; Design; department of Law and social security; Economics and accounting department; Maintenance and repair of ventilation and air conditioning systems; Maintenance and repair of engines, systems and units of automobiles; Operation and repair of agricultural machinery and equipment, Commerce; Land and property relations; Power supply department. The classrooms in our college are large and bright. We have a large library, computer centre, gym and a canteen in our college. Our college gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work. The course of study at the college lasts from 3 to 4 years. The teaching staff is very friendly.

A student life is exciting and it is great to be a student of our college. There are a lot of reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Secondly, being a student means not only studying. You have enough time for hobbies and different activities.

Thirdly, our college offers great opportunities for studying and for social life. Student's social life is very interesting. You meet lots of new people, even from other countries.

For many people student years are the best in their life. While you study, lots of things start changing: your thoughts, your ideas, people who surround you. You stop being a child. You realize that you've grown. You start earning your first money, I mean a scholarship.

My college is far from our house and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. I like my college.

Answer the questions.

1. Where do you study?
2. What specialty do you study?
3. What year are you in now?
4. How many students are there in your group?
5. When do your periods start?
6. When do your periods finish?

7. What is your favourite subject?
8. Do you always attend your lectures?
9. Do you get a scholarship?
10. Do any of your friends live in a hostel?

Translate the following expressions from English to Russian:

to study at the college, to attend periods, to get a scholarship, to fail at the exam, to take part in social activities, to be at the top of the group, to get excellent marks, sophomore, free of charge, to live in a hostel, groupmate, to miss periods, to do well in a subject, to get ready for exams, a first-year student, semester, academic session.

Translate the following expressions from Russian to English:

староста, колледж, среднее профессиональное образование, давать хорошие знания по предмету, физическая культура, изучать английский язык, расписание учебных занятий, сдавать академическую сессию, проводить занятия два раза в неделю, сдать экзамены, хорошо успевать по предмету, выполнять домашнее задание, коллективная работа на занятии, быть студентом-первокурсником, принимать участие в общественной деятельности, усовершенствовать знания языка.

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. consist of — состоять из
2. relatives — родственники
3. close relatives — близкие родственники
4. relations — родственники
5. relationship — отношения
6. an only child in the family — единственный ребенок в семье
7. husband and a wife — муж и жена
8. sibling — родной брат или сестра
9. second cousin — троюродный брат (сестра)
10. great grandmother — прабабушка
11. great grandfather — прадедушка
12. great grandparents — дедушка и бабушка
13. grandson — внук
14. granddaughter — внучка
15. grandchildren — внуки
16. (marry) get married smb — жениться, выходить замуж за
17. get a divorce — развестись
18. live on your own — жить самостоятельно
19. be on friendly terms — быть в дружеских отношениях
20. make dates — встречаться
21. get on well — ладить
22. look after children — присматривать за детьми
23. take care of children — заботиться о детях
24. bring up — воспитывать
25. family life — семейная жизнь

Диктант 2

1. to describe — описывать, рассказывать
2. weekdays — рабочие дни
3. alarm clock — будильник
4. to comb hair — причесывать волосы
5. to turn on (oft) — включать, (выключать)
6. to get dressed — одеваться
7. successfully — успешно
8. especially — особенно
9. to share — делить(ся)
10. have to be back — должны вернуться
11. practical classes — практические занятия
12. report — доклад
13. canteen — столовая в школе, институте

14. it takes me ... minutes to get to the University by bus – у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться до университета на автобусе
15. to miss classes — пропускать занятия
16. to pass exams — сдать экзамены
17. to do well — делать успехи, хорошо учиться
18. to get ready — подготовиться
19. as a rule — как правило
20. to get tired — устать
21. fall asleep — засыпать

Диктант 3

1. sociable — общительный
2. caring — заботливый
3. serious — серьёзный
4. generous — великодушный, щедрый
5. affectionate — нежный
6. unattached — самостоятельный
7. reliable — надежный
8. patient — терпеливый
9. eager — целеустремлённый
10. curious — любопытный, любознательный
11. modest — скромный
12. caring — заботливый
13. calm — спокойный
14. creative — творческий
15. handsome — симпатичный (о мужчине)
16. kind — добрый
17. sensual — чувствственный
18. charming — очаровательная
19. shy — застенчивый
20. nice — милый, хороший
21. slender — стройный
22. romantic — романтический
23. tender — ласковый
24. witty — остроумный
25. honest — порядочный, честный

Диктант 4

My working day

On weekdays I usually get up nearly seven o'clock. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do during the day. I do my morning exercises, make my bed, wash myself, dress and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. My mother usually prepares breakfast for me, but sometimes I do it myself. I do not like big breakfasts, I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich. Then I go to school (to work).

It is rather far (not far) from my house and I go there by bus (on foot). I have classes (I work) till 4 o'clock. Then I come home and have dinner. After it I do my homework and do some work about the house. I sweep the floor, dust the furniture and clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping or to help her in the kitchen. After it I have free time. I go for a walk with my friend, or watch TV, or read books, or play computer games. Then I have supper with my family. I like evenings very much because all of us get together after work and study and have the opportunity to talk and to discuss our family affairs. I usually go to bed at about eleven o'clock.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «About myself»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My family»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My friends»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My working day»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My University»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»:

1. Tell us about yourself.
2. What is your idea of a perfect personality?
3. What kind of person are you?
4. Where do you study?

5. Where do you live?
6. Are you a diligent student?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. What music and books do you like?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «My friends»:

1. How many friends do you have?
2. Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?
3. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
4. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
5. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?
6. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?
7. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «About myself»

Let me introduce myself. My name is Sofia. I am 19 years old and I am currently studying at the Pedagogical University. I will become a professional interpreter soon.

I have a family of four. It consists of both my parents, me and my sister. I was born in Miass and my parents still live there while I moved to Chelyabinsk. I adore visiting them during my holidays as it is a real chance for me to relax and enjoy some time with my family.

We have lots of animals at home: a dog, a cat, some fish and a parrot. My little sister takes care of them. When we meet we usually share some stories and enjoy the time.

I am a very sociable girl. That is why I decided to become an interpreter. I like getting acquainted with new people and travelling. I dream of visiting all the countries one day. Though foreign languages are both my hobby and my future career, I also consider dancing as another hobby of mine. I visit dance classes three times per week. So that is the smallest part that I can say about myself.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «My working day»

I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o'clock. I don't have a car that's why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it.

My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full.

During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foosball, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home.

While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12.

So now you know how I spend my working day.

3. Тест:

Test 1

I. Put a preposition from the box into the gaps.

At / without / on / to / about

1. I am worriedthe exam.

2. She is goodsinging.

3. She climbsropes.

4. What isTV tonight.

5. Well, let's gothe cinema.

II. Put do, don't, does or doesn't into the gaps.

1.you like red roses? Yes, I

2.he work for Toyota? Yes, he

3.she go to the supermarket on Monday? No, she

4.you learn English on Saturdays? No, I

5.they drive to work? Yes, they

III. Write is / are in the gaps.

1. Whereyou from?
2. What this?
3.they from Italy?
4. Whatyour telephone number?
5.you a secretary?

IV. Put have/has in the gaps.

1. What petspeople got?
2. Annmany friends at school.
3. Ninaa blue dress.
4. All boys and girls in the classbooks and pens.
5. His catthree kittens.

V. Choose the correct verb.

1. At weekends Ali cook/cooks dinner for his friends.
2. When does/do you get up?
3. Andrew and I like/likes playing tennis.
4. Tom have/has lunch at work.
5. John lives/live in London.

VI. Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjective.

1. That house is very old. Yes, _____ in the village.
2. The Ritz is a very expensive hotel. Yes, _____ in London.
3. Hambledon is a very pretty village. Yes, _____ in England.
4. Everest is a very high mountain. Yes, _____ in the world.
5. This is a very easy exercise. Yes, _____ in the book.

VII. Put There is/There are in the gaps.

1.a big tree in the garden.
2. a lot of accidents on this road.
3.a good film on TV tonight.
4.11 players in a football team.
5.a train at 11.30.
6.some big trees in the garden.
7.a man on the roof.
8.seven days in a week.

Test 2

1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

Dog, book, copy, ox, woman, boy, city, tooth, sugar, leaf, film, gold, crisis.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в соответствующей временной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

I _____ a doctor.

We _____ pupils.

Alex _____ busy yesterday.

He _____ here tomorrow.

They _____ in the library yesterday.

3. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме. Переведите на русский язык утвердительное предложение:

Those women were teachers.

Kate is a student.

The children are in that room.

These dictionaries are good.

Last year I was in New York.

4. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

I am a farmer. _____ name is Islamov.

Boris is a student. _____ marks are good.

Alex is a good pupil. _____ copy-books are clean.

Andrew and Albert are engineers. _____ daughters are pupils.

It is a dog. _____ eyes are blue.

5. Употребите нужную форму личных местоимений. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

I often see (they, them) in the bus.

He lives near (we, us).

(We, us) always walk together.

I speak to (he, him) in French.

I know (he, her) very well.

Test 3

I Заполните пропуски подходящими вспомогательными глаголами:

do/don't does/doesn't is/isn't are/aren't have/haven't has/hasn't

1. He's a vegetarian – he _____ eat meat.
2. She _____ want a pizza – she _____ hungry.
3. He _____ any CDs.
4. _____ you from Russia?
5. _____ you know this girl's name?
6. I _____ know where they _____ from, but they _____ English.
7. We _____ want to go to the country.
8. I _____ think the bank _____ open today.
9. _____ Stephanie go in for sports?
10. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.
11. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
12. Yes, I _____ got two sisters.

II Заполните пропуски нужной формой глаголов to be, to have.

13. I know that his father _____ many books in different foreign languages.
14. Usually he _____ at home on Sunday.
15. Next year there _____ new equipment in our school laboratory.
16. Tomorrow I _____ either at the Institute or at home.
17. At present there _____ a beautiful garden near the house.
18. Ten years ago there _____ only a primary school in our village.
19. His parents _____ a comfortable flat.
20. I. V. Kurchatov _____ a well-known Russian physicist.
21. There _____ two terms in the academic year.

III You have received a letter from your friend Lydia who writes:

Hello, Andrew.

Thank you for your letter. It was nice to hear from you.

I'm so busy right now, because I'm the first year student of the Historical and English faculty at the Moscow State University.

I'll be honest with you in this letter. At first, I'm so tired, but it's very interesting to study at University (it's not like study at school).

You will ask me, why I have chosen this University. So, it's very difficult to understand, because I do not know why I go at this University. You do not believe me, I know. But I think it's a fate.

Studying at University is hard, but I have new companions here, new knowledge and new teachers. In our University tutors are very pleasant and understanding. I think they are cool people in a real life. Also they all know their subject very well. Now you think that it's a very good place to study. Not! Because we are studying in a terrible building. So, it's all so sad.

I know that we are the champion in football, but I'm not a boy, so it's not interesting for me, but I'm very proud for them. Also we have a lot of sport teams, but I do not want to do sport. I want to learn yoga. But I have not a lot of time for this, so I think that I'm not going to yoga this year. Maybe next... so we will see.

So, it's not a long letter, I know it. But you know I do not like to write letters to you, because I love you and I want to meet you as soon as is possible. Maybe we will meet next week? What do you think?

With love Lydia.

Write a letter to Lydia.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her studying at the University

Write 100-140 words.

Test 4

Выберите правильный вариант.

1.

Where do you live?

- A. I am live in London.
- B. My live is London.
- C. I live in London.
- D. I lives in London.

2.

- A. He has two brothers.
- B. I has two brothers.
- C. He got two brothers.
- D. He two brothers.

3.

A. They is Italian.

B. They is Italy.

C. They are Italian.

D. They Italian.

4.

A. My name is Margaret.

B. My name are Margaret.

C. Margaret are my name.

D. Margaret be my name.

5.

Are you German?

A. No. My are American.

B. No. My is American.

C. No. I is American.

D. No. I am American.

6.

A. Me like coffee.

B. I like the coffee.

C. I like coffee.

D. Me don't like coffee.

7.

A. She lives on your street.

B. She live on your street.

C. She do on your street.

D. She does on your street.

8.

Do you like music?

A. Yes, I does.

B. Yes, I like.

C. Yes, I do.

D. Yes, I am.

9.

A. She be born in Paris.

B. She is born in Paris.

C. She was born in Paris.

D. She born in Paris.

10.

A. Their mother's name is Karen.

B. Their mother's name are Karen.

C. Their mother are Karen.

D. Their mother's from is Karen.

Test 5

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. There is _____ sand in my shoes.

a) – b) a c) the d) an

2. The news was _____ very depressing.

a) a b) the c) – d) an

3. _____ man and _____ woman were sitting opposite me.

a) a, the b) the, a c) a, a d) -, -

4. Paris is _____ capital of France.

a) the b) a c) an d) -

5. Chinese eat _____ rice every day.

a) the b) - c) a d) an

6. There were _____ very few people in the shops today.

a) an b) a c) – d) the

7. What is _____ longest river in _____ world?

a) a, a b) the, the c) the, a d) a, the

8. Did you hear _____ noise just now?

a) the b) - c) a d) an

9. What did you have for _____ breakfast?

a) - b) the c) a d) an

10. Have you got these shoes in _____ size 43?

a) the b) a c) an d) -

11. Ken's brother is in _____ prison now for robbery.
 a) the b) - c) a d) an

12. Bob is _____ seaman. He spends most of his time at _____ sea.
 a) a, - b) the, - c) an, the d) a, the

13. _____ children team a lot from playing.
 a) the b) a c) - d) an

14. _____ giraffe is _____ tallest of all animals.
 a) the, the b) a, a c) an, the d) -, -

15. We had _____ very nice lunch.
 a) - b) a c) the d) an

16. We visited _____ Canada and _____ United States.
 a) a, a b) -, - c) the, the d) -, the

17. Jill has gone to _____ hospital to visit Jack.
 a) the b) a c) - d) an

18. We took _____ children to the Zoo.
 a) - b) a c) an d) the

19. It can be dangerous to swim in _____ sea.
 a) - b) the c) a d) an

20. Have you ever been to _____ British Museum?
 a) a b) - c) the d) an

Test 6

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. I ... a pupil.
2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she
4. ... they at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.
6. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I....
7. ... your sister a typist? – No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student.
8. ... your brother at school? – Yes, he
9. ... your sister at school? – No, she ... not at school.
10. My ... sister ... at home.
11. ... this your watch? – Yes, it
12. She ... an actress.
13. This ... my bag.
14. My uncle ... an office-worker.
15. He ... at work.
16. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls.
17. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall.
18. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

Test 7

Choose the correct variant

1. Our two ... are crying all the time.
 a) babies b) babys c) babyes
2. No news ... good news.
 a) is b) are
3. ... usually fly not very high.
 a) flyes b) flys c) flies
4. These potatoes weigh five
 a) kiloes b) kilos
5. I don't like going by car. If I have a chance, I always go on
 a) foot b) feet c) foots
6. What do you need these ... for?
 a) boxs b) boxes
7. My new Swiss watch ... 3 minutes slow.
 a) is b) are
8. Those were the happiest days of our
 a) lifes b) lives c) lifees
9. Leaves usually ... trees in autumn.
 a) leaf b) leave c) leafs d) leaves
10. Rock music of the 1970s is an extremely interesting cultural
 a) phenomen b) phenomena c) phenomenon

11. Big ... don't cry.
a) boys b) boyes

12. I prefer natural ... when I want to change my hair style.
a) dies b) dyes c) dys

13. It is rather dangerous to walk on ... after the rain.
a) roofs b) roofes c) rooves

14. Dentists recommend using ... twice a day: in the morning and in the evening.
a) tooth's paste b) toothpaste c) teeth's paste d) teethpaste

15. ... are flowers of life.
a) Childs b) Children c) Childrens

16. The naughty kid likes throwing rotten ... at passers-by.
a) tomatos b) tomatoes

17. 50 ... of oil leaked out of the tanker into the sea.
a) Tones b) Tons c) Tonns

18. There is no piano in the
a) bushes b) bushs

19. ... in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.
a) Mouses b) Mices c) Mice d) Mousees

20. My little son is afraid of grey ... (волчков) that come at night.
a) wolfys b) wolfies c) wolves d) wolvys

Тест 8

А. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже

1. Helen never drinks coffee. hates
2. He is so handsome. Look at
3. Where are my shoes? I can't find
4. Do you have a new dress? Show to (мне), please.
5. Tom often thinks about Mary. He loves
6. Who are those people? Nobody knows
7. You look bad. What's the matter with
8. Our relatives are coming to see (нас).

Б. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения

1. I remember the house but I don't remember number.
2. My friend and I like Maths. It is favourite subject.
3. Anna loves husband very much.
4. I hope you'll enjoy ... meal.
5. It is you're his problem, not (моя)
6. My parents often play cards with friends.

С. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение

1. I like this/these flowers.
2. That/those girls are from my school.
3. This/these computer is very expensive.
4. Give me that/those newspaper.

Д. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение

1. I hurt while I was skiing.
Я получил травму (травмировал себя), когда катался на лыжах
2. The old woman talked to
Старая женщина разговаривала сама с собой.

3. My computer turned off.
Мой компьютер выключился.

4. Nick is a high opinion of
Ник высокого мнения о себе.

5. God helps those people who help
Бог помогает тем людям, которые сами себе помогают.

6. We bought ... a new car.
Мы купили себе новую машину.

7. Look at in the mirror!
Посмотри на себя в зеркало!
8. Help! Угощайтесь (Обращение к группе лиц)
9. History repeats
История повторяется (повторяет себя)

Тест 9

А. Вставьте личные местоимения в именительном или объектном падеже

1. You are quite right, I agree with ... completely.
2. I don't know her address. Can you write for?
3. Ann seldom visits her parents but she often phones ...
4. Peter often eatsloves
5. He doesn't watch serials. He hates
6. She didn't come. What has happened to ...
7. We are going to a party. Come with
8. Nick is very nice. Do you know?

B. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения

1. This book is very old. pages are yellow.
2. Now we are going to open presents.
3. Charles is going to a picnic with ... girlfriend.
4. My Internet is faster than (твой).
5. Is this car? – No, they don't have a car.
6. There is a mouse under the table. I can see tail! (хвост)

C. Выберите правильное указательное местоимение

1. Who is this/these girl?
2. That/those bus over there will take me to the centre.
3. What are the answers to this/these questions?
4. Are that/those your children?

D. Вставьте соответствующее возвратное местоимение

1. He hurt playing football.

Он получил травму (травмировал себя) во время игры в футбол.

2. Last week she cut with a knife.

На прошлой неделе она порезалась ножом.

3. The letter speaks for

Письмо говорит само за себя

4. We are confident of Мы уверены в себе.

5. They were talking about ... all the time.

Они все время говорили о себе.

6. I bought a present.

Я купила себе подарок.

7. Hi, Nick! Hi, Rebecca! Come in and make comfortable.

Привет, Ник! Привет, Ребекка! Входите и чувствуйте себя как дома. (Обращение к двоим)

8. Help! Угощайся!

9. The opportunity soon presented

Случай вскоре представился

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1

Read the text.

My Family

I would like to tell you about my family. Well, let me start with what our family is like. We are a family of four: my father, mother, my younger sister and me. We are very close, friendly and hospitable family. We live together in a new flat in one of the best districts of (your city). Now I would like to say a few words about each of us. First of all, I want to describe my father as he is the head of our family. My father is 40. He is a middle-sized man with short fair hair and green eyes. He works as a chief-engineer in a firm. He is very hard-working. As for his character, I can say that he is cheerful and easy-going. He is very hospitable and likes it when our friends and relatives come to see us. He is helpful and kind-hearted. My mother is 39. She is a good-looking slim woman with dark hair and brown eyes. She is an English teacher and likes her work very much. She is kind and patient. In her free time she prefers reading English books or translating poetry. My younger sister is 14. She is two years younger than me. She is a pretty girl with fair hair and greenish eyes. She is a student of the 9th form. She does well at school. Literature is her favourite subject. I can say that we are on very friendly terms but we are completely different. I'm a bit moody. My sister is shy. But we get on very well. Actually, we have some other relatives who live far away. When they come to see us, we usually go to the center of our city and walk around its streets. We visit our city's places of interest and usually go to the cinema to see a good film. We have some family traditions. For example, we celebrate together family holidays and try to visit museums and theatres whenever we have free time. Every year on holidays we go travelling around Russia. All in all, we are a close family and enjoy spending time together. I am proud of my parents and try to follow their example. I think, that's all I can tell you about my family.

Answer the questions.

1. What is better: to have a small family or a big family with a lot of children and other relatives? Why?
2. What are your family's favourite pastimes? What do you like doing together?

3. In what way is your family important for you?
4. What is an ideal family as you see it?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Student Life

I'm a sophomore. Our college was founded in 1964. There are many departments at our college. Here are some of them: Construction and operation of buildings and structures; Installation, maintenance and repair of biotechnological and medical devices and systems; Information systems and programming; Design; department of Law and social security; Economics and accounting department; Maintenance and repair of ventilation and air conditioning systems; Maintenance and repair of engines, systems and units of automobiles; Operation and repair of agricultural machinery and equipment, Commerce; Land and property relations; Power supply department. The classrooms in our college are large and bright. We have a large library, computer centre, gym and a canteen in our college. Our college gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work. The course of study at the college lasts from 3 to 4 years. The teaching staff is very friendly.

A student life is exciting and it is great to be a student of our college. There are a lot of reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Secondly, being a student means not only studying. You have enough time for hobbies and different activities.

Thirdly, our college offers great opportunities for studying and for social life. Student's social life is very interesting. You meet lots of new people, even from other countries.

For many people student years are the best in their life. While you study, lots of things start changing: your thoughts, your ideas, people who surround you. You stop being a child. You realize that you've grown. You start earning your first money, I mean a scholarship.

My college is far from our house and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. I like my college.

Answer the questions.

1. Where do you study?
2. What specialty do you study?
3. What year are you in now?
4. How many students are there in your group?
5. When do your periods start?
6. When do your periods finish?
7. What is your favourite subject?
8. Do you always attend your lectures?
9. Do you get a scholarship?
10. Do any of your friends live in a hostel?

Translate the following expressions from English to Russian:

to study at the college, to attend periods, to get a scholarship, to fail at the exam, to take part in social activities, to be at the top of the group, to get excellent marks, sophomore, free of charge, to live in a hostel, groupmate, to miss periods, to do well in a subject, to get ready for exams, a first-year student, semester, academic session.

Translate the following expressions from Russian to English:

староста, колледж, среднее профессиональное образование, давать хорошие знания по предмету, физическая культура, изучать английский язык, расписание учебных занятий, сдавать академическую сессию, проводить занятия два раза в неделю, сдать экзамены, хорошо успевать по предмету, выполнять домашнее задание, коллективная работа на занятиях, быть студентом-первокурсником, принимать участие в общественной деятельности, усовершенствовать знания языка.

Раздел: Москва. Англоязычные страны. Соединенные Штаты Америки

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. country – страна
2. kingdom – королевство
3. island – остров
4. The United Kingdom (the UK) – Соединенное Королевство
5. England – Англия
6. Scotland – Шотландия

7. Wales – Уэльс
8. Northern Ireland – Северная Ирландия
9. capital – столица
10. London – Лондон
11. population – население
12. own – собственный
13. devolved – передавать, делегировать
14. power – сила, власть
15. law – закон
16. according – согласно, в соответствии
17. Welsh – валлийский, валлийцы
18. among – среди
19. feature – особенность, характерная черта
20. foggy – туманный

Диктант 2

1. to prosper – процветать
2. coast морское – побережье
3. main – главный, основной
4. separate – отдельный
5. completely – полностью, совершенно, совсем
6. area – площадь, территория
7. native language – родной язык
8. Channel Islands – Нормандские острова
9. Isle of Man – остров Мэн
10. taxation – налогообложение
11. several – несколько
12. art gallery – картинная галерея
13. commerce – торговля, коммерция
14. sights – достопримечательности
15. fortress – крепость
16. Royal – королевский
17. jewels – драгоценные камни
18. to keep watch – дежурить
19. to influence – влиять, повлиять
20. is called after – назван в честь

Диктант 3

Cultural Life in Moscow

Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture. The Bolshoi Theatre presents operas and ballets. The Bolshoi Ballet has become internationally known and admired. Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatres school.

The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.

Moscow has about 75 museums and many art galleries. The State Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history.

The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution. Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin.

The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.

Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.

Диктант 4

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel.

The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Moscow»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of the English language»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The USA»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «New York»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»:

1. What can you tell your English friend about the history of Moscow?
2. How many people live in Moscow?
3. What river runs through the city?
4. When was Moscow founded?
5. Who founded Moscow?
6. Which places in Moscow would you recommend your foreign guest to visit?
7. What's your favourite place in Moscow?
8. Have you visited any parks in Moscow? What are the most famous ones?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»

Moscow is the capital of Russia. And of course, it is the centre of Russian economy, politics, and culture. The city was built many centuries ago by Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Rurikid prince. It is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. Nowadays, Moscow is the largest city in the country with the population of more than 13 million residents.

The Russian capital is also considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Red Square is the heart of the city in all senses. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are situated there. These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country.

However, on the territory of the Kremlin, you can also see other cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, and the Palace of Congress. Apart from the Kremlin, one of the most popular tourist attractions is the Lenin's Mausoleum. It is also placed on Red Square. Hundreds of people wait in lines for hours in order to enter the tomb and to see Lenin's body.

In addition, Moscow is famous for theatres. Bolshoi Opera house is considered one of the best theatres in the world. There are over 80 universities in Moscow some of which are in the list of World's prime higher education institutes.

All in all, Moscow is a varied city that amazes with its sizes, culture, and people. Many foreigners come there not only as tourists but also to do business or to live in this vibrant capital.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel. The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

The full name of the country is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UK for short. The largest city of the country as well as the capital of it is London. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the North Sea and by the English Channel. The island is connected with continental Europe via the Channel Tunnel (it's also called Euro Tunnel). It's one of the longest undersea rail tunnels in the world. The UK is washed by The Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Celtic Sea and the English Channel. The population is about 60 million people, so Great Britain is one of the most populated countries in Europe.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Составьте предложения из слов:

1. Is, he, now, an, examination, taking.
2. Mary, does, English, well, know?
3. Nothing, is, on, there, bookshelf, the.
4. Faculty, doesn't, he, study, at, this.
5. You, any, have, on, specialty, books, my?

II. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: Kevin and Herald are graduates.

- a) Are Kevin and Herald graduates?
- b) Do Kevin and Herald graduates?
- c) Is Kevin and Herald graduates?

d) Kevin and Herald are graduates?

III. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: We play football twice a week.

a) Do we play football twice a week?

b) Does we play football twice a week?

c) Are we play football twice a week?

d) Is he play football twice a week?

IV. Выберите правильный вариант специального вопроса к предложению: She works for the IBM.

a) What company doe she work for?

b) Does she work for IBM?

c) Where do she works?

d) Why did work for IBM?

V. Выберите правильный вариант окончания разделительного вопроса к предложению: Gemma talked about recruiting to the insurance company,

a) did Gemma?

b) did she?

c) didn't she?

d) doesn't she?

VI. Выберите неверное вопросительное предложение.

a) Did they know those people?

b) Who knew those people?

c) How long did they know those people?

d) Did they knew those people?

VII. Задайте вопрос к предложению, используя вопросительное слово:

1. They have finished the translation. Who ...?

2. He was writing a composition when I called him. What ...?

3. A new bank will be built in our town next year. When ...?

4. It is still snowing. Is ...?

5. Miss Nadell is driven to work by her friend each day. Where ...?

6. The undergraduates study both educational and special subjects. Who ...?

7. The computer is used in every field of national economy. What ...?

8. I entered the Institute in 2006. When ...?

9. Algorithmic languages are used in programming. What sort ...?

10. Over two hundred students were present at the meeting. How many...?

Тест 2

I. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is

Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....

It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.

It was a very happy day. It was ...of my life.

He's a very boring person. He's ...I've ever met.

II. Употребите местоимения much, many, a lot of там, где это необходимо.

Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema....

Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV...

This road is very dangerous. There are ...accidents.

Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.

Do you drink ...coffee?

III. Используйте подходящие наречия adverbs usually, often, always, never.

1. We ... have tea at 5 o'clock. It's a tradition.

2. The sun ... rises in the south.

3. She likes TV and ...watches it.

4. He ... gets up early, but not on Sunday.

5. It is ... hot in winter in Alaska.

6. In England they... have cool days in summer.

7. Students ... have lunch in the university.

8. She likes music and ... goes to concerts.

IV. Используйте подходящий предлог in, at, for, from.

1. Tom is sick. He is ... bed.

2. Tom and I are British. We are ... Britain.

3. We study ... the university.

4. London is ... Britain. It's far ... Russia.

5. My mother works ... a big computer company.

6. I bought these jeans ... the shop.

7. Is my mother ... work today?

8. Two ... eleven is nine.

V. Используйте as или than.

1. I am younger you.
2. My sister isn't so tall her husband.
3. His eyes are the same color yours.
4. Seventeen is more seven.
5. The Don is not so long the Volga.
6. She is as tall I am.
7. I can do it much better you.
8. Your problems are not so important mine.
9. She cooks better her mother.
10. Russia is bigger Germany.
11. One dollar is more 50 cents.
12. Farmers aren't so elegant actresses.

VI. Переведите безличные предложения на английский язык.

1. Пятница.
2. Будет сложно.
3. Было интересно?
4. 6 часов.
5. Не далеко.
6. Будет весело?

VII. Сформулируйте общий вопрос.

1. I prefer reading a book before going to bed.
2. Her parents are both doctors.

VIII. Сформулируйте специальный вопрос.

1. She works from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. (How many hours)
2. She will meet me at the platform. (What time)
3. I was not ready to go through the test. (Why)

IX. Сформулируйте вопрос к подлежащему.

1. She was drinking cold water. (Who)
2. Our neighbor's children broke the window. (Who)

X. Поставьте правильный «хвостик» в разделительном вопросе.

1. She doesn't like watching TV, ?
2. Her brother is older than she, ?
3. He doesn't go to extra classes, ?
4. You should tell your husband the truth, ?
5. I was a good student, ?

Test 3

1. How can you run?
fast
fastly
fastfully
2. You can complete this challenge . Just try to focus.
easy
ease
easily
3. People are dying of all over the world.
hungry
hunger
hungriness
4. Are you to meet your idol for the first time?
excite
exciting
excited
5. You'll never get out of if you don't work hard.
poor
poorly
poverty
6. I'd be more than to help you with your work.
happy
happily
happiness
7. I want to become a in the future.
science
scientist
8. Will you be my guest? - It'd be my .
pleasure
pleasant

9. I wasn't able to finish college because of _____ problems.
person
personal

10. Most poor countries are _____.
overpopulate
overpopulated

11. That's a very _____ price. I'll not pay you a penny more.
reasoned
reasonable

12. A surgery is highly _____, but I don't think you have any other options.
risk
risky

13. If you want to request _____ information, please don't hesitate to contact us.
addition
additional

14. You need to read the _____ carefully in order to do the test well.
instruct
instruction

15. We should have a _____ Christmas party this year.
tradition
traditional

Tect 4

1. We are fighting for our _____.
free
freeness
freedom

2. It doesn't make any _____. I still won't forgive him.
differ
different
difference

3. I'm sorry for causing too much _____ to you.
trouble
troubled
troublesome

4. The little things are infinitely the most _____.
important
importance
importantly

5. She always gives food to _____ people.
home
homeness
homeless

6. I always find it difficult to _____ with strangers.
commute
communicate
communication

7. I think my English studying methods have been _____. I need to find a new one.
effective
ineffective

8. You have no _____ in music at all.
taste
tasty

9. Can you _____ what an alien looks like?
describe
descript

10. My teacher _____ me to apply for a scholarship.
encouraged
encouragement

11. Robert Langdon is working as a _____ at Harvard University.
lecture
lecturer

12. People with clinical depression can feel very sad, hopeless, and _____.
important

unimportant

13. Doctors must try different methods of treatments until they find one that is _____.

effecting

effective

14. Nowadays you can make hotel _____ on the internet.

reserve

reservation

15. Don't buy a car if you want to walk and stay _____.

health

healthy

Test 5

Выберите правильный ответ

1. Better ... than never.

a) late b) later c) the latest

2. It is ... to swim in the sea than in the river.

a) easier b) easy c) the easiest

3. Mary is a ... student than Kate.

a) gooder b) better c) the best

4. Chinese is ... than English.

a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult

5. My sister speaks English ... than I do.

a) bader b) worse c) the worst

6. The ... trees in the world grow in California.

a) taller b) tallest c) tall

7. You are taller ... me.

a) than b) as c) so

8. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.

a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful

9. Which is the (hot) month of the year?

a) hottest b) hotest c) hotter

10. She doesn't like watching TV, ... she?

a) does b) is c) do

11. My sister (to do) her morning exercises every day, ... she?

a) does b) doesn't c) don't

12. Who ... French well?

a) speaks b) does speak c) do speak

13. ... your mother a doctor?

a) Does b) Is c) Are

14. His ... studies very well.

a) children b) child c) childs

15. ... is he? – He is a doctor.

a) What b) When c) Where

Test 6

Раскройте скобки, употребляя тре-бующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. This man is (tall) than that one.

2. Asia is (large) than Australia.

3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.

4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?

5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.

6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.

7. This gar-den is the (beautiful) in our town.

8. She speaks Italian (good) than English.

9. Is the word "newspa-per" (long) than the word "book"?

10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.

11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.

12. Chinese is (diffi-cult) than English.

13. Spanish is (easy) than Ger-man.

14. She is not so (busy) as I am.

15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.

16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is.

17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.

18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
19. January is the (cold) month of the year.
20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
21. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
23. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1

Read the text.

From the History of Russia

The history of Russia begins from the year 862. The first Russian state had the towns of Kiev, Novgorod, Vladimir. In the X century one of the Russian princes, Svyatoslav, began the process of assimilation of Russian lands. His son, Vladimir, introduced Christianity as the state religion. It happened in 988.

With the development of feudalism the country became separated into several parts. And Tatar-Mongols easily conquered the country. It happened in 1240. The occupation lasted for three hundred years. The first tsar of Russia was Ivan the Fourth, or Ivan the Terrible. He was a talented military-man and a tyrant. After his death there had been the Time of Troubles in 1598—1613. It ended with the election of Mikhail Romanov as a tsar. Peter the Great, one of the tzars from the Romanov dynasty, introduced the European culture in Russia. He reformed Russian education and Russian army. He organized the Academy of Sciences and a lot of other institutions. He enlarged the borders of the Russian state. In 1721 he assumed the title of the Emperor. Since that time Russia was called the Russian Empire. Many of his reforms were continued by the Empresses Elizabeth and Katherine. By the end of the XVIII century Russia had become a European state. In the XIX century Russia had a great victory over the Napoleonic Army in 1812. And it had become one of the leading countries in Europe. Tzar Alexander the II ended the institute of serfdom in 1861. And the country began developing the capitalist relations. Russia took part in many wars — the Napoleonic Wars, the Crimean War, the Balkan Wars and many others. The prestige of the Russian state grew. But the World War I was a terrible event for the nation. Our country lost more than a million men at the war. In February 1917 the Romanov dynasty was overthrown. And in October the Great October Revolution took place. Russia withdrew out of the World War I, fought its enemies in the Civil War and at last the Soviet Union was formed. In the 1930s the country underwent rapid industrialization and collectivization. A lot of factories and plants were built. The authority of our country in the world was hard to overestimate. The Soviet Union played the main part in the defeat of the fascist Germany. In the years 1960—1980 the influence of the Soviet Union was worldwide. In the year 1985 Gorbachev started the restructuring process. In the year 1991 the Soviet Union stopped its existence.

Answer the questions.

1. When did the history of Russia start?
2. Who gathered Russian lands in the X century?
3. Who made Christianity the state religion of Russia?
4. Who conquered Russia in 1240?
5. How long did the occupation last?
6. Who was the first tsar in the history of the country?
7. What was Ivan IV famous for?
8. Who was elected as a tsar in 1613?
9. What reforms did Peter the Great conduct?
10. Who continued them?
11. When did Russia become the leading European country?
12. In what wars did Russia take part in the XIX century?
13. Who stopped the institute of serfdom in 1861?
14. Why was the World War I a terrible event for the nation?
15. What event stopped the participation of Russia in the war?
16. What processes happened in the Soviet Union in 1930s?
17. Did the country play the main role in the Second World War?
18. How did the influence of the Soviet Union spread in the years 1960—1980?
19. What process began in 1985?
20. When did the Soviet Union stop its existence?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and OB in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountains chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes greatest industrial country.

Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.

A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is a firtree in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by Father Frost and the Snow Maiden.

The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in the Holy Bible.

Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "Christ is risen!" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.

On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.

International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and devotion.

Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over Nazi Germany, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.

There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

1. Find the equivalents in the text:

1) Она занимает около 1/7 части суши. 2) 70 % населения живет в городах. 3) Северным ледовитым океаном на севере и Тихим океаном на востоке. 4) Все реки впадают в моря. 5) На юге температура обычно выше нуля, даже зимой. 6) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря. 7) Эта горная цепь разделяет европейскую и азиатскую части России. 8) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие. 9) крупный мировой производитель и экспортёр зерна. 10) Она производит 78 % природного газа, 60 % стали, 80 % древесины и 91 % нефти. 11) Законодательная власть управляет Думой. 12) Белая полоса символизирует землю, голубая – небо, красная – свободу. 13) Можно увидеть много музеев, картинных галерей, театров, церквей и памятников в нашей столице. 14) Полагают, что подарки подарены Дедом морозом и Снегурочкой. 15) Праздник связан с чудесным рождением Христа, как описано в Библии. 16) Пасха – очень популярный праздник в России в память о воскрешении Христа. 17) Каждое 9 мая Россия празднует День победы в память о победе над фашистской Германией, вспоминая тех кто пал, чтобы достичь ее. 18) Большое количество мировых рекордов было поставлены русскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлетами, теннисистами, пловцами, фигуристами, прыгунами в высоту.

2. Complete the sentences and translate them.

1. Russia is one of ... 2. The population of Russia is 3. The largest rivers are 4. They are concentrated in ... 5. The central part of the country has ... 6. There are 150 volcanoes ... 7. Russia is a parliamentary ... 8. A new national emblem is 9. Moscow is ... 10. There is a fir-tree ... 11. People also paint eggs ... 12. On February, 23, ... 13. On this day, women ... 14. Our sportsmen also participate...

3. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Russia situated? 2. How many per cent of the population is Russians? 3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia? 4. What is the climate of Siberia? 5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them. 6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in? 7. What countries does Russia border? 8. Who is the Head of State in Russia? 9. When was Moscow founded? 10. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?

4. Make the sentences True or False.

1. The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the west. 2. The Head of State is the Queen. 3. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen. 4. It has three horizontal stripes: white, green and red. 5. There are many sights in Moscow. 6. On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour only those who are serving in the Armed Forces. 7. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm.

Текст 3

Read the text.

The USA

The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. The USA borders only on two countries – Canada and Mexico. This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri. The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.

America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated. The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country. The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.

The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company “General Motors”. There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.

The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Answer the questions.

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Which are the highest mountain ranges?
3. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
4. Which are the largest rivers?
5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it?

True or false? Correct the false statements.

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

Задания для оценки умений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. country – страна
2. kingdom – королевство
3. island – остров
4. The United Kingdom (the UK) – Соединенное Королевство
5. England – Англия
6. Scotland – Шотландия
7. Wales – Уэльс
8. Northern Ireland – Северная Ирландия
9. capital – столица
10. London – Лондон
11. population – население
12. own – собственный
13. devolved – передавать, делегировать
14. power – сила, власть
15. law – закон
16. according – согласно, в соответствии
17. Welsh – валлийский, валлийцы
18. among – среди
19. feature – особенность, характерная черта
20. foggy – туманный

Диктант 2

1. to prosper – процветать
2. coast морское – побережье
3. main – главный, основной
4. separate – отдельный
5. completely – полностью, совершенно, совсем
6. area – площадь, территория
7. native language – родной язык
8. Channel Islands – Нормандские острова
9. Isle of Man – остров Мэн
10. taxation – налогообложение
11. several – несколько
12. art gallery – картинная галерея
13. commerce – торговля, коммерция
14. sights – достопримечательности
15. fortress – крепость
16. Royal – королевский
17. jewels – драгоценные камни
18. to keep watch – дежурить
19. to influence – влиять, повлиять
20. is called after – назван в честь

Диктант 3

Cultural Life in Moscow

Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture. The Bolshoi Theatre presents operas and ballets. The Bolshoi Ballet has become internationally known and admired. Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatres school.

The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.

Moscow has about 75 museums and many art galleries. The State Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history.

The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution. Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin.

The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.

Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.

Диктант 4

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel.

The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Moscow»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of the English language»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The USA»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «New York»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»:

1. What can you tell your English friend about the history of Moscow?
2. How many people live in Moscow?
3. What river runs through the city?
4. When was Moscow founded?
5. Who founded Moscow?
6. Which places in Moscow would you recommend your foreign guest to visit?
7. What's your favourite place in Moscow?
8. Have you visited any parks in Moscow? What are the most famous ones?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»

Moscow is the capital of Russia. And of course, it is the centre of Russian economy, politics, and culture. The city was built many centuries ago by Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Rurikid prince. It is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. Nowadays, Moscow is the largest city in the country with the population of more than 13 million residents.

The Russian capital is also considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Red Square is the heart of the city in all senses. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are situated there. These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country.

However, on the territory of the Kremlin, you can also see other cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, and the Palace of Congress. Apart from the Kremlin, one of the most popular tourist attractions is the Lenin's Mausoleum. It is also placed on Red Square. Hundreds of people wait in lines for hours in order to enter the tomb and to see Lenin's body.

In addition, Moscow is famous for theatres. Bolshoi Opera house is considered one of the best theatres in the world. There are over 80 universities in Moscow some of which are in the list of World's prime higher education institutes.

All in all, Moscow is a varied city that amazes with its sizes, culture, and people. Many foreigners come there not only as tourists but also to do business or to live in this vibrant capital.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel. The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

The full name of the country is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UK for short. The largest city of the country as well as the capital of it is London. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the North Sea and by the English Channel. The island is connected with continental Europe via the Channel Tunnel (it's also called Euro Tunnel). It's one of the longest undersea rail tunnels in the world. The UK is washed by The Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Celtic Sea and the English Channel. The population is about 60 million people, so Great Britain is one of the most populated countries in Europe.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Составьте предложения из слов:

1. Is, he, now, an, examination, taking.
2. Mary, does, English, well, know?
3. Nothing, is, on, there, bookshelf, the.
4. Faculty, doesn't, he, study, at, this.
5. You, any, have, on, specialty, books, my?

II. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: Kevin and Herald are graduates.

- a) Are Kevin and Herald graduates?
- b) Do Kevin and Herald graduates?
- c) Is Kevin and Herald graduates?

d) Kevin and Herald are graduates?

III. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: We play football twice a week.

a) Do we play football twice a week?

b) Does we play football twice a week?

c) Are we play football twice a week?

d) Is he play football twice a week?

IV. Выберите правильный вариант специального вопроса к предложению: She works for the IBM.

a) What company doe she work for?

b) Does she work for IBM?

c) Where do she works?

d) Why did work for IBM?

V. Выберите правильный вариант окончания разделительного вопроса к предложению: Gemma talked about recruiting to the insurance company,

a) did Gemma?

b) did she?

c) didn't she?

d) doesn't she?

VI. Выберите неверное вопросительное предложение.

a) Did they know those people?

b) Who knew those people?

c) How long did they know those people?

d) Did they knew those people?

VII. Задайте вопрос к предложению, используя вопросительное слово:

1. They have finished the translation. Who ...?

2. He was writing a composition when I called him. What ...?

3. A new bank will be built in our town next year. When ...?

4. It is still snowing. Is ...?

5. Miss Nadell is driven to work by her friend each day. Where ...?

6. The undergraduates study both educational and special subjects. Who ...?

7. The computer is used in every field of national economy. What ...?

8. I entered the Institute in 2006. When ...?

9. Algorithmic languages are used in programming. What sort ...?

10. Over two hundred students were present at the meeting. How many...?

Тест 2

I. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is

Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....

It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.

It was a very happy day. It was ...of my life.

He's a very boring person. He's ...I've ever met.

II. Употребите местоимения much, many, a lot of там, где это необходимо.

Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema....

Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV...

This road is very dangerous. There are ...accidents.

Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.

Do you drink ...coffee?

III. Используйте подходящие наречия adverbs usually, often, always, never.

1. We ... have tea at 5 o'clock. It's a tradition.

2. The sun ... rises in the south.

3. She likes TV and ...watches it.

4. He ... gets up early, but not on Sunday.

5. It is ... hot in winter in Alaska.

6. In England they... have cool days in summer.

7. Students ... have lunch in the university.

8. She likes music and ... goes to concerts.

IV. Используйте подходящий предлог in, at, for, from.

1. Tom is sick. He is ... bed.

2. Tom and I are British. We are ... Britain.

3. We study ... the university.

4. London is ... Britain. It's far ... Russia.

5. My mother works ... a big computer company.

6. I bought these jeans ... the shop.

7. Is my mother ... work today?

8. Two ... eleven is nine.

V. Используйте as или than.

1. I am younger you.
2. My sister isn't so tall her husband.
3. His eyes are the same color yours.
4. Seventeen is more seven.
5. The Don is not so long the Volga.
6. She is as tall I am.
7. I can do it much better you.
8. Your problems are not so important mine.
9. She cooks better her mother.
10. Russia is bigger Germany.
11. One dollar is more 50 cents.
12. Farmers aren't so elegant actresses.

VI. Переведите безличные предложения на английский язык.

1. Пятница.
2. Будет сложно.
3. Было интересно?
4. 6 часов.
5. Не далеко.
6. Будет весело?

VII. Сформулируйте общий вопрос.

1. I prefer reading a book before going to bed.
2. Her parents are both doctors.

VIII. Сформулируйте специальный вопрос.

1. She works from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. (How many hours)
2. She will meet me at the platform. (What time)
3. I was not ready to go through the test. (Why)

IX. Сформулируйте вопрос к подлежащему.

1. She was drinking cold water. (Who)
2. Our neighbor's children broke the window. (Who)

X. Поставьте правильный «хвостик» в разделительном вопросе.

1. She doesn't like watching TV, ?
2. Her brother is older than she, ?
3. He doesn't go to extra classes, ?
4. You should tell your husband the truth, ?
5. I was a good student, ?

Test 3

1. How can you run?
fast
fastly
fastfully
2. You can complete this challenge . Just try to focus.
easy
ease
easily
3. People are dying of all over the world.
hungry
hunger
hungriness
4. Are you to meet your idol for the first time?
excite
exciting
excited
5. You'll never get out of if you don't work hard.
poor
poorly
poverty
6. I'd be more than to help you with your work.
happy
happily
happiness
7. I want to become a in the future.
science
scientist
8. Will you be my guest? - It'd be my .
pleasure
pleasant

9. I wasn't able to finish college because of _____ problems.
person
personal

10. Most poor countries are _____.
overpopulate
overpopulated

11. That's a very _____ price. I'll not pay you a penny more.
reasoned
reasonable

12. A surgery is highly _____, but I don't think you have any other options.
risk
risky

13. If you want to request _____ information, please don't hesitate to contact us.
addition
additional

14. You need to read the _____ carefully in order to do the test well.
instruct
instruction

15. We should have a _____ Christmas party this year.
tradition
traditional

Tect 4

1. We are fighting for our _____.
free
freeness
freedom

2. It doesn't make any _____. I still won't forgive him.
differ
different
difference

3. I'm sorry for causing too much _____ to you.
trouble
troubled
troublesome

4. The little things are infinitely the most _____.
important
importance
importantly

5. She always gives food to _____ people.
home
homeness
homeless

6. I always find it difficult to _____ with strangers.
commute
communicate
communication

7. I think my English studying methods have been _____. I need to find a new one.
effective
ineffective

8. You have no _____ in music at all.
taste
tasty

9. Can you _____ what an alien looks like?
describe
descript

10. My teacher _____ me to apply for a scholarship.
encouraged
encouragement

11. Robert Langdon is working as a _____ at Harvard University.
lecture
lecturer

12. People with clinical depression can feel very sad, hopeless, and _____.
important

unimportant

13. Doctors must try different methods of treatments until they find one that is _____.

effecting

effective

14. Nowadays you can make hotel _____ on the internet.

reserve

reservation

15. Don't buy a car if you want to walk and stay _____.

health

healthy

Test 5

Выберите правильный ответ

1. Better ... than never.

a) late b) later c) the latest

2. It is ... to swim in the sea than in the river.

a) easier b) easy c) the easiest

3. Mary is a ... student than Kate.

a) gooder b) better c) the best

4. Chinese is ... than English.

a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult

5. My sister speaks English ... than I do.

a) bader b) worse c) the worst

6. The ... trees in the world grow in California.

a) taller b) tallest c) tall

7. You are taller ... me.

a) than b) as c) so

8. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.

a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful

9. Which is the (hot) month of the year?

a) hottest b) hotest c) hotter

10. She doesn't like watching TV, ... she?

a) does b) is c) do

11. My sister (to do) her morning exercises every day, ... she?

a) does b) doesn't c) don't

12. Who ... French well?

a) speaks b) does speak c) do speak

13. ... your mother a doctor?

a) Does b) Is c) Are

14. His ... studies very well.

a) children b) child c) childs

15. ... is he? – He is a doctor.

a) What b) When c) Where

Test 6

Раскройте скобки, употребляя тре-бующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. This man is (tall) than that one.

2. Asia is (large) than Australia.

3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.

4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?

5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.

6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.

7. This gar-den is the (beautiful) in our town.

8. She speaks Italian (good) than English.

9. Is the word "newspa-per" (long) than the word "book"?

10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.

11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.

12. Chinese is (diffi-cult) than English.

13. Spanish is (easy) than Ger-man.

14. She is not so (busy) as I am.

15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.

16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is.

17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.

18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
19. January is the (cold) month of the year.
20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
21. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
23. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1

Read the text.

From the History of Russia

The history of Russia begins from the year 862. The first Russian state had the towns of Kiev, Novgorod, Vladimir. In the X century one of the Russian princes, Svyatoslav, began the process of assimilation of Russian lands. His son, Vladimir, introduced Christianity as the state religion. It happened in 988.

With the development of feudalism the country became separated into several parts. And Tatar-Mongols easily conquered the country. It happened in 1240. The occupation lasted for three hundred years. The first tsar of Russia was Ivan the Fourth, or Ivan the Terrible. He was a talented military-man and a tyrant. After his death there had been the Time of Troubles in 1598—1613. It ended with the election of Mikhail Romanov as a tsar. Peter the Great, one of the tzars from the Romanov dynasty, introduced the European culture in Russia. He reformed Russian education and Russian army. He organized the Academy of Sciences and a lot of other institutions. He enlarged the borders of the Russian state. In 1721 he assumed the title of the Emperor. Since that time Russia was called the Russian Empire. Many of his reforms were continued by the Empresses Elizabeth and Katherine. By the end of the XVIII century Russia had become a European state. In the XIX century Russia had a great victory over the Napoleonic Army in 1812. And it had become one of the leading countries in Europe. Tzar Alexander the II ended the institute of serfdom in 1861. And the country began developing the capitalist relations. Russia took part in many wars — the Napoleonic Wars, the Crimean War, the Balkan Wars and many others. The prestige of the Russian state grew. But the World War I was a terrible event for the nation. Our country lost more than a million men at the war. In February 1917 the Romanov dynasty was overthrown. And in October the Great October Revolution took place. Russia withdrew out of the World War I, fought its enemies in the Civil War and at last the Soviet Union was formed. In the 1930s the country underwent rapid industrialization and collectivization. A lot of factories and plants were built. The authority of our country in the world was hard to overestimate. The Soviet Union played the main part in the defeat of the fascist Germany. In the years 1960—1980 the influence of the Soviet Union was worldwide. In the year 1985 Gorbachev started the restructuring process. In the year 1991 the Soviet Union stopped its existence.

Answer the questions.

1. When did the history of Russia start?
2. Who gathered Russian lands in the X century?
3. Who made Christianity the state religion of Russia?
4. Who conquered Russia in 1240?
5. How long did the occupation last?
6. Who was the first tsar in the history of the country?
7. What was Ivan IV famous for?
8. Who was elected as a tsar in 1613?
9. What reforms did Peter the Great conduct?
10. Who continued them?
11. When did Russia become the leading European country?
12. In what wars did Russia take part in the XIX century?
13. Who stopped the institute of serfdom in 1861?
14. Why was the World War I a terrible event for the nation?
15. What event stopped the participation of Russia in the war?
16. What processes happened in the Soviet Union in 1930s?
17. Did the country play the main role in the Second World War?
18. How did the influence of the Soviet Union spread in the years 1960—1980?
19. What process began in 1985?
20. When did the Soviet Union stop its existence?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and OB in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountains chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes greatest industrial country.

Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.

A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is a firtree in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by Father Frost and the Snow Maiden.

The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in the Holy Bible.

Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "Christ is risen!" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.

On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.

International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and devotion.

Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over Nazi Germany, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.

There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

1. Find the equivalents in the text:

1) Она занимает около 1/7 части суши. 2) 70 % населения живет в городах. 3) Северным ледовитым океаном на севере и Тихим океаном на востоке. 4) Все реки впадают в моря. 5) На юге температура обычно выше нуля, даже зимой. 6) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря. 7) Эта горная цепь разделяет европейскую и азиатскую части России. 8) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие. 9) крупный мировой производитель и экспортёр зерна. 10) Она производит 78 % природного газа, 60 % стали, 80 % древесины и 91 % нефти. 11) Законодательная власть управляет Думой. 12) Белая полоса символизирует землю, голубая – небо, красная – свободу. 13) Можно увидеть много музеев, картинных галерей, театров, церквей и памятников в нашей столице. 14) Полагают, что подарки подарены Дедом морозом и Снегурочкой. 15) Праздник связан с чудесным рождением Христа, как описано в Библии. 16) Пасха – очень популярный праздник в России в память о воскрешении Христа. 17) Каждое 9 мая Россия празднует День победы в память о победе над фашистской Германией, вспоминая тех кто пал, чтобы достичь ее. 18) Большое количество мировых рекордов было поставлены русскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлетами, теннисистами, пловцами, фигуристами, прыгунами в высоту.

2. Complete the sentences and translate them.

1. Russia is one of ... 2. The population of Russia is 3. The largest rivers are 4. They are concentrated in ... 5. The central part of the country has ... 6. There are 150 volcanoes ... 7. Russia is a parliamentary ... 8. A new national emblem is 9. Moscow is ... 10. There is a fir-tree ... 11. People also paint eggs ... 12. On February, 23, ... 13. On this day, women ... 14. Our sportsmen also participate...

3. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Russia situated? 2. How many per cent of the population is Russians? 3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia? 4. What is the climate of Siberia? 5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them. 6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in? 7. What countries does Russia border? 8. Who is the Head of State in Russia? 9. When was Moscow founded? 10. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?

4. Make the sentences True or False.

1. The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the west. 2. The Head of State is the Queen. 3. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen. 4. It has three horizontal stripes: white, green and red. 5. There are many sights in Moscow. 6. On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour only those who are serving in the Armed Forces. 7. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm.

Текст 3

Read the text.

The USA

The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. The USA borders only on two countries – Canada and Mexico. This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri. The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.

America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated. The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country. The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.

The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company “General Motors”. There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.

The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Answer the questions.

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Which are the highest mountain ranges?
3. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
4. Which are the largest rivers?
5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it?

True or false? Correct the false statements.

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. country – страна
2. kingdom – королевство
3. island – остров
4. The United Kingdom (the UK) – Соединенное Королевство
5. England – Англия
6. Scotland – Шотландия
7. Wales – Уэльс
8. Northern Ireland – Северная Ирландия
9. capital – столица
10. London – Лондон
11. population – население
12. own – собственный
13. devolved – передавать, делегировать
14. power – сила, власть
15. law – закон
16. according – согласно, в соответствии
17. Welsh – валлийский, валлийцы
18. among – среди
19. feature – особенность, характерная черта
20. foggy – туманный

Диктант 2

1. to prosper – процветать
2. coast морское – побережье
3. main – главный, основной
4. separate – отдельный
5. completely – полностью, совершенно, совсем
6. area – площадь, территория
7. native language – родной язык
8. Channel Islands – Нормандские острова
9. Isle of Man – остров Мэн
10. taxation – налогообложение
11. several – несколько
12. art gallery – картинная галерея
13. commerce – торговля, коммерция
14. sights – достопримечательности
15. fortress – крепость
16. Royal – королевский
17. jewels – драгоценные камни
18. to keep watch – дежурить
19. to influence – влиять, повлиять
20. is called after – назван в честь

Диктант 3

Cultural Life in Moscow

Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture. The Bolshoi Theatre presents operas and ballets. The Bolshoi Ballet has become internationally known and admired. Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatres school.

The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.

Moscow has about 75 museums and many art galleries. The State Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history.

The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution. Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin.

The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.

Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.

Диктант 4

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel.

The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Moscow»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of the English language»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The USA»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «New York»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»:

1. What can you tell your English friend about the history of Moscow?
2. How many people live in Moscow?
3. What river runs through the city?
4. When was Moscow founded?
5. Who founded Moscow?
6. Which places in Moscow would you recommend your foreign guest to visit?
7. What's your favourite place in Moscow?
8. Have you visited any parks in Moscow? What are the most famous ones?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Moscow»

Moscow is the capital of Russia. And of course, it is the centre of Russian economy, politics, and culture. The city was built many centuries ago by Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Rurikid prince. It is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. Nowadays, Moscow is the largest city in the country with the population of more than 13 million residents.

The Russian capital is also considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Red Square is the heart of the city in all senses. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are situated there. These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country.

However, on the territory of the Kremlin, you can also see other cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, and the Palace of Congress. Apart from the Kremlin, one of the most popular tourist attractions is the Lenin's Mausoleum. It is also placed on Red Square. Hundreds of people wait in lines for hours in order to enter the tomb and to see Lenin's body.

In addition, Moscow is famous for theatres. Bolshoi Opera house is considered one of the best theatres in the world. There are over 80 universities in Moscow some of which are in the list of World's prime higher education institutes.

All in all, Moscow is a varied city that amazes with its sizes, culture, and people. Many foreigners come there not only as tourists but also to do business or to live in this vibrant capital.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel. The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

The full name of the country is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UK for short. The largest city of the country as well as the capital of it is London. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the North Sea and by the English Channel. The island is connected with continental Europe via the Channel Tunnel (it's also called Euro Tunnel). It's one of the longest undersea rail tunnels in the world. The UK is washed by The Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Celtic Sea and the English Channel. The population is about 60 million people, so Great Britain is one of the most populated countries in Europe.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Составьте предложения из слов:

1. Is, he, now, an, examination, taking.
2. Mary, does, English, well, know?
3. Nothing, is, on, there, bookshelf, the.
4. Faculty, doesn't, he, study, at, this.
5. You, any, have, on, specialty, books, my?

II. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: Kevin and Herald are graduates.

- a) Are Kevin and Herald graduates?
- b) Do Kevin and Herald graduates?
- c) Is Kevin and Herald graduates?

d) Kevin and Herald are graduates?

III. Выберите правильный вариант общего вопроса к предложению: We play football twice a week.

a) Do we play football twice a week?

b) Does we play football twice a week?

c) Are we play football twice a week?

d) Is he play football twice a week?

IV. Выберите правильный вариант специального вопроса к предложению: She works for the IBM.

a) What company doe she work for?

b) Does she work for IBM?

c) Where do she works?

d) Why did work for IBM?

V. Выберите правильный вариант окончания разделительного вопроса к предложению: Gemma talked about recruiting to the insurance company,

a) did Gemma?

b) did she?

c) didn't she?

d) doesn't she?

VI. Выберите неверное вопросительное предложение.

a) Did they know those people?

b) Who knew those people?

c) How long did they know those people?

d) Did they knew those people?

VII. Задайте вопрос к предложению, используя вопросительное слово:

1. They have finished the translation. Who ...?

2. He was writing a composition when I called him. What ...?

3. A new bank will be built in our town next year. When ...?

4. It is still snowing. Is ...?

5. Miss Nadell is driven to work by her friend each day. Where ...?

6. The undergraduates study both educational and special subjects. Who ...?

7. The computer is used in every field of national economy. What ...?

8. I entered the Institute in 2006. When ...?

9. Algorithmic languages are used in programming. What sort ...?

10. Over two hundred students were present at the meeting. How many...?

Тест 2

I. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is

Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....

It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.

It was a very happy day. It was ...of my life.

He's a very boring person. He's ...I've ever met.

II. Употребите местоимения much, many, a lot of там, где это необходимо.

Jim loves films. He goes to the cinema....

Linda thinks TV is boring. She doesn't watch TV...

This road is very dangerous. There are ...accidents.

Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got ...time.

Do you drink ...coffee?

III. Используйте подходящие наречия adverbs usually, often, always, never.

1. We ... have tea at 5 o'clock. It's a tradition.

2. The sun ... rises in the south.

3. She likes TV and ...watches it.

4. He ... gets up early, but not on Sunday.

5. It is ... hot in winter in Alaska.

6. In England they... have cool days in summer.

7. Students ... have lunch in the university.

8. She likes music and ... goes to concerts.

IV. Используйте подходящий предлог in, at, for, from.

1. Tom is sick. He is ... bed.

2. Tom and I are British. We are ... Britain.

3. We study ... the university.

4. London is ... Britain. It's far ... Russia.

5. My mother works ... a big computer company.

6. I bought these jeans ... the shop.

7. Is my mother ... work today?

8. Two ... eleven is nine.

V. Используйте as или than.

1. I am younger you.
2. My sister isn't so tall her husband.
3. His eyes are the same color yours.
4. Seventeen is more seven.
5. The Don is not so long the Volga.
6. She is as tall I am.
7. I can do it much better you.
8. Your problems are not so important mine.
9. She cooks better her mother.
10. Russia is bigger Germany.
11. One dollar is more 50 cents.
12. Farmers aren't so elegant actresses.

VI. Переведите безличные предложения на английский язык.

1. Пятница.
2. Будет сложно.
3. Было интересно?
4. 6 часов.
5. Не далеко.
6. Будет весело?

VII. Сформулируйте общий вопрос.

1. I prefer reading a book before going to bed.
2. Her parents are both doctors.

VIII. Сформулируйте специальный вопрос.

1. She works from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. (How many hours)
2. She will meet me at the platform. (What time)
3. I was not ready to go through the test. (Why)

IX. Сформулируйте вопрос к подлежащему.

1. She was drinking cold water. (Who)
2. Our neighbor's children broke the window. (Who)

X. Поставьте правильный «хвостик» в разделительном вопросе.

1. She doesn't like watching TV, _?
2. Her brother is older than she, _?
3. He doesn't go to extra classes, _?
4. You should tell your husband the truth, _?
5. I was a good student, _?

Test 3

1. How can you run?
fast
fastly
fastfully
2. You can complete this challenge . Just try to focus.
easy
ease
easily
3. People are dying of all over the world.
hungry
hunger
hungriness
4. Are you to meet your idol for the first time?
excite
exciting
excited
5. You'll never get out of if you don't work hard.
poor
poorly
poverty
6. I'd be more than to help you with your work.
happy
happily
happiness
7. I want to become a in the future.
science
scientist
8. Will you be my guest? - It'd be my .
pleasure
pleasant

9. I wasn't able to finish college because of _____ problems.
person
personal

10. Most poor countries are _____.
overpopulate
overpopulated

11. That's a very _____ price. I'll not pay you a penny more.
reasoned
reasonable

12. A surgery is highly _____, but I don't think you have any other options.
risk
risky

13. If you want to request _____ information, please don't hesitate to contact us.
addition
additional

14. You need to read the _____ carefully in order to do the test well.
instruct
instruction

15. We should have a _____ Christmas party this year.
tradition
traditional

Tect 4

1. We are fighting for our _____.
free
freeness
freedom

2. It doesn't make any _____. I still won't forgive him.
differ
different
difference

3. I'm sorry for causing too much _____ to you.
trouble
troubled
troublesome

4. The little things are infinitely the most _____.
important
importance
importantly

5. She always gives food to _____ people.
home
homeness
homeless

6. I always find it difficult to _____ with strangers.
commute
communicate
communication

7. I think my English studying methods have been _____. I need to find a new one.
effective
ineffective

8. You have no _____ in music at all.
taste
tasty

9. Can you _____ what an alien looks like?
describe
descript

10. My teacher _____ me to apply for a scholarship.
encouraged
encouragement

11. Robert Langdon is working as a _____ at Harvard University.
lecture
lecturer

12. People with clinical depression can feel very sad, hopeless, and _____.
important

unimportant

13. Doctors must try different methods of treatments until they find one that is _____.

effecting

effective

14. Nowadays you can make hotel _____ on the internet.

reserve

reservation

15. Don't buy a car if you want to walk and stay _____.

health

healthy

Test 5

Выберите правильный ответ

1. Better ... than never.

a) late b) later c) the latest

2. It is ... to swim in the sea than in the river.

a) easier b) easy c) the easiest

3. Mary is a ... student than Kate.

a) gooder b) better c) the best

4. Chinese is ... than English.

a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult

5. My sister speaks English ... than I do.

a) bader b) worse c) the worst

6. The ... trees in the world grow in California.

a) taller b) tallest c) tall

7. You are taller ... me.

a) than b) as c) so

8. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.

a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful

9. Which is the (hot) month of the year?

a) hottest b) hotest c) hotter

10. She doesn't like watching TV, ... she?

a) does b) is c) do

11. My sister (to do) her morning exercises every day, ... she?

a) does b) doesn't c) don't

12. Who ... French well?

a) speaks b) does speak c) do speak

13. ... your mother a doctor?

a) Does b) Is c) Are

14. His ... studies very well.

a) children b) child c) childs

15. ... is he? – He is a doctor.

a) What b) When c) Where

Test 6

Раскройте скобки, употребляя тре-бующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. This man is (tall) than that one.

2. Asia is (large) than Australia.

3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.

4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?

5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.

6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.

7. This gar-den is the (beautiful) in our town.

8. She speaks Italian (good) than English.

9. Is the word "newspa-per" (long) than the word "book"?

10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.

11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.

12. Chinese is (diffi-cult) than English.

13. Spanish is (easy) than Ger-man.

14. She is not so (busy) as I am.

15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.

16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is.

17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.

18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
19. January is the (cold) month of the year.
20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
21. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
23. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1

Read the text.

From the History of Russia

The history of Russia begins from the year 862. The first Russian state had the towns of Kiev, Novgorod, Vladimir. In the X century one of the Russian princes, Svyatoslav, began the process of assimilation of Russian lands. His son, Vladimir, introduced Christianity as the state religion. It happened in 988.

With the development of feudalism the country became separated into several parts. And Tatar-Mongols easily conquered the country. It happened in 1240. The occupation lasted for three hundred years. The first tsar of Russia was Ivan the Fourth, or Ivan the Terrible. He was a talented military-man and a tyrant. After his death there had been the Time of Troubles in 1598—1613. It ended with the election of Mikhail Romanov as a tsar. Peter the Great, one of the tzars from the Romanov dynasty, introduced the European culture in Russia. He reformed Russian education and Russian army. He organized the Academy of Sciences and a lot of other institutions. He enlarged the borders of the Russian state. In 1721 he assumed the title of the Emperor. Since that time Russia was called the Russian Empire. Many of his reforms were continued by the Empresses Elizabeth and Katherine. By the end of the XVIII century Russia had become a European state. In the XIX century Russia had a great victory over the Napoleonic Army in 1812. And it had become one of the leading countries in Europe. Tzar Alexander the II ended the institute of serfdom in 1861. And the country began developing the capitalist relations. Russia took part in many wars — the Napoleonic Wars, the Crimean War, the Balkan Wars and many others. The prestige of the Russian state grew. But the World War I was a terrible event for the nation. Our country lost more than a million men at the war. In February 1917 the Romanov dynasty was overthrown. And in October the Great October Revolution took place. Russia withdrew out of the World War I, fought its enemies in the Civil War and at last the Soviet Union was formed. In the 1930s the country underwent rapid industrialization and collectivization. A lot of factories and plants were built. The authority of our country in the world was hard to overestimate. The Soviet Union played the main part in the defeat of the fascist Germany. In the years 1960—1980 the influence of the Soviet Union was worldwide. In the year 1985 Gorbachev started the restructuring process. In the year 1991 the Soviet Union stopped its existence.

Answer the questions.

1. When did the history of Russia start?
2. Who gathered Russian lands in the X century?
3. Who made Christianity the state religion of Russia?
4. Who conquered Russia in 1240?
5. How long did the occupation last?
6. Who was the first tsar in the history of the country?
7. What was Ivan IV famous for?
8. Who was elected as a tsar in 1613?
9. What reforms did Peter the Great conduct?
10. Who continued them?
11. When did Russia become the leading European country?
12. In what wars did Russia take part in the XIX century?
13. Who stopped the institute of serfdom in 1861?
14. Why was the World War I a terrible event for the nation?
15. What event stopped the participation of Russia in the war?
16. What processes happened in the Soviet Union in 1930s?
17. Did the country play the main role in the Second World War?
18. How did the influence of the Soviet Union spread in the years 1960—1980?
19. What process began in 1985?
20. When did the Soviet Union stop its existence?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and OB in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountains chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes greatest industrial country.

Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.

A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is a firtree in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by Father Frost and the Snow Maiden.

The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in the Holy Bible.

Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "Christ is risen!" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.

On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.

International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and devotion.

Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over Nazi Germany, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.

There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

1. Find the equivalents in the text:

1) Она занимает около 1/7 части суши. 2) 70 % населения живет в городах. 3) Северным ледовитым океаном на севере и Тихим океаном на востоке. 4) Все реки впадают в моря. 5) На юге температура обычно выше нуля, даже зимой. 6) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря. 7) Эта горная цепь разделяет европейскую и азиатскую части России. 8) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие. 9) крупный мировой производитель и экспортёр зерна. 10) Она производит 78 % природного газа, 60 % стали, 80 % древесины и 91 % нефти. 11) Законодательная власть управляет Думой. 12) Белая полоса символизирует землю, голубая – небо, красная – свободу. 13) Можно увидеть много музеев, картинных галерей, театров, церквей и памятников в нашей столице. 14) Полагают, что подарки подарены Дедом морозом и Снегурочкой. 15) Праздник связан с чудесным рождением Христа, как описано в Библии. 16) Пасха – очень популярный праздник в России в память о воскрешении Христа. 17) Каждое 9 мая Россия празднует День победы в память о победе над фашистской Германией, вспоминая тех кто пал, чтобы достичь ее. 18) Большое количество мировых рекордов было поставлены русскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлетами, теннисистами, пловцами, фигуристами, прыгунами в высоту.

2. Complete the sentences and translate them.

1. Russia is one of ... 2. The population of Russia is 3. The largest rivers are 4. They are concentrated in ... 5. The central part of the country has ... 6. There are 150 volcanoes ... 7. Russia is a parliamentary ... 8. A new national emblem is 9. Moscow is ... 10. There is a fir-tree ... 11. People also paint eggs ... 12. On February, 23, ... 13. On this day, women ... 14. Our sportsmen also participate...

3. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Russia situated? 2. How many per cent of the population is Russians? 3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia? 4. What is the climate of Siberia? 5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them. 6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in? 7. What countries does Russia border? 8. Who is the Head of State in Russia? 9. When was Moscow founded? 10. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?

4. Make the sentences True or False.

1. The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the west. 2. The Head of State is the Queen. 3. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen. 4. It has three horizontal stripes: white, green and red. 5. There are many sights in Moscow. 6. On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour only those who are serving in the Armed Forces. 7. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm.

Текст 3

Read the text.

The USA

The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. The USA borders only on two countries – Canada and Mexico. This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri. The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.

America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated. The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country. The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.

The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company “General Motors”. There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.

The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Answer the questions.

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Which are the highest mountain ranges?
3. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
4. Which are the largest rivers?
5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it?

True or false? Correct the false statements.

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

Раздел: Путешествие. Каникулы. Покупки

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1) Write down the English words:

Russia, China, Great Britain, the Arabic language, Italy, Portuguese, Europe, The Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the USA, Brazil, Spain, France, Switzerland, the Holland.

2) Translate into Russian:

A twin room, all inclusive, a package tour, check-in desk, waitress, boarding card, departure lounge, beach, weather forecast, pay by credit card, to sunbathe, mind the step, exit\entrance, fasten the seat belt, main course, well done meat.

3) Translate into English:

Одноместный номер, осмотр достопримечательностей, пляжное полотенце, багажная полка, носильщик, винная карта, автобусный тур, оплатить счет, зарегистрироваться в отеле, новая жизнь, наличные, солнцезащитный крем, салфетки, мясо средней прожарки, полупансион, станция метро.

Диктант 2

1. arrangements — приготовления
2. round trip = return trip — поездка туда и обратно, поездка в оба конца
3. travel agent — агент бюро по продаже авиабилетов
4. connect flight — полет с промежуточной пересадкой
5. layover — задержка
6. tax — налог, сбор
7. fare — стоимость проезда, тариф, плата за проезд
8. payment — платеж, плата, оплата
9. aisle [ail] — проход между рядами
10. preferences — предпочтения
11. to confirm — подтверждать
12. itinerary — курс, маршрут, путь
13. departure — отправление
14. list — список
15. arrival — прибытие
16. paperless — безбумажный
17. ID сокр. от identification — идентификация
18. one way ticket — билет в одну сторону
19. direct flight — прямой рейс
20. emergency exit — запасной выход

Диктант 3

1. travelling / travel — путешествие
2. to be fond of travelling — любить путешествовать
3. journey — длительное путешествие (по суше)
4. trip/ school trip — поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия
5. two-day trip — двухдневная поездка
6. tour — поездка/ тур
7. package tour — путешествие по тур. путевке
8. to buy a package tour — купить тур. путевку
9. cruise [kru:z] — круиз
10. voyage ['voɪəfɜː] — путешествие по морю
11. to drive/ go for a drive — поездка на машине/ прокатиться
12. flight — полет/ рейс
13. hitchhike — путешествие автостопом
14. to go hitchhiking — отправиться в путешествие автостопом
15. to go on a journey / cruise/school trip — отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/ на экскурсию
16. travel agency — туристическое агентство
17. to travel (go) abroad — путешествовать (ехать) за границу
18. to get to — добраться
19. to arrive in/ at — прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город
20. stay in a hotel — остановиться в отеле

Диктант 4

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun. Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Travelling»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Airport check-in»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Holidays»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping in Britain»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»:

1. Tell about the popular types of holidays in Great Britain. What are the most popular holiday destinations for British people?
2. What types of holiday accommodation do you know?
3. What's your favourite means of transport? What do you think is the most comfortable one?
4. Tell about your last holiday experience.
5. Where did you go?
6. Did you stay at a hotel or did you choose other type of accommodation?
7. What places did you see?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»

Is it possible to live without traveling? Probably yes, but very difficult. Millions of people travel around the world just for fun. Travels broaden the mind, make a person be more friendly and open. Journeys could be made in different ways. You might travel by plane, by bus, by rail or by your own car.

As for me, I'm just crazy about travelling by sea. I believe that this voyage gives you a lot of unforgettable emotions and impressions. If you make for the open sea by ferry, in this case you have a wonderful opportunity to see the depth of the sea, the purity of water and living marine animals in all their beauty. Besides, a good opportunity arises - swimming in pure water. Nevertheless, I don't like jellyfish too much and at any case try to avoid their presence.

In addition to travels by ships, I am not averse to go on a trip by car. When you drive your car yourself, you can choose any route. And if something goes wrong, you can just change plans or even cancel them. On top of that, with the help of the car you can see the places which are not provided by bus tours. Despite all advantages and disadvantages, any kind of travels will do a person only good and bring many unforgettable memories.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Shopping»

If we need to buy something, first of all we go to the shop. There are many different shops where you can buy whatever you want - from food to screws, bolts and nuts. It is not difficult to guess what type of store is the most popular. It may be said without exaggeration that these types of shops are supermarkets and grocery stores. A human being eats every day, so passing by such shops is a rather difficult thing.

In every city you will find such shops as grocery stores, clothing stores, bakeries, butcheries. I love going to the flower shop most of all because flowers are my passion. Every week I go to an antique (curiosity) shop, because I really enjoy the original, ancient things. From time to time I visit the toy store in order to buy toys for my nephews and children. Almost every month I go to the gift shop so that I can buy gifts on birthday for my family and friends.

I like to spend my time on shopping, preferably I like the self-service shops. You can scrutinize something as long as you like. A nagging seller does not hurry you, you are your own master. After it all, you can calmly go to the cashier, where all purchases will be counted and added up. In our time, it's not only supermarkets that work in such a way, but also department stores, clothing shops and household goods shops.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глагола:

1. By the end of the year I ... from the Institute.
a) will be graduated b) will have graduated c) am graduate d) graduate
2. Millions of dollars ... in banks every day.
a) deposit b) will deposit c) are depositing d) are deposited

3. We share a room with him and he ... about my untidiness.
 a) has always been complaining b) is always complaining
 c) has always been complained d) complains always

4. Before she graduated last May, Susan ... a position with a law firm.
 a) had offered b) offered c) has been offered d) had been offered

5. I met an old businessman while I ... to New York for a conference.
 a) had traveled b) was traveling c) had been traveling d) travelled

6. Television news... you more information than radio news.
 a) gives b) give c) has given d) is giving

7. Last year's spring tides ... much damage to the crop.
 a) causes b) has caused c) caused d) were caused

8. Economics ... only recently been recognized as a scientific study.
 a) has b) have c) is d) are

9. In the latest presidential elections the majority... for the acting president.
 a) has voted b) was voting c) have voted d) voted

10. The teacher ... the students' essays for three hours and there are still many of them to be looked through.
 a) corrects b) is correcting c) has been correcting d) has been corrected

II. Запишите предложения в страдательном залоге.

1. They will give you an answer in some days. 2. Somebody has invited her to the party. 3. People laughed at her when she said it. 4. I felt that somebody was watching me. 5. Somebody switched on the light and opened the door. 6. The teacher explained the rule to the pupils. 7. They will have finished the work by twelve. 8. Who wrote the novel? 9. Have you sent for the doctor? 10. You are always finding fault with me! 11. They are rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre. 12. At last he realized that nobody would call upon him. 13. The pupils can do this exercise without any difficulty. 14. He hasn't slept in his bed.

Тест 2

1. Выпишите в 2 колонки формы действительного и страдательного залогов.
 wrote, was answered, were given, takes, are reading

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в страдательном залоге в нужном времени.
 The room (to clean) yesterday.
 I hope that the tickets (to give) me tomorrow.
 The picture (to paint) by her father last year.
 The situation (not to improve).
 This article (to discuss) every lesson.

3. Преобразуйте предложения в действительном залоге в страдательный.
 They offered me a cup of tea.
 Students take examinations in summer and in winter.
 Somebody interrupted me.
 Children will read this book tomorrow.
 People use this road very often.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в действительном или страдательном залоге.
 a) 25,000,000 cars every day. (to produce)
 b) 365,000 goods ... every day in the world. (to carry)
 c) Every day the Post Office ... 300 million letters. (to deliver)
 d) 1,000 newspapers ... every month. (to publish)
 e) The Russian family 6-7 liters of water every day. (to drink)

Тест 3

I. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.

1. Yesterday she (try) to find her key.
 2. They (to be) to Paris last month.
 3. We (not to have) the test two days ago.
 4. She (to write) a letter to her friend on Wednesday.
 5. What time you (to finish) your work yesterday?
 6. Mary (not to call) me at 7.
 7. Tom (to like) the film he (to see) yesterday.
 8. You (to hear) the news yesterday?
 9. Some minutes ago my watch (to stop).
 10. When she (to leave) the room, her baby (to cry).

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. Jim and Sue ... at school yesterday.
 a) didn't be b) was not c) were not
 2. In the evening Sally ... a cup of tea.
 a) drink b) dranked c) drank

3. Rick ... a student last year.
 a) didn't was b) didn't were c) was not

4. ... he ... your letter?
 a) Does ... answer b) Did ... answer c) Did ... answered

5. It ... cold yesterday.
 a) not was b) didn't be c) was not

6. ... you ... your books to class yesterday?
 a) Do ... bring b) Did ... brought c) Did ... bring

III. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.

1. His sister (to study) English every day.
2. She (to study) English two years ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest).
4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

Test 4

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year.
2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
3. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
4. I (to do) my homework yesterday.
5. He (to be) abroad five years ago.
6. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
7. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.
8. He (not yet to come) back.
9. He (to go) already?
10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute.
11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag.
12. I (not to read) the newspaper today.
13. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week.
14. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre?
15. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself.
16. I (not yet to eat) today.
17. He (not to eat) yesterday.
18. You (to play) the piano yesterday?
19. You (to play) the piano today?
20. I just (to get) a letter from Tom.

Test 5

1. My mother ____ a bad headache.
 a) have got b) am c) has got
2. Where ____ the Johnsons (live)?
 a) do b) are c) does
3. Margie and her sister ____ wonderful voices.
 a) does b) has got c) have got
4. I (not/understand) ____ that man because I (not/know) ____ English.
 a) not understand, don't know b) don't understand, not know c) don't understand, don't know
5. Everybody in our family (help) ____ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) ____ the dog, I (water) ____ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) ____ the rooms.
 a) help, walks, water, clean b) helps, walks, water, clean c) help, walks, water, cleans
6. ____ Jane Smith (speak) ____ English?
 a) Is ... speak b) Does ... speak c) Do ... speak
7. ____ you (like) swimming?
 a) Do you like b) Does you like c) Are you like
8. ____ you ____ any time to help me? — Sorry, I ____
 a) Do you have, don't b) Have you got, am not c) Do you have, have got
9. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.
 a) is b) was c) were
10. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
 a) finish b) finishes c) finished
11. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.
 a) not helped b) didn't helped c) didn't help
12. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.

a) had lunch b) have lunched c) had had lunch

13. I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
a) getted b) gotted c) got

14. When you (write) to your parents last time?
a) When do you wriited b) When did you write c) When did you wrote

15. Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.
a) drunk b) drinkded c) drank

16. When Jill (finish) school?
a) When did Jill finished b) When was Jill finish c) When did Jill finish

17. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
a) Shall Diana come b) Will Diana come c) Does Diana come

18. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
a) arrive b) will arrive c) arriving

19. He (be) fourteen next year.
a) 'll be b) will is c) is

20. We don't know their address. What (we/do)?
a) What are we do b) What will we do c) What shall we do

21. She _____ watch the match.
a) is going to b) is go to c) is going

22. We _____ a house.
a) are not going to build b) are not going to built c) are going not to built

23. It was a warm winter. There was _____ snow on the streets last year.
a) a little b) little c) a few d) few

24. Don't spend too _____ time watching these stupid reality-shows!
a) much b) many c) few d) little

25. Are there _____ children in your class?
a) much b) many c) few d) little

26. He looks happy. He has won _____ money last week.
a) much b) many c) few d) little

27. Did you buy much milk? – No, just _____.
a) little b) a few c) a little d) small

28. I have _____ money. I can't go shopping with you.
a) very b) many c) few d) little

Тест 6

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come).
2. You (to go) to the library with us? – No, I I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish).
3. Ring me up before you (to come).
4. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today.
5. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize).
6. Peter (to introduce) us to his friend as soon as we (to meet) them.
7. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg.
8. I (to see) you before you (to start)?
9. What he (to do) when he (to come) home?
10. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
11. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow).
12. What you (to do) tomorrow? – We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? – With pleasure if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home.

II. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Я приду домой в шесть часов.
2. Когда я приду домой, я позвоню вам.
3. Она позвонит нам вечером.
4. Я увижу Тома завтра.
5. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе.
6. Перед тем, как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.
7. Мы будем дома завтра.
8. Если мы будем дома завтра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору.
9. Завтра погода будет хорошая.
10. Если завтра погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город.

III. Раскройте скобки используя оборот to be going to.

1. Peter (to learn) his English vocabulary.
2. Mary (to phone) her Mum, because she is late.

3. We (to swim) across the Channel next year.

4. I (to buy) some milk.

5. The clouds are dark. It (to rain).

Тест 7

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. If you (to translate) this article into Russian, I shall use it in my report.

2. If she (to be) in St. Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station.

3. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country.

4. When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum.

5. Where will you go when you (to come) to London?

6. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us.

2. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter.

3. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words.

4. What you (to do) when you (to come) home?

5. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home.

6. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up.

7. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University.

8. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?

9. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.

10. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room.

11. I am sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave) St. Petersburg.

12. I (to see) you before you (to start)?

Тест 8

Выберите правильный ответ

1. The baby always ... after dinner.

a) sleeps b) is sleeping c) sleep

2. My cousin ... to school every day.

a) go b) goes c) is going

3. They ... many books.

a) reads b) read c) are reading

4. You can't see Nick now: he ... a bath.

a) is having b) has c) have

5. The last train ... the station at 11.30.

a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves

6. Where is Tom? – He ... under the car.

a) lies b) is lying c) lie

7. She always ... her glasses.

a) is losing b) loses c) lose

8. If it ..., we ... at home.

a) rains, stay b) rains, will stay c) will rain, will stay

9. Give her the note as soon as she

a) comes b) come c) will come

10. If you learn another language you ... a better job.

a) get b) will get c) got

11. Yes-terday I ... home from school at half past eight.

a) come b) came c) comes

12. I ... my friend yesterday.

a) meet b) met c) am meeting

13. He ... TV when the phone rang.

a) watched b) was watching c) watches

14. The boys ... cards when they ... their father's step.

a) played, heard b) were playing, heard c) were playing, were hearing

15. When I came in they (sit) round the fire.

a) were sitting b) were siting c) sat

Тест 9

1. I can give Bob the letter if I (see) him.

A will see

B see

2. Hurry up! If you (catch) a taxi, you (meet) Mary at the station.

A catch, will meet
 B will catch, meet
 C will catch, will meet

3. When I (arrive) in London next week, I (phone) you.
 A will arrive, will phone
 B will arrive, phone
 C arrive, will phone

4. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we are going to have a picnic.
 A will be
 B is

5. If he (not/be) busy tomorrow, he (come).
 A isn't busy, will come
 B won't be, will come
 C won't be, comes

6. Watch the football match on TV at 11 p.m. if you (stay) at home.
 A will stay
 B stay
 C would stay

7. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the seaside by car next year.
 A buy, will go
 B buys, will go
 C will buy, go

8. If you (eat) less bread, you (lose) weight.
 A eat, will lose
 B will eat, lose

9. We (stay) in the country until our holiday (be) over.
 A will stay, will be
 B stay, will be
 C will stay, is

10. Turn the light before you (leave) the room.
 A leave
 B will leave

11. I (go) there tomorrow unless I (be) busy.
 A will go, will be
 B go, will be
 C will go, am

12 As soon as I (come) to Moscow I (visit) you.
 A will come, visit
 B come, will visit

Tect 10

1. Call for an ambulance if he (feel) worse.
 A will feel
 B feels
 C feel

2. As soon as I (hear) any news, I (phone) you.
 A will hear, phone
 B will hear, will phone
 C hear, will phone

3. Ask him to wait when he (come).
 A will come
 B come
 C comes

4. If you (be) late, I can walk your dog.
 A will be
 B are

5. Mrs. Clay (go) shopping today if she (finish) her work.
 A will go, will finish
 B will go, finishes

6. I am tired, but if you (make) me strong coffee, I (finish) the work
 A will make, finish
 B will make, will finish
 C make, will finish

7. We (have) time for tea if he (be) in time.

A will have, will be
 B have, will be
 C will have, is
 8. Can you ask Bob to phone me if you (see) him tomorrow.
 A see
 B will see
 9. Go straight until you (come) to a large red building.
 A come
 B will come
 10. Your parents (worry) if you (be) late.
 A will worry, will be
 B are worried, will be
 C will worry, are late
 11. I (do) it unless I (forget) it.
 A do, will forget
 B will do, forget
 12. Let's go to the cinema after you (finish) your work.
 A will finish
 B finish
 C finishes

Tect 11

Use Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect

1. - Do you often see Tom?
 - No, not often, but I (see) him at the party yesterday.
 2. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we (have) a picnic.
 3. Usually I (have) coffee in the morning but now I (drink) tea.
 4. - What you (do) at two o'clock yesterday? I phoned you three times.
 - I (play) the piano and heard nothing.
 5. I am afraid I (forget) my homework at home.
 6. He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.
 7. My sister (finish) school next year.
 8. My brother (finish) school by 2025.
 9. I felt better after I (take) the medicine.
 10. - What you (do) now?
 - I (look) for my keys. I can't open the door.
 11. My best friend (live) in Moscow.
 12. When you (phone) me yesterday, I (have) a bath.
 13. I can't find my glasses. I think I (lose) them.
 14. I (lose) my glasses, but I found them when I came home yesterday.
 15. - When Ann (finish) school?
 - In 1995.
 16. - Where is John?
 - He (gone) to the shop. He (be) back soon.
 17. I (sit) by the window, when I (hear) the noise.
 18. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the sea-side next summer.
 19. She (not/use) the Internet before, so I showed her how to use it.
 20. Tomorrow at 7 o'clock I (work) on the computer and my wife (cook).

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1

Read the text.

Shopping

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have – you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!

While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish – carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel – can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese , meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.

In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?
5. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
6. What store do you like best and what store do you like least?
7. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things?
8. Do you sometimes buy things that you don't need?
9. Do your parents give you pocket money?
10. How much?
11. What do you use it for?
12. How often do they give it to you?
13. How much did you spend yesterday?
14. What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
15. How much do you usually spend each month on food?

16. Have you ever found any money? If so, what did you do with it?
17. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
18. What is something that you want to buy, but don't have enough money to buy?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers.

If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.

Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Fill in the gaps with the missing words and expressions:

1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

Задания для оценки умений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1) Write down the English words:

Russia, China, Great Britain, the Arabic language, Italy, Portuguese, Europe, The Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the USA, Brazil, Spain, France, Switzerland, the Holland.

2) Translate into Russian:

A twin room, all inclusive, a package tour, check-in desk, waitress, boarding card, departure lounge, beach, weather forecast, pay by credit card, to sunbathe, mind the step, exit\entrance, fasten the seat belt, main course, well done meat.

3) Translate into English:

Одноместный номер, осмотр достопримечательностей, пляжное полотенце, багажная полка, носильщик, винная карта, автобусный тур, оплатить счет, зарегистрироваться в отеле,чная жизнь, наличные, солнцезащитный крем, салфетки, мясо средней прожарки, полупансион, станция метро.

Диктант 2

1. arrangements — приготовления
2. round trip = return trip — поездка туда и обратно, поездка в оба конца
3. travel agent — агент бюро по продаже авиабилетов
4. connect flight — полет с промежуточной пересадкой
5. layover — задержка
6. tax — налог, сбор
7. fare — стоимость проезда, тариф, плата за проезд
8. payment — платеж, плата, оплата
9. aisle [ail] — проход между рядами
10. preferences — предпочтения
11. to confirm — подтверждать
12. itinerary — курс, маршрут, путь
13. departure — отправление
14. list — список
15. arrival — прибытие
16. paperless — безбумажный
17. ID сокр. от identification — идентификация
18. one way ticket — билет в одну сторону

19. direct flight — прямой рейс
20. emergency exit — запасный выход

Диктант 3

1. travelling / travel — путешествие
2. to be fond of travelling — любить путешествовать
3. journey — длительное путешествие (по суше)
4. trip/ school trip — поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия
5. two-day trip — двухдневная поездка
6. tour — поездка/ тур
7. package tour — путешествие по тур. путевке
8. to buy a package tour — купить тур. путевку
9. cruise [kru:z] — круиз
10. voyage [`voɪədʒ] — путешествие по морю
11. to drive/ go for a drive — поездка на машине/ прокатиться
12. flight — полет/ рейс
13. hitchhike — путешествие автостопом
14. to go hitchhiking — отправиться в путешествие автостопом
15. to go on a journey / cruise/school trip — отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/ на экскурсию
16. travel agency — туристическое агентство
17. to travel (go) abroad — путешествовать (ехать) за границу
18. to get to — добраться
19. to arrive in/ at — прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город
20. stay in a hotel — остановиться в отеле

Диктант 4

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun. Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Travelling»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Airport check-in»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Holidays»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping in Britain»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»:

1. Tell about the popular types of holidays in Great Britain. What are the most popular holiday destinations for British people?
2. What types of holiday accommodation do you know?
3. What's your favourite means of transport? What do you think is the most comfortable one?
4. Tell about your last holiday experience.
5. Where did you go?
6. Did you stay at a hotel or did you choose other type of accommodation?
7. What places did you see?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»

Is it possible to live without traveling? Probably yes, but very difficult. Millions of people travel around the world just for fun. Travels broaden the mind, make a person be more friendly and open. Journeys could be made in different ways. You might travel by plane, by bus, by rail or by your own car.

As for me, I'm just crazy about travelling by sea. I believe that this voyage gives you a lot of unforgettable emotions and impressions. If you make for the open sea by ferry, in this case you have a wonderful opportunity to see the depth of the sea, the purity of water and living marine animals in all their beauty. Besides, a good opportunity arises - swimming in pure water. Nevertheless, I don't like jellyfish too much and at any case try to avoid their presence.

In addition to travels by ships, I am not averse to go on a trip by car. When you drive your car yourself, you can choose any route. And if something goes wrong, you can just change plans or even cancel them. On top of that, with the help of the car you can see the places which are not provided by bus tours. Despite all advantages and disadvantages, any kind of travels will do a person only good and bring many unforgettable memories.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Shopping»

If we need to buy something, first of all we go to the shop. There are many different shops where you can buy whatever you want - from food to screws, bolts and nuts. It is not difficult to guess what type of store is the most popular. It may be said without exaggeration that these types of shops are supermarkets and grocery stores. A human being eats every day, so passing by such shops is a rather difficult thing.

In every city you will find such shops as grocery stores, clothing stores, bakeries, butcheries. I love going to the flower shop most of all because flowers are my passion. Every week I go to an antique (curiosity) shop, because I really enjoy the original, ancient things. From time to time I visit the toy store in order to buy toys for my nephews and children. Almost every month I go to the gift shop so that I can buy gifts on birthday for my family and friends.

I like to spend my time on shopping, preferably I like the self-service shops. You can scrutinize something as long as you like. A nagging seller does not hurry you, you are your own master. After it all, you can calmly go to the cashier, where all purchases will be counted and added up. In our time, it's not only supermarkets that work in such a way, but also department stores, clothing shops and household goods shops.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глагола:

1. By the end of the year I ... from the Institute.
a) will be graduated b) will have graduated c) am graduate d) graduate
2. Millions of dollars ... in banks every day.
a) deposit b) will deposit c) are depositing d) are deposited
3. We share a room with him and he ... about my untidiness.
a) has always been complaining b) is always complaining
c) has always been complained d) complains always
4. Before she graduated last May, Susan ... a position with a law firm.
a) had offered b) offered c) has been offered d) had been offered
5. I met an old businessman while I ... to New York for a conference.
a) had traveled b) was traveling c) had been traveling d) travelled
6. Television news... you more information than radio news.
a) gives b) give c) has given d) is giving
7. Last year's spring tides ... much damage to the crop.
a) causes b) has caused c) caused d) were caused
8. Economics ... only recently been recognized as a scientific study.
a) has b) have c) is d) are
9. In the latest presidential elections the majority... for the acting president.
a) has voted b) was voting c) have voted d) voted
10. The teacher ... the students' essays for three hours and there are still many of them to be looked through.
a) corrects b) is correcting c) has been correcting d) has been corrected

II. Запишите предложения в страдательном залоге.

1. They will give you an answer in some days. 2. Somebody has invited her to the party. 3. People laughed at her when she said it. 4. I felt that somebody was watching me. 5. Somebody switched on the light and opened the door. 6. The teacher explained the rule to the pupils. 7. They will have finished the work by twelve. 8. Who wrote the novel? 9. Have you sent for the doctor? 10. You are always finding fault with me! 11. They are rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre. 12. At last he realized that nobody would call upon him. 13. The pupils can do this exercise without any difficulty. 14. He hasn't slept in his bed.

Тест 2

1. Выпишите в 2 колонки формы действительного и страдательного залогов.

wrote, was answered, were given, takes, are reading

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в страдательном залоге в нужном времени.

The room (to clean) yesterday.

I hope that the tickets (to give) me tomorrow.

The picture (to paint) by her father last year.

The situation (not to improve).

This article (to discuss) every lesson.

3. Преобразуйте предложения в действительном залоге в страдательный.

They offered me a cup of tea.

Students take examinations in summer and in winter.

Somebody interrupted me.

Children will read this book tomorrow.

People use this road very often.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в действительном или страдательном залоге.

- a) 25,000,000 cars every day. (to produce)
- b) 365,000 goods ... every day in the world. (to carry)
- c) Every day the Post Office ... 300 million letters. (to deliver)
- d) 1,000 newspapers ... every month. (to publish)
- e) The Russian family 6-7 liters of water every day. (to drink)

Тест 3

I. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.

- 1. Yesterday she (try) to find her key.
- 2. They (to be) to Paris last month.
- 3. We (not to have) the test two days ago.
- 4. She (to write) a letter to her friend on Wednesday.
- 5. What time you (to finish) your work yesterday?
- 6. Mary (not to call) me at 7.
- 7. Tom (to like) the film he (to see) yesterday.
- 8. You (to hear) the news yesterday?
- 9. Some minutes ago my watch (to stop).
- 10. When she (to leave) the room, her baby (to cry).

II. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Jim and Sue ... at school yesterday.
a) didn't be b) was not c) were not
- 2. In the evening Sally ... a cup of tea.
a) drink b) drank c) drank
- 3. Rick ... a student last year.
a) didn't was b) didn't were c) was not
- 4. ... he ... your letter?
a) Does ... answer b) Did ... answer c) Did ... answered
- 5. It ... cold yesterday.
a) not was b) didn't be c) was not
- 6. ... you ... your books to class yesterday?
a) Do ... bring b) Did ... brought c) Did ... bring

III. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.

- 1. His sister (to study) English every day.
- 2. She (to study) English two years ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest).
- 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
- 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

Тест 4

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

- 1. We (to travel) around Europe last year.
- 2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
- 3. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
- 4. I (to do) my homework yesterday.
- 5. He (to be) abroad five years ago.
- 6. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
- 7. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.
- 8. He (not yet to come) back.
- 9. He (to go) already?
- 10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute.
- 11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag.
- 12. I (not to read) the newspaper today.
- 13. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week.
- 14. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre?
- 15. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself.
- 16. I (not yet to eat) today.
- 17. He (not to eat) yesterday.
- 18. You (to play) the piano yesterday?
- 19. You (to play) the piano today?

20. I just (to get) a letter from Tom.

Test 5

1. My mother ____ a bad headache.
a) have got b) am c) has got
2. Where ____ the Johnsons (live)?
a) do b) are c) does
3. Margie and her sister ____ wonderful voices.
a) does b) has got c) have got
4. I (not/understand) ____ that man because I (not/know) ____ English.
a) not understand, don't know b) don't understand, not know c) don't understand, don't know
5. Everybody in our family (help) ____ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) ____ the dog, I (water) ____ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) ____ the rooms.
a) help, walks, water, clean b) helps, walks, water, clean c) help, walks, water, cleans
6. ____ Jane Smith (speak) ____ English?
a) Is ... speak b) Does ... speak c) Do ... speak
7. ____ you (like) swimming?
a) Do you like b) Does you like c) Are you like
8. ____ you ____ any time to help me? – Sorry, I ____
a) Do you have, don't b) Have you got, am not c) Do you have, have got
9. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.
a) is b) was c) were
10. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
a) finish b) finishes c) finished
11. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.
a) not helped b) didn't helped c) didn't help
12. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.
a) had lunch b) have lunched c) had had lunch
13. I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
a) getted b) gotted c) got
14. When you (write) to your parents last time?
a) When do you wriited b) When did you write c) When did you wrote
15. Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.
a) drunk b) drinked c) drank
16. When Jill (finish) school?
a) When did Jill finished b) When was Jill finish c) When did Jill finish
17. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
a) Shall Diana come b) Will Diana come c) Does Diana come
18. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
a) arrive b) will arrive c) arriving
19. He (be) fourteen next year.
a) 'll be b) will is c) is
20. We don't know their address. What (we/do)?
a) What are we do b) What will we do c) What shall we do
21. She ____ watch the match.
a) is going to b) is go to c) is going
22. We ____ a house.
a) are not going to build b) are not going to built c) are going not to built
23. It was a warm winter. There was ____ snow on the streets last year.
a) a little b) little c) a few d) few
24. Don't spend too ____ time watching these stupid reality-shows!
a) much b) many c) few d) little
25. Are there ____ children in your class?
a) much b) many c) few d) little
26. He looks happy. He has won ____ money last week.
a) much b) many c) few d) little
27. Did you buy much milk? – No, just ____.
a) little b) a few c) a little d) small
28. I have ____ money. I can't go shopping with you.
a) very b) many c) few d) little

Test 6

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come).

2. You (to go) to the library with us? - - No, I I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish).
3. Ring me up before you (to come).
4. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today.
5. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize).
6. Peter (to introduce) us to his friend as soon as we (to meet) them.
7. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg.
8. I (to see) you before you (to start)?
9. What he (to do) when he (to come) home?
10. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
11. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow).
12. What you (to do) tomorrow? - We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? - - With pleasure if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home.

II. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Я приду домой в шесть часов.
2. Когда я при́ду домой, я позвоню вам.
3. Она позвонит нам ве́чером.
4. Я увижу Тома завтра.
5. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе.
6. Перед тем, как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.
7. Мы будем дома завтра.
8. Если мы будем дома завтра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору.
9. Завтра погода будет хорошая.
10. Если завтра погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город.

III. Раскройте скобки используя оборот to be going to.

1. Peter (to learn) his English vocabulary.
2. Mary (to phone) her Mum, because she is late.
3. We (to swim) across the Channel next year.
4. I (to buy) some milk.
5. The clouds are dark. It (to rain).

Тест 7

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. If you (to translate) this article into Russian, I shall use it in my report.
2. If she (to be) in St. Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station.
3. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country.
4. When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum.
5. Where will you go when you (to come) to London?
6. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us.
2. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter.
3. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words.
4. What you (to do) when you (to come) home?
5. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home.
6. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up.
7. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University.
8. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
9. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.
10. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room.
11. I am sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave) St. Petersburg.
12. I (to see) you before you (to start)?

Тест 8

Выберите правильный ответ

1. The baby always ... after dinner.
a) sleeps b) is sleeping c) sleep
2. My cousin ... to school every day.
a) go b) goes c) is going
3. They ... many books.
a) reads b) read c) are reading
4. You can't see Nick now: he ... a bath.
a) is having b) has c) have
5. The last train ... the station at 11.30.

a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves

6. Where is Tom? – He ... under the car.
 a) lies b) is lying c) lie

7. She always ... her glasses.
 a) is losing b) loses c) lose

8. If it ... , we ... at home.
 a) rains, stay b) rains, will stay c) will rain, will stay

9. Give her the note as soon as she
 a) comes b) come c) will come

10. If you learn another language you ... a better job.
 a) get b) will get c) got

11. Yes—terday I ... home from school at half past eight.
 a) come b) came c) comes

12. I ... my friend yesterday.
 a) meet b) met c) am meeting

13. He ... TV when the phone rang.
 a) watched b) was watching c) watches

14. The boys ... cards when they ... their father's step.
 a) played, heard b) were playing, heard c) were playing, were hearing

15. When I came in they (sit) round the fire.
 a) were sitting b) were siting c) sat

Tect 9

1. I can give Bob the letter if I (see) him.
 A will see
 B see

2. Hurry up! If you (catch) a taxi, you (meet) Mary at the station.
 A catch, will meet
 B will catch, meet
 C will catch, will meet

3. When I (arrive) in London next week, I (phone) you.
 A will arrive, will phone
 B will arrive, phone
 C arrive, will phone

4. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we are going to have a picnic.
 A will be
 B is
 C will be

5. If he (not/be) busy tomorrow, he (come).
 A isn't busy, will come
 B won't be, will come
 C won't be, comes

6. Watch the football match on TV at 11 p.m. if you (stay) at home.
 A will stay
 B stay
 C would stay

7. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the seaside by car next year.
 A buy, will go
 B buys, will go
 C will buy, go

8. If you (eat) less bread, you (lose) weight.
 A eat, will lose
 B will eat, lose

9. We (stay) in the country until our holiday (be) over.
 A will stay, will be
 B stay, will be
 C will stay, is

10. Turn the light before you (leave) the room.
 A leave
 B will leave

11. I (go) there tomorrow unless I (be) busy.
 A will go, will be
 B go, will be
 C will go, am

12 As soon as I (come) to Moscow I (visit) you.

A will come, visit
B come, will visit

Tect 10

1. Call for an ambulance if he (feel) worse.

A will feel

B feels

C feel

2. As soon as I (hear) any news, I (phone) you.

A will hear, phone

B will hear, will phone

C hear, will phone

3. Ask him to wait when he (come).

A will come

B come

C comes

4. If you (be) late, I can walk your dog.

A will be

B are

5. Mrs. Clay (go) shopping today if she (finish) her work.

A will go, will finish

B will go, finishes

6. I am tired, but if you (make) me strong coffee, I (finish) the work

A will make, finish

B will make, will finish

C make, will finish

7. We (have) time for tea if he (be) in time.

A will have, will be

B have, will be

C will have, is

8. Can you ask Bob to phone me if you (see) him tomorrow.

A see

B will see

9. Go straight until you (come) to a large red building.

A come

B will come

10. Your parents (worry) if you (be) late.

A will worry, will be

B are worried, will be

C will worry, are late

11. I (do) it unless I (forget) it.

A do, will forget

B will do, forget

12. Let's go to the cinema after you (finish) your work.

A will finish

B finish

C finishes

Tect 11

Use Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect

1. - Do you often see Tom?

- No, not often, but I (see) him at the party yesterday.

2. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we (have) a picnic.

3. Usually I (have) coffee in the morning but now I (drink) tea.

4. - What you (do) at two o'clock yesterday? I phoned you three times.

- I (play) the piano and heard nothing.

5. I am afraid I (forget) my homework at home.

6. He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.

7. My sister (finish) school next year.

8. My brother (finish) school by 2025.

9. I felt better after I (take) the medicine.

10. - What you (do) now?

- I (look) for my keys. I can't open the door.

11. My best friend (live) in Moscow.
12. When you (phone) me yesterday, I (have) a bath.
13. I can't find my glasses. I think I (lose) them.
14. I (lose) my glasses, but I found them when I came home yesterday.
15. - When Ann (finish) school?
- In 1995.
16. - Where is John?
- He (gone) to the shop. He (be) back soon.
17. I (sit) by the window, when I (hear) the noise.
18. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the sea-side next summer.
19. She (not/use) the Internet before, so I showed her how to use it.
20. Tomorrow at 7 o'clock I (work) on the computer and my wife (cook).

4. ЧТЕНИЕ ТЕКСТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:

Текст 1

Read the text.

Shopping

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have – you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!

While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish – carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel – can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese , meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.

In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?
5. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
6. What store do you like best and what store do you like least?
7. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things?
8. Do you sometimes buy things that you don't need?
9. Do your parents give you pocket money?
10. How much?
11. What do you use it for?
12. How often do they give it to you?
13. How much did you spend yesterday?
14. What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
15. How much do you usually spend each month on food?
16. Have you ever found any money? If so, what did you do with it?
17. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
18. What is something that you want to buy, but don't have enough money to buy?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers.

If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.

Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Fill in the gaps with the missing words and expressions:

1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

- 1) Write down the English words:

Russia, China, Great Britain, the Arabic language, Italy, Portuguese, Europe, The Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the USA, Brazil, Spain, France, Switzerland, the Holland.

- 2) Translate into Russian:

A twin room, all inclusive, a package tour, check-in desk, waitress, boarding card, departure lounge, beach, weather forecast, pay by credit card, to sunbathe, mind the step, exit\entrance, fasten the seat belt, main course, well done meat.

3) Translate into English:

Одноместный номер, осмотр достопримечательностей, пляжное полотенце, багажная полка, носильщик, винная карта, автобусный тур, оплатить счет, зарегистрироваться в отеле,чная жизнь, наличные, солнцезащитный крем, салфетки, мясо средней прожарки, полуапансион, станция метро.

Диктант 2

1. arrangements — приготовления
2. round trip = return trip — поездка туда и обратно, поездка в оба конца
3. travel agent — агент бюро по продаже авиабилетов
4. connect flight — полет с промежуточной пересадкой
5. layover — задержка
6. tax — налог, сбор
7. fare — стоимость проезда, тариф, плата за проезд
8. payment — платеж, плата, оплата
9. aisle [ail] — проход между рядами
10. preferences — предпочтения
11. to confirm — подтверждать
12. itinerary — курс, маршрут, путь
13. departure — отправление
14. list — список
15. arrival — прибытие
16. paperless — безбумажный
17. ID сокр. от identification — идентификация
18. one way ticket — билет в одну сторону
19. direct flight — прямой рейс
20. emergency exit — запасный выход

Диктант 3

1. travelling / travel — путешествие
2. to be fond of travelling — любить путешествовать
3. journey — длительное путешествие (по суше)
4. trip/ school trip — поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия
5. two-day trip — двухдневная поездка
6. tour — поездка/ тур
7. package tour — путешествие по тур. путевке
8. to buy a package tour — купить тур. путевку
9. cruise [kru:z] — круиз
10. voyage [`voɪəfʒ] — путешествие по морю
11. to drive/ go for a drive — поездка на машине/ прокатиться
12. flight — полет/ рейс
13. hitchhike — путешествие автостопом
14. to go hitchhiking — отправиться в путешествие автостопом
15. to go on a journey / cruise/school trip — отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/ на экскурсию
16. travel agency — туристическое агентство
17. to travel (go) abroad — путешествовать (ехать) за границу
18. to get to — добраться
19. to arrive in/ at — прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город
20. stay in a hotel — остановиться в отеле

Диктант 4

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun. Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Travelling»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Airport check-in»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Holidays»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping in Britain»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»:

1. Tell about the popular types of holidays in Great Britain. What are the most popular holiday destinations for British people?
2. What types of holiday accommodation do you know?
3. What's your favourite means of transport? What do you think is the most comfortable one?
4. Tell about your last holiday experience.
5. Where did you go?
6. Did you stay at a hotel or did you choose other type of accommodation?
7. What places did you see?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Travelling»

Is it possible to live without traveling? Probably yes, but very difficult. Millions of people travel around the world just for fun. Travels broaden the mind, make a person be more friendly and open. Journeys could be made in different ways. You might travel by plane, by bus, by rail or by your own car.

As for me, I'm just crazy about travelling by sea. I believe that this voyage gives you a lot of unforgettable emotions and impressions. If you make for the open sea by ferry, in this case you have a wonderful opportunity to see the depth of the sea, the purity of water and living marine animals in all their beauty. Besides, a good opportunity arises - swimming in pure water. Nevertheless, I don't like jellyfish too much and at any case try to avoid their presence.

In addition to travels by ships, I am not averse to go on a trip by car. When you drive your car yourself, you can choose any route. And if something goes wrong, you can just change plans or even cancel them. On top of that, with the help of the car you can see the places which are not provided by bus tours. Despite all advantages and disadvantages, any kind of travels will do a person only good and bring many unforgettable memories.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Shopping»

If we need to buy something, first of all we go to the shop. There are many different shops where you can buy whatever you want - from food to screws, bolts and nuts. It is not difficult to guess what type of store is the most popular. It may be said without exaggeration that these types of shops are supermarkets and grocery stores. A human being eats every day, so passing by such shops is a rather difficult thing.

In every city you will find such shops as grocery stores, clothing stores, bakeries, butcheries. I love going to the flower shop most of all because flowers are my passion. Every week I go to an antique (curiosity) shop, because I really enjoy the original, ancient things. From time to time I visit the toy store in order to buy toys for my nephews and children. Almost every month I go to the gift shop so that I can buy gifts on birthday for my family and friends.

I like to spend my time on shopping, preferably I like the self-service shops. You can scrutinize something as long as you like. A nagging seller does not hurry you, you are your own master. After it all, you can calmly go to the cashier, where all purchases will be counted and added up. In our time, it's not only supermarkets that work in such a way, but also department stores, clothing shops and household goods shops.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Выберите правильную видо-временную форму глагола:

1. By the end of the year I ... from the Institute.
a) will be graduated b) will have graduated c) am graduate d) graduate
2. Millions of dollars ... in banks every day.
a) deposit b) will deposit c) are depositing d) are deposited
3. We share a room with him and he ... about my untidiness.
a) has always been complaining b) is always complaining
c) has always been complained d) complains always
4. Before she graduated last May, Susan ... a position with a law firm.
a) had offered b) offered c) has been offered d) had been offered
5. I met an old businessman while I ... to New York for a conference.
a) had traveled b) was traveling c) had been traveling d) travelled
6. Television news... you more information than radio news.
a) gives b) give c) has given d) is giving
7. Last year's spring tides ... much damage to the crop.
a) causes b) has caused c) caused d) were caused
8. Economics ... only recently been recognized as a scientific study.
a) has b) have c) is d) are

9. In the latest presidential elections the majority... for the acting president.

a) has voted b) was voting c) have voted d) voted

10. The teacher ... the students' essays for three hours and there are still many of them to be looked through.

a) corrects b) is correcting c) has been correcting d) has been corrected

II. Запишите предложения в страдательном залоге.

1. They will give you an answer in some days. 2. Somebody has invited her to the party. 3. People laughed at her when she said it. 4. I felt that somebody was watching me. 5. Somebody switched on the light and opened the door. 6. The teacher explained the rule to the pupils. 7. They will have finished the work by twelve. 8. Who wrote the novel? 9. Have you sent for the doctor? 10. You are always finding fault with me! 11. They are rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre. 12. At last he realized that nobody would call upon him. 13. The pupils can do this exercise without any difficulty. 14. He hasn't slept in his bed.

Тест 2

1. Выпишите в 2 колонки формы действительного и страдательного залогов.
wrote, was answered, were given, takes, are reading

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в страдательном залоге в нужном времени.
The room (to clean) yesterday.

I hope that the tickets (to give) me tomorrow.

The picture (to paint) by her father last year.

The situation (not to improve).

This article (to discuss) every lesson.

3. Преобразуйте предложения в действительном залоге в страдательный.

They offered me a cup of tea.

Students take examinations in summer and in winter.

Somebody interrupted me.

Children will read this book tomorrow.

People use this road very often.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в действительном или страдательном залоге.

a) 25,000,000 cars every day. (to produce)

b) 365,000 goods ... every day in the world. (to carry)

c) Every day the Post Office ... 300 million letters. (to deliver)

d) 1,000 newspapers ... every month. (to publish)

e) The Russian family 6-7 liters of water every day. (to drink)

Тест 3

I. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.

1. Yesterday she (try) to find her key.

2. They (to be) to Paris last month.

3. We (not to have) the test two days ago.

4. She (to write) a letter to her friend on Wednesday.

5. What time you (to finish) your work yesterday?

6. Mary (not to call) me at 7.

7. Tom (to like) the film he (to see) yesterday.

8. You (to hear) the news yesterday?

9. Some minutes ago my watch (to stop).

10. When she (to leave) the room, her baby (to cry).

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. Jim and Sue ... at school yesterday.

a) didn't be b) was not c) were not

2. In the evening Sally ... a cup of tea.

a) drink b) drank c) drank

3. Rick ... a student last year.

a) didn't was b) didn't were c) was not

4. ... he ... your letter?

a) Does ... answer b) Did ... answer c) Did ... answered

5. It ... cold yesterday.

a) not was b) didn't be c) was not

6. ... you ... your books to class yesterday?

a) Do ... bring b) Did ... brought c) Did ... bring

III. Put the verbs in brackets into correct form.

1. His sister (to study) English every day.

2. She (to study) English two years ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest).

4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

Test 4

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year.
2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
3. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
4. I (to do) my homework yesterday.
5. He (to be) abroad five years ago.
6. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
7. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.
8. He (not yet to come) back.
9. He (to go) already?
10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute.
11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag.
12. I (not to read) the newspaper today.
13. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week.
14. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre?
15. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself.
16. I (not yet to eat) today.
17. He (not to eat) yesterday.
18. You (to play) the piano yesterday?
19. You (to play) the piano today?
20. I just (to get) a letter from Tom.

Test 5

1. My mother ____ a bad headache.
a) have got b) am c) has got
2. Where ____ the Johnsons (live)?
a) do b) are c) does
3. Margie and her sister ____ wonderful voices.
a) does b) has got c) have got
4. I (not/understand) ____ that man because I (not/know) ____ English.
a) not understand, don't know b) don't understand, not know c) don't understand, don't know
5. Everybody in our family (help) ____ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) ____ the dog, I (water) ____ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) ____ the rooms.
a) help, walks, water, clean b) helps, walks, water, clean c) help, walks, water, cleans
6. ____ Jane Smith (speak) ____ English?
a) Is ... speak b) Does ... speak c) Do ... speak
7. ____ you (like) swimming?
a) Do you like b) Does you like c) Are you like
8. ____ you ____ any time to help me? — Sorry, I ____
a) Do you have, don't b) Have you got, am not c) Do you have, have got
9. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.
a) is b) was c) were
10. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
a) finish b) finishes c) finished
11. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.
a) not helped b) didn't helped c) didn't help
12. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.
a) had lunch b) have lunched c) had had lunch
13. I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
a) getted b) gotted c) got
14. When you (write) to your parents last time?
a) When do you wriited b) When did you write c) When did you wrote
15. Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.
a) drunk b) drinked c) drank
16. When Jill (finish) school?
a) When did Jill finished b) When was Jill finish c) When did Jill finish
17. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
a) Shall Diana come b) Will Diana come c) Does Diana come
18. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
a) arrive b) will arrive c) arriving

19. He (be) fourteen next year.
 a) 'll be b) will is c) is

20. We don't know their address. What (we/do)?
 a) What are we do b) What will we do c) What shall we do

21. She ____ watch the match.
 a) is going to b) is go to c) is going

22. We ____ a house.
 a) are not going to build b) are not going to built c) are going not to built

23. It was a warm winter. There was ____ snow on the streets last year.
 a) a little b) little c) a few d) few

24. Don't spend too ____ time watching these stupid reality-shows!
 a) much b) many c) few d) little

25. Are there ____ children in your class?
 a) much b) many c) few d) little

26. He looks happy. He has won ____ money last week.
 a) much b) many c) few d) little

27. Did you buy much milk? – No, just ____.
 a) little b) a few c) a little d) small

28. I have ____ money. I can't go shopping with you.
 a) very b) many c) few d) little

Тест 6

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come).
2. You (to go) to the library with us? - - No, I I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish).
3. Ring me up before you (to come).
4. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today.
5. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize).
6. Peter (to introduce) us to his friend as soon as we (to meet) them.
7. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg.
8. I (to see) you before you (to start)?
9. What he (to do) when he (to come) home?
10. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
11. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow).
12. What you (to do) tomorrow? - We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? - - With pleasure if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home.

II. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. Я приду домой в шесть часов.
2. Когда я приду домой, я позвоню вам.
3. Она позвонит нам вечером.
4. Я увижу Тома завтра.
5. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе.
6. Перед тем, как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.
7. Мы будем дома завтра.
8. Если мы будем дома завтра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору.
9. Завтра погода будет хорошая.
10. Если завтра погода будет хорошая, мы поедем за город.

III. Раскройте скобки используя оборот to be going to.

1. Peter (to learn) his English vocabulary.
2. Mary (to phone) her Mum, because she is late.
3. We (to swim) across the Channel next year.
4. I (to buy) some milk.
5. The clouds are dark. It (to rain).

Тест 7

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.

1. If you (to translate) this article into Russian, I shall use it in my report.
2. If she (to be) in St. Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station.
3. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country.
4. When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum.
5. Where will you go when you (to come) to London?
6. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.

1. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us.
2. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter.
3. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words.
4. What you (to do) when you (to come) home?
5. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home.
6. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up.
7. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University.
8. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
9. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.
10. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room.
11. I am sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave) St. Petersburg.
12. I (to see) you before you (to start)?

Test 8

Выберите правильный ответ

1. The baby always ... after dinner.
a) sleeps b) is sleeping c) sleep
2. My cousin ... to school every day.
a) go b) goes c) is going
3. They ... many books.
a) reads b) read c) are reading
4. You can't see Nick now: he ... a bath.
a) is having b) has c) have
5. The last train ... the station at 11.30.
a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves
6. Where is Tom? – He ... under the car.
a) lies b) is lying c) lie
7. She always ... her glasses.
a) is losing b) loses c) lose
8. If it ..., we ... at home.
a) rains, stay b) rains, will stay c) will rain, will stay
9. Give her the note as soon as she
a) comes b) come c) will come
10. If you learn another language you ... a better job.
a) get b) will get c) got
11. Yes-terday I ... home from school at half past eight.
a) come b) came c) comes
12. I ... my friend yesterday.
a) meet b) met c) am meeting
13. He ... TV when the phone rang.
a) watched b) was watching c) watches
14. The boys ... cards when they ... their father's step.
a) played, heard b) were playing, heard c) were playing, were hearing
15. When I came in they (sit) round the fire.
a) were sitting b) were siting c) sat

Test 9

1. I can give Bob the letter if I (see) him.

A will see

B see

2. Hurry up! If you (catch) a taxi, you (meet) Mary at the station.

A catch, will meet

B will catch, meet

C will catch, will meet

3. When I (arrive) in London next week, I (phone) you.

A will arrive, will phone

B will arrive, phone

C arrive, will phone

4. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we are going to have a picnic.

A will be

B is

5. If he (not/be) busy tomorrow, he (come).

A isn't busy, will come

B won't be, will come

C won't be, comes

6. Watch the football match on TV at 11 p.m. if you (stay) at home.

A will stay

B stay

C would stay

7. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the seaside by car next year.

A buy, will go

B buys, will go

C will buy, go

8. If you (eat) less bread, you (lose) weight.

A eat, will lose

B will eat, lose

9. We (stay) in the country until our holiday (be) over.

A will stay, will be

B stay, will be

C will stay, is

10. Turn the light before you (leave) the room.

A leave

B will leave

11. I (go) there tomorrow unless I (be) busy.

A will go, will be

B go, will be

C will go, am

12 As soon as I (come) to Moscow I (visit) you.

A will come, visit

B come, will visit

Text 10

1. Call for an ambulance if he (feel) worse.

A will feel

B feels

C feel

2. As soon as I (hear) any news, I (phone) you.

A will hear, phone

B will hear, will phone

C hear, will phone

3. Ask him to wait when he (come).

A will come

B come

C comes

4. If you (be) late, I can walk your dog.

A will be

B are

5. Mrs. Clay (go) shopping today if she (finish) her work.

A will go, will finish

B will go, finishes

6. I am tired, but if you (make) me strong coffee, I (finish) the work

A will make, finish

B will make, will finish

C make, will finish

7. We (have) time for tea if he (be) in time.

A will have, will be

B have, will be

C will have, is

8. Can you ask Bob to phone me if you (see) him tomorrow.

A see

B will see

9. Go straight until you (come) to a large red building.

A come

B will come

10. Your parents (worry) if you (be) late.

A will worry, will be

B are worried, will be

C will worry, are late

11. I (do) it unless I (forget) it.
 A do, will forget
 B will do, forget

12. Let's go to the cinema after you (finish) your work.
 A will finish
 B finish
 C finishes

Tect 11

Use Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect

1. - Do you often see Tom?
 - No, not often, but I (see) him at the party yesterday.
2. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we (have) a picnic.
3. Usually I (have) coffee in the morning but now I (drink) tea.
4. - What you (do) at two o'clock yesterday? I phoned you three times.
 - I (play) the piano and heard nothing.
5. I am afraid I (forget) my homework at home.
6. He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.
7. My sister (finish) school next year.
8. My brother (finish) school by 2025.
9. I felt better after I (take) the medicine.
10. - What you (do) now?
 - I (look) for my keys. I can't open the door.
11. My best friend (live) in Moscow.
12. When you (phone) me yesterday, I (have) a bath.
13. I can't find my glasses. I think I (lose) them.
14. I (lose) my glasses, but I found them when I came home yesterday.
15. - When Ann (finish) school?
 - In 1995.
16. - Where is John?
 - He (gone) to the shop. He (be) back soon.
17. I (sit) by the window, when I (hear) the noise.
18. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the sea-side next summer.
19. She (not/use) the Internet before, so I showed her how to use it.
20. Tomorrow at 7 o'clock I (work) on the computer and my wife (cook).

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1

Read the text.

Shopping

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have – you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!

While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish – carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel – can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese, meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.

In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?
5. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
6. What store do you like best and what store do you like least?
7. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things?
8. Do you sometimes buy things that you don't need?
9. Do your parents give you pocket money?
10. How much?
11. What do you use it for?
12. How often do they give it to you?
13. How much did you spend yesterday?
14. What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
15. How much do you usually spend each month on food?
16. Have you ever found any money? If so, what did you do with it?
17. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
18. What is something that you want to buy, but don't have enough money to buy?

Tekst 2

Read the text.

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers.

If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.

Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Fill in the gaps with the missing words and expressions:

1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

Раздел: Еда. Защита окружающей среды. Деловой английский язык

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. Я хочу есть (пить). – I'm hungry (thirsty).
2. Пойдёмте в ресторан (кафе). – Let's go to a restaurant (cafe).
3. Дайте пожалуйста меню. – Give me the menu, please.
4. Приятного аппетита! – Bon appetit! / Have a nice meal!
5. Я хочу попробовать национальное блюдо. – I want to try some national dish.
6. Дайте мне, пожалуйста... – Please, give me ...
7. Принесите мне... – I'll have ...
8. Очень вкусно. – That's delicious.
9. Мне это не нравится. – I don't like this.
10. Советую взять... – I recommend ...
11. Что Вы посоветуете? – What will you recommend?
12. За ваше здоровье и благополучие! – Health and happiness!
13. Больше ничего не нужно, спасибо. – Nothing more, thank you.
14. Счёт, пожалуйста. – Bring the bill, please.
15. Стакан чая, пожалуйста. – A glass of tea, please.
16. Чашку кофе, пожалуйста. – A cup of coffee, please.
17. Я хотел бы... – I'd like some...
...сок. –...juice.
...молоко. –...milk.
...минеральную воду. –...mineral water.
18. Дайте мне... – May I have some ...

Диктант 2

1. bacon – бекон
2. beef – говядина
3. chicken – курица
4. duck – утка
5. ham – ветчина
6. lamb – мясо ягненка
7. liver – печень
8. meat – мясо
9. mutton – баранина
10. pork – свинина
11. poultry – птица, дичь
12. sausage – сосиска
13. turkey – индейка
14. veal – телятина
15. cod – треска
16. eel – угорь
17. grouper – морской окунь
18. herring – сельдь
19. mackerel – скунбрия
20. pike – щука

21. pikeperch – судак
22. plaice – камбала
23. salmon – семга
24. sardines – сардины
25. sole – морской язык
26. sturgeon – осетрина
27. trout – форель

Диктант 3

1. above – над
2. across – через
3. around – вокруг
4. at – y, в, возле, рядом
5. behind – за, позади, сзади
6. between – между
7. down – in – в
8. on – на, вниз
9. under – под
10. in front of – впереди, перед
11. near – вблизи, около, рядом с, возле
12. over – над, через, сверх
13. from – от, из
14. out of – из
15. on(to)/onto – на
16. through – через, сквозь
17. in – в

Диктант 4

The protection of nature has become one of the most burning problems of the 20th century. The Earth provides people with mineral resources, rivers, forests, fields — everything that makes the foundation of industrial and agricultural production. The development of industry has had a bad influence on the nature of the whole world. People often do things which pollute land and waters greatly. It is very dangerous because it damages health of the people. The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in April 1986 caused radioactive contamination of a vast area around the plant. Soviet statements indicate that 31 people died as a result of the accident but the actual number of deaths caused by the radiation is still unknown. More than 100,000 Ukrainian citizens were evacuated from the city of Chernobyl and other areas around the reactor site.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Healthy eating»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Environment protection»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Global warming»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Greenhouse Effect»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Healthy eating»:

1. Do people nowadays live a healthy life? Is it important to think about your health?
2. What's your lifestyle? Are you an active person?
3. Do you eat healthy food? What's your favourite menu?
4. What cuisine do you prefer? What kinds have you eaten and what would you like to try?
5. What are your ideas of healthy eating? Do you ever go to fast-food restaurants?
6. Can you give the recipe of your favourite dish?
7. What's the difference between Russian and British healthcare system?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Global warming»:

1. What is global warming?
2. Why do we have global warming?
3. Why is global warming a serious problem for our world?
4. How can global warming affect life on our planet?
5. What can we do?
6. What is the main ecological problem in the place where you live?
7. Do you and your friends care about the ecological problems and why?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Meals»

With the exception of breakfast meals in England are much the same as in other countries. The usual meals in Great Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. The English are very fastidious about their meals and keep to their meal times strictly. Breakfast time is between 7 and 9 a. m. Many people like to begin it with porridge. English people eat porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but the Scots – and Scotland is the home of porridge – never put sugar in it. Then comes bacon and eggs, marmalade with toast and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.

The two substantial meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are more or less the same. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. Many people, who go out to work, find it difficult to come home for lunch and go to a coffee or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal. Lunch is a big meal – meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for it.

In the afternoon, about four o'clock, the English have a cup of tea and a cake, or a slice or two of bread and butter. Tea is very popular with the English; it may be called their national drink. The English like it strong and fresh made. Tea must be brewed as follows: one teaspoon for each person and one for the pot. They drink it with or without sugar, but almost always with milk. It is important to pour tea into milk, and not vice versa. Their "high tea" at 5 o'clock is very famous. Tea is accompanied by ham, tomatoes and salad, bread and butter, fruit and cakes.

Dinnertime is generally about half past seven or later. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee. But in great many English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day, and in the evening they only have light meal, for example, bread and cheese and a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Environment protection»

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution – causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important.

Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Choose the correct preposition.

1. I am a postgraduate, I am ... the first year.
a) in b) on c) at d) by
2. I met my friend when I last came there ... business.
a) by b) for c) on d) at
3. I asked him not to involve me ... his personal affairs.
a) after b) at c) in d) on
4. I missed two weeks' training ... the flu last month.
a) as b) because of c) since d) due
5. The students haven't been informed ... the future meeting.
a) about b) of c) with d) on

II. Put the following sentences into Reported Speech.

1. He said to her, "Why does she speak so loudly?" 2. She said, "Are you leaving the town tonight?" 3. She said, "Yes, you were right yesterday". 4. She said to her friend, "Oh, no, I shan't go anywhere tomorrow". 5. The teacher said, "Two students of your group were awarded prizes for their poems".

III. Complete the sentences with may; need; must, have to, be to; can, to be able to in the correct form.

1. I _____ hear you quite clearly. You _____ shout. 2. If you look out of the window, you _____ see the sea. 3. You've been travelling all day; you _____ be tired. 4. I don't know how to do it. Ask your mother. She may _____ to help. 5. This book is very valuable. You _____ look after it very carefully.

Тест 2

I Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Is it possible to ... the nature?

a) cross b) protect c) dry

2. Don't ... flowers if you are in the forest.

a) pull out b) knit c) ground

3. Our children must have special ... programme at school to protect the nature.

a) environmental b) kite c) career

4. Different kinds of fish and birds may become ... if we don't take care of nature.

a) own b) arrange c) extinct

5. Over one million species will ... in some years.

a) product b) effect c) disappear

6. Let's keep our planet strong and

a) annual b) trouble c) healthy

7. The tropical rain forest is a natural ... for our planet.

a) disaster b) protector c) proposal

8. Belarus has become the zone of the ecological

a) demand b) drought c) disaster

9. Ozone holes may ... even because of aerosol spray.

a) appear b) spoil c) carry

10. Oil tankers are thick, black oil into our oceans.

a) releasing b) realizing c) rewriting

II Составь выражения из данных слов.

11. acid

12. important

13. ultraviolet

14. skin

15. nuclear

16. tropical

17. ecological

18. environmental

19. chemical

20. household

a) waste

b) fertilizers

c) problems

d) disaster

e) products

f) rain

g) cancer

h) rays

i) forest

j) protection

III Выберите правильный вариант.

21. We wish our environment ... cleaner.

a) were b) are c) be

22. We had a wonderful holiday in France. I wish we ... there again next summer. a) will go b) go c) went

23. Will your sister come to the party? I wish she ... some of my friend.

a) would meet b) meet c) meets

24. I wish I ... so much money. Now I have to borrow.

a) hadn't spent b) didn't spent

25. The cake is delicious, but I wish there ...so much fat in it.

a) is not b) hadn't been c) wasn't

26. If you ... me your cake, I ... your homework for tomorrow.

a) will give, do b) give, will do c) give, do d) will give, will do

27. Many people would be out of work if that factory ...down.

a) closes b) closed c) close

28. Tom got to the station in time. If he ... the train, he would have been late for his interview.

a) missed b) misses c) had missed

29. He never does his best. He spends ... time preparing for his lessons.

a) little b) a little c) few d) a few

30. Do you know what you ... at this time tomorrow?

a) will be doing b) will do c) will have done d) would do

31. We haven't made up our ... where to go next.

a) reason b) decision c) minds d) idea

32. They won't continue their work until he

a) will ask them b) will ask they c) asks them d) asks they

Тест 3

Вставьте предлоги времени там, где это необходимо

1. I have classes ... the morning.
2. I come home ... the afternoon.
3. I do my homework ... the evening.
4. I sleep ... night.
5. I was born ... 1998.
6. We arrived in London ... the 13th of April and left only ... June (в)
7. The bank is open every day ... 9 a.m. ... 7 p.m. except ... Sundays. except - кроме
8. The bank closes ... 7 p.m. (в)
9. He was ill ... a week.
10. I visited him ... his illness.
11. Wait for me. I'll be ready ... 5 minutes. (через)
12. Can you finish this work ... tomorrow? (к)
13. He became famous only ... his death.
14. Wash your hands ... dinner!
15. My dad goes fishing only ... summer.
16. I finished school ... last year.
17. He usually leaves home early ... the morning and comes back late ... night.
18. In Spain many people have a siesta ... the afternoon.
19. Do you often go out ... the evening?
20. Shakespeare died ... 1616.
21. We celebrate Teacher's Day ... the fifth of October.
22. We have winter holidays ... February.
23. Goodbye, see you ... Friday! See you – увидимся в...
24. Goodbye, see you ... next Friday.
25. She lived in that house ... 3 years. She lived there ... 1985 ... 1988.
26. The concert begins ... seven o'clock. (в)
27. Hurry up! The train leaves ... five minutes. (через)
28. I must be there ... 5 o'clock (к)
29. ... classes I sometimes go to the library. (после)
30. The day ... Monday is Sunday.
31. It is cold ... winter.
32. Her grandfather died ... the war. (во время)

Тест 4

Выберите правильный ответ

1. ... you stand on your head?
a) Can b) Must c) Have to
2. It ... rain, you'd better take a coat.
a) may b) must c) has to
3. She ... leave home at eight every morning at present.
a) can b) has to c) may
4. The buses were all full; I ... get a taxi.
a) have to b) had to c) may
5. I am afraid you will miss that train. – You ... take a taxi.
a) must b) should c) had to
6. He was very strong; he ... ski all day and dance all night.
a) can b) could c) had to
7. The swimmer was very tired but he ... reach the shore before he collapsed.
a) had to b) was able to c) can
8. ... I borrow your umbrella?
a) may b) need c) should
9. She ... learn how to drive when her local railway station is closed.
a) may b) has to c) is able to
10. Railway notice: Passengers ... cross the line by the footbridge.
a) must b) can c) may
11. Employer: You ... come to work in time.
a) must b) may c) can
12. You ... drink this: it is poison.
a) must not b) cannot c) need not
13. We ... drive fast; we have plenty of time.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
14. You ... drive fast; there is a speed limit here.

a) must not b) need not c) cannot
15. He sees very badly; he ... wear glasses all the time.
a) can b) has to c) need

Tect 5

Choose the correct answer.

1. Nick is strong. He ... lift this box.
a) must b) can c) could d) have to
2. In many countries all children ... attend elementary school.
a) must b) could c) have to d) can
3. I didn't come to the party yesterday because I ... study.
a) could b) must c) have to d) had to
4. Dogs ... bark.
a) must b) could c) can d) have to
5. ... I speak to Jimmy?
a) Must b) Can c) Could d) Have to
6. You ... never do that again!
a) need b) must c) should d) have to
7. She isn't very clever. She ... answer your question.
a) can b) mustn't c) can't d) has to
8. Children ... know the traffic rules.
a) should b) must c) need d) have to
9. ... I use your phone?
a) must b) may c) might d) need
10. You are in hospital. You ... be quiet.
a) must b) need c) should d) need

4. ЧТЕНИЕ ТЕКСТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:

Текст 1

Read the text.

Ecological Problems

Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment. Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit. With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries. Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays. The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology. Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. There is an international organization called Greenpeace which is doing much to preserve the environment.

Answer the questions.

1. Why are the wild animals in danger?
2. What climatic changes are the most threatening?
3. Is there any way to make our air cleaner
4. What is Green Peace?
5. What are the main ecological problems?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Environment

Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remain much the same. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction- with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the soil that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being. Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

I. True / False

Environmental problem isn't the most burning problem of today. (False)

We all shouldn't work together to safeguard our environment. (False)

Nuclear weapons are also course of the pollution. (True)

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are somebody else's. (False)

Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for economy in countries. (False)

II. Choose the right variant.

1. The environment is a very important thing ... humans.

a) to b) for c) in d) of

2. Environmental problems will get worse and worse until we ... pollution.

a) stop b) stopped c) will stop d) has stopped

3. By the time we ... how to recycle, it might be to late.

a) learn b) will learn c) have learned d) learned

4. Our river will be polluted until we ... do something for cleaning it.

a) start b) will start c) have started d) started

5. Serious pollution ... chemicals and waste made by factories.

a) cause b) is caused by c) affect d) is affected by

6. Ninety-three per cent of Jamaica's coral reefs

a) destroy b) have destroyed c) have been destroyed d) destroyed

7. Polluted air and water ... people's health.

a) threat b) reduce c) litter d) damage

8. I suggest starting a programme to stop industries from using poisonous

a) chemicals b) litter c) garbage d) rubbish

9. Some gases that ... air can dissolve in water and in the atmosphere.

a) litter b) waste c) pollute d) release

10. After the school party we had to clean the

a) rubbish b) waste c) litter d) poison

11. This pollution can be so harmful, that it can ... the land, water and air.

a) affect b) effect c) cause d) harm

12. Many teenagers usually ... litter near their school.

a) pour b) drop c) release d) affect

13. Environmental problems are caused by ... humans.

a) a b) an c) the d) –

14. ... water is one of the most important resources for life.

a) a b) an c) the d) –

15. A lot of animals live in seas, rivers and lakes.

a) a b) an c) the d) –

III. Match the words in the left column with their meaning in the right column.

1. soil

2. land

3. ground

4. earth

a) the land surface on which we live and move about

b) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface

c) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow

d) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. Я хочу есть (пить). – I'm hungry (thirsty).
2. Пойдёмте в ресторан (кафе). – Let's go to a restaurant (cafe).
3. Дайте пожалуйста меню. – Give me the menu, please.
4. Приятного аппетита! – Bon appetit! / Have a nice meal!
5. Я хочу попробовать национальное блюдо. – I want to try some national dish.
6. Дайте мне, пожалуйста... – Please, give me ...
7. Принесите мне... – I'll have ...
8. Очень вкусно. – That's delicious.
9. Мне это не нравится. – I don't like this.
10. Советую взять... – I recommend ...
11. Что Вы посоветуете? – What will you recommend?
12. За ваше здоровье и благополучие! – Health and happiness!
13. Больше ничего не нужно, спасибо. – Nothing more, thank you.
14. Счёт, пожалуйста. – Bring the bill, please.
15. Стакан чая, пожалуйста. – A glass of tea, please.
16. Чашку кофе, пожалуйста. – A cup of coffee, please.
17. Я хотел бы... – I'd like some...
...сок. –...juice.
...молоко. –...milk.
...минеральную воду. –...mineral water.

Диктант 2

1. bacon – бекон
2. beef – говядина
3. chicken – курица
4. duck – утка
5. ham – ветчина
6. lamb – мясо ягненка
7. liver – печень
8. meat – мясо
9. mutton – баранина
10. pork – свинина
11. poultry – птица, дичь
12. sausage – сосиска
13. turkey – индейка
14. veal – телятина
15. cod – треска
16. eel – уголь
17. grouper – морской окунь
18. herring – сельдь
19. mackerel – скумбрия
20. pike – щука
21. pikeperch – судак
22. plaice – камбала
23. salmon – семга
24. sardines – сардины
25. sole – морской язык
26. sturgeon – осетрина
27. trout – форель

Диктант 3

1. above – над
2. across – через
3. around – вокруг
4. at – у, в, возле, рядом
5. behind – за, позади, сзади
6. between – между
7. down – in – в
8. on – на, вниз

9. under – под
10. in front of – впереди, перед
11. near – вблизи, около, рядом с, возле
12. over – над, через, сверх
13. from – от, из
14. out of – из
15. on(to)/onto – на
16. through – через, сквозь
17. in – в

Диктант 4

The protection of nature has become one of the most burning problems of the 20th century. The Earth provides people with mineral resources, rivers, forests, fields — everything that makes the foundation of industrial and agricultural production. The development of industry has had a bad influence on the nature of the whole world. People often do things which pollute land and waters greatly. It is very dangerous because it damages health of the people. The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in April 1986 caused radioactive contamination of a vast area around the plant. Soviet statements indicate that 31 people died as a result of the accident but the actual number of deaths caused by the radiation is still unknown. More than 100,000 Ukrainian citizens were evacuated from the city of Chernobyl and other areas around the reactor site.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Healthy eating»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Environment protection»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Global warming»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Greenhouse Effect»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Healthy eating»:

1. Do people nowadays live a healthy life? Is it important to think about your health?
2. What's your lifestyle? Are you an active person?
3. Do you eat healthy food? What's your favourite menu?
4. What cuisine do you prefer? What kinds have you eaten and what would you like to try?
5. What are your ideas of healthy eating? Do you ever go to fast-food restaurants?
6. Can you give the recipe of your favourite dish?
7. What's the difference between Russian and British healthcare system?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Global warming»:

1. What is global warming?
2. Why do we have global warming?
3. Why is global warming a serious problem for our world?
4. How can global warming affect life on our planet?
5. What can we do?
6. What is the main ecological problem in the place where you live?
7. Do you and your friends care about the ecological problems and why?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Meals»

With the exception of breakfast meals in England are much the same as in other countries. The usual meals in Great Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. The English are very fastidious about their meals and keep to their meal times strictly. Breakfast time is between 7 and 9 a. m. Many people like to begin it with porridge. English people eat porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but the Scots – and Scotland is the home of porridge – never put sugar in it. Then comes bacon and eggs, marmalade with toast and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.

The two substantial meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are more or less the same. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. Many people, who go out to work, find it difficult to come home for lunch and go to a coffee or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal. Lunch is a big meal – meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for it.

In the afternoon, about four o'clock, the English have a cup of tea and a cake, or a slice or two of bread and butter. Tea is very popular with the English; it may be called their national drink. The English like it strong and fresh made. Tea must be brewed as follows: one teaspoon for each person and one for the pot. They drink it with or without sugar, but almost always with milk. It is important to pour tea into milk, and not vice versa. Their "high tea" at 5 o'clock is very famous. Tea is accompanied by ham, tomatoes and salad, bread and butter, fruit and cakes.

Dinnertime is generally about half past seven or later. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee. But in great many English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day, and in the evening they only have light meal, for example, bread and cheese and a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Environment protection»

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution – causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important.

Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

3. Тест:

Тест 1

I. Choose the correct preposition.

1. I am a postgraduate, I am ... the first year.
a) in b) on c) at d) by
2. I met my friend when I last came there ... business.
a) by b) for c) on d) at
3. I asked him not to involve me ... his personal affairs.
a) after b) at c) in d) on
4. I missed two weeks' training ... the flu last month.
a) as b) because of c) since d) due
5. The students haven't been informed ... the future meeting.
a) about b) of c) with d) on

II. Put the following sentences into Reported Speech.

1. He said to her, "Why does she speak so loudly?" 2. She said, "Are you leaving the town tonight?" 3. She said, "Yes, you were right yesterday". 4. She said to her friend, "Oh, no, I shan't go anywhere tomorrow". 5. The teacher said, "Two students of your group were awarded prizes for their poems".

III. Complete the sentences with may; need; must, have to, be to; can, to be able to in the correct form.

1. I _____ hear you quite clearly. You _____ shout. 2. If you look out of the window, you _____ see the sea. 3. You've been travelling all day; you _____ be tired. 4. I don't know how to do it. Ask your mother. She may _____ to help. 5. This book is very valuable. You _____ look after it very carefully.

Тест 2

I Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Is it possible to ... the nature?
a) cross b) protect c) dry
2. Don't ... flowers if you are in the forest.
a) pull out b) knit c) ground
3. Our children must have special ... programme at school to protect the nature.
a) environmental b) kite c) career
4. Different kinds of fish and birds may become ... if we don't take care of nature.
a) own b) arrange c) extinct
5. Over one million species will ... in some years.
a) product b) effect c) disappear
6. Let's keep our planet strong and
a) annual b) trouble c) healthy
7. The tropical rain forest is a natural ... for our planet.
a) disaster b) protector c) proposal
8. Belarus has become the zone of the ecological
a) demand b) drought c) disaster
9. Ozone holes may ... even because of aerosol spray.

a) appear b) spoil c) carry
10. Oil tankers are ... thick, black oil into our oceans.

a) releasing b) realizing c) rewriting

II Составь выражения из данных слов.

11. acid
12. important
13. ultraviolet
14. skin
15. nuclear
16. tropical
17. ecological
18. environmental
19. chemical
20. household

a) waste
b) fertilizers
c) problems
d) disaster
e) products
f) rain
g) cancer
h) rays
i) forest
j) protection

III Выберите правильный вариант.

21. We wish our environment ... cleaner.

a) were b) are c) be

22. We had a wonderful holiday in France. I wish we ... there again next summer. a) will go b) go c) went

23. Will your sister come to the party? I wish she ... some of my friend.

a) would meet b) meet c) meets

24. I wish I ... so much money. Now I have to borrow.

a) hadn't spent b) didn't spent

25. The cake is delicious, but I wish there ... so much fat in it.

a) is not b) hadn't been c) wasn't

26. If you ... me your cake, I ... your homework for tomorrow.

a) will give, do b) give, will do c) give, do d) will give, will do

27. Many people would be out of work if that factory ... down.

a) closes b) closed c) close

28. Tom got to the station in time. If he ... the train, he would have been late for his interview.

a) missed b) misses c) had missed

29. He never does his best. He spends ... time preparing for his lessons.

a) little b) a little c) few d) a few

30. Do you know what you ... at this time tomorrow?

a) will be doing b) will do c) will have done d) would do

31. We haven't made up our ... where to go next.

a) reason b) decision c) minds d) idea

32. They won't continue their work until he

a) will ask them b) will ask they c) asks them d) asks they

Тест 3

Вставьте предлоги времени там, где это необходимо

1. I have classes ... the morning.

2. I come home ... the afternoon.

3. I do my homework ... the evening.

4. I sleep ... night.

5. I was born ... 1998.

6. We arrived in London ... the 13th of April and left only ... June (в)

7. The bank is open every day ... 9 a.m. ... 7 p.m. except ... Sundays. except - кроме

8. The bank closes ... 7 p.m. (в)

9. He was ill ... a week.

10. I visited him ... his illness.

11. Wait for me. I'll be ready ... 5 minutes. (через)

12. Can you finish this work ... tomorrow? (к)

13. He became famous only ... his death.

14. Wash your hands ... dinner!
15. My dad goes fishing only ... summer.
16. I finished school ... last year.
17. He usually leaves home early ... the morning and comes back late ... night.
18. In Spain many people have a siesta ... the afternoon.
19. Do you often go out ... the evening?
20. Shakespeare died ... 1616.
21. We celebrate Teacher's Day ... the fifth of October.
22. We have winter holidays ... February.
23. Goodbye, see you ... Friday! See you – увидимся в...
24. Goodbye, see you ... next Friday.
25. She lived in that house ... 3 years. She lived there ... 1985 ... 1988.
26. The concert begins ... seven o'clock. (в)
27. Hurry up! The train leaves ... five minutes. (через)
28. I must be there ... 5 o'clock (к)
29. ... classes I sometimes go to the library. (после)
30. The day ... Monday is Sunday.
31. It is cold ... winter.
32. Her grandfather died ... the war. (во время)

Test 4

Выберите правильный ответ

1. ... you stand on your head?
a) Can b) Must c) Have to
2. It ... rain, you'd better take a coat.
a) may b) must c) has to
3. She ... leave home at eight every morning at present.
a) can b) has to c) may
4. The buses were all full; I ... get a taxi.
a) have to b) had to c) may
5. I am afraid you will miss that train. – You ... take a taxi.
a) must b) should c) had to
6. He was very strong; he ... ski all day and dance all night.
a) can b) could c) had to
7. The swimmer was very tired but he ... reach the shore before he collapsed.
a) had to b) was able to c) can
8. ... I borrow your umbrella?
a) may b) need c) should
9. She ... learn how to drive when her local railway station is closed.
a) may b) has to c) is able to
10. Railway notice: Passengers ... cross the line by the footbridge.
a) must b) can c) may
11. Employer: You ... come to work in time.
a) must b) may c) can
12. You ... drink this: it is poison.
a) must not b) cannot c) need not
13. We ... drive fast; we have plenty of time.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
14. You ... drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
15. He sees very badly; he ... wear glasses all the time.
a) can b) has to c) need

Test 5

Choose the correct answer.

1. Nick is strong. He ... lift this box.
a) must b) can c) could d) have to
2. In many countries all children ... attend elementary school.
a) must b) could c) have to d) can
3. I didn't come to the party yesterday because I ... study.
a) could b) must c) have to d) had to
4. Dogs ... bark.
a) must b) could c) can d) have to
5. ... I speak to Jimmy?

- a) Must b) Can c) Could d) Have to
- 6. You ... never do that again!
- a) need b) must c) should d) have to
- 7. She isn't very clever. She ... answer your question.
- a) can b) mustn't c) can't d) has to
- 8. Children ... know the traffic rules.
- a) should b) must c) need d) have to
- 9. ... I use your phone?
- a) must b) may c) might d) need
- 10. You are in hospital. You ... be quiet.
- a) must b) need c) should d) need

4. ЧТЕНИЕ ТЕКСТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:

Текст 1

Read the text.

Ecological Problems

Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment. Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit. With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries. Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays. The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology. Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. There is an international organization called Greenpeace which is doing much to preserve the environment.

Answer the questions.

1. Why are the wild animals in danger?
2. What climatic changes are the most threatening?
3. Is there any way to make our air cleaner
4. What is Green Peace?
5. What are the main ecological problems?

Текст 2

Read the text.

Environment

Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remain much the same. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction- with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the soil that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being. Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheating of the air as a result we have the global warming effect. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

I. True / False

Environmental problem isn't the most burning problem of today. (False)

We all shouldn't work together to safeguard our environment. (False)

Nuclear weapons are also course of the pollution. (True)

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are somebody else's. (False)

Such organization as “Green Peace” cares for economy in countries. (False)

II. Choose the right variant.

1. The environment is a very important thing ... humans.
a) to b) for c) in d) of
2. Environmental problems will get worse and worse until we ... pollution.
a) stop b) stopped c) will stop d) has stopped
3. By the time we ... how to recycle, it might be to late.
a) learn b) will learn c) have learned d) learned
4. Our river will be polluted until we ... do something for cleaning it.
a) start b) will start c) have started d) started
5. Serious pollution ... chemicals and waste made by factories.
a) cause b) is caused by c) affect d) is affected by
6. Ninety-three per cent of Jamaica's coral reefs ...
a) destroy b) have destroyed c) have been destroyed d) destroyed
7. Polluted air and water ... people's health.
a) threat b) reduce c) litter d) damage
8. I suggest starting a programme to stop industries from using poisonous
a) chemicals b) litter c) garbage d) rubbish
9. Some gases that ... air can dissolve in water and in the atmosphere.
a) litter b) waste c) pollute d) release
10. After the school party we had to clean the
a) rubbish b) waste c) litter d) poison
11. This pollution can be so harmful, that it can ... the land, water and air.
a) affect b) effect c) cause d) harm
12. Many teenagers usually ... litter near their school.
a) pour b) drop c) release d) affect
13. Environmental problems are caused by ... humans.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
14. ... water is one of the most important resources for life.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
15. A lot of animals live in seas, rivers and lakes.
a) a b) an c) the d) –

III. Match the words in the left column with their meaning in the right column.

1. soil	a) the land surface on which we live and move about
2. land	b) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface
3. ground	c) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow
4. earth	d) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

1. Я хочу есть (пить). – I'm hungry (thirsty).
2. Пойдёмте в ресторан (кафе). – Let's go to a restaurant (cafe).
3. Дайте пожалуйста меню. – Give me the menu, please.
4. Приятного аппетита! – Bon appetit! / Have a nice meal!
5. Я хочу попробовать национальное блюдо. – I want to try some national dish.
6. Дайте мне, пожалуйста... – Please, give me ...
7. Принесите мне... – I'll have ...
8. Очень вкусно. – That's delicious.
9. Мне это не нравится. – I don't like this.
10. Советую взять... – I recommend ...
11. Что Вы посоветуете? – What will you recommend?
12. За ваше здоровье и благополучие! – Health and happiness!
13. Больше ничего не нужно, спасибо. – Nothing more, thank you.
14. Счёт, пожалуйста. – Bring the bill, please.
15. Стакан чая, пожалуйста. – A glass of tea, please.
16. Чашку кофе, пожалуйста. – A cup of coffee, please.

17. Я хотел бы... – I'd like some...

...сок. –...juice.

...молоко. –...milk.

...минеральную воду. –...mineral water.

18. Дайте мне... – May I have some ...

Диктант 2

1. bacon – бекон

2. beef – говядина

3. chicken – курица

4. duck – утка

5. ham – ветчина

6. lamb – мясо ягненка

7. liver – печень

8. meat – мясо

9. mutton – баранина

10. pork – свинина

11. poultry – птица, дичь

12. sausage – сосиска

13. turkey – индейка

14. veal – телятина

15. cod – треска

16. eel – угорь

17. grouper – морской окунь

18. herring – сельдь

19. mackerel – скумбрия

20. pike – щука

21. pikeperch – судак

22. plaice – камбала

23. salmon – семга

24. sardines – сардины

25. sole – морской язык

26. sturgeon – осетрина

27. trout – форель

Диктант 3

1. above – над

2. across – через

3. around – вокруг

4. at – y, в, возле, рядом

5. behind – за, позади, сзади

6. between – между

7. down – in – в

8. on – на, вниз

9. under – под

10. in front of – впереди, перед

11. near – вблизи, около, рядом с, возле

12. over – над, через, сверх

13. from – от, из

14. out of – из

15. on(to)/onto – на

16. through – через, сквозь

17. in – в

Диктант 4

The protection of nature has become one of the most burning problems of the 20th century. The Earth provides people with mineral resources, rivers, forests, fields — everything that makes the foundation of industrial and agricultural production. The development of industry has had a bad influence on the nature of the whole world. People often do things which pollute land and waters greatly. It is very dangerous because it damages health of the people.

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in April 1986 caused radioactive contamination of a vast area around the plant. Soviet statements indicate that 31 people died as a result of the accident but the actual number of deaths caused by the radiation is still unknown. More than 100,000 Ukrainian citizens were evacuated from the city of Chernobyl and other areas around the reactor site.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Healthy eating»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Environment protection»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Global warming»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Greenhouse Effect»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Healthy eating»:

1. Do people nowadays live a healthy life? Is it important to think about your health?
2. What's your lifestyle? Are you an active person?
3. Do you eat healthy food? What's your favourite menu?
4. What cuisine do you prefer? What kinds have you eaten and what would you like to try?
5. What are your ideas of healthy eating? Do you ever go to fast-food restaurants?
6. Can you give the recipe of your favourite dish?
7. What's the difference between Russian and British healthcare system?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Global warming»:

1. What is global warming?
2. Why do we have global warming?
3. Why is global warming a serious problem for our world?
4. How can global warming affect life on our planet?
5. What can we do?
6. What is the main ecological problem in the place where you live?
7. Do you and your friends care about the ecological problems and why?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Meals»

With the exception of breakfast meals in England are much the same as in other countries. The usual meals in Great Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. The English are very fastidious about their meals and keep to their meal times strictly. Breakfast time is between 7 and 9 a. m. Many people like to begin it with porridge. English people eat porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but the Scots – and Scotland is the home of porridge – never put sugar in it. Then comes bacon and eggs, marmalade with toast and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.

The two substantial meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are more or less the same. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. Many people, who go out to work, find it difficult to come home for lunch and go to a coffee or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal. Lunch is a big meal – meat or fish, potatoes and salad, puddings or fruit are quite usual for it.

In the afternoon, about four o'clock, the English have a cup of tea and a cake, or a slice or two of bread and butter. Tea is very popular with the English; it may be called their national drink. The English like it strong and fresh made. Tea must be brewed as follows: one teaspoon for each person and one for the pot. They drink it with or without sugar, but almost always with milk. It is important to pour tea into milk, and not vice versa. Their "high tea" at 5 o'clock is very famous. Tea is accompanied by ham, tomatoes and salad, bread and butter, fruit and cakes.

Dinnertime is generally about half past seven or later. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee. But in great many English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day, and in the evening they only have light meal, for example, bread and cheese and a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

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Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

3. Test:

Test 1

I. Choose the correct preposition.

1. I am a postgraduate, I am ... the first year.
a) in b) on c) at d) by
2. I met my friend when I last came there ... business.
a) by b) for c) on d) at
3. I asked him not to involve me ... his personal affairs.
a) after b) at c) in d) on
4. I missed two weeks' training ... the flu last month.
a) as b) because of c) since d) due
5. The students haven't been informed ... the future meeting.
a) about b) of c) with d) on

II. Put the following sentences into Reported Speech.

1. He said to her, "Why does she speak so loudly?"
2. She said, "Are you leaving the town tonight?"
3. She said, "Yes, you were right yesterday".
4. She said to her friend, "Oh, no, I shan't go anywhere tomorrow".
5. The teacher said, "Two students of your group were awarded prizes for their poems".

III. Complete the sentences with may; need; must, have to, be to; can, to be able to in the correct form.

1. I _____ hear you quite clearly. You _____ shout.
2. If you look out of the window, you _____ see the sea.
3. You've been travelling all day; you _____ be tired.
4. I don't know how to do it. Ask your mother. She may _____ to help.
5. This book is very valuable. You _____ look after it very carefully.

Test 2

I Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. Is it possible to ... the nature?
a) cross b) protect c) dry
2. Don't ... flowers if you are in the forest.
a) pull out b) knit c) ground
3. Our children must have special ... programme at school to protect the nature.
a) environmental b) kite c) career
4. Different kinds of fish and birds may become ... if we don't take care of nature.
a) own b) arrange c) extinct
5. Over one million species will ... in some years.
a) product b) effect c) disappear
6. Let's keep our planet strong and
a) annual b) trouble c) healthy
7. The tropical rain forest is a natural ... for our planet.
a) disaster b) protector c) proposal
8. Belarus has become the zone of the ecological
a) demand b) drought c) disaster
9. Ozone holes may ... even because of aerosol spray.
a) appear b) spoil c) carry
10. Oil tankers are ... thick, black oil into our oceans.
a) releasing b) realizing c) rewriting

II Составь выражения из данных слов.

11. acid
12. important
13. ultraviolet
14. skin
15. nuclear
16. tropical
17. ecological
18. environmental
19. chemical
20. household

- a) waste
- b) fertilizers
- c) problems
- d) disaster
- e) products
- f) rain
- g) cancer
- h) rays

- i) forest
- j) protection

III Выберите правильный вариант.

- 21. We wish our environment ... cleaner.
 - a) were b) are c) be
- 22. We had a wonderful holiday in France. I wish we ... there again next summer. a) will go b) go c) went
- 23. Will your sister come to the party? I wish she ... some of my friend.
 - a) would meet b) meet c) meets
- 24. I wish I ... so much money. Now I have to borrow.
 - a) hadn't spent b) didn't spent
- 25. The cake is delicious, but I wish there ... so much fat in it.
 - a) is not b) hadn't been c) wasn't
- 26. If you ... me your cake, I ... your homework for tomorrow.
 - a) will give, do b) give, will do c) give, do d) will give, will do
- 27. Many people would be out of work if that factory ... down.
 - a) closes b) closed c) close
- 28. Tom got to the station in time. If he ... the train, he would have been late for his interview.
 - a) missed b) misses c) had missed
- 29. He never does his best. He spends ... time preparing for his lessons.
 - a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
- 30. Do you know what you ... at this time tomorrow?
 - a) will be doing b) will do c) will have done d) would do
- 31. We haven't made up our ... where to go next.
 - a) reason b) decision c) minds d) idea
- 32. They won't continue their work until he
 - a) will ask them b) will ask they c) asks them d) asks they

Тест 3

Вставьте предлоги времени там, где это необходимо

- 1. I have classes ... the morning.
- 2. I come home ... the afternoon.
- 3. I do my homework ... the evening.
- 4. I sleep ... night.
- 5. I was born ... 1998.
- 6. We arrived in London ... the 13th of April and left only ... June (в)
- 7. The bank is open every day ... 9 a.m. ... 7 p.m. except ... Sundays. except - кроме
- 8. The bank closes ... 7 p.m. (в)
- 9. He was ill ... a week.
- 10. I visited him ... his illness.
- 11. Wait for me. I'll be ready ... 5 minutes. (через)
- 12. Can you finish this work ... tomorrow? (к)
- 13. He became famous only ... his death.
- 14. Wash your hands ... dinner!
- 15. My dad goes fishing only ... summer.
- 16. I finished school ... last year.
- 17. He usually leaves home early ... the morning and comes back late ... night.
- 18. In Spain many people have a siesta ... the afternoon.
- 19. Do you often go out ... the evening?
- 20. Shakespeare died ... 1616.
- 21. We celebrate Teacher's Day ... the fifth of October.
- 22. We have winter holidays ... February.
- 23. Goodbye, see you ... Friday! See you - увидимся в...
- 24. Goodbye, see you ... next Friday.
- 25. She lived in that house ... 3 years. She lived there ... 1985 ... 1988.
- 26. The concert begins ... seven o'clock. (в)
- 27. Hurry up! The train leaves ... five minutes. (через)
- 28. I must be there ... 5 o'clock (к)
- 29. ... classes I sometimes go to the library. (после)
- 30. The day ... Monday is Sunday.
- 31. It is cold ... winter.
- 32. Her grandfather died ... the war. (во время)

Тест 4

Выберите правильный ответ

1. ... you stand on your head?
a) Can b) Must c) Have to
2. It ... rain, you'd better take a coat.
a) may b) must c) has to
3. She ... leave home at eight every morning at present.
a) can b) has to c) may
4. The buses were all full; I ... get a taxi.
a) have to b) had to c) may
5. I am afraid you will miss that train. – You ... take a taxi.
a) must b) should c) had to
6. He was very strong; he ... ski all day and dance all night.
a) can b) could c) had to
7. The swimmer was very tired but he ... reach the shore before he collapsed.
a) had to b) was able to c) can
8. ... I borrow your umbrella?
a) may b) need c) should
9. She ... learn how to drive when her local railway station is closed.
a) may b) has to c) is able to
10. Railway notice: Passengers ... cross the line by the footbridge.
a) must b) can c) may
11. Employer: You ... come to work in time.
a) must b) may c) can
12. You ... drink this: it is poison.
a) must not b) cannot c) need not
13. We ... drive fast; we have plenty of time.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
14. You ... drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
a) must not b) need not c) cannot
15. He sees very badly; he ... wear glasses all the time.
a) can b) has to c) need

Text 5

Choose the correct answer.

1. Nick is strong. He ... lift this box.
a) must b) can c) could d) have to
2. In many countries all children ... attend elementary school.
a) must b) could c) have to d) can
3. I didn't come to the party yesterday because I ... study.
a) could b) must c) have to d) had to
4. Dogs ... bark.
a) must b) could c) can d) have to
5. ... I speak to Jimmy?
a) Must b) Can c) Could d) Have to
6. You ... never do that again!
a) need b) must c) should d) have to
7. She isn't very clever. She ... answer your question.
a) can b) mustn't c) can't d) has to
8. Children ... know the traffic rules.
a) should b) must c) need d) have to
9. ... I use your phone?
a) must b) may c) might d) need
10. You are in hospital. You ... be quiet.
a) must b) need c) should d) need

4. ЧТЕНИЕ ТЕКСТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:

Текст 1

Read the text.

Ecological Problems

Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment. Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit. With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries. Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays. The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology. Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. There is an international organization called Greenpeace which is doing much to preserve the environment.

Answer the questions.

1. Why are the wild animals in danger?
2. What climatic changes are the most threatening?
3. Is there any way to make our air cleaner
4. What is Green Peace?
5. What are the main ecological problems?

TEXT 2

Read the text.

Environment

Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remain much the same. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction- with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the soil that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being. Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheating of the air as a result we have the global warming effect. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

I. True / False

Environmental problem isn't the most burning problem of today. (False)

We all shouldn't work together to safeguard our environment. (False)

Nuclear weapons are also course of the pollution. (True)

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are somebody else's. (False)

Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for economy in countries. (False)

II. Choose the right variant.

1. The environment is a very important thing ... humans.
a) to b) for c) in d) of
2. Environmental problems will get worse and worse until we ... pollution.
a) stop b) stopped c) will stop d) has stopped
3. By the time we ... how to recycle, it might be too late.
a) learn b) will learn c) have learned d) learned
4. Our river will be polluted until we ... do something for cleaning it.
a) start b) will start c) have started d) started
5. Serious pollution ... chemicals and waste made by factories.
a) cause b) is caused by c) affect d) is affected by
6. Ninety-three per cent of Jamaica's coral reefs ...
a) destroy b) have destroyed c) have been destroyed d) destroyed
7. Polluted air and water ... people's health.
a) threat b) reduce c) litter d) damage
8. I suggest starting a programme to stop industries from using poisonous

a) chemicals b) litter c) garbage d) rubbish

9. Some gases that ... air can dissolve in water and in the atmosphere.

a) litter b) waste c) pollute d) release

10. After the school party we had to clean the

a) rubbish b) waste c) litter d) poison

11. This pollution can be so harmful, that it can ... the land, water and air.

a) affect b) effect c) cause d) harm

12. Many teenagers usually ... litter near their school.

a) pour b) drop c) release d) affect

13. Environmental problems are caused by ... humans.

a) a b) an c) the d) –

14. ... water is one of the most important resources for life.

a) a b) an c) the d) –

15. A lot of animals live in seas, rivers and lakes.

a) a b) an c) the d) –

III. Match the words in the left column with their meaning in the right column.

1. soil	a) the land surface on which we live and move about
2. land	b) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface
3. ground	c) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow
4. earth	d) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building

Раздел: История компьютеров. Развитие микроэлектроники. Операционная система

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

Write down the English text:

The Internet is formed by connecting local networks through special computers in each network known as gateways. Gateway interconnections are made through various communication paths, including telephone lines, optical fibers, and radio links. Additional networks can be added by linking to new gateways. Information to be delivered to a remote machine is tagged with the computerized address of that particular machine. Once addressed, the information leaves its home network through a gateway. It is routed from gateway to gateway until it reaches the local network containing the destination machine. Internets have no central control, that is, no single computer directs the flow of information. This differentiates internets from other types of online computer services, such as CompuServe, America Online, and the Microsoft Network.

Диктант 2

Write down the English sentences:

1. Anonymous P2P is desirable and in some cases necessary to ensure freedom of speech and the free flow of information.
2. A sufficiently detailed protocol includes details about data structures and representations, at which point it can be used to implement multiple, interoperable versions of a program.
3. A cryptographic protocol has an entity authentication mechanism, based on the X.509 system.
4. A wide variety of cryptographic protocols go beyond the traditional goals of data confidentiality, integrity, and authentication to also secure a variety of other desired characteristics of computer-mediated collaboration.

Диктант 3

Write down the English sentences:

- 1)They may include pictures, video, sound, and other graphical content.
- 2)The Semantic Web will also play a role in trustworthy transactions.
- 3)Navigating the Web is facilitated using the hypertext markup language (HTML).
- 4)The Web is a part of this network and is, indeed, probably the best known and most used part of the Internet.
- 5)This will connect you to a list of newsgroups maintained by the University of North Florida.
- 6)Development of the Web began in 1989 as the result of a proposal by Tim Berners-Lee of the European Particle Physics Laboratory (CERN).

Диктант 4

Write down the English words:

To control, to compute, to design, to use, to spam, to manufacture, to simulate, to operate, to route, to protect, to process, to deal, to perform, to crack, to program, to execute, to transmit, to lame, to convert, to crawl, to consume, to hack.
To organize, to connect, to combine, to apply, to represent, to encrypt, to corporate, to transact, to extend, to execute, to protect, to substitute, to communicate, to compress, to inform, authenticate.
To require, to measure, to equip, to invest, to accomplish, to improve, to develop, to achieve, to displace, to govern, to establish, to replace, to attach.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of computers»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Development of electronics and microelectronics»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The types of software»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Operating system»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Hardware»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «History of Computers»:

1. What was the very first calculating device?
2. What is the abacus?
3. What is the modern slide rule?
4. Who gave the ideas for producing logarithm tables?
5. How did Newton and Leibnitz contribute to the problem of calculation?
6. When did the first calculating machine appear?
7. What was the main idea of Babbage's machine?
8. What means of coding the data did Hollerith devise?
9. How were those electromechanical machines called and why?
10. What kind of computers appeared later?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Development of electronics and microelectronics»:

1. What is electronics?
2. Can you imagine modern life without electronics?
3. Where are electronic devices used?
4. What was the beginning of electronics development?
5. When was the transistor invented?
6. What aim was realized with the invention of the transistor?
7. When were integrated circuits discovered?
8. What advantages did the transistors have over the vacuum tubes?
- 9) What is the benefit of reducing the size of circuit elements?
- 10) What do you understand by the term of microminiaturization?
- 11) What does the speed of the signal response depend on?
- 12) What advantages of microelectronics do you know?
- 13) What scales of integration do you know?
- 14) How are microelectronics techniques developing?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «The types of software»

A computer to complete a job requires more than just the actual equipment or hardware we see and touch. It requires Software — programs for directing the operation of a computer or electronic data. Software is the final computer system component. These computer programs instruct the hardware how to conduct processing. The computer is merely a general-purpose machine that requires specific software to perform a given task. Computers can input, calculate, compare, and output data as information. Software determines the order in which these operations are performed.

Programs usually fall in one of two categories: system software; applications software. System software controls standard internal computer activities. An operating system, for example, is a collection of system programs that aid in the operation of a computer regardless of the application software being used. When a computer is first turned on, one of the systems programs is booted or loaded into the computers memory. This software contains information about memory capacity, the model of the processor, the disk drives to be used and more. Once the system software is loaded, the applications software can be brought in. Ions software can be brought in.

System programs are designed for the specific pieces of hardware.

These programs are called drivers and coordinate peripheral hardware and computer activities. User needs to install a specific driver in order to activate a peripheral device. For example, if you intend to buy a printer or a scanner you need to worry in advance about the driver program, which, though, commonly goes along with your device. By installing the driver you «teach» your main board to «understand» the newly attached part. Applications software satisfies your specific need. The developers of application software rely mostly on marketing research strategies trying to do their best to attract more users (buyers) to their software. As the productivity of the hardware has increased greatly in recent years, the programmers nowadays tend to include as much as possible in one program to make software interface look more attractive to the user. These class of programs is the most numerous and perspective from the marketing point of view.

Data communication within and between computers systems is handled by system software. Communications software transfers data from one computer system to another. These programs usually provide users with data security and error checking along with physically transferring data between the two computer's memories. During the past five years the developing electronic network communication has stimulated more and more companies to produce various communication software, such as Web-Browsers for Internet.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Operating system»

When computers were first introduced in the 1940's and 50's, every program written had to provide instructions that told the computer how to use devices such as the printer, how to store information on a disk, as well as how to perform several other tasks not necessarily related to the program. The additional program instructions for working with hardware devices were very complex, and time-consuming. Programmers soon realized it would be smarter to develop one program that could control the computer's hardware, which others programs could have used when they needed it. With that, the first operating system was born.

Today, operating systems control and manage the use of hardware devices such as the printer or mouse. They also provide disk management by letting you store information in files. The operating system also lets you run programs such as the basic word processor. Lastly, the operating system provides several of its own commands that help you to use the computer. DOS is the most commonly used PC operating system. DOS is an abbreviation for disk operating system. DOS was developed by a company named Microsoft. MS-DOS is an abbreviation for «Microsoft DOS». When IBM first released the IBM PC in 1981, IBM licensed DOS from Microsoft for use on the PC and called it PC-DOS. From the users perspective, PC-DOS and MS-DOS are the same, each providing the same capabilities and commands.

The version of DOS release in 1981 was 1.0. Over the past decade, DOS has undergone several changes. Each time the DOS developers release a new version, they increase the version number.

Windows NT (new technology) is an operating system developed by Microsoft. NT is an enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows 3.0, 3.1 programmes. NT requires a 386 processor or greater and 8 Mb of RAM. For the best NT performance, you have to use a 486 processor with about 16 Mb or higher. Unlike the Windows, which runs on top of DOS, Windows NT is an operating system itself. However, NT is DOS compatible. The advantage of using NT over Windows is that NT makes better use of the PC's memory management capabilities.

OS/2 is a PC operating system created by IBM. Like NT, OS/2 is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse. Also like NT, OS/2 performs best when you are using a powerful system. Many IBM-based PCs are shipped with OS/2 preinstalled.

UNIX is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system. Traditionally, UNIX was run on a larger mini computers to which users accessed the systems using terminals and not PC's. UNIX allowed each user to simultaneously run the programs they desired. Unlike NT and OS/2, UNIX is not DOS compatible. Most users would not purchase UNIX for their own use.

Windows 95 & 98 (Windows 2000) are the most popular user-oriented operating systems with a friendly interface and multitasking capabilities. The usage of Windows 95 and its enhanced version Windows 98 is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly. Windows 95 and 98 are DOS compatible, so all programs written for DOS may work under the new operating system.

Windows 95 requires 486 processor with 16 megabytes of RAM or Pentium 75-90 with 40 megabytes of free hard disk space.

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Hardware»:

1. What is hardware?
2. Give the definition of software.
3. What are the types of software?
4. What is the system software?
5. What kind of tasks does system software perform?
6. Who prepares systems software?
7. What is the application software?
8. What problems does application software solve?
9. What is firmware?
10. How can a computer system architect use firmware?

3. Tect:

Tect 1

Match the groups of verbs below with their general meaning.

Move, make, start, join, look at, find

1. browse, surf, view _____
2. download, navigate, transfer _____
3. connect, link _____
4. discover, locate _____
5. originate, create, invent _____

Complete the sentences with the words.

network, cyberspace, random, create, transfer, navigate, interactive

1. Some people spend too much time playing _____ games on the Internet.
2. You can sometimes have a computer _____ that is not connected to the Internet.
3. It is easy to _____ around a screen with a mouse.
4. Berners-Lee discovered how to _____ links between computers in new ways.
5. Some people surf the Internet at _____, just to see what they can find.
6. People use the Internet to _____ information from one place to another.
7. When you surf the Internet, you are traveling in _____.

Tect 2

Match the terms with their definitions:

1. backbone
2. bandwidth
3. Wi-Fi
4. archie
5. gopher
6. router
7. broadband
8. client
9. ADSL
10. server
11. frame relay
12. host
13. packet switching

- a) the method of making menus of material available over the Internet
- b) a tool (software) for finding files stored on anonymous FTP sites
- c) any computer on a network that is a repository for services available to other computers on the network
- d) a special-purpose computer (or software package) that handles the connection between 2 or more packet-switched networks
- e) the frequency width of a transmission channel in Hertz, kiloHertz, megaHertz, etc.
- f) an individual computer on a network that runs its own programs and processes information received from a central server
- g) a form of wireless data communication
- h) the method used to move data around on the Internet
- i) a computer, or a software package, that provides a specific kind of service to client software running on other computers
- j) a transmission facility having a bandwidth sufficient to carry multiple voice, video or data channels simultaneously
- k) a central network connecting other networks together
- l) a packet switching standard that achieves greater speeds with fast, reliable networks
- m) technology to carry high speed data over ordinary phone lines

Fill in the correct word:

Broadband, Wi-Fi, ADSL, gopher, routers, bandwidth, gateway, hosts, archie, server

1. America Online has a _____ that translates between its internal, proprietary e-mail format and Internet e-mail format.
2. _____ was designed to be much easier to use than FTP, while still using a text-only interface. It has been largely supplanted by Hypertext, also known as WWW (World Wide Web).
3. The greater the _____, the greater the amount of data that can travel in a given time period.
4. _____ create or maintain a table of the available routes and use this information to determine the best route for a given data packet.
5. By 1999 _____ had been almost completely replaced by web-based search engines.
6. Our mail _____ is down today, that's why e-mail isn't getting out.
7. The _____ signal cannot travel long distances without loss of integrity.

8. Web _____ are companies that provide space on a server they own for use by their clients as well as providing Internet connectivity.

9. _____ is called "asymmetric" because download speeds to the sub-scriber are faster than upload speeds from the subscriber. 10. Fiber optic cable, in particular, has a very high bandwidth, and is referred to as _____.

Tect 3

Use the words to form one word that fits in the same space in the text.

1) ABLE 2) DYNAMIC 3) ROUTE 4) SWITCH 5) EFFICIENCY 6) SOPHISTICATE 7) RELY

HOW SWITCHING WORKS?

Switching systems 1) _____ packet networks to 2) _____ optimize their operation and recover from localized damage. The switching in Internet networks is performed by computers called 3) _____. They use a number of standard routing protocols to switch the incoming packets from one network to another as required. One of the biggest advantages of packet 4) _____ networks is that they use the available bandwidth very 5) _____ by sharing it at all times. Today's Internet routing protocols use 6) _____ algorithms that have been optimized for efficiency over many years. In practice, most network connections today are very 7) _____ and so all packets for a given computer are usually sent over the same path as long as it remains operational.

Put one of the prefixes in each space in the phrases below to make the word which follows it opposite in meaning. ir-, il-, dis-, non- 1. a(n) _____ rational number

2. a(n) _____ binary code

3. a(n) _____ switched network

4. a(n) _____ logical assumption

5. a(n) _____ refutable fact

6. a(n) _____ metallic fiber-optic cable

7. a(n) _____ formatted data

8. a(n) _____ aggregated approach

9. a(n) _____ computerized system

10. a(n) _____ recoverable error

11. a(n) _____ stop processing

12. a(n) _____ connected line

13. a(n) _____ regular communication

14. a(n) _____ linear element

Tect 4

Fill in the correct word in each gap: 1. wire 2. latency 3. capacity 4. connection 5. packet 6. circuit 7. network

Early telephone systems are a suitable example of _____ switching. The subscriber would ask the operator to connect them to another subscriber. The end result was a physical electrical _____ between the two subscribers' tele-phones for the duration of the call. The copper _____ could not be used to carry other calls at the same time. This type of switching can be relatively in-efficient because _____ is wasted on connections which are set up but are not in continuous use. This contrasts with _____ switching which splits traffic data into chunks, called packets that are routed over a shared _____. This type of switching is used to optimize the use of the bandwidth available in a network, to minimize the transmission _____.

Choose the most suitable word or phrase underlined in each sentence.

1. An IP address refers to a unique number appointed/assigned to each computer on the Internet. 2. If you set your web browser start page to an anonymizer/anonymous site, then every subsequent web access you make from that page will also be anonymized. 3. A static IP address is a permanent address, while a (an) active/dynamic address changes with each new Internet session. 4. Though the Internet might feel anonymous, it is not an anonymous environment by default/on default. 5. You can set your browser to refuse/reject cookies. 6. Sites that provide anonymous surfing/penetration keep the user's IP address hidden from the Internet. 7. The solution of establishing a secure communication is a (an) encryption/decryption method called Public Key Cryptography (PKC).

4. ЧТЕНИЕ ТЕКСТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:

Текст 1

Read the text.

INTERNET

The Internet is an international computer network that provides users with access to information stored on thousands of different computer systems that tie together millions of different computers. Different systems are able to communicate with each other using TCP/IP, a set of protocols that defines how computers exchange information with each other.

The Internet had its foundation in 1969 with the development of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), a Department of Defense funded project designed to develop and test networking technology. Originally hosted by four research universities in the United States, the project was later expanded to include other computer systems in the United States, England, and Norway. By 1983, DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) had decided on TCP/IP as the standard protocol for inter-system communications over the ARPANET. The network was eventually split into two separate networks – the ARPANET continued to be used primarily for research purposes, while the MILNET became a military network.

In 1986, the National Science Foundation created the NSFNET, linking together the United States' supercomputing centers. Originally intended as a means for universities and other research institutes to access the ARPANET and exchange information, the NSFNET eventually replaced the ARPANET and became the backbone of today's Internet. Over 10,000 computer systems were connected to the Internet by 1989. Today the Internet's backbone is owned and operated by major Internet Service Providers (ISPs) such as GTE, MCI, Sprint, UUNet, and America Online. Connected to the backbone are many smaller networks which include university computing networks, government systems, and local ISPs.

Today's Internet has become not only a major research network but also an enormous electronic medium that facilitates the commercial exchange of goods and services. Worldwide in its reach, the Internet has far exceeded its original designers' expectations and promises to become the world's major communications network. (from <http://www.unf.edu/~alderman/TheInternet/whatis.html>)

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Internet
 - A) stores all the information
 - B) communicates with different computers
 - C) allows to get information from different computers
2. The project ARPANET got financial aid from
 - A) government
 - B) charity
 - C) business companies
3. TCP/IP are
 - A) two networking protocols
 - B) two models of information distribution
 - C) two standards for computer industry
4. The NSFNET
 - A) was introduced earlier than the ARPANET
 - B) was very popular among military
 - C) became a substitute for the ARPANET
5. The Internet's backbone now belongs to
 - A) ISPs
 - B) military research agencies
 - C) university computer networks

Text 2

Read the text.

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

The Internet is a loose amalgamation of computer networks run by many different organizations in over seventy countries. Most of the technological decisions are made by small committees of volunteers who set standards for interoperability. The US portion of the Internet is best thought of as having three levels. At the bottom are local area networks (LANs); for example, campus networks. Usually the local networks are connected to a regional, or mid-level network. The mid-levels connect to one or more backbones. A backbone is an overarching network to which multiple regional networks connect, and which generally does not serve directly any local networks or end-users. The U.S. backbones connect to other backbone networks around the world. There are, however, numerous exceptions to this structure.

Most backbone and regional network traffic moves over leased phone lines. However, there is a fundamental distinction in how the lines are used by the Internet and the phone companies. The Internet provides connectionless packet-switched service whereas telephone service is circuit-switched. The difference may sound arcane, but it has vastly important implications for pricing and the efficient use of network resources.

Phone networks use circuit switching: an end-to-end circuit must be set up before the call can begin. A fixed share of network resources is reserved for the call, and no other call can use those resources until the original connection is closed. This means that a long silence between two teenagers uses the same resources as an active negotiation between two fast-talking lawyers. One advantage of circuit-switching is that it enables performance guarantees such as guaranteed maximum delay, which is essential for real-time applications like voice conversations.

The Internet uses "packet-switching" technology. The term "packets" refers to the fact that the data stream from your computer is broken up into packets of about 200 bytes (on average), which are then sent out onto the network. Each packet contains a "header" with information necessary for routing the packet from origination to destination. Thus each packet in a data stream is independent. The main advantage of packet-switching is that it permits "statistical multiplexing" on the communication lines. That is, the packets from many different sources can share a line, allowing for very efficient use of the fixed capacity.

Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. Who runs the Internet?
2. What are the levels of the Internet?
3. What are main differences between circuit-switching and packet-switching technologies?
4. What type of switching technology should be used for nuclear power station control? Why?
5. What type of switching will be more reliable if part of network infrastructure is destroyed?

Tekst 3

Read the text.

IP ADDRESSES

Each computer on the Internet has a unique numerical address, called an Internet Protocol (IP) address, used to route packets to it across the Internet. Just as your postal address enables the postal system to send mail to your house from anywhere around the world, your computer's IP address gives the Internet routing protocols the unique information they need to route packets of information to your desktop from anywhere across the Internet. If a machine needs to contact another by a domain name, it first looks up the corresponding IP address with the domain name service. The IP address is the geographical descriptor of the virtual world, and the addresses of both source and destination systems are stored in the header of every packet that flows across the Internet.

You can find your IP address on a Windows computer by opening an MSDOS or Command window and typing one of "winipcfg" or "ipconfig". You can find your IP address on a Mac computer by checking your Network control panel. As described in the pages on confidentiality and privacy, Internet sites can and do track your IP address and other information. If you want to block or disguise your IP address, you can use an anonymizer. An IP address is made up of four bytes of information (totaling 32 bits) expressed as four numbers between 0 and 255 shown separated by periods. For example, your computer's IP address might be 238.17.159.4, which is shown below in human-readable decimal form and in the binary form used on the Internet.

Example IP Address Decimal: 238 . 17 . 159 . 4 Binary: 11101110 00010001 10011111 00000100

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) manages the allocation of IP addresses to different organizations in various sized blocks. Most of the address blocks have been allocated to research, education, government, corporations, and Internet Service Providers (ISPs), who in turn assign them to the individual computers under their control. If you connect to the Internet over a phone line, then your IP address is probably assigned dynamically by your Internet service provider from an available pool of addresses each time you log on. If your computer is permanently connected to an Internet network, such as at the office or on a high speed home connection, then your IP address could be permanently assigned, or could be reassigned each time you reboot your computer. (from www.livinginternet.com)

Decide whether the statements below are True or False according to the text.

1. The IP address is the same as postal address.
2. Internet sites follow and control IP addresses.
3. An anonymizer is used to hide your IP address.
4. There are a lot of organizations managing the allocation of IP addresses.
5. All IP addresses are allocated to ISPs.
6. ISPs have got a variety of IP addresses for users connected to the Internet over a phone line.

Tekst 4

Read the text.

WEBSITE PRIVACY POLICY

We are committed to safeguarding the privacy of our website visitors; this policy sets out how we will treat your personal information. We may collect information about your computer and your visits to this website such as your IP address, geographical location, browser type, referral source, length of visit and number of page views. We may use this information in the administration of this website, to improve the website's usability, and for marketing purposes. We use cookies on this website. A cookie is a text file sent by a web server to a web browser and stored by the browser. The text file is then sent back to the server each time the browser requests a page from the server. This enables the web server to identify and track the web browser. We may send a cookie which may be stored on by your browser on your computer's hard drive. We may use the information we obtain from the cookie in the administration of this website, to improve the website's usability and for marketing purposes. We may also use that information to recognise your computer when you visit our website, and to personalise our website for you. Our advertisers may also send you cookies. Most browsers allow you to refuse to accept cookies. This will, however, have a negative impact upon the usability of many websites, including this one.

True or False? 1) Every website should have its privacy policy. 2) Switching off cookies may influence web pages content. 3) If the visitor switches off cookies the web server will not be able to identify the visitor's computer next time when the visitor views web pages from this web server. 4) It is not possible to send an executable program as a cookie. 5) The main purpose of a website privacy policy is to describe how a web server receives information about its visitors. 6) The website privacy policy prohibits some types of information usage concerning registered website visitors. 7) When the user reboots the computer some cookies are not deleted.

Задания для оценки умений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

Write down the English text:

The Internet is formed by connecting local networks through special computers in each network known as gateways. Gateway interconnections are made through various communication paths, including telephone lines, optical fibers, and radio links. Additional networks can be added by linking to new gateways. Information to be delivered to a remote machine is tagged with the computerized address of that particular machine. Once addressed, the information leaves its home network through a gateway. It is routed from gateway to gateway until it reaches the local network containing the destination machine. Internets have no central control, that is, no single computer directs the flow of information. This differentiates internets from other types of online computer services, such as CompuServe, America Online, and the Microsoft Network.

Диктант 2

Write down the English sentences:

1. Anonymous P2P is desirable and in some cases necessary to ensure freedom of speech and the free flow of information.
2. A sufficiently detailed protocol includes details about data structures and representations, at which point it can be used to implement multiple, interoperable versions of a program.
3. A cryptographic protocol has an entity authentication mechanism, based on the X.509 system.
4. A wide variety of cryptographic protocols go beyond the traditional goals of data confidentiality, integrity, and authentication to also secure a variety of other desired characteristics of computer-mediated collaboration.

Диктант 3

Write down the English sentences:

- 1)They may include pictures, video, sound, and other graphical content.
- 2)The Semantic Web will also play a role in trustworthy transactions.
- 3)Navigating the Web is facilitated using the hypertext markup language (HTML).
- 4)The Web is a part of this network and is, indeed, probably the best known and most used part of the Internet.
- 5)This will connect you to a list of newsgroups maintained by the University of North Florida.
- 6)Development of the Web began in 1989 as the result of a proposal by Tim Berners-Lee of the European Particle Physics Laboratory (CERN).

Диктант 4

Write down the English words:

To control, to compute, to design, to use, to spam, to manufacture, to simulate, to operate, to route, to protect, to process, to deal, to perform, to crack, to program, to execute, to transmit, to lame, to convert, to crawl, to consume, to hack.

To organize, to connect, to combine, to apply, to represent, to encrypt, to corporate, to transact, to extend, to execute, to protect, to substitute, to communicate, to compress, to inform, authenticate.

To require, to measure, to equip, to invest, to accomplish, to improve, to develop, to achieve, to displace, to govern, to establish, to replace, to attach.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of computers»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Development of electronics and microelectronics»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The types of software»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Operating system»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Hardware»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «History of Computers»:

1. What was the very first calculating device?
2. What is the abacus?
3. What is the modern slide rule?
4. Who gave the ideas for producing logarithm tables?
5. How did Newton and Leibnitz contribute to the problem of calculation?
6. When did the first calculating machine appear?
7. What was the main idea of Babbage's machine?
8. What means of coding the data did Hollerith devise?
9. How were those electromechanical machines called and why?
10. What kind of computers appeared later?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Development of electronics and microelectronics»:

1. What is electronics?
2. Can you imagine modern life without electronics?
3. Where are electronic devices used?
4. What was the beginning of electronics development?
5. When was the transistor invented?
6. What aim was realized with the invention of the transistor?
7. When were integrated circuits discovered?
8. What advantages did the transistors have over the vacuum tubes?
- 9) What is the benefit of reducing the size of circuit elements?
- 10) What do you understand by the term of microminiaturization?
- 11) What does the speed of the signal response depend on?
- 12) What advantages of microelectronics do you know?
- 13) What scales of integration do you know?
- 14) How are microelectronics techniques developing?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «The types of software»

A computer to complete a job requires more than just the actual equipment or hardware we see and touch. It requires Software — programs for directing the operation of a computer or electronic data. Software is the final computer system component. These computer programs instruct the hardware how to conduct processing. The computer is merely a general-purpose machine that requires specific software to perform a given task. Computers can input, calculate, compare, and output data as information. Software determines the order in which these operations are performed.

Programs usually fall in one of two categories: system software; applications software. System software controls standard internal computer activities. An operating system, for example, is a collection of system programs that aid in the operation of a computer regardless of the application software being used. When a computer is first turned on, one of the systems programs is booted or loaded into the computers memory. This software contains information about memory capacity, the model of the processor, the disk drives to be used and more. Once the system software is loaded, the applications software can be brought in. Ions software can be brought in.

System programs are designed for the specific pieces of hardware.

These programs are called drivers and coordinate peripheral hardware and computer activities. User needs to install a specific driver in order to activate a peripheral device. For example, if you intend to buy a printer or a scanner you need to worry in advance about the driver program, which, though, commonly goes along with your device. By installing the driver you «teach» your main board to «understand» the newly attached part. Applications software satisfies your specific need. The developers of application software rely mostly on marketing research strategies trying to do their best to attract more users (buyers) to their software. As the productivity of the hardware has increased greatly in recent years, the programmers nowadays tend to include as much as possible in one program to make software interface look more attractive to the user. These class of programs is the most numerous and perspective from the marketing point of view.

Data communication within and between computers systems is handled by system software. Communications software transfers data from one computer system to another. These programs usually provide users with data security and error checking along with physically transferring data between the two computer's memories. During the past five years the developing electronic network communication has stimulated more and more companies to produce various communication software, such as Web-Browsers for Internet.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Operating system»

When computers were first introduced in the 1940's and 50's, every program written had to provide instructions that told the computer how to use devices such as the printer, how to store information on a disk, as well as how to perform several other tasks not necessarily related to the program. The additional program instructions for working with hardware devices were very complex, and time-consuming. Programmers soon realized it would be smarter to develop one program that could control the computer's hardware, which others programs could have used when they needed it. With that, the first operating system was born.

Today, operating systems control and manage the use of hardware devices such as the printer or mouse. They also provide disk management by letting you store information in files. The operating system also lets you run programs such as the basic word processor. Lastly, the operating system provides several of its own commands that help you to use the computer. DOS is the most commonly used PC operating system. DOS is an abbreviation for disk operating system. DOS was developed by a company named Microsoft. MS-DOS is an abbreviation for «Microsoft DOS». When IBM first released the IBM PC in 1981, IBM licensed DOS from Microsoft for use on the PC and called it PC-DOS. From the users perspective, PC-DOS and MS-DOS are the same, each providing the same capabilities and commands.

The version of DOS release in 1981 was 1.0. Over the past decade, DOS has undergone several changes. Each time the DOS developers release a new version, they increase the version number.

Windows NT (new technology) is an operating system developed by Microsoft. NT is an enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows 3.0, 3.1 programmes. NT requires a 386 processor or greater and 8 Mb of RAM. For the best NT performance, you have to use a 486 processor with about 16 Mb or higher. Unlike the Windows, which runs on top of DOS, Windows NT is an operating system itself. However, NT is DOS compatible. The advantage of using NT over Windows is that NT makes better use of the PC's memory management capabilities.

OS/2 is a PC operating system created by IBM. Like NT, OS/2 is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse. Also like NT, OS/2 performs best when you are using a powerful system. Many IBM-based PCs are shipped with OS/2 preinstalled.

UNIX is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system. Traditionally, UNIX was run on a larger mini computers to which users accessed the systems using terminals and not PC's. UNIX allowed each user to simultaneously run the programs they desired. Unlike NT and OS/2, UNIX is not DOS compatible. Most users would not purchase UNIX for their own use.

Windows 95 & 98 (Windows 2000) are the most popular user-oriented operating systems with a friendly interface and multitasking capabilities. The usage of Windows 95 and its enhanced version Windows 98 is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly. Windows 95 and 98 are DOS compatible, so all programs written for DOS may work under the new operating system.

Windows 95 requires 486 processor with 16 megabytes of RAM or Pentium 75-90 with 40 megabytes of free hard disk space.

1. What is hardware?
2. Give the definition of software.
3. What are the types of software?
4. What is the system software?
5. What kind of tasks does system software perform?
6. Who prepares systems software?
7. What is the application software?
8. What problems does application software solve?
9. What is firmware?
10. How can a computer system architect use firmware?

3. Tect:

Tect 1

Match the groups of verbs below with their general meaning.

Move, make, start, join, look at, find

1. browse, surf, view _____
2. download, navigate, transfer _____
3. connect, link _____
4. discover, locate _____
5. originate, create, invent _____

Complete the sentences with the words.

network, cyberspace, random, create, transfer, navigate, interactive

1. Some people spend too much time playing _____ games on the Internet.
2. You can sometimes have a computer _____ that is not connected to the Internet.
3. It is easy to _____ around a screen with a mouse.
4. Berners-Lee discovered how to _____ links between computers in new ways.
5. Some people surf the Internet at _____, just to see what they can find.
6. People use the Internet to _____ information from one place to another.
7. When you surf the Internet, you are traveling in _____.

Tect 2

Match the terms with their definitions:

1. backbone
2. bandwidth
3. Wi-Fi
4. archie
5. gopher
6. router
7. broadband
8. client
9. ADSL
10. server
11. frame relay
12. host
13. packet switching

- a) the method of making menus of material available over the Internet
- b) a tool (software) for finding files stored on anonymous FTP sites
- c) any computer on a network that is a repository for services available to other computers on the network
- d) a special-purpose computer (or software package) that handles the connection between 2 or more packet-switched networks
- e) the frequency width of a transmission channel in Hertz, kiloHertz, megaHertz, etc.
- f) an individual computer on a network that runs its own programs and processes information received from a central server
- g) a form of wireless data communication
- h) the method used to move data around on the Internet
- i) a computer, or a software package, that provides a specific kind of service to client software running on other computers
- j) a transmission facility having a bandwidth sufficient to carry multiple voice, video or data channels simultaneously
- k) a central network connecting other networks together
- l) a packet switching standard that achieves greater speeds with fast, reliable networks
- m) technology to carry high speed data over ordinary phone lines

Fill in the correct word:

Broadband, Wi-Fi, ADSL, gopher, routers, bandwidth, gateway, hosts, archie, server

1. America Online has a _____ that translates between its internal, proprietary e-mail format and Internet e-mail format.
2. _____ was designed to be much easier to use than FTP, while still using a text-only interface. It has been largely supplanted by Hypertext, also known as WWW (World Wide Web).
3. The greater the _____, the greater the amount of data that can travel in a given time period.
4. _____ create or maintain a table of the available routes and use this information to determine the best route for a given data packet.
5. By 1999 _____ had been almost completely replaced by web-based search engines.
6. Our mail _____ is down today, that's why e-mail isn't getting out.
7. The _____ signal cannot travel long distances without loss of integrity.

8. Web _____ are companies that provide space on a server they own for use by their clients as well as providing Internet connectivity.

9. _____ is called "asymmetric" because download speeds to the sub-scriber are faster than upload speeds from the subscriber. 10. Fiber optic cable, in particular, has a very high bandwidth, and is referred to as _____.

Tect 3

Use the words to form one word that fits in the same space in the text.

1) ABLE 2) DYNAMIC 3) ROUTE 4) SWITCH 5) EFFICIENCY 6) SOPHISTICATE 7) RELY

HOW SWITCHING WORKS?

Switching systems 1) _____ packet networks to 2) _____ optimize their operation and recover from localized damage. The switching in Internet networks is performed by computers called 3) _____. They use a number of standard routing protocols to switch the incoming packets from one network to another as required. One of the biggest advantages of packet 4) _____ networks is that they use the available bandwidth very 5) _____ by sharing it at all times. Today's Internet routing protocols use 6) _____ algorithms that have been optimized for efficiency over many years. In practice, most network connections today are very 7) _____ and so all packets for a given computer are usually sent over the same path as long as it remains operational.

Put one of the prefixes in each space in the phrases below to make the word which follows it opposite in meaning. ir-, il-, dis-, non- 1. a(n) _____ rational number

2. a(n) _____ binary code

3. a(n) _____ switched network

4. a(n) _____ logical assumption

5. a(n) _____ refutable fact

6. a(n) _____ metallic fiber-optic cable

7. a(n) _____ formatted data

8. a(n) _____ aggregated approach

9. a(n) _____ computerized system

10. a(n) _____ recoverable error

11. a(n) _____ stop processing

12. a(n) _____ connected line

13. a(n) _____ regular communication

14. a(n) _____ linear element

Tect 4

Fill in the correct word in each gap: 1. wire 2. latency 3. capacity 4. connection 5. packet 6. circuit 7. network

Early telephone systems are a suitable example of _____ switching. The subscriber would ask the operator to connect them to another subscriber. The end result was a physical electrical _____ between the two subscribers' tele-phones for the duration of the call. The copper _____ could not be used to carry other calls at the same time. This type of switching can be relatively in-efficient because _____ is wasted on connections which are set up but are not in continuous use. This contrasts with _____ switching which splits traffic data into chunks, called packets that are routed over a shared _____. This type of switching is used to optimize the use of the bandwidth available in a network, to minimize the transmission _____.

Choose the most suitable word or phrase underlined in each sentence.

1. An IP address refers to a unique number appointed/assigned to each computer on the Internet. 2. If you set your web browser start page to an anonymizer/anonymous site, then every subsequent web access you make from that page will also be anonymized. 3. A static IP address is a permanent address, while a (an) active/dynamic address changes with each new Internet session. 4. Though the Internet might feel anonymous, it is not an anonymous environment by default/on default. 5. You can set your browser to refuse/reject cookies. 6. Sites that provide anonymous surfing/penetration keep the user's IP address hidden from the Internet. 7. The solution of establishing a secure communication is a (an) encryption/decryption method called Public Key Cryptography (PKC).

4. ЧТЕНИЕ ТЕКСТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:

Текст 1

Read the text.

INTERNET

The Internet is an international computer network that provides users with access to information stored on thousands of different computer systems that tie together millions of different computers. Different systems are able to communicate with each other using TCP/IP, a set of protocols that defines how computers exchange information with each other.

The Internet had its foundation in 1969 with the development of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), a Department of Defense funded project designed to develop and test networking technology. Originally hosted by four research universities in the United States, the project was later expanded to include other computer systems in the United States, England, and Norway. By 1983, DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) had decided on TCP/IP as the standard protocol for inter-system communications over the ARPANET. The network was eventually split into two separate networks – the ARPANET continued to be used primarily for research purposes, while the MILNET became a military network.

In 1986, the National Science Foundation created the NSFNET, linking together the United States' supercomputing centers. Originally intended as a means for universities and other research institutes to access the ARPANET and exchange information, the NSFNET eventually replaced the ARPANET and became the backbone of today's Internet. Over 10,000 computer systems were connected to the Internet by 1989. Today the Internet's backbone is owned and operated by major Internet Service Providers (ISPs) such as GTE, MCI, Sprint, UUNet, and America Online. Connected to the backbone are many smaller networks which include university computing networks, government systems, and local ISPs.

Today's Internet has become not only a major research network but also an enormous electronic medium that facilitates the commercial exchange of goods and services. Worldwide in its reach, the Internet has far exceeded its original designers' expectations and promises to become the world's major communications network. (from <http://www.unf.edu/~alderman/TheInternet/whatis.html>)

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Internet
 - A) stores all the information
 - B) communicates with different computers
 - C) allows to get information from different computers
2. The project ARPANET got financial aid from
 - A) government
 - B) charity
 - C) business companies
3. TCP/IP are
 - A) two networking protocols
 - B) two models of information distribution
 - C) two standards for computer industry
4. The NSFNET
 - A) was introduced earlier than the ARPANET
 - B) was very popular among military
 - C) became a substitute for the ARPANET
5. The Internet's backbone now belongs to
 - A) ISPs
 - B) military research agencies
 - C) university computer networks

Text 2

Read the text.

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

The Internet is a loose amalgamation of computer networks run by many different organizations in over seventy countries. Most of the technological decisions are made by small committees of volunteers who set standards for interoperability. The US portion of the Internet is best thought of as having three levels. At the bottom are local area networks (LANs); for example, campus networks. Usually the local networks are connected to a regional, or mid-level network. The mid-levels connect to one or more backbones. A backbone is an overarching network to which multiple regional networks connect, and which generally does not serve directly any local networks or end-users. The U.S. backbones connect to other backbone networks around the world. There are, however, numerous exceptions to this structure.

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2. What are the levels of the Internet?
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Tekst 4

Read the text.

WEBSITE PRIVACY POLICY

We are committed to safeguarding the privacy of our website visitors; this policy sets out how we will treat your personal information. We may collect information about your computer and your visits to this website such as your IP address, geographical location, browser type, referral source, length of visit and number of page views. We may use this information in the administration of this website, to improve the website's usability, and for marketing purposes. We use cookies on this website. A cookie is a text file sent by a web server to a web browser and stored by the browser. The text file is then sent back to the server each time the browser requests a page from the server. This enables the web server to identify and track the web browser. We may send a cookie which may be stored on by your browser on your computer's hard drive. We may use the information we obtain from the cookie in the administration of this website, to improve the website's usability and for marketing purposes. We may also use that information to recognise your computer when you visit our website, and to personalise our website for you. Our advertisers may also send you cookies. Most browsers allow you to refuse to accept cookies. This will, however, have a negative impact upon the usability of many websites, including this one.

True or False? 1) Every website should have its privacy policy. 2) Switching off cookies may influence web pages content. 3) If the visitor switches off cookies the web server will not be able to identify the visitor's computer next time when the visitor views web pages from this web server. 4) It is not possible to send an executable program as a cookie. 5) The main purpose of a website privacy policy is to describe how a web server receives information about its visitors. 6) The website privacy policy prohibits some types of information usage concerning registered website visitors. 7) When the user reboots the computer some cookies are not deleted.

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

Write down the English text:

The Internet is formed by connecting local networks through special computers in each network known as gateways. Gateway interconnections are made through various communication paths, including telephone lines, optical fibers, and radio links. Additional networks can be added by linking to new gateways. Information to be delivered to a remote machine is tagged with the computerized address of that particular machine. Once addressed, the information leaves its home network through a gateway. It is routed from gateway to gateway until it reaches the local network containing the destination machine. Internets have no central control, that is, no single computer directs the flow of information. This differentiates internets from other types of online computer services, such as CompuServe, America Online, and the Microsoft Network.

Диктант 2

Write down the English sentences:

1. Anonymous P2P is desirable and in some cases necessary to ensure freedom of speech and the free flow of information.
2. A sufficiently detailed protocol includes details about data structures and representations, at which point it can be used to implement multiple, interoperable versions of a program.
3. A cryptographic protocol has an entity authentication mechanism, based on the X.509 system.
4. A wide variety of cryptographic protocols go beyond the traditional goals of data confidentiality, integrity, and authentication to also secure a variety of other desired characteristics of computer-mediated collaboration.

Диктант 3

Write down the English sentences:

- 1)They may include pictures, video, sound, and other graphical content.
- 2)The Semantic Web will also play a role in trustworthy transactions.
- 3)Navigating the Web is facilitated using the hypertext markup language (HTML).
- 4)The Web is a part of this network and is, indeed, probably the best known and most used part of the Internet.
- 5)This will connect you to a list of newsgroups maintained by the University of North Florida.
- 6)Development of the Web began in 1989 as the result of a proposal by Tim Berners-Lee of the European Particle Physics Laboratory (CERN).

Диктант 4

Write down the English words:

To control, to compute, to design, to use, to spam, to manufacture, to simulate, to operate, to route, to protect, to process, to deal, to perform, to crack, to program, to execute, to transmit, to lame, to convert, to crawl, to consume, to hack.

To organize, to connect, to combine, to apply, to represent, to encrypt, to corporate, to transact, to extend, to execute, to protect, to substitute, to communicate, to compress, to inform, authenticate.

To require, to measure, to equip, to invest, to accomplish, to improve, to develop, to achieve, to displace, to govern, to establish, to replace, to attach.

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of computers»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Development of electronics and microelectronics»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The types of software»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Operating system»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Hardware»

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «History of Computers»:

1. What was the very first calculating device?
2. What is the abacus?
3. What is the modern slide rule?
4. Who gave the ideas for producing logarithm tables?
5. How did Newton and Leibnitz contribute to the problem of calculation?
6. When did the first calculating machine appear?
7. What was the main idea of Babbage's machine?
8. What means of coding the data did Hollerith devise?
9. How were those electromechanical machines called and why?
10. What kind of computers appeared later?

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Development of electronics and microelectronics»:

1. What is electronics?
2. Can you imagine modern life without electronics?
3. Where are electronic devices used?
4. What was the beginning of electronics development?
5. When was the transistor invented?
6. What aim was realized with the invention of the transistor?
7. When were integrated circuits discovered?
8. What advantages did the transistors have over the vacuum tubes?
- 9) What is the benefit of reducing the size of circuit elements?
- 10) What do you understand by the term of microminiaturization?
- 11) What does the speed of the signal response depend on?
- 12) What advantages of microelectronics do you know?
- 13) What scales of integration do you know?
- 14) How are microelectronics techniques developing?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «The types of software»

A computer to complete a job requires more than just the actual equipment or hardware we see and touch. It requires Software — programs for directing the operation of a computer or electronic data. Software is the final computer system component. These computer programs instruct the hardware how to conduct processing. The computer is merely a general-purpose machine that requires specific software to perform a given task. Computers can input, calculate, compare, and output data as information. Software determines the order in which these operations are performed.

Programs usually fall in one of two categories: system software; applications software. System software controls standard internal computer activities. An operating system, for example, is a collection of system programs that aid in the operation of a computer regardless of the application software being used. When a computer is first turned on, one of the systems programs is booted or loaded into the computers memory. This software contains information about memory capacity, the model of the processor, the disk drives to be used and more. Once the system software is loaded, the applications software can be brought in. Ions software can be brought in.

System programs are designed for the specific pieces of hardware.

These programs are called drivers and coordinate peripheral hardware and computer activities. User needs to install a specific driver in order to activate a peripheral device. For example, if you intend to buy a printer or a scanner you need to worry in advance about the driver program, which, though, commonly goes along with your device. By installing the driver you «teach» your main board to «understand» the newly attached part. Applications software satisfies your specific need. The developers of application software rely mostly on marketing research strategies trying to do their best to attract more users (buyers) to their software. As the productivity of the hardware has increased greatly in recent years, the programmers nowadays tend to include as much as possible in one program to make software interface look more attractive to the user. These class of programs is the most numerous and perspective from the marketing point of view.

Data communication within and between computers systems is handled by system software. Communications software transfers data from one computer system to another. These programs usually provide users with data security and error checking along with physically transferring data between the two computer's memories. During the past five years the developing electronic network communication has stimulated more and more companies to produce various communication software, such as Web-Browsers for Internet.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Operating system»

When computers were first introduced in the 1940's and 50's, every program written had to provide instructions that told the computer how to use devices such as the printer, how to store information on a disk, as well as how to perform several other tasks not necessarily related to the program. The additional program instructions for working with hardware devices were very complex, and time-consuming. Programmers soon realized it would be smarter to develop one program that could control the computer's hardware, which others programs could have used when they needed it. With that, the first operating system was born.

Today, operating systems control and manage the use of hardware devices such as the printer or mouse. They also provide disk management by letting you store information in files. The operating system also lets you run programs such as the basic word processor. Lastly, the operating system provides several of its own commands that help you to use the computer. DOS is the most commonly used PC operating system. DOS is an abbreviation for disk operating system. DOS was developed by a company named Microsoft. MS-DOS is an abbreviation for «Microsoft DOS». When IBM first released the IBM PC in 1981, IBM licensed DOS from Microsoft for use on the PC and called it PC-DOS. From the users perspective, PC-DOS and MS-DOS are the same, each providing the same capabilities and commands.

The version of DOS release in 1981 was 1.0. Over the past decade, DOS has undergone several changes. Each time the DOS developers release a new version, they increase the version number.

Windows NT (new technology) is an operating system developed by Microsoft. NT is an enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows 3.0, 3.1 programmes. NT requires a 386 processor or greater and 8 Mb of RAM. For the best NT performance, you have to use a 486 processor with about 16 Mb or higher. Unlike the Windows, which runs on top of DOS, Windows NT is an operating system itself. However, NT is DOS compatible. The advantage of using NT over Windows is that NT makes better use of the PC's memory management capabilities.

OS/2 is a PC operating system created by IBM. Like NT, OS/2 is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse. Also like NT, OS/2 performs best when you are using a powerful system. Many IBM-based PCs are shipped with OS/2 preinstalled.

UNIX is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system. Traditionally, UNIX was run on a larger mini computers to which users accessed the systems using terminals and not PC's. UNIX allowed each user to simultaneously run the programs they desired. Unlike NT and OS/2, UNIX is not DOS compatible. Most users would not purchase UNIX for their own use.

Windows 95 & 98 (Windows 2000) are the most popular user-oriented operating systems with a friendly interface and multitasking capabilities. The usage of Windows 95 and its enhanced version Windows 98 is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly. Windows 95 and 98 are DOS compatible, so all programs written for DOS may work under the new operating system.

Windows 95 requires 486 processor with 16 megabytes of RAM or Pentium 75-90 with 40 megabytes of free hard disk space.

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Hardware»:

1. What is hardware?
2. Give the definition of software.
3. What are the types of software?
4. What is the system software?
5. What kind of tasks does system software perform?
6. Who prepares systems software?
7. What is the application software?
8. What problems does application software solve?
9. What is firmware?
10. How can a computer system architect use firmware?

3. Tect:

Tect 1

Match the groups of verbs below with their general meaning.

Move, make, start, join, look at, find

1. browse, surf, view _____
2. download, navigate, transfer _____
3. connect, link _____
4. discover, locate _____
5. originate, create, invent _____

Complete the sentences with the words.

network, cyberspace, random, create, transfer, navigate, interactive

1. Some people spend too much time playing _____ games on the Internet.
2. You can sometimes have a computer _____ that is not connected to the Internet.
3. It is easy to _____ around a screen with a mouse.
4. Berners-Lee discovered how to _____ links between computers in new ways.
5. Some people surf the Internet at _____, just to see what they can find.
6. People use the Internet to _____ information from one place to another.
7. When you surf the Internet, you are traveling in _____.

Tect 2

Match the terms with their definitions:

1. backbone
2. bandwidth
3. Wi-Fi
4. archie
5. gopher
6. router
7. broadband
8. client
9. ADSL
10. server
11. frame relay
12. host
13. packet switching

- a) the method of making menus of material available over the Internet
- b) a tool (software) for finding files stored on anonymous FTP sites
- c) any computer on a network that is a repository for services available to other computers on the network
- d) a special-purpose computer (or software package) that handles the connection between 2 or more packet-switched networks
- e) the frequency width of a transmission channel in Hertz, kiloHertz, megaHertz, etc.
- f) an individual computer on a network that runs its own programs and processes information received from a central server
- g) a form of wireless data communication
- h) the method used to move data around on the Internet
- i) a computer, or a software package, that provides a specific kind of service to client software running on other computers
- j) a transmission facility having a bandwidth sufficient to carry multiple voice, video or data channels simultaneously
- k) a central network connecting other networks together
- l) a packet switching standard that achieves greater speeds with fast, reliable networks
- m) technology to carry high speed data over ordinary phone lines

Fill in the correct word:

Broadband, Wi-Fi, ADSL, gopher, routers, bandwidth, gateway, hosts, archie, server

1. America Online has a _____ that translates between its internal, proprietary e-mail format and Internet e-mail format.
2. _____ was designed to be much easier to use than FTP, while still using a text-only interface. It has been largely supplanted by Hypertext, also known as WWW (World Wide Web).
3. The greater the _____, the greater the amount of data that can travel in a given time period.
4. _____ create or maintain a table of the available routes and use this information to determine the best route for a given data packet.
5. By 1999 _____ had been almost completely replaced by web-based search engines.
6. Our mail _____ is down today, that's why e-mail isn't getting out.
7. The _____ signal cannot travel long distances without loss of integrity.

8. Web _____ are companies that provide space on a server they own for use by their clients as well as providing Internet connectivity.

9. _____ is called "asymmetric" because download speeds to the sub-scriber are faster than upload speeds from the subscriber. 10. Fiber optic cable, in particular, has a very high bandwidth, and is referred to as _____.

Tect 3

Use the words to form one word that fits in the same space in the text.

1) ABLE 2) DYNAMIC 3) ROUTE 4) SWITCH 5) EFFICIENCY 6) SOPHISTICATE 7) RELY

HOW SWITCHING WORKS?

Switching systems 1) _____ packet networks to 2) _____ optimize their operation and recover from localized damage. The switching in Internet networks is performed by computers called 3) _____. They use a number of standard routing protocols to switch the incoming packets from one network to another as required. One of the biggest advantages of packet 4) _____ networks is that they use the available bandwidth very 5) _____ by sharing it at all times. Today's Internet routing protocols use 6) _____ algorithms that have been optimized for efficiency over many years. In practice, most network connections today are very 7) _____ and so all packets for a given computer are usually sent over the same path as long as it remains operational.

Put one of the prefixes in each space in the phrases below to make the word which follows it opposite in meaning. ir-, il-, dis-, non- 1. a(n) _____ rational number

2. a(n) _____ binary code

3. a(n) _____ switched network

4. a(n) _____ logical assumption

5. a(n) _____ refutable fact

6. a(n) _____ metallic fiber-optic cable

7. a(n) _____ formatted data

8. a(n) _____ aggregated approach

9. a(n) _____ computerized system

10. a(n) _____ recoverable error

11. a(n) _____ stop processing

12. a(n) _____ connected line

13. a(n) _____ regular communication

14. a(n) _____ linear element

Tect 4

Fill in the correct word in each gap: 1. wire 2. latency 3. capacity 4. connection 5. packet 6. circuit 7. network

Early telephone systems are a suitable example of _____ switching. The subscriber would ask the operator to connect them to another subscriber. The end result was a physical electrical _____ between the two subscribers' tele-phones for the duration of the call. The copper _____ could not be used to carry other calls at the same time. This type of switching can be relatively in-efficient because _____ is wasted on connections which are set up but are not in continuous use. This contrasts with _____ switching which splits traffic data into chunks, called packets that are routed over a shared _____. This type of switching is used to optimize the use of the bandwidth available in a network, to minimize the transmission _____.

Choose the most suitable word or phrase underlined in each sentence.

1. An IP address refers to a unique number appointed/assigned to each computer on the Internet. 2. If you set your web browser start page to an anonymizer/anonymous site, then every subsequent web access you make from that page will also be anonymized. 3. A static IP address is a permanent address, while a (an) active/dynamic address changes with each new Internet session. 4. Though the Internet might feel anonymous, it is not an anonymous environment by default/on default. 5. You can set your browser to refuse/reject cookies. 6. Sites that provide anonymous surfing/penetration keep the user's IP address hidden from the Internet. 7. The solution of establishing a secure communication is a (an) encryption/decryption method called Public Key Cryptography (PKC).

4. ЧТЕНИЕ ТЕКСТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:

Текст 1

Read the text.

INTERNET

The Internet is an international computer network that provides users with access to information stored on thousands of different computer systems that tie together millions of different computers. Different systems are able to communicate with each other using TCP/IP, a set of protocols that defines how computers exchange information with each other.

The Internet had its foundation in 1969 with the development of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), a Department of Defense funded project designed to develop and test networking technology. Originally hosted by four research universities in the United States, the project was later expanded to include other computer systems in the United States, England, and Norway. By 1983, DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) had decided on TCP/IP as the standard protocol for inter-system communications over the ARPANET. The network was eventually split into two separate networks – the ARPANET continued to be used primarily for research purposes, while the MILNET became a military network.

In 1986, the National Science Foundation created the NSFNET, linking together the United States' supercomputing centers. Originally intended as a means for universities and other research institutes to access the ARPANET and exchange information, the NSFNET eventually replaced the ARPANET and became the backbone of today's Internet. Over 10,000 computer systems were connected to the Internet by 1989. Today the Internet's backbone is owned and operated by major Internet Service Providers (ISPs) such as GTE, MCI, Sprint, UUNet, and America Online. Connected to the backbone are many smaller networks which include university computing networks, government systems, and local ISPs.

Today's Internet has become not only a major research network but also an enormous electronic medium that facilitates the commercial exchange of goods and services. Worldwide in its reach, the Internet has far exceeded its original designers' expectations and promises to become the world's major communications network. (from <http://www.unf.edu/~alderman/TheInternet/whatis.html>)

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Internet
 - A) stores all the information
 - B) communicates with different computers
 - C) allows to get information from different computers
2. The project ARPANET got financial aid from
 - A) government
 - B) charity
 - C) business companies
3. TCP/IP are
 - A) two networking protocols
 - B) two models of information distribution
 - C) two standards for computer industry
4. The NSFNET
 - A) was introduced earlier than the ARPANET
 - B) was very popular among military
 - C) became a substitute for the ARPANET
5. The Internet's backbone now belongs to
 - A) ISPs
 - B) military research agencies
 - C) university computer networks

Text 2

Read the text.

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

The Internet is a loose amalgamation of computer networks run by many different organizations in over seventy countries. Most of the technological decisions are made by small committees of volunteers who set standards for interoperability. The US portion of the Internet is best thought of as having three levels. At the bottom are local area networks (LANs); for example, campus networks. Usually the local networks are connected to a regional, or mid-level network. The mid-levels connect to one or more backbones. A backbone is an overarching network to which multiple regional networks connect, and which generally does not serve directly any local networks or end-users. The U.S. backbones connect to other backbone networks around the world. There are, however, numerous exceptions to this structure.

Most backbone and regional network traffic moves over leased phone lines. However, there is a fundamental distinction in how the lines are used by the Internet and the phone companies. The Internet provides connectionless packet-switched service whereas telephone service is circuit-switched. The difference may sound arcane, but it has vastly important implications for pricing and the efficient use of network resources.

Phone networks use circuit switching: an end-to-end circuit must be set up before the call can begin. A fixed share of network resources is reserved for the call, and no other call can use those resources until the original connection is closed. This means that a long silence between two teenagers uses the same resources as an active negotiation between two fast-talking lawyers. One advantage of circuit-switching is that it enables performance guarantees such as guaranteed maximum delay, which is essential for real-time applications like voice conversations.

The Internet uses "packet-switching" technology. The term "packets" refers to the fact that the data stream from your computer is broken up into packets of about 200 bytes (on average), which are then sent out onto the network. Each packet contains a "header" with information necessary for routing the packet from origination to destination. Thus each packet in a data stream is independent. The main advantage of packet-switching is that it permits "statistical multiplexing" on the communication lines. That is, the packets from many different sources can share a line, allowing for very efficient use of the fixed capacity.

Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. Who runs the Internet?
2. What are the levels of the Internet?
3. What are main differences between circuit-switching and packet-switching technologies?
4. What type of switching technology should be used for nuclear power station control? Why?
5. What type of switching will be more reliable if part of network infrastructure is destroyed?

Tekst 3

Read the text.

IP ADDRESSES

Each computer on the Internet has a unique numerical address, called an Internet Protocol (IP) address, used to route packets to it across the Internet. Just as your postal address enables the postal system to send mail to your house from anywhere around the world, your computer's IP address gives the Internet routing protocols the unique information they need to route packets of information to your desktop from anywhere across the Internet. If a machine needs to contact another by a domain name, it first looks up the corresponding IP address with the domain name service. The IP address is the geographical descriptor of the virtual world, and the addresses of both source and destination systems are stored in the header of every packet that flows across the Internet.

You can find your IP address on a Windows computer by opening an MSDOS or Command window and typing one of "winipcfg" or "ipconfig". You can find your IP address on a Mac computer by checking your Network control panel. As described in the pages on confidentiality and privacy, Internet sites can and do track your IP address and other information. If you want to block or disguise your IP address, you can use an anonymizer. An IP address is made up of four bytes of information (totaling 32 bits) expressed as four numbers between 0 and 255 shown separated by periods. For example, your computer's IP address might be 238.17.159.4, which is shown below in human-readable decimal form and in the binary form used on the Internet.

Example IP Address Decimal: 238 . 17 . 159 . 4 Binary: 11101110 00010001 10011111 00000100

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) manages the allocation of IP addresses to different organizations in various sized blocks. Most of the address blocks have been allocated to research, education, government, corporations, and Internet Service Providers (ISPs), who in turn assign them to the individual computers under their control. If you connect to the Internet over a phone line, then your IP address is probably assigned dynamically by your Internet service provider from an available pool of addresses each time you log on. If your computer is permanently connected to an Internet network, such as at the office or on a high speed home connection, then your IP address could be permanently assigned, or could be reassigned each time you reboot your computer. (from www.livinginternet.com)

Decide whether the statements below are True or False according to the text.

1. The IP address is the same as postal address.
2. Internet sites follow and control IP addresses.
3. An anonymizer is used to hide your IP address.
4. There are a lot of organizations managing the allocation of IP addresses.
5. All IP addresses are allocated to ISPs.
6. ISPs have got a variety of IP addresses for users connected to the Internet over a phone line.

Tekst 4

Read the text.

WEBSITE PRIVACY POLICY

We are committed to safeguarding the privacy of our website visitors; this policy sets out how we will treat your personal information. We may collect information about your computer and your visits to this website such as your IP address, geographical location, browser type, referral source, length of visit and number of page views. We may use this information in the administration of this website, to improve the website's usability, and for marketing purposes. We use cookies on this website. A cookie is a text file sent by a web server to a web browser and stored by the browser. The text file is then sent back to the server each time the browser requests a page from the server. This enables the web server to identify and track the web browser. We may send a cookie which may be stored on by your browser on your computer's hard drive. We may use the information we obtain from the cookie in the administration of this website, to improve the website's usability and for marketing purposes. We may also use that information to recognise your computer when you visit our website, and to personalise our website for you. Our advertisers may also send you cookies. Most browsers allow you to refuse to accept cookies. This will, however, have a negative impact upon the usability of many websites, including this one.

True or False? 1) Every website should have its privacy policy. 2) Switching off cookies may influence web pages content. 3) If the visitor switches off cookies the web server will not be able to identify the visitor's computer next time when the visitor views web pages from this web server. 4) It is not possible to send an executable program as a cookie. 5) The main purpose of a website privacy policy is to describe how a web server receives information about its visitors. 6) The website privacy policy prohibits some types of information usage concerning registered website visitors. 7) When the user reboots the computer some cookies are not deleted.

Раздел: Сети и телекоммуникации. Функциональная организация компьютера. Компьютерное программирование

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

Write down the English words:

Organization, functional, available, equipment, processor, completely, architectural, converter, convertible, controller, removable, logical, browser, addition, additional, accomplishment, mainly, insertion, digital, daily, wireless, substitution, artificial, anonymity, virtual, frequently, navigation, simultaneously, transmission, dynamically, representation.

Диктант 2

Write down the English sentences:

1. We can view the Internet protocol suite as a set of layers.
2. According to the research, people send about 31 billion e-mails worldwide every day.
3. HTML uses tags to describe how and where one should display text, images and any other content.
4. A core group of designers has always driven the architecture of the Internet, but the form of that group has changed as the number of interested parties has grown.
5. Electronics has extended man's intellectual power.
6. Scientists are looking for new ways for the improvement of Internet technology.

Диктант 3

Write down the English text:

Active and Passive Modes

In active mode, the FTP client opens a random port (> 1023), sends the FTP server the random port number on which it is listening over the control stream and waits for a connection from the FTP server. When the FTP server initiates the data connection to the FTP client it binds the source port to port 20 on the FTP server. In passive mode, the FTP server opens a random port (> 1023), sends the FTP client the server's IP address to connect to and the port on which it is listening over the control stream and waits for a connection from the FTP client. In this case the FTP client binds the source port of the connection to a random port greater than 1023.

Диктант 4

Write down the English text:

Questions About Blogging

1. Jung von Matt, a German advertising firm, called blogs 'the toilet of the Internet'. What do you think they meant by saying this?
2. What, in your opinion, are the main reasons why people run blogs?
3. Some people think that blogging is a manifestation of exhibitionism. Do you agree with this opinion?
4. According to Technorati, a search engine for blogs, 41 % of blogs are in Japanese, 28 % in English, 14 % in Chinese and only 1 % in German. How can you explain these statistics?

5. Mr Bhatia, who started Hotmail, thinks that in five years everybody will have a blog. Do you believe in this prediction?
6. Some critics worry that bloggers do not present credible news and if their influence is bigger we can be easily manipulated. Do you share these fears?
7. Some companies employ bloggers to promote their products or services. Do you think such activities are fair?

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Internet»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Email»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Application of personal computers»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «From the history of computer development in Russia»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Computer programming»

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Internet»

The Internet is a magnificent global network with millions and millions of computers and people connected to one another where each day people worldwide exchange an immeasurable amount of information, electronic mail, news, resources and, more important, ideas. It has grown at a surprising rate. Almost everyone has heard about it and an increasing number of people use it regularly.

The current estimate is that over 70 million people are connected, in some way, to the Internet – whether they know it or not. With a few touches at a keyboard a person can get access to materials in almost everywhere. One can have access to full-text newspapers, magazines, journals, reference works, and even books. The Web is one of the best resources for up-to-date information. It is a hypertext-based system by which you can navigate through the Internet. Hypertext is the text that contains links to other documents. A special program known as «browser» can help you find news, pictures, virtual museums, electronic magazines, etc. and print Web pages.

You can also click on keywords or buttons that take you to other pages or other Web sites. This is possible because browsers understand hypertext markup language or code, a set commands to indicate how a Web page is formatted and displayed. Internet Video conferencing programmes enable users to talk to and see each other, exchange textual and graphical information, and collaborate. Internet TV sets allow you to surf the Web and have e-mail while you are watching TV, or vice versa. Imagine watching a film on TV and simultaneously accessing a Web site where you get information on the actors of the film.

The next generation of Internet-enabled televisions will incorporate a smart-card for home shopping, banking and other interactive services. Internet-enabled TV means a TV set used as an Internet device.

The Internet is a good example of a wide area network (WAN). For long-distance or worldwide communications computers are usually connected into a wide area network to form a single integrated network. Networks can be linked together by telephone lines or fibre-optic cables. Modern telecommunication systems use fibre-optic cables because they offer considerable advantages. The cables require little physical space, they are safe as they don't carry electricity, and they avoid electromagnetic interference. Networks on different continents can also be connected via satellites. Computers are connected by means of a modem to ordinary telephone lines or fibre-optic cables, which are linked to a dish aerial. Communication satellites receive and send signals on a transcontinental scale.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Email»

According to the research about 31 billion e-mails are sent worldwide every day – and that number is only expected to rise. With the capability to send pictures, documents or even video messages to anyone in the world who has an e-mail address, it has become a massively popular form of communication. How Does Sending & Receiving E-mail Work? Using an e-mail client (software such as Microsoft Outlook or Eudora) you can compose an e-mail message and send it to another person anywhere, so long as you know their e-mail address. All online services and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) offer e-mail, and support gateways so that you can exchange e-mail with users of other systems. Usually, it takes only a few seconds for an e-mail to arrive at its destination.

When you initially set-up your e-mail client you will need specific information from your ISP, such as your network user ID, SMTP and POP server address. The network ID will provide you with your e-mail address, the SMTP server handles the communications as you send an e-mail message, and the POP server provides the transmission for receiving e-mail.

When you send an e-mail message, your e-mail client connects to your ISP's mail server, which is an SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server. It is common for your e-mail message to be broken down into small packets of data (for a speedier transmission), which is reassembled when it reaches its destination. The SMTP server will generally hand-off the message to another server that is able to translate the domain name of the recipient's address and find the correct IP address to deliver the message to. This process may be repeated multiple times until the e-mail is routed to the correct destination server.

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Application of personal computers»:

1. What are the main spheres of PC application?
2. Do you enjoy computer games?
3. Is it necessary for a person to be an analyst or a programmer to play computer games?
4. What other home and hobby applications, except computer games, can you name?
5. What is "a word processing program"?
6. What possibilities can it give you?
7. Can you correct mistakes while typing any material and how?
8. What other changes in the typed text can you make using a display?
9. Which professions are in great need of computers?
10. How can computers be used in education?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Computer programming»:

Programming is the process of preparing a set of coded instructions which enables the computer to solve specific problems or to perform specific functions. The sense of computer programming is the encoding of the program for the computer by means of algorithms. The thing is that any problem is expressed in mathematical terms, it contains formulae, equations, and calculations. But the computer cannot manipulate formulae, equations and calculations. Any problem must be specially processed for the computer to understand it, that is coded or programmed.

The phase in which the system's computer programs are written is called the development phase. The programs are lists of instructions that will be followed by the control unit of the central processing unit (CPU). The instructions of the program must be complete and in the appropriate sequence, or else the wrong answers will result. To guard against these errors in logic and to document the program's logical approach, logic plans should be developed.

There are two common techniques for planning the logic of a program. The first technique is flowcharting. A flowchart is a plan in the form of a graphic or pictorial representation that uses predefined symbols to illustrate the program logic. It is, therefore, a "picture" of the logical steps to be performed by the computer. Each of the predefined symbol shapes stands for a general operation. The symbol shape communicates the nature of the general operation, and the specifics are written within the symbol. A plastic or metal guide called a template is used to make drawing the symbols easier.

The second technique for planning program logic is called pseudocode. Pseudocode is an imitation of actual program instructions. It allows a program-like structure without the burden of programming rules to follow. Pseudocode is less time-consuming for the professional programmer than is flowcharting. It also emphasizes a top-down approach to program structure.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «From the history of computer development in Russia»

As it is well known, Russian scientists made great contribution into the development of computers. Russian mathematician P. Chebyshev who lived in the 19th century was interested in calculators. Among many other mechanisms invented by him there was an arithmometer designed in 1876. It was one of the most unique calculating machines of the time. At the beginning of the 20th century Academic A. Krylov constructed a mechanical integrator for solving differential equations.

The first Soviet computer, a small-size computing machine (MESM) was tested in 1950 under Academician S. Lebedev. Next year it was put into operation. In a year MESM was followed by BESM, a large-size electronic computing machine, with 8000 operations per second.

Serial production of computers in the USSR has been started since 1953. That year U. Basilevsky headed the design and manufacture of computer STRELA. 1958 witnessed the production of M-20, computers of the first generation under the guidance of Lebedev. The first generation of electron tube computers was followed by the second generation of foto transistor computers, using magnetic logic elements. Starting with 1964 semiconductor computers —URAL, BESM-4 and M-220 were produced. Under Academician Glushkov small-size computers MIR, MIR-2 and DNEPR were designed and tested at the Institute of Cybernetics. In the late 60s together with other members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance the Soviet Union started on the program of Unified Computer System, the program concerned with the third generation of computers with high-speed performance and program compatibility.

3. Тест:

Test 1

Decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

How Anonymizers Work

Anonymizer sites access the Internet on your behalf, protecting your personal information from 1) _____ . An anonymizer 2) _____ all of your computer's identifying information while it surfs for you, enabling you to remain at least one step removed from the sites you visit. There are two basic types of Internet anonymizers — networked and single-point. Network anonymizers 3) _____ your communications through a network of Internet computers between you and the destination. The main advantage of the networked anonymizer 4) _____ is that it makes traffic analysis much more difficult. Single-point anonymizers pass your surfing through a single web site to protect your identity, and often offers an encrypted 5) _____ channel for passage of results back to the user. Single-point anonymizers offer less 6) _____ to sophisticated traffic analysis than do networked designs. Both networked and single-point anonymizers share a range of design 7) _____. Most importantly, once you access a web page through an anonymizer, the page is 8) _____ so that all of its links are also anonymized. Therefore, you can just continue to click on links and stay in the anonymizer mode. (from www.livinginternet.com)

1. A) find B) disclosure C) discovery D) identity
2. A) protects B) helps C) holds D) grasps
3. A) put B) accompany C) relate D) transfer
4. A) volume B) design C) size D) capacity
5. A) coordination B) frequency C) communications D) cooperation
6. A) help B) modification C) resistance D) opposition
7. A) qualities B) kinds C) sorts D) features
8. A) sorted B) reflected C) formulated D) filtered

Choose the appropriate words from the words given below:

1. British scientists invented a _____ way of multiplying and dividing.
a) mechanical b) electrical c) optical
2. A new branch of mathematics _____ was invented in England and Germany independently.
a) mechanics b) mathematics c) calculus
3. A young American clerk invented the means of coding _____ by punched cards.
a) letters b) data c) numbers
4. Soon punched cards were replaced by _____ terminals.
a) printer b) scanner c) keyboard
5. Mark I was the first _____ computer that could solve mathematical problems.
a) analog b) digital c) mechanical
6. J. von Neumann simplified his computer by storing information in a _____ code.
a) analytical b) numerical c) binary
7. Vacuum tubes could control and _____ electric signals.
a) calculate b) amplify c) generate
8. The first generation computers were _____ and often burned out.
a) uncomfortable b) unreliable c) uncommunicative
9. Computers of the second generation used _____, which reduced computational time greatly.
a) transistors b) vacuum tubes c) integrated circuits
10. Due to _____ the development of the fourth generation computers became possible.
a) microelectronics b) miniaturizations c) microminiaturization

Text 2

Choose the best variant among the variants given below:

- 1) Information is given into the computer in the form of _____.
a) ideas b) characters c) rules
- 2) The basic function of a computer is _____ information.
a) to switch b) to keep c) to process
- 3) The data needed for solving problems are kept in the _____.
a) memory b) input device c) output device
- 4) Inputting information into the computer is realized by means of _____.
a) a printer b) letters c) diskettes
- 5) A computer can carry out arithmetic-logical operations _____.
a) quickly b) instantaneously c) during some minutes
- 6) Computers have become _____ in homes, offices, research institutes.
a) common wealth b) commonplace c) common room
- 7) Space _____ uses computers widely.
a) information b) production c) exploration
- 8) Computers are used for image _____.
a) processing b) operating c) producing
- 9) Computers help in _____ of economy.
a) environment b) management c) government

Match the following words with the given definitions:

1. Computer 2. Data 3. Input device 4. Memory 5. Output device
- a) a machine by which information is received from the computer.
- b) a device capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters and characters.
- c) an electronic machine that processes data under the control of a stored program.
- d) a disk drive reading the information into the computer.
- e) an information given in the form of characters.

Match the following words with the given definition:

UNIX DOS NT OS/2 Windows 95.

1. Like NT, _____ is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse. 2. _____ is the most commonly used PC operating system.
3. _____ is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system.
4. _____ is an operating system developed by Microsoft, the enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows Programs. 5. The usage of _____ is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly.

Tect 3

Fill in the correct word:

1. track 2. Withdrew 3. Conduct 4. digital 5. Transaction 6. e-money 7. real 8. interact

E-MONEY

In general, there are two distinct types of e-money: identified e-money and anonymous e-money (also known as 1) _____ cash). Identified e-money contains information revealing the identity of the person who originally 2) _____ the money from the bank. Also, in much the same manner as credit cards, identified e-money enables the bank to 3) _____ the money as it moves through the economy. Anonymous e-money works just like 4) _____ paper cash. Once anonymous e-money is withdrawn from an account, it can be spent or given away without leaving a 5) _____ trail. There are two varieties of each type of e-money: online e-money and offline e-money. Online means you need to 6) _____ with a bank (via modem or network) to conduct a transaction with a third party. Offline means you can 7) _____ a transaction without having to directly involve a bank. Offline anonymous 8) _____ (true digital cash) is the most complex form of e-money because of the double-spending problem. (from <http://projects.exeter.ac.uk>)

Choose the appropriate variant:

1. Transistors have many _____ over vacuum tubes.
a) patterns b) advantages; c) scales
2. They _____ very little power
a) consume b) generate c) embrace
3. An integrated circuit is a group of elements connected together by some circuit _____ techniques.
a) processing b) assembly c) manipulation
4. The transistor consists of a small piece of a _____ with three electrodes.
a) diode b) conductor c) semiconductor
5. Modern _____ began in the early XX century with the invention of electronic tubes.
a) miniaturization b) electronics c) microelectronics
6. John Fleming was the _____ of the first two-electrode vacuum tube.
a) generator b) receiver c) inventor
7. One of the transistor advantages was lower power _____ in comparison with vacuum tubes.
a) consumption b) reception c) transmission
8. Microelectronics greatly extended man's intellectual _____.
a) subsystems b) capabilities c) dimensions

Match the following words with the given definitions:

1. Computer
2. Analog computer
3. Digital computer
4. Hardware
5. Software
6. Program
7. Programming
8. Integrated circuit
9. Chip
10. Transistor electronic circuits used inside all computers

a) a combination of interconnected circuit elements produced in a chip to perform a definite function
b) a sequence of instructions enabling the computer to solve a given task
c) a tiny piece of silicon containing complex
d) a system which processes and stores great amount of data solving problems of numerical computation
e) a device which can carry out routine mental tasks by performing simple operations at high speed
f) an electronic and mechanical equipment in a computer system
g) a set of programs, procedures and associated documentation
h) the process of preparation a set of coded instructions for a computer
i) a device that has input and output represented in the form of physical quantities
j) a small piece of a semiconductor that greatly reduced power consumption of a circuit

Tect 4

Read the text and decide which word best fits each space.

DIGITAL SIGNATURE

A digital signature is different from a handwritten one. It is unique and different every time it is (1)_____, and is related to the thing or things it is signing (an electronic document, picture, program and so on). It is created by doing a mathematical calculation on the thing that is being signed that produces a unique numerical (2)_____. That value is (3)_____ using a private cryptographic key and the result linked to the things that were signed. So to make a digital signature you have to generate or buy a private cryptographic key and a (4)_____ public key and certificate. There are basically two kinds of cryptography in use. Secret key (symmetric), and public/private key (asymmetric). With secret key, the same key is used to encrypt information and decrypt information. (5)_____ the operation is symmetric. With public/private key, the two keys are of different values. Encryption is done using one of them, and (6)_____ can then only be done using the other. Hence the operation is asymmetric. You can give your (7)_____ key to everyone. Then, if they want to send something to you they encrypt it with your public key and they know that only you can (8)_____ it. By the same terms, if you encrypt something using your private key, then anyone who has your public key can check to see if they can (9)_____ it, and if they can, they know it must have come from you.

- 1) A proposed B requested C generated D uploaded
- 2) A value B answer C key D message
- 3) A increased B checked C encrypted D decrypted
- 4) A signed B verified C separate D corresponding
- 5) A But B Hence C Then D Nevertheless
- 6) A decryption B checking C transferring D signing
- 7) A symmetric B signing C private D public
- 8) A see B read C receive D encrypt
- 9) A encrypt B decrypt C generate D read

Complete the sentences with the words:

- 1) confusing 2) else 3) fits 4) relevant 5) scroll bar
1. This is a well-designed Web page. Everything _____ well on the screen.
2. Web surfers will go somewhere _____ if the page doesn't appear quickly.
3. That animation is good because it is pretty and it is _____ to the Web page.
4. That website is very _____ because I couldn't find the Back button.
5. It's annoying when you have to use the horizontal _____ to see all of the text.

Complete the sentences with the words: 1) busy 2) consistent 3) generate 4) home pages 5) structure 6) surfers 7) upload 8) Web-authoring

1. That web page is much too _____. I don't know what to look at.
2. An FTP server is a computer that lets you _____ files to the Inter-net.
3. The buttons on this page are not _____ with the button on the last page.
4. Net _____ never like reading a lot of text on the screen.
5. _____ software means you don't have to learn HTML to make a Web page.
6. Many students have their own _____ on the World Wide Web.
7. HTML creates the _____ for Web pages to run on a browser. 8. Web-authoring programmes _____ HTML tags for you.

Match the following words with the given definition: 1. Processor 2. Keyboard 3. mouse, 4. floppy disk 5. hard disk 6. modem

7. monitor 8. ROM 9. RAM

- a) Nonvolatile, no modifiable computer memory, used to hold programmed instructions to the system;
- b) The part of a television or computer on which a picture is formed or information is displayed;
- c) Rigid disk coated with magnetic material, for storing computer programs and relatively large amounts of data;
- d) An electronic device that makes possible the transmission of data to or from computer via telephone or other communication lines;
- e) A set of keys, usually arranged in tiers, for operating a typewriter, typesetting machine, computer terminal, or the like;
- f) Volatile computer memory, used for creating, loading, and running programs and for manipulating and temporarily storing data; main memory;
- g) Central processing unit: the key component of a computer system, containing the circuitry necessary to interpret and execute program instructions;
- h) A palm-sized device equipped with one or more buttons, used to point at and select items on a computer display screen and for controlling the cursor by means of analogous movement on a nearby surface;
- i) A thin, usually flexible plastic disk coated with magnetic material, for storing computer data and program.

4. ЧТЕНИЕ ТЕКСТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:

Текст 1

Read the text.

INTERNET PROTOCOL SUITE

The Internet protocol suite is the set of communications protocols that implements the protocol stack on which the Internet and many commercial networks run. It is part of the TCP/IP protocol suite, which is named after two of the most important protocols in it: the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the Internet Protocol (IP), which were also the first two networking protocols defined. Note that today's TCP/IP networking represents a synthesis of two developments that began in the 1970's, namely LAN's (Local Area Networks) and the Internet, that revolutionised computing.

The Internet protocol suite – like many protocol suites – can be viewed as a set of layers. Each layer solves a set of problems involving the transmission of data, and provides a well-defined service to the upper layer protocols based on using services from some lower layers. Upper layers are logically closer to the user and deal with more abstract data, relying on lower layer protocols to translate data into forms that can eventually be physically transmitted. The original TCP/IP reference model consisted of four layers, but has evolved into a five-layer model. The application layer is used by most programs for network communication. Data sent over the network is passed into the application layer where it is encapsulated into the application layer protocol. From there, the data is passed down into the lower layer protocol of the transport layer.

The transport layer's responsibilities include end-to-end message transfer capabilities independent of the underlying network, along with error control, fragmentation and flow control. End-to-end message transmission or connecting applications at the transport layer can be categorized as either connection-oriented (e. g. TCP) or connectionless (e. g. UDP). The transport layer provides this service of connecting applications together through the use of ports. On the network layer Internet Protocol (IP) provides a connectionless, un-reliable, best-effort packet delivery service. Its service is called connectionless because it resembles the Postal Service more than it does the telephone system. IP packets, like telegrams or mail messages, are treated independently. Each packet is stamped with the addresses of the receiver and the sender. Routing decisions are made on a packet-by-packet basis. The data link is all about getting information from one place to a selection of other places. At this layer one does not need to be able to go everywhere, just able to go somewhere else. It is analogous to social interaction in that one needs to know at least one other person, but not necessarily know Fred, Bob, or James. The physical layer is responsible for encoding and transmission of data over network communications media. It operates with data in the form of bits that are sent from the physical layer of the sending (source) device and received at the physical layer of the destination device. Today, most commercial operating systems include and install the TCP/IP stack by default. For most users, there is no need to look for implementations. TCP/IP is included in all commercial Unix systems, Mac OS X, and all free-software Unix-like systems such as Linux distributions and BSD systems, as well as Microsoft Windows.

Some protocols from the TCP/IP protocol suit:

Layer	Protocols
Application	HTTP, FTP, SSH, Telnet, BitTorrent
Transport	TCP, UDP
Network	IP
Data Link	Ethernet, FDDI (fiber distributed data interface), PPP (point-to-point protocol)
Physical	10Base-T, 100Base-T, DSL (digital subscriber line).

Decide whether the statements below are true or false.

- The Internet protocol suite is based on the protocol stack.
- TCP/IP protocol suite contains more protocols than the Internet protocol suite.
- In the TCP/IP protocol suite there are only two protocols: TCP and IP.
- Connection-oriented protocol TCP is based on circuit-switching technology.
- It is possible to send information from one country to other using protocols from just physical layer and data link layer.

TEXT 2

Read the text.

PUBLIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY

The role of cryptography is very important in the design of electronic payment systems. The cryptographic mechanisms include public-key cryptography, one-way hash functions, challenge-response cryptographic protocols, digital signatures and key management protocols. Public key cryptography, also known as asymmetric cryptography, is a form of cryptography in which a user has a pair of cryptographic keys – a public key and a private key. The private key is kept secret, while the public key may be widely distributed. The keys are related mathematically, but the private key cannot be practically derived from the public key. A message encrypted with the public key can be decrypted only with the corresponding private key, and a message encrypted with the private key can only be decrypted using the public key.

An analogy for public-key encryption is that of a locked mailbox with a mail slot. The mail slot is exposed and accessible to the public; its location is in essence the public key. Anyone knowing the street address can go to the door and drop a written message through the slot; however, only the person who possesses the key can open the mailbox and read the message.

Decide whether the statements below are true or false.

1) One should keep his public key in a secret place. 2) Several private keys can be associated with public key. 3) Several public keys can be associated with private key. 4) It is easy to create a private key with the corresponding public key. 5) It is easy to create a public key with the corresponding private key. 6) It is possible to decrypt a message with public key, that was used for encrypting this message.

Tekst 3

Read the text.

SECURE HTTP

HTTPS is a URI scheme used to indicate a secure HTTP connection. It is syntactically identical to the http:// scheme normally used for accessing resources using HTTP. Using an https:// URL indicates that HTTP is to be used, but with a different default TCP port (443) and an additional encryption/authentication layer between the HTTP and TCP. This system was designed by Netscape Communications Corporation to provide authentication and encrypted communication and is widely used on the World Wide Web for security-sensitive communication such as payment transactions and corporate logons. Strictly speaking, HTTPS is not a separate protocol, but refers to a normal HTTP interaction over an encrypted Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS) transport mechanism. This ensures reasonable protection from eavesdroppers and man-in-the-middle attacks, provided it is properly implemented and the top level certification authorities do their job.

To prepare a

web-server for accepting HTTPS connections the administrator must create a public key certificate for the web-server. This certificate must be signed by a certificate authority of one form or another, who certifies that the certificate holder is who they say they are. Web browsers are generally distributed with the signing certificates of major certificate authorities, so that they can verify certificates signed by them.

Organizations may also run their own certificate authority, particularly if they are responsible for setting up browsers to access their own sites, as they can trivially add their own signing certificate to the defaults shipped with the browser. Some sites use self-signed certificates. Using these provides protection against pure eavesdropping but unless the certificate is verified by some other method and that other method is secure, there is a risk of a man-in-the-middle attack.

The system can also be used for client authentication, in order to restrict access to a web server to only authorized users. For this, typically the site administrator creates certificates for each user which are loaded into their browser, although certificates signed by any certificate authority the server trusts should work. These normally contain the name and e-mail of the authorized user, and are automatically checked by the server on each reconnect to verify the user's identity, potentially without ever entering a password. (from <http://www.consultants-online.co.za>)

Read the text once more and answer the following questions. 1) Why is it dangerous to use pure HTTP for transferring security-sensitive information? 2) What are two main functions of HTTPS? 3) What is the difference between eavesdropping and man-in-the-middle attack? 4) What is disadvantage of using self-signed certificates? 5) What should be done in order users be able to access their personal information on the web server without entering passwords?

Tekst 4

Read the text.

DECIPHERING INTERNET E-MAIL

Internet E-mail According to the research about 31 billion e-mails are sent worldwide every day – and that number is only expected to rise. With the capability to send pictures, documents or even video messages to anyone in the world who has an e-mail address, it has become a massively popular form of communication. How Does Sending & Receiving E-mail Work? Using an e-mail client (software such as Microsoft Outlook or Eudora) you can compose an e-mail message and send it to another person anywhere, so long as you know their e-mail address. All online services and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) offer e-mail, and support gateways so that you can exchange e-mail with users of other systems. Usually, it takes only a few seconds for an e-mail to arrive at its destination.

When you initially set up your e-mail client you will need specific information from your ISP, such as your network user ID, SMTP and POP server address. The network ID will provide you with your e-mail address, the SMTP server handles the communications as you send an e-mail message, and the POP server provides the transmission for receiving e-mail.

SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

When you send an e-mail message, your e-mail client connects to your ISP's mail server, which is an SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server. It is common for your e-mail message to be broken down into small packets of data (for a speedier transmission), which is reassembled when it reaches its destination. The SMTP server will generally hand-off the message to another server that is able to translate the domain name of the recipient's address and find the correct IP address to deliver the message to. This process may be repeated multiple times until the e-mail is routed to the correct destination server.

POP – Post Office Protocol

While SMTP provides the protocol for sending an e-mail, it is a different server that receives your e-mail at your ISP. POP, short for Post Office Protocol, is a protocol used to retrieve e-mail from a mail server. Your ISP will have set up a mailbox on the POP server for all its customers. When incoming e-mails are received by the POP server, it is then filtered down to the correct user mail-box. When you use your e-mail client and connect to the POP server, you log in with your ID (network username), which allows the server to locate your mail-box. Access to the contents of the mailbox is granted by entering your password. The POP server will deliver your e-mail to your local system and will delete the messages from the server as well.

Most e-mail applications use the POP protocol. There

are two versions of POP. The first, called POP2, became a standard in the mid-80's and requires SMTP to send messages. The newer version, POP3, can be used with or without SMTP. While most people will refer to POP with a version number (e. g. POP3), when using the term POP without a number, like any other protocol, it is generally assumed you would be referring to the most recent version anyways.

IMAP: Internet Message Access Protocol

The Post Office Protocol is designed to be a simple protocol offering only a basic set of commands, and it is still the most widely used protocol. Similar to POP is IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol), which is also a protocol for retrieving e-mail messages, but supports some features not found in POP. For example IMAP allows you to search e-mail messages for keywords while the messages still reside on the server. You can also store messages on the e-mail server, and better manage multiple accounts and set message flags. IMAP was developed at Stanford University in 1986. (from <http://www.webopedia.com>)

Choose the correct answer:

1. An e-mail client is ...
A) any online e-mail service.
B) a software.
C) an e-mail provided by ISPs.
D) a person who uses e-mail.
2. With an e-mail client you can send a message to another person ...
A) only if you know the address.
B) only if you know their ISP.
C) only if you know your ISP.
D) only if you know their address and ISP.
3. Which protocol doesn't filter down the messages to the user's boxes?
A) SMTP.
B) POP.
C) IMAP.
D) none of the above.
4. IMAP has ...
A) less options than POP.
B) more options than POP.
C) another name – POP2.
D) another name – POP3.

Задания для оценки умений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

Write down the English words:

Organization, functional, available, equipment, processor, completely, architectural, converter, convertible, controller, removable, logical, browser, addition, additional, accomplishment, mainly, insertion, digital, daily, wireless, substitution, artificial, anonymity, virtual, frequently, navigation, simultaneously, transmission, dynamically, representation.

Диктант 2

Write down the English sentences:

1. We can view the Internet protocol suite as a set of layers.
2. According to the research, people send about 31 billion e-mails worldwide every day.
3. HTML uses tags to describe how and where one should display text, images and any other content.
4. A core group of designers has always driven the architecture of the Internet, but the form of that group has changed as the number of interested parties has grown.
5. Electronics has extended man's intellectual power.
6. Scientists are looking for new ways for the improvement of Internet technology.

Диктант 3

Write down the English text:

Active and Passive Modes

In active mode, the FTP client opens a random port (> 1023), sends the FTP server the random port number on which it is listening over the control stream and waits for a connection from the FTP server. When the FTP server initiates the data connection to the FTP client it binds the source port to port 20 on the FTP server. In passive mode, the FTP server opens a random port (> 1023), sends the FTP client the server's IP address to connect to and the port on which it is listening over the control stream and waits for a connection from the FTP client. In this case the FTP client binds the source port of the connection to a random port greater than 1023.

Диктант 4

Write down the English text:

Questions About Blogging

1. Jung von Matt, a German advertising firm, called blogs 'the toilet of the Internet'. What do you think they meant by saying this?
2. What, in your opinion, are the main reasons why people run blogs?
3. Some people think that blogging is a manifestation of exhibitionism. Do you agree with this opinion?
4. According to Technorati, a search engine for blogs, 41 % of blogs are in Japanese, 28 % in English, 14 % in Chinese and only 1 % in German. How can you explain these statistics?
5. Mr Bhatia, who started Hotmail, thinks that in five years everybody will have a blog. Do you believe in this prediction?
6. Some critics worry that bloggers do not present credible news and if their influence is bigger we can be easily manipulated. Do you share these fears?
7. Some companies employ bloggers to promote their products or services. Do you think such activities are fair?

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Internet»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Email»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Application of personal computers»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «From the history of computer development in Russia»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Computer programming»

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Internet»

The Internet is a magnificent global network with millions and millions of computers and people connected to one another where each day people worldwide exchange an immeasurable amount of information, electronic mail, news, resources and, more important, ideas. It has grown at a surprising rate. Almost everyone has heard about it and an increasing number of people use it regularly.

The current estimate is that over 70 million people are connected, in some way, to the Internet – whether they know it or not. With a few touches at a keyboard a person can get access to materials in almost everywhere. One can have access to full-text newspapers, magazines, journals, reference works, and even books. The Web is one of the best resources for up-to-date information. It is a hypertext-based system by which you can navigate through the Internet. Hypertext is the text that contains links to other documents. A special program known as «browser» can help you find news, pictures, virtual museums, electronic magazines, etc. and print Web pages.

You can also click on keywords or buttons that take you to other pages or other Web sites. This is possible because browsers understand hypertext markup language or code, a set commands to indicate how a Web page is formatted and displayed. Internet Video conferencing programmes enable users to talk to and see each other, exchange textual and graphical information, and collaborate. Internet TV sets allow you to surf the Web and have e-mail while you are watching TV, or vice versa. Imagine watching a film on TV and simultaneously accessing a Web site where you get information on the actors of the film.

The next generation of Internet-enabled televisions will incorporate a smart-card for home shopping, banking and other interactive services. Internet-enabled TV means a TV set used as an Internet device.

The Internet is a good example of a wide area network (WAN). For long-distance or worldwide communications computers are usually connected into a wide area network to form a single integrated network. Networks can be linked together by telephone lines or fibre-optic cables. Modern telecommunication systems use fibre-optic cables because they offer considerable advantages. The cables require little physical space, they are safe as they don't carry electricity, and they avoid electromagnetic interference. Networks on different continents can also be connected via satellites. Computers are connected by means of a modem to ordinary telephone lines or fibre-optic cables, which are linked to a dish aerial. Communication satellites receive and send signals on a transcontinental scale.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Email»

According to the research about 31 billion e-mails are sent worldwide every day – and that number is only expected to rise. With the capability to send pictures, documents or even video messages to anyone in the world who has an e-mail address, it has become a massively popular form of communication. How Does Sending & Receiving E-mail Work? Using an e-mail client (software such as Microsoft Outlook or Eudora) you can compose an e-mail message and send it to another person anywhere, so long as you know their e-mail address. All online services and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) offer e-mail, and support gateways so that you can exchange e-mail with users of other systems. Usually, it takes only a few seconds for an e-mail to arrive at its destination.

When you initially set-up your e-mail client you will need specific information from your ISP, such as your network user ID, SMTP and POP server address. The network ID will provide you with your e-mail address, the SMTP server handles the communications as you send an e-mail message, and the POP server provides the transmission for receiving e-mail.

When you send an e-mail message, your e-mail client connects to your ISP's mail server, which is an SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server. It is common for your e-mail message to be broken down into small packets of data (for a speedier transmission), which is reassembled when it reaches its destination. The SMTP server will generally hand-off the message to another server that is able to translate the domain name of the recipient's address and find the correct IP address to deliver the message to. This process may be repeated multiple times until the e-mail is routed to the correct destination server.

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Application of personal computers»:

1. What are the main spheres of PC application?
2. Do you enjoy computer games?
3. Is it necessary for a person to be an analyst or a programmer to play computer games?
4. What other home and hobby applications, except computer games, can you name?
5. What is "a word processing program"?
6. What possibilities can it give you?
7. Can you correct mistakes while typing any material and how?
8. What other changes in the typed text can you make using a display?
9. Which professions are in great need of computers?
10. How can computers be used in education?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Computer programming»:

Programming is the process of preparing a set of coded instructions which enables the computer to solve specific problems or to perform specific functions. The sense of computer programming is the encoding of the program for the computer by means of algorithms. The thing is that any problem is expressed in mathematical terms, it contains formulae, equations, and calculations. But the computer cannot manipulate formulae, equations and calculations. Any problem must be specially processed for the computer to understand it, that is coded or programmed.

The phase in which the system's computer programs are written is called the development phase. The programs are lists of instructions that will be followed by the control unit of the central processing unit (CPU). The instructions of the program must be complete and in the appropriate sequence, or else the wrong answers will result. To guard against these errors in logic and to document the program's logical approach, logic plans should be developed.

There are two common techniques for planning the logic of a program. The first technique is flowcharting. A flowchart is a plan in the form of a graphic or pictorial representation that uses predefined symbols to illustrate the program logic. It is, therefore, a "picture" of the logical steps to be performed by the computer. Each of the predefined symbol shapes stands for a general operation. The symbol shape communicates the nature of the general operation, and the specifics are written within the symbol. A plastic or metal guide called a template is used to make drawing the symbols easier.

The second technique for planning program logic is called pseudocode. Pseudocode is an imitation of actual program instructions. It allows a program-like structure without the burden of programming rules to follow. Pseudocode is less time-consuming for the professional programmer than is flowcharting. It also emphasizes a top-down approach to program structure.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «From the history of computer development in Russia»

As it is well known, Russian scientists made great contribution into the development of computers. Russian mathematician P. Chebyshev who lived in the 19th century was interested in calculators. Among many other mechanisms invented by him there was an arithmometer designed in 1876. It was one of the most unique calculating machines of the time. At the beginning of the 20th century Academic A. Krylov constructed a mechanical integrator for solving differential equations.

The first Soviet computer, a small-size computing machine (MESM) was tested in 1950 under Academician S. Lebedev. Next year it was put into operation. In a year MESM was followed by BESM, a large-size electronic computing machine, with 8000 operations per second.

Serial production of computers in the USSR has been started since 1953. That year U. Basilevsky headed the design and manufacture of computer STRELA. 1958 witnessed the production of M-20, computers of the first generation under the guidance of Lebedev. The first generation of electron tube computers was followed by the second generation of foto transistor computers, using magnetic logic elements. Starting with 1964 semiconductor computers —URAL, BESM-4 and M-220 were produced. Under Academician Glushkov small-size computers MIR, MIR-2 and DNEPR were designed and tested at the Institute of Cybernetics. In the late 60s together with other members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance the Soviet Union started on the program of Unified Computer System, the program concerned with the third generation of computers with high-speed performance and program compatibility.

3. Tect:

Tect 1

Decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

How Anonymizers Work

Anonymizer sites access the Internet on your behalf, protecting your personal information from 1) _____. An anonymizer 2) _____ all of your computer's identifying information while it surfs for you, enabling you to remain at least one step removed from the sites you visit. There are two basic types of Internet anonymizers – networked and single-point. Network anonymizers 3) _____ your communications through a network of Internet computers between you and the destination. The main advantage of the networked anonymizer 4) _____ is that it makes traffic analysis much more difficult. Single-point anonymizers pass your surfing through a single web site to protect your identity, and often offers an encrypted 5) _____ channel for passage of results back to the user. Single-point anonymizers offer less 6) _____ to sophisticated traffic analysis than do networked designs. Both networked and single-point anonymizers share a range of design 7) _____. Most importantly, once you access a web page through an anonymizer, the page is 8) _____ so that all of its links are also anonymized. Therefore, you can just continue to click on links and stay in the anonymizer mode. (from www.livinginternet.com)

1. A) find B) disclosure C) discovery D) identity
2. A) protects B) helps C) holds D) grasps
3. A) put B) accompany C) relate D) transfer
4. A) volume B) design C) size D) capacity
5. A) coordination B) frequency C) communications D) cooperation
6. A) help B) modification C) resistance D) opposition
7. A) qualities B) kinds C) sorts D) features
8. A) sorted B) reflected C) formulated D) filtered

Choose the appropriate words from the words given below:

1. British scientists invented a _____ way of multiplying and dividing.
a) mechanical b) electrical c) optical
2. A new branch of mathematics _____ was invented in England and Germany independently.
a) mechanics b) mathematics c) calculus
3. A young American clerk invented the means of coding _____ by punched cards.
a) letters b) data c) numbers
4. Soon punched cards were replaced by _____ terminals.
a) printer b) scanner c) keyboard
5. Mark I was the first _____ computer that could solve mathematical problems.
a) analog b) digital c) mechanical
6. J. von Neumann simplified his computer by storing information in a _____ code.
a) analytical b) numerical c) binary
7. Vacuum tubes could control and _____ electric signals.
a) calculate b) amplify c) generate
8. The first generation computers were _____ and often burned out.
a) uncomfortable b) unreliable c) uncommunicative
9. Computers of the second generation used _____, which reduced computational time greatly.
a) transistors b) vacuum tubes c) integrated circuits
10. Due to _____ the development of the fourth generation computers became possible.
a) microelectronics b) miniaturizations c) microminiaturization

Tect 2

Choose the best variant among the variants given below:

- 1) Information is given into the computer in the form of _____.
a) ideas b) characters c) rules
- 2) The basic function of a computer is _____ information.
a) to switch b) to keep c) to process
- 3) The data needed for solving problems are kept in the _____.
a) memory b) input device c) output device
- 4) Inputting information into the computer is realized by means of _____.
a) a printer b) letters c) diskettes
- 5) A computer can carry out arithmetic-logical operations _____.
a) quickly b) instantaneously c) during some minutes
- 6) Computers have become _____ in homes, offices, research institutes.
a) common wealth b) commonplace c) common room
- 7) Space _____ uses computers widely.
a) information b) production c) exploration
- 8) Computers are used for image _____.
a) information b) production c) exploration

a) processing b) operating c) producing

9) Computers help in _____ of economy.

a) environment b) management c) government

Match the following words with the given definitions:

1. Computer 2. Data 3. Input device 4. Memory 5. Output device

a) a machine by which information is received from the computer.

b) a device capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters and characters.

c) an electronic machine that processes data under the control of a stored program.

d) a disk drive reading the information into the computer.

e) an information given in the form of characters.

Match the following words with the given definition:

UNIX DOS NT OS/2 Windows 95.

1. Like NT, _____ is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse. 2. _____ is the most commonly used PC operating system.

3. _____ is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system.

4. _____ is an operating system developed by Microsoft, the enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows Programs. 5. The usage of _____ is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly.

Text 3

Fill in the correct word:

1. track 2. Withdrew 3. Conduct 4. digital 5. Transaction 6. e-money 7. real 8. interact

E-MONEY

In general, there are two distinct types of e-money: identified e-money and anonymous e-money (also known as 1) _____ cash). Identified e-money contains information revealing the identity of the person who originally 2) _____ the money from the bank. Also, in much the same manner as credit cards, identified e-money enables the bank to 3) _____ the money as it moves through the economy. Anonymous e-money works just like 4) _____ paper cash. Once anonymous e-money is withdrawn from an account, it can be spent or given away without leaving a 5) _____ trail. There are two varieties of each type of e-money: online e-money and offline e-money. Online means you need to 6) _____ with a bank (via modem or network) to conduct a transaction with a third party. Offline means you can 7) _____ a transaction without having to directly involve a bank. Offline anonymous 8) _____ (true digital cash) is the most complex form of e-money because of the double-spending problem. (from <http://projects.exeter.ac.uk>)

Choose the appropriate variant:

1. Transistors have many _____ over vacuum tubes.

a) patterns b) advantages; c) scales

2. They _____ very little power

a) consume b) generate c) embrace

3. An integrated circuit is a group of elements connected together by some circuit _____ techniques.

a) processing b) assembly c) manipulation

4. The transistor consists of a small piece of a _____ with three electrodes.

a) diode b) conductor c) semiconductor

5. Modern _____ began in the early XX century with the invention of electronic tubes.

a) miniaturization b) electronics c) microelectronics

6. John Fleming was the _____ of the first two-electrode vacuum tube.

a) generator b) receiver c) inventor

7. One of the transistor advantages was lower power _____ in comparison with vacuum tubes.

a) consumption b) reception c) transmission

8. Microelectronics greatly extended man's intellectual _____.

a) subsystems b) capabilities c) dimensions

Match the following words with the given definitions:

1. Computer

2. Analog computer

3. Digital computer

4. Hardware

5. Software

6. Program

7. Programming

8. Integrated circuit

9. Chip

10. Transistor electronic circuits used inside all computers

a) a combination of interconnected circuit elements produced in a chip to perform a definite function

b) a sequence of instructions enabling the computer to solve a given task

c) a tiny piece of silicon containing complex

d) a system which processes and stores great amount of data solving problems of numerical computation

e) a device which can carry out routine mental tasks by performing simple operations at high speed

- f) an electronic and mechanical equipment in a computer system
- g) a set of programs, procedures and associated documentation
- h) the process of preparation a set of coded instructions for a computer
- i) a device that has input and output represented in the form of physical quantities
- j) a small piece of a semiconductor that greatly reduced power consumption of a circuit

Tect 4

Read the text and decide which word best fits each space.

DIGITAL SIGNATURE

A digital signature is different from a handwritten one. It is unique and different every time it is (1) _____, and is related to the thing or things it is signing (an electronic document, picture, program and so on). It is created by doing a mathematical calculation on the thing that is being signed that produces a unique numerical (2) _____. That value is (3) _____ using a private cryptographic key and the result linked to the things that were signed. So to make a digital signature you have to generate or buy a private cryptographic key and a (4) _____ public key and certificate. There are basically two kinds of cryptography in use. Secret key (symmetric), and public/private key (asymmetric). With secret key, the same key is used to encrypt information and decrypt information. (5) _____ the operation is symmetric. With public/private key, the two keys are of different values. Encryption is done using one of them, and (6) _____ can then only be done using the other. Hence the operation is asymmetric. You can give your (7) _____ key to everyone. Then, if they want to send something to you they encrypt it with your public key and they know that only you can (8) _____ it. By the same terms, if you encrypt something using your private key, then anyone who has your public key can check to see if they can (9) _____ it, and if they can, they know it must have come from you.

- 1) A proposed B requested C generated D uploaded
- 2) A value B answer C key D message
- 3) A increased B checked C encrypted D decrypted
- 4) A signed B verified C separate D corresponding
- 5) A But B Hence C Then D Nevertheless
- 6) A decryption B checking C transferring D signing
- 7) A symmetric B signing C private D public
- 8) A see B read C receive D encrypt
- 9) A encrypt B decrypt C generate D read

Complete the sentences with the words:

- 1) confusing 2) else 3) fits 4) relevant 5) scroll bar
- 1. This is a well-designed Web page. Everything _____ well on the screen.
- 2. Web surfers will go somewhere _____ if the page doesn't appear quickly.
- 3. That animation is good because it is pretty and it is _____ to the Web page.
- 4. That website is very _____ because I couldn't find the Back button.
- 5. It's annoying when you have to use the horizontal _____ to see all of the text.

Complete the sentences with the words: 1) busy 2) consistent 3) generate 4) home pages 5) structure 6) surfers 7) upload 8) Web-authoring

- 1. That web page is much too _____. I don't know what to look at.
- 2. An FTP server is a computer that lets you _____ files to the Inter-net.
- 3. The buttons on this page are not _____ with the button on the last page.
- 4. Net _____ never like reading a lot of text on the screen.
- 5. _____ software means you don't have to learn HTML to make a Web page.
- 6. Many students have their own _____ on the World Wide Web.
- 7. HTML creates the _____ for Web pages to run on a browser. 8. Web-authoring programmes _____ HTML tags for you.

Match the following words with the given definition: 1. Processor 2. Keyboard 3. mouse, 4. floppy disk 5. hard disk 6. modem

- 7. monitor 8. ROM 9. RAM

- a) Nonvolatile, no modifiable computer memory, used to hold programmed instructions to the system;
- b) The part of a television or computer on which a picture is formed or information is displayed;
- c) Rigid disk coated with magnetic material, for storing computer programs and relatively large amounts of data;
- d) An electronic device that makes possible the transmission of data to or from computer via telephone or other communication lines; e) A set of keys, usually arranged in tiers, for operating a typewriter, typesetting machine, computer terminal, or the like;
- f) Volatile computer memory, used for creating, loading, and running programs and for manipulating and temporarily storing data; main memory;
- g) Central processing unit: the key component of a computer system, containing the circuitry necessary to interpret and execute program instructions;
- h) A palm-sized device equipped with one or more buttons, used to point at and select items on a computer display screen and for controlling the cursor by means of analogous movement on a nearby surface;
- i) A thin, usually flexible plastic disk coated with magnetic material, for storing computer data and program.

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке:

Текст 1

Read the text.

INTERNET PROTOCOL SUITE

The Internet protocol suite is the set of communications protocols that implements the protocol stack on which the Internet and many commercial networks run. It is part of the TCP/IP protocol suite, which is named after two of the most important protocols in it: the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the Internet Protocol (IP), which were also the first two networking protocols defined. Note that today's TCP/IP networking represents a synthesis of two developments that began in the 1970's, namely LAN's (Local Area Networks) and the Internet, that revolutionised computing.

The Internet protocol suite – like many protocol suites – can be viewed as a set of layers. Each layer solves a set of problems involving the transmission of data, and provides a well-defined service to the upper layer protocols based on using services from some lower layers. Upper layers are logically closer to the user and deal with more abstract data, relying on lower layer protocols to translate data into forms that can eventually be physically transmitted. The original TCP/IP reference model consisted of four layers, but has evolved into a five-layer model. The application layer is used by most programs for network communication. Data sent over the network is passed into the application layer where it is encapsulated into the application layer protocol. From there, the data is passed down into the lower layer protocol of the transport layer.

The transport layer's responsibilities include end-to-end message transfer capabilities independent of the underlying network, along with error control, fragmentation and flow control. End-to-end message transmission or connecting applications at the transport layer can be categorized as either connection-oriented (e. g. TCP) or connectionless (e. g. UDP). The transport layer provides this service of connecting applications together through the use of ports. On the network layer Internet Protocol (IP) provides a connectionless, un-reliable, best-effort packet delivery service. Its service is called connectionless because it resembles the Postal Service more than it does the telephone system. IP packets, like telegrams or mail messages, are treated independently. Each packet is stamped with the addresses of the receiver and the sender. Routing decisions are made on a packet-by-packet basis. The data link is all about getting information from one place to a selection of other places. At this layer one does not need to be able to go everywhere, just able to go somewhere else. It is analogous to social interaction in that one needs to know at least one other person, but not necessarily know Fred, Bob, or James. The physical layer is responsible for encoding and transmission of data over network communications media. It operates with data in the form of bits that are sent from the physical layer of the sending (source) device and received at the physical layer of the destination device. Today, most commercial operating systems include and install the TCP/IP stack by default. For most users, there is no need to look for implementations. TCP/IP is included in all commercial Unix systems, Mac OS X, and all free-software Unix-like systems such as Linux distributions and BSD systems, as well as Microsoft Windows.

Some protocols from the TCP/IP protocol suit:

Layer	Protocols
Application	HTTP, FTP, SSH, Telnet, BitTorrent
Transport	TCP, UDP
Network	IP
Data Link	Ethernet, FDDI (fiber distributed data interface), PPP (point-to-point protocol)
Physical	10Base-T, 100Base-T, DSL (digital subscriber line).

Decide whether the statements below are true or false.

- The Internet protocol suite is based on the protocol stack.
- TCP/IP protocol suite contains more protocols than the Internet protocol suite.
- In the TCP/IP protocol suite there are only two protocols: TCP and IP.
- Connection-oriented protocol TCP is based on circuit-switching technology.
- It is possible to send information from one country to other using protocols from just physical layer and data link layer.

Текст 2

Read the text.

PUBLIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY

The role of cryptography is very important in the design of electronic payment systems. The cryptographic mechanisms include public-key cryptography, one-way hash functions, challenge-response cryptographic protocols, digital signatures and key management protocols. Public key cryptography, also known as asymmetric cryptography, is a form of cryptography in which a user has a pair of cryptographic keys – a public key and a private key. The private key is kept secret, while the public key may be widely distributed. The keys are related mathematically, but the private key cannot be practically derived from the public key. A message encrypted with the public key can be decrypted only with the corresponding private key, and a message encrypted with the private key can only be decrypted using the public key.

An analogy for public-key encryption is that of a locked mailbox with a mail slot. The mail slot is exposed and accessible to the public; its location is in essence the public key. Anyone knowing the street address can go to the door and drop a written message through the slot; however, only the person who possesses the key can open the mailbox and read the message.

Decide whether the statements below are true or false.

- 1) One should keep his public key in a secret place.
- 2) Several private keys can be associated with public key.
- 3) Several public keys can be associated with private key.
- 4) It is easy to create a private key with the corresponding public key.
- 5) It is easy to create a public key with the corresponding private key.
- 6) It is possible to decrypt a message with public key, that was used for encrypting this message.

Tekst 3

Read the text.

SECURE HTTP

HTTPS is a URI scheme used to indicate a secure HTTP connection. It is syntactically identical to the <http://> scheme normally used for accessing resources using HTTP. Using an <https://> URL indicates that HTTP is to be used, but with a different default TCP port (443) and an additional encryption/authentication layer between the HTTP and TCP. This system was designed by Netscape Communications Corporation to provide authentication and encrypted communication and is widely used on the World Wide Web for security-sensitive communication such as payment transactions and corporate logons.

Strictly speaking, HTTPS is not a separate protocol, but refers to a normal HTTP interaction over an encrypted Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS) transport mechanism. This ensures reasonable protection from eavesdroppers and man-in-the-middle attacks, provided it is properly implemented and the top level certification authorities do their job.

To prepare a web-server for accepting HTTPS connections the administrator must create a public key certificate for the web-server. This certificate must be signed by a certificate authority of one form or another, who certifies that the certificate holder is who they say they are. Web browsers are generally distributed with the signing certificates of major certificate authorities, so that they can verify certificates signed by them.

Organizations may also run their own certificate authority, particularly if they are responsible for setting up browsers to access their own sites, as they can trivially add their own signing certificate to the defaults shipped with the browser. Some sites use self-signed certificates. Using these provides protection against pure eavesdropping but unless the certificate is verified by some other method and that other method is secure, there is a risk of a man-in-the-middle attack.

The system can also be used for client authentication, in order to restrict access to a web server to only authorized users. For this, typically the site administrator creates certificates for each user which are loaded into their browser, although certificates signed by any certificate authority the server trusts should work. These normally contain the name and e-mail of the authorized user, and are automatically checked by the server on each reconnect to verify the user's identity, potentially without ever entering a password. (from <http://www.consultants-online.co.za>)

Read the text once more and answer the following questions.

- 1) Why is it dangerous to use pure HTTP for transferring security-sensitive information?
- 2) What are two main functions of HTTPS?
- 3) What is the difference between eavesdropping and man-in-the-middle attack?
- 4) What is disadvantage of using self-signed certificates?
- 5) What should be done in order users be able to access their personal information on the web server without entering passwords?

Tekst 4

Read the text.

DECIPHERING INTERNET E-MAIL

Internet E-mail According to the research about 31 billion e-mails are sent worldwide every day – and that number is only expected to rise. With the capability to send pictures, documents or even video messages to anyone in the world who has an e-mail address, it has become a massively popular form of communication. How Does Sending & Receiving E-mail Work? Using an e-mail client (software such as Microsoft Outlook or Eudora) you can compose an e-mail message and send it to another person anywhere, so long as you know their e-mail address. All online services and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) offer e-mail, and support gateways so that you can exchange e-mail with users of other systems. Usually, it takes only a few seconds for an e-mail to arrive at its destination.

When you initially set up your e-mail client you will need specific information from your ISP, such as your network user ID, SMTP and POP server address. The network ID will provide you with your e-mail address, the SMTP server handles the communications as you send an e-mail message, and the POP server provides the transmission for receiving e-mail.

SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

When you send an e-mail message, your e-mail client connects to your ISP's mail server, which is an SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server. It is common for your e-mail message to be broken down into small packets of data (for a speedier transmission), which is reassembled when it reaches its destination. The SMTP server will generally hand-off the message to another server that is able to translate the domain name of the recipient's address and find the correct IP address to deliver the message to. This process may be repeated multiple times until the e-mail is routed to the correct destination server.

POP – Post Office Protocol

While SMTP provides the protocol for sending an e-mail, it is a different server that receives your e-mail at your ISP. POP, short for Post Office Protocol, is a protocol used to retrieve e-mail from a mail server. Your ISP will have set up a mailbox on the POP server for all its customers. When incoming e-mails are received by the POP server, it is then filtered down to the correct user mail-box. When you use your e-mail client and connect to the POP server, you log in with your ID (network username), which allows the server to locate your mail-box. Access to the contents of the mailbox is granted by entering in your password. The POP server will deliver your e-mail to your local system and will delete the messages from the server as well.

Most e-mail applications use the POP protocol. There

are two versions of POP. The first, called POP2, became a standard in the mid-80's and requires SMTP to send messages. The newer version, POP3, can be used with or without SMTP. While most people will refer to POP with a version number (e. g. POP3), when using the term POP without a number, like any other protocol, it is generally assumed you would be referring to the most recent version anyways.

IMAP: Internet Message Access Protocol

The Post Office Protocol is designed to be a simple protocol offering only a basic set of commands, and it is still the most widely used protocol. Similar to POP is IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol), which is also a protocol for retrieving e-mail messages, but supports some features not found in POP. For example IMAP allows you to search e-mail messages for keywords while the messages still reside on the server. You can also store messages on the e-mail server, and better manage multiple accounts and set message flags. IMAP was developed at Stanford University in 1986. (from <http://www.webopedia.com>)

Choose the correct answer:

1. An e-mail client is ...
A) any online e-mail service.
B) a software.
C) an e-mail provided by ISPs.
D) a person who uses e-mail.
2. With an e-mail client you can send a message to another person ...
A) only if you know the address.
B) only if you know their ISP.
C) only if you know your ISP.
D) only if you know their address and ISP.
3. Which protocol doesn't filter down the messages to the user's boxes?
A) SMTP.
B) POP.
C) IMAP.
D) none of the above.
4. IMAP has ...
A) less options than POP.
B) more options than POP.
C) another name – POP2.
D) another name – POP3.

Задания для оценки владений

1. Диктант:

Диктант 1

Write down the English words:

Organization, functional, available, equipment, processor, completely, architectural, converter, convertible, controller, removable, logical, browser, addition, additional, accomplishment, mainly, insertion, digital, daily, wireless, substitution, artificial, anonymity, virtual, frequently, navigation, simultaneously, transmission, dynamically, representation.

Диктант 2

Write down the English sentences:

1. We can view the Internet protocol suite as a set of layers.
2. According to the research, people send about 31 billion e-mails worldwide every day.
3. HTML uses tags to describe how and where one should display text, images and any other content.
4. A core group of designers has always driven the architecture of the Internet, but the form of that group has changed as the number of interested parties has grown.
5. Electronics has extended man's intellectual power.
6. Scientists are looking for new ways for the improvement of Internet technology.

Диктант 3

Write down the English text:

Active and Passive Modes

In active mode, the FTP client opens a random port (> 1023), sends the FTP server the random port number on which it is listening over the control stream and waits for a connection from the FTP server. When the FTP server initiates the data connection to the FTP client it binds the source port to port 20 on the FTP server. In passive mode, the FTP server opens a random port (> 1023), sends the FTP client the server's IP address to connect to and the port on which it is listening over the control stream and waits for a connection from the FTP client. In this case the FTP client binds the source port of the connection to a random port greater than 1023.

Диктант 4

Write down the English text:

Questions About Blogging

1. Jung von Matt, a German advertising firm, called blogs 'the toilet of the Internet'. What do you think they meant by saying this?
2. What, in your opinion, are the main reasons why people run blogs?
3. Some people think that blogging is a manifestation of exhibitionism. Do you agree with this opinion?
4. According to Technorati, a search engine for blogs, 41 % of blogs are in Japanese, 28 % in English, 14 % in Chinese and only 1 % in German. How can you explain these statistics?
5. Mr Bhatia, who started Hotmail, thinks that in five years everybody will have a blog. Do you believe in this prediction?
6. Some critics worry that bloggers do not present credible news and if their influence is bigger we can be easily manipulated. Do you share these fears?
7. Some companies employ bloggers to promote their products or services. Do you think such activities are fair?

2. Монологическое высказывание:

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Internet»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Email»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Application of personal computers»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «From the history of computer development in Russia»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Computer programming»

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Internet»

The Internet is a magnificent global network with millions and millions of computers and people connected to one another where each day people worldwide exchange an immeasurable amount of information, electronic mail, news, resources and, more important, ideas. It has grown at a surprising rate. Almost everyone has heard about it and an increasing number of people use it regularly.

The current estimate is that over 70 million people are connected, in some way, to the Internet – whether they know it or not. With a few touches at a keyboard a person can get access to materials in almost everywhere. One can have access to full-text newspapers, magazines, journals, reference works, and even books. The Web is one of the best resources for up-to-date information. It is a hypertext-based system by which you can navigate through the Internet. Hypertext is the text that contains links to other documents. A special program known as «browser» can help you find news, pictures, virtual museums, electronic magazines, etc. and print Web pages.

You can also click on keywords or buttons that take you to other pages or other Web sites. This is possible because browsers understand hypertext markup language or code, a set commands to indicate how a Web page is formatted and displayed. Internet Video conferencing programmes enable users to talk to and see each other, exchange textual and graphical information, and collaborate. Internet TV sets allow you to surf the Web and have e-mail while you are watching TV, or vice versa. Imagine watching a film on TV and simultaneously accessing a Web site where you get information on the actors of the film.

The next generation of Internet-enabled televisions will incorporate a smart-card for home shopping, banking and other interactive services. Internet-enabled TV means a TV set used as an Internet device.

The Internet is a good example of a wide area network (WAN). For long-distance or worldwide communications computers are usually connected into a wide area network to form a single integrated network. Networks can be linked together by telephone lines or fibre-optic cables. Modern telecommunication systems use fibre-optic cables because they offer considerable advantages. The cables require little physical space, they are safe as they don't carry electricity, and they avoid electromagnetic interference. Networks on different continents can also be connected via satellites. Computers are connected by means of a modem to ordinary telephone lines or fibre-optic cables, which are linked to a dish aerial. Communication satellites receive and send signals on a transcontinental scale.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Email»

According to the research about 31 billion e-mails are sent worldwide every day – and that number is only expected to rise. With the capability to send pictures, documents or even video messages to anyone in the world who has an e-mail address, it has become a massively popular form of communication. How Does Sending & Receiving E-mail Work? Using an e-mail client (software such as Microsoft Outlook or Eudora) you can compose an e-mail message and send it to another person anywhere, so long as you know their e-mail address. All online services and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) offer e-mail, and support gateways so that you can exchange e-mail with users of other systems. Usually, it takes only a few seconds for an e-mail to arrive at its destination.

When you initially set-up your e-mail client you will need specific information from your ISP, such as your network user ID, SMTP and POP server address. The network ID will provide you with your e-mail address, the SMTP server handles the communications as you send an e-mail message, and the POP server provides the transmission for receiving e-mail.

When you send an e-mail message, your e-mail client connects to your ISP's mail server, which is an SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server. It is common for your e-mail message to be broken down into small packets of data (for a speedier transmission), which is reassembled when it reaches its destination. The SMTP server will generally hand-off the message to another server that is able to translate the domain name of the recipient's address and find the correct IP address to deliver the message to. This process may be repeated multiple times until the e-mail is routed to the correct destination server.

Опорные вопросы для составления монологического высказывания по теме «Application of personal computers»:

1. What are the main spheres of PC application?
2. Do you enjoy computer games?
3. Is it necessary for a person to be an analyst or a programmer to play computer games?
4. What other home and hobby applications, except computer games, can you name?
5. What is "a word processing program"?
6. What possibilities can it give you?
7. Can you correct mistakes while typing any material and how?
8. What other changes in the typed text can you make using a display?
9. Which professions are in great need of computers?
10. How can computers be used in education?

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «Computer programming»:

Programming is the process of preparing a set of coded instructions which enables the computer to solve specific problems or to perform specific functions. The sense of computer programming is the encoding of the program for the computer by means of algorithms. The thing is that any problem is expressed in mathematical terms, it contains formulae, equations, and calculations. But the computer cannot manipulate formulae, equations and calculations. Any problem must be specially processed for the computer to understand it, that is coded or programmed.

The phase in which the system's computer programs are written is called the development phase. The programs are lists of instructions that will be followed by the control unit of the central processing unit (CPU). The instructions of the program must be complete and in the appropriate sequence, or else the wrong answers will result. To guard against these errors in logic and to document the program's logical approach, logic plans should be developed.

There are two common techniques for planning the logic of a program. The first technique is flowcharting. A flowchart is a plan in the form of a graphic or pictorial representation that uses predefined symbols to illustrate the program logic. It is, therefore, a "picture" of the logical steps to be performed by the computer. Each of the predefined symbol shapes stands for a general operation. The symbol shape communicates the nature of the general operation, and the specifics are written within the symbol. A plastic or metal guide called a template is used to make drawing the symbols easier.

The second technique for planning program logic is called pseudocode. Pseudocode is an imitation of actual program instructions. It allows a program-like structure without the burden of programming rules to follow. Pseudocode is less time-consuming for the professional programmer than is flowcharting. It also emphasizes a top-down approach to program structure.

Образец монологического высказывания по теме «From the history of computer development in Russia»

As it is well known, Russian scientists made great contribution into the development of computers. Russian mathematician P. Chebyshev who lived in the 19th century was interested in calculators. Among many other mechanisms invented by him there was an arithmometer designed in 1876. It was one of the most unique calculating machines of the time. At the beginning of the 20th century Academic A. Krylov constructed a mechanical integrator for solving differential equations.

The first Soviet computer, a small-size computing machine (MESM) was tested in 1950 under Academician S. Lebedev. Next year it was put into operation. In a year MESM was followed by BESM, a large-size electronic computing machine, with 8000 operations per second.

Serial production of computers in the USSR has been started since 1953. That year U.Basilevsky headed the design and manufacture of computer STRELA. 1958 witnessed the production of M-20, computers of the first generation under the guidance of Lebedev. The first generation of electron tube computers was followed by the second generation of foto transistor computers, using magnetic logic elements. Starting with 1964 semiconductor computers —URAL, BESM-4 and M-220 were produced. Under Academician Glushkov small-size computers MIR, MIR-2 and DNEPR were designed and tested at the Institute of Cybernetics. In the late 60s together with other members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance the Soviet Union started on the program of Unified Computer System, the program concerned with the third generation of computers with high-speed performance and program compatibility.

3. Tect:

Tect 1

Decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

How Anonymizers Work

Anonymizer sites access the Internet on your behalf, protecting your personal information from 1) _____. An anonymizer 2) _____ all of your computer's identifying information while it surfs for you, enabling you to remain at least one step removed from the sites you visit. There are two basic types of Internet anonymizers — networked and single-point. Network anonymizers 3) _____ your communications through a network of Internet computers between you and the destination. The main advantage of the networked anonymizer 4) _____ is that it makes traffic analysis much more difficult. Single-point anonymizers pass your surfing through a single web site to protect your identity, and often offers an encrypted 5) _____ channel for passage of results back to the user. Single-point anonymizers offer less 6) _____ to sophisticated traffic analysis than do networked designs. Both networked and single-point anonymizers share a range of design 7) _____. Most importantly, once you access a web page through an anonymizer, the page is 8) _____ so that all of its links are also anonymized. Therefore, you can just continue to click on links and stay in the anonymizer mode. (from www.livinginternet.com)

1. A) find B) disclosure C) discovery D) identity
2. A) protects B) helps C) holds D) grasps
3. A) put B) accompany C) relate D) transfer
4. A) volume B) design C) size D) capacity
5. A) coordination B) frequency C) communications D) cooperation
6. A) help B) modification C) resistance D) opposition
7. A) qualities B) kinds C) sorts D) features
8. A) sorted B) reflected C) formulated D) filtered

Choose the appropriate words from the words given below:

1. British scientists invented a _____ way of multiplying and dividing.
a) mechanical b) electrical c) optical
2. A new branch of mathematics _____ was invented in England and Germany independently.
a) mechanics b) mathematics c) calculus
3. A young American clerk invented the means of coding _____ by punched cards.
a) letters b) data c) numbers
4. Soon punched cards were replaced by _____ terminals.
a) printer b) scanner c) keyboard
5. Mark I was the first _____ computer that could solve mathematical problems.
a) analog b) digital c) mechanical
6. J. von Neumann simplified his computer by storing information in a _____ code.
a) analytical b) numerical c) binary
7. Vacuum tubes could control and _____ electric signals.
a) calculate b) amplify c) generate
8. The first generation computers were _____ and often burned out.
a) uncomfortable b) unreliable c) uncommunicative
9. Computers of the second generation used _____, which reduced computational time greatly.
a) transistors b) vacuum tubes c) integrated circuits
10. Due to _____ the development of the fourth generation computers became possible.
a) microelectronics b) miniaturizations c) microminiaturization

Tect 2

Choose the best variant among the variants given below:

- 1) Information is given into the computer in the form of _____.
a) ideas b) characters c) rules
- 2) The basic function of a computer is _____ information.
a) to switch b) to keep c) to process
- 3) The data needed for solving problems are kept in the _____.
150

a) memory b) input device c) output device
 4) Inputting information into the computer is realized by means of _____.
 a) a printer b) letters c) diskettes
 5) A computer can carry out arithmetic-logical operations _____.
 a) quickly b) instantaneously c) during some minutes
 6) Computers have become _____ in homes, offices, research institutes.
 a) common wealth b) commonplace c) common room
 7) Space _____ uses computers widely.
 a) information b) production c) exploration
 8) Computers are used for image _____.
 a) processing b) operating c) producing
 9) Computers help in _____ of economy.
 a) environment b) management c) government

Match the following words with the given definitions:

1. Computer 2. Data 3. Input device . 4. Memory 5. Output device
 a) a machine by which information is received from the computer.
 b) a device capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters and characters.
 c) an electronic machine that processes data under the control of a stored program.
 d) a disk drive reading the information into the computer.
 e) an information given in the form of characters.

Match the following words with the given definition:

UNIX DOS NT OS/2 Windows 95.

1. Like NT, _____ is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse. 2. _____ is the most commonly used PC operating system.
 3. _____ is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system.
 4. _____ is an operating system developed by Microsoft, the enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows Programs. 5. The usage of _____ is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly.

Text 3

Fill in the correct word:

1. track 2. Withdrew 3. Conduct 4. digital 5. Transaction 6. e-money 7. real 8. interact

E-MONEY

In general, there are two distinct types of e-money: identified e-money and anonymous e-money (also known as 1) _____ cash). Identified e-money contains information revealing the identity of the person who originally 2) _____ the money from the bank. Also, in much the same manner as credit cards, identified e-money enables the bank to 3) _____ the money as it moves through the economy. Anonymous e-money works just like 4) _____ paper cash. Once anonymous e-money is withdrawn from an account, it can be spent or given away without leaving a 5) _____ trail. There are two varieties of each type of e-money: online e-money and offline e-money. Online means you need to 6) _____ with a bank (via modem or network) to conduct a transaction with a third party. Offline means you can 7) _____ a transaction without having to directly involve a bank. Offline anonymous 8) _____ (true digital cash) is the most complex form of e-money because of the double-spending problem. (from <http://projects.exeter.ac.uk>)

Choose the appropriate variant:

1. Transistors have many _____ over vacuum tubes.
 a) patterns b) advantages; c) scales
 2. They _____ very little power
 a) consume b) generate c) embrace
 3. An integrated circuit is a group of elements connected together by some circuit _____ techniques.
 a) processing b) assembly c) manipulation
 4. The transistor consists of a small piece of a _____ with three electrodes.
 a) diode b) conductor c) semiconductor
 5. Modern _____ began in the early XX century with the invention of electronic tubes.
 a) miniaturization b) electronics c) microelectronics
 6. John Fleming was the _____ of the first two-electrode vacuum tube.
 a) generator b) receiver c) inventor
 7. One of the transistor advantages was lower power _____ in comparison with vacuum tubes.
 a) consumption b) reception c) transmission
 8. Microelectronics greatly extended man's intellectual _____.
 a) subsystems b) capabilities c) dimensions

Match the following words with the given definitions:

1. Computer
 2. Analog computer
 3. Digital computer
 4. Hardware
 5. Software

6. Program
7. Programming
8. Integrated circuit
9. Chip
10. Transistor electronic circuits used inside all computers
 - a) a combination of interconnected circuit elements produced in a chip to perform a definite function
 - b) a sequence of instructions enabling the computer to solve a given task
 - c) a tiny piece of silicon containing complex
 - d) a system which processes and stores great amount of data solving problems of numerical computation
 - e) a device which can carry out routine mental tasks by performing simple operations at high speed
 - f) an electronic and mechanical equipment in a computer system
 - g) a set of programs, procedures and associated documentation
 - h) the process of preparation a set of coded instructions for a computer
 - i) a device that has input and output represented in the form of physical quantities
 - j) a small piece of a semiconductor that greatly reduced power consumption of a circuit

Tect 4

Read the text and decide which word best fits each space.

DIGITAL SIGNATURE

A digital signature is different from a handwritten one. It is unique and different every time it is (1)_____, and is related to the thing or things it is signing (an electronic document, picture, program and so on). It is created by doing a mathematical calculation on the thing that is being signed that produces a unique numerical (2)_____. That value is (3)_____ using a private cryptographic key and the result linked to the things that were signed. So to make a digital signature you have to generate or buy a private cryptographic key and a (4)_____ public key and certificate. There are basically two kinds of cryptography in use. Secret key (symmetric), and public/private key (asymmetric). With secret key, the same key is used to encrypt information and decrypt information. (5)_____ the operation is symmetric. With public/private key, the two keys are of different values. Encryption is done using one of them, and (6)_____ can then only be done using the other. Hence the operation is asymmetric. You can give your (7)_____ key to everyone. Then, if they want to send something to you they encrypt it with your public key and they know that only you can (8)_____ it. By the same terms, if you encrypt something using your private key, then anyone who has your public key can check to see if they can (9)_____ it, and if they can, they know it must have come from you.

- 1) A proposed B requested C generated D uploaded
- 2) A value B answer C key D message
- 3) A increased B checked C encrypted D decrypted
- 4) A signed B verified C separate D corresponding
- 5) A But B Hence C Then D Nevertheless
- 6) A decryption B checking C transferring D signing
- 7) A symmetric B signing C private D public
- 8) A see B read C receive D encrypt
- 9) A encrypt B decrypt C generate D read

Complete the sentences with the words:

- 1) confusing 2) else 3) fits 4) relevant 5) scroll bar

1. This is a well-designed Web page. Everything _____ well on the screen.
2. Web surfers will go somewhere _____ if the page doesn't appear quickly.
3. That animation is good because it is pretty and it is _____ to the Web page.
4. That website is very _____ because I couldn't find the Back button.
5. It's annoying when you have to use the horizontal _____ to see all of the text.

Complete the sentences with the words: 1) busy 2) consistent 3) generate 4) home pages 5) structure 6) surfers 7) upload 8) Web-authoring

1. That web page is much too _____. I don't know what to look at.
2. An FTP server is a computer that lets you _____ files to the Inter-net.
3. The buttons on this page are not _____ with the button on the last page.
4. Net _____ never like reading a lot of text on the screen.
5. _____ software means you don't have to learn HTML to make a Web page.
6. Many students have their own _____ on the World Wide Web.
7. HTML creates the _____ for Web pages to run on a browser. 8. Web-authoring programmes _____ HTML tags for you.

Match the following words with the given definition: 1. Processor 2. Keyboard 3. mouse, 4. floppy disk 5. hard disk 6. modem

7. monitor 8. ROM 9. RAM

- a) Nonvolatile, no modifiable computer memory, used to hold programmed instructions to the system;
- b) The part of a television or computer on which a picture is formed or information is displayed;
- c) Rigid disk coated with magnetic material, for storing computer programs and relatively large amounts of data;

- d) An electronic device that makes possible the transmission of data to or from computer via telephone or other communication lines;
- e) A set of keys, usually arranged in tiers, for operating a typewriter, typesetting machine, computer terminal, or the like;
- f) Volatile computer memory, used for creating, loading, and running programs and for manipulating and temporarily storing data; main memory;
- g) Central processing unit: the key component of a computer system, containing the circuitry necessary to interpret and execute program instructions;
- h) A palm-sized device equipped with one or more buttons, used to point at and select items on a computer display screen and for controlling the cursor by means of analogous movement on a nearby surface;
- i) A thin, usually flexible plastic disk coated with magnetic material, for storing computer data and program.

4. ЧТЕНИЕ ТЕКСТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:

Текст 1

Read the text.

INTERNET PROTOCOL SUITE

The Internet protocol suite is the set of communications protocols that implements the protocol stack on which the Internet and many commercial networks run. It is part of the TCP/IP protocol suite, which is named after two of the most important protocols in it: the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the Internet Protocol (IP), which were also the first two networking protocols defined. Note that today's TCP/IP networking represents a synthesis of two developments that began in the 1970's, namely LAN's (Local Area Networks) and the Internet, that revolutionised computing.

The Internet protocol suite – like many protocol suites – can be viewed as a set of layers. Each layer solves a set of problems involving the transmission of data, and provides a well-defined service to the upper layer protocols based on using services from some lower layers. Upper layers are logically closer to the user and deal with more abstract data, relying on lower layer protocols to translate data into forms that can eventually be physically transmitted. The original TCP/IP reference model consisted of four layers, but has evolved into a five-layer model. The application layer is used by most programs for network communication. Data sent over the network is passed into the application layer where it is encapsulated into the application layer protocol. From there, the data is passed down into the lower layer protocol of the transport layer.

The transport layer's responsibilities include end-to-end message transfer capabilities independent of the underlying network, along with error control, fragmentation and flow control. End-to-end message transmission or connecting applications at the transport layer can be categorized as either connection-oriented (e. g. TCP) or connectionless (e. g. UDP). The transport layer provides this service of connecting applications together through the use of ports. On the network layer Internet Protocol (IP) provides a connectionless, un-reliable, best-effort packet delivery service. Its service is called connectionless because it resembles the Postal Service more than it does the telephone system. IP packets, like telegrams or mail messages, are treated independently. Each packet is stamped with the addresses of the receiver and the sender. Routing decisions are made on a packet-by-packet basis. The data link is all about getting information from one place to a selection of other places. At this layer one does not need to be able to go everywhere, just able to go somewhere else. It is analogous to social interaction in that one needs to know at least one other person, but not necessarily know Fred, Bob, or James. The physical layer is responsible for encoding and transmission of data over network communications media. It operates with data in the form of bits that are sent from the physical layer of the sending (source) device and received at the physical layer of the destination device. Today, most commercial operating systems include and install the TCP/IP stack by default. For most users, there is no need to look for implementations. TCP/IP is included in all commercial Unix systems, Mac OS X, and all free-software Unix-like systems such as Linux distributions and BSD systems, as well as Microsoft Windows.

Some protocols from the TCP/IP protocol suit:

Layer	Protocols
Application	HTTP, FTP, SSH, Telnet, BitTorrent
Transport	TCP, UDP
Network	IP
Data Link	Ethernet, FDDI (fiber distributed data interface), PPP (point-to-point protocol)
Physical	10Base-T, 100Base-T, DSL (digital subscriber line).

Decide whether the statements below are true or false.

- The Internet protocol suite is based on the protocol stack.
- TCP/IP protocol suite contains more protocols than the Internet protocol suite.
- In the TCP/IP protocol suite there are only two protocols: TCP and IP.
- Connection-oriented protocol TCP is based on circuit-switching technology.
- It is possible to send information from one country to other using protocols from just physical layer and data link layer.

Tekst 2
Read the text.

PUBLIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY

The role of cryptography is very important in the design of electronic payment systems. The cryptographic mechanisms include public-key cryptography, one-way hash functions, challenge-response cryptographic protocols, digital signatures and key management protocols. Public key cryptography, also known as asymmetric cryptography, is a form of cryptography in which a user has a pair of cryptographic keys – a public key and a private key. The private key is kept secret, while the public key may be widely distributed. The keys are related mathematically, but the private key cannot be practically derived from the public key. A message encrypted with the public key can be decrypted only with the corresponding private key, and a message encrypted with the private key can only be decrypted using the public key.

An analogy for public-key encryption is that of a locked mailbox with a mail slot. The mail slot is exposed and accessible to the public; its location is in essence the public key. Anyone knowing the street address can go to the door and drop a written message through the slot; however, only the person who possesses the key can open the mailbox and read the message.

Decide whether the statements below are true or false.

- 1) One should keep his public key in a secret place.
- 2) Several private keys can be associated with public key.
- 3) Several public keys can be associated with private key.
- 4) It is easy to create a private key with the corresponding public key.
- 5) It is easy to create a public key with the corresponding private key.
- 6) It is possible to decrypt a message with public key, that was used for encrypting this message.

Tekst 3
Read the text.

SECURE HTTP

HTTPS is a URI scheme used to indicate a secure HTTP connection. It is syntactically identical to the http:// scheme normally used for accessing resources using HTTP. Using an https:// URL indicates that HTTP is to be used, but with a different default TCP port (443) and an additional encryption/authentication layer between the HTTP and TCP. This system was designed by Netscape Communications Corporation to provide authentication and encrypted communication and is widely used on the World Wide Web for security-sensitive communication such as payment transactions and corporate logons. Strictly speaking, HTTPS is not a separate protocol, but refers to a normal HTTP interaction over an encrypted Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS) transport mechanism. This ensures reasonable protection from eavesdroppers and man-in-the-middle attacks, provided it is properly implemented and the top level certification authorities do their job.

To prepare a web-server for accepting HTTPS connections the administrator must create a public key certificate for the web-server. This certificate must be signed by a certificate authority of one form or another, who certifies that the certificate holder is who they say they are. Web browsers are generally distributed with the signing certificates of major certificate authorities, so that they can verify certificates signed by them.

Organizations may also run their own certificate authority, particularly if they are responsible for setting up browsers to access their own sites, as they can trivially add their own signing certificate to the defaults shipped with the browser. Some sites use self-signed certificates. Using these provides protection against pure eavesdropping but unless the certificate is verified by some other method and that other method is secure, there is a risk of a man-in-the-middle attack.

The system can also be used for client authentication, in order to restrict access to a web server to only authorized users. For this, typically the site administrator creates certificates for each user which are loaded into their browser, although certificates signed by any certificate authority the server trusts should work. These normally contain the name and e-mail of the authorized user, and are automatically checked by the server on each reconnect to verify the user's identity, potentially without ever entering a password. (from <http://www.consultants-online.co.za>)

Read the text once more and answer the following questions.

- 1) Why is it dangerous to use pure HTTP for transferring security-sensitive information?
- 2) What are two main functions of HTTPS?
- 3) What is the difference between eavesdropping and man-in-the-middle attack?
- 4) What is disadvantage of using self-signed certificates?
- 5) What should be done in order users be able to access their personal information on the web server without entering passwords?

Tekst 4
Read the text.

DECIPHERING INTERNET E-MAIL

Internet E-mail According to the research about 31 billion e-mails are sent worldwide every day – and that number is only expected to rise. With the capability to send pictures, documents or even video messages to anyone in the world who has an e-mail address, it has become a massively popular form of communication. How Does Sending & Receiving E-mail Work? Using an e-mail client (software such as Microsoft Outlook or Eudora) you can compose an e-mail message and send it to another person anywhere, so long as you know their e-mail address. All online services and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) offer e-mail, and support gateways so that you can exchange e-mail with users of other systems. Usually, it takes only a few seconds for an e-mail to arrive at its destination.

When you initially set up your e-mail client you will need specific information from your ISP, such as your network user ID, SMTP and POP server address. The network ID will provide you with your e-mail address, the SMTP server handles the communications as you send an e-mail message, and the POP server provides the transmission for receiving e-mail.

SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

When you send an e-mail message, your e-mail client connects to your ISP's mail server, which is an SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server. It is common for your e-mail message to be broken down into small packets of data (for a speedier transmission), which is reassembled when it reaches its destination. The SMTP server will generally hand-off the message to another server that is able to translate the domain name of the recipient's address and find the correct IP address to deliver the message to. This process may be repeated multiple times until the e-mail is routed to the correct destination server.

POP – Post Office Protocol

While SMTP provides the protocol for sending an e-mail, it is a different server that receives your e-mail at your ISP. POP, short for Post Office Protocol, is a protocol used to retrieve e-mail from a mail server. Your ISP will have set up a mailbox on the POP server for all its customers. When incoming e-mails are received by the POP server, it is then filtered down to the correct user mail-box. When you use your e-mail client and connect to the POP server, you log in with your ID (network username), which allows the server to locate your mail-box. Access to the contents of the mailbox is granted by entering in your password. The POP server will deliver your e-mail to your local system and will delete the messages from the server as well.

Most e-mail applications use the POP protocol. There

are two versions of POP. The first, called POP2, became a standard in the mid-80's and requires SMTP to send messages. The newer version, POP3, can be used with or without SMTP. While most people will refer to POP with a version number (e. g. POP3), when using the term POP without a number, like any other protocol, it is generally assumed you would be referring to the most recent version anyways.

IMAP: Internet Message Access Protocol

The Post Office Protocol is designed to be a simple protocol offering only a basic set of commands, and it is still the most widely used protocol. Similar to POP is IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol), which is also a protocol for retrieving e-mail messages, but supports some features not found in POP. For example IMAP allows you to search e-mail messages for keywords while the messages still reside on the server. You can also store messages on the e-mail server, and better manage multiple accounts and set message flags. IMAP was developed at Stanford University in 1986. (from <http://www.webopedia.com>)

Choose the correct answer:

1. An e-mail client is ...
 - A) any online e-mail service.
 - B) a software.
 - C) an e-mail provided by ISPs.
 - D) a person who uses e-mail.
2. With an e-mail client you can send a message to another person ...
 - A) only if you know the address.
 - B) only if you know their ISP.
 - C) only if you know your ISP.
 - D) only if you know their address and ISP.
3. Which protocol doesn't filter down the messages to the user's boxes?
 - A) SMTP.
 - B) POP.
 - C) IMAP.
 - D) none of the above.
4. IMAP has ...
 - A) less options than POP.
 - B) more options than POP.
 - C) another name – POP2.
 - D) another name – POP3.

2. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

1. Зачет

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «About myself»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My family»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My friends»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My working day»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My University»

Практические задания:

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

MY BEST FRIENDS

Friendship plays a very important role in our life. People usually make friends when they go to the same school, work together or live nearby. It's difficult to explain how two quite different persons make friends. You can have a lot of acquaintances but only a few true friends. It depends on many things. Among them are age, social status, mutual interests and sometimes personal qualities. It is easier to make friends with persons who are much alike you, though sometimes these factors are of no importance. Now I want to tell you about people whom I consider to be my friends. One of them is Nick. He is an old friend of mine. We went to the first form together because he lived next door to me. Now he is a tall young man with dark hair, blue eyes and oval face. He is rather strong and well-built because he is a sportsman. He played volleyball well in our school team. He is going to enter the Mathematical faculty of the University this year. He was always strong in mathematics and he helped me very often with my home tasks. I think he will be able to pass his entrance examinations and become a student. My another best friend is Marina. She is a very pretty girl. She has big blue eyes, fair hair and a nice smile. She is a schoolgirl now. She studies well and she wants to become a doctor. She will try to enter the Medical Institute next year and I hope her first attempt will be successful. I'm sure she will make a good doctor. I often meet my friends. We talk about our school life and our schoolmates. I like to spend my free-time-with my friends.

QUESTIONS

1. Is friendship important in our life?
2. Where do people usually make friends?
3. What does true friendship depend on?
4. What does Nick look like?
5. What is Marina going to be?

2. Зачет

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Moscow»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of the English language»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The USA»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «New York»

Практические задания:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic, and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million. London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End, and the East End. The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices, and firms are situated there, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, and the Old Bailey. Few people live here, but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some famous ancient buildings within the City. Perhaps the most striking of them is the St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built in the 17th century by Sir Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace, and a prison. Now it is a museum. Westminster is the governmental part of London. Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. Many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets, and painters are buried here: Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Dickens, Tennyson, Kipling, etc. Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, the seat of the British Parliament. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big bell, known as "Big Ben". Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen. The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, clubs, and theatres are situated there. The Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London. It was named in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square. On the north side of the Trafalgar Square is the National Portrait Gallery. Not far away is the British Museum — the biggest museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc, and is also famous for its library. There are a lot of factories, workshops, and docks in the East End.

QUESTIONS

1. Is London the largest city in the world?
2. What's the population of London?
3. Traditionally London is divided into four parts. Can you name them?
4. What do you know about the City?
5. Who was the St. Paul's Cathedral built by?

3. Зачет

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Travelling»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Airport check-in»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Holidays»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping in Britain»

Практические задания:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

TRAVELLING

If we are fond of travelling we see and learn all sorts of things we can never see or learn at home. Though we may read about them in books and newspapers and see pictures of them at the cinema. The best way to study geography is to travel and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own houses. When I was a little girl every holiday that I had seemed to be perfect. In those far-off days the sun seemed to shine constantly and the water was always warm. All day I played on the sand with my friends. We made sandcastles with huge yellow walls. Sometimes we left the beach and walked in the country. Although I am now an adult, my idea of a good holiday is much the same as it was. I still like the sun and the warm sand and the sound of waves breaking on the beach. I don't want to build sandcastles any longer but still I like sunbathing and the feeling that sand is running through my fingers. I like travelling. And I want to smell different smells. I want to see different kinds of trees, flowers and plants. When I spend a holiday in travelling I always take a camera with me and photograph everything that interests or pleases me: the sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, valleys; the ruins of ancient buildings. Some years later that will remind me the happy time that I had.

QUESTIONS

1. Do you like to travel?
2. What is the best way to study geography?
3. What do you do during your vacation?
4. Discuss the qualities of an ideal vacation?
5. What do you call «a good vacation»?

4. Дифференцированный зачет

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Meals»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Healthy eating»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Environment protection»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Global warming»

5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Greenhouse Effect»

Практические задания:

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

HEALTHY FOOD

All food is made up of nutrients which our bodies use. There are different kinds of nutrients: carbohydrates, proteins, fats» vitamins and minerals. Different foods contain different nutrients. Before we cut down on fat, sugar and salt, we have to know a bit more about the kind of food these things might be in. The biggest problem comes when these things are hidden in other foods: biscuits, crisps, sausages, meat pies, soft drinks and so on. The best way is to get into the habit of checking the ingredients and nutritional value on the sides of packets although this isn't always easy to do. Another thing to know is, for example, that we do need fat to live, it's an essential part of our diet and physically we couldn't exist without it. But we all know that to eat much fat is bad for our health. The matter is that there are different kinds of fat. There are fats that are good for us and fats that are bad for us. Eating less of the bad ones and more of the good ones can actually help us to live longer! Bad fats are the saturated fats, found in animal productions, like red meat, butter and cheese. Friendly fats are the unprocessed fats found naturally in foods like nuts and seeds, olives, avocados and oily fish, including tuna. One more thing to know is that when food is cooked, its structure changes. It can change the vitamin and nutrient contents of food. More and more people feel strongly about the way, their food is produced. Nowadays so much of the basic food we eat — meat, fish, fruit and vegetables — is grown using chemicals and additives. Although fertilizers and pesticides have greatly increased the quantity of food and helped to improve its appearance, there is a growing concern about the effects of these chemicals in the food chain. This concern has led to a growth in the demand for organically grown products. Today there is another problem. It is modified food, which is cheaper than ordinary one. There is a rumour that such food can cause cancer and other problems. Nobody knows, either it is just an imagined fear or a real problem. This problem could be solved and examined, but it will take some time. The food we eat, depends on lots of things. Taste is a big factor. Culture, religion and health also play a part in what food we eat. Advertising and social factors also have a big influence. Income is also an important factor. That is why not surprisingly, money, rather than a lack of knowledge about how to eat well, is at the heart of the problem. Finally, there are three main messages to follow for healthy eating: First, we should eat less fat, particularly saturated fat. Secondly, we are to cut down on sugar and salt. Thirdly, we must eat more fresh fruit and vegetables.

QUESTIONS

1. What nutrients do you know?
2. What are the main things to know about food we eat?
3. What fats are good?
4. What fats are dangerous for our health?
5. What are the main factors that determine the food we eat?
6. What are three main messages to follow for healthy eating?

5. Зачет

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of computers»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Development of electronics and microelectronics»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The types of software»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Operating system»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Hardware»

Практические задания:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

NEW AGE, NEW PROBLEMS

Like any powerful tool, computers can be a force both for good and for harm. They can give physicians instant access to all of the information available on a patient in crisis, but they can also give unscrupulous charlatans the names of all cancer patients. They can give a business important new control over its inventory, but they can also give it privacy-invading control over its employee. Computerized robots might make work obsolete while producing abundance for everyone, but it can also throw millions of people into unemployment and poverty. To maximize the benefits and minimize the harms, those making decisions about the implementation of computer systems (e.g., programmers, systems designers, computer scientists, managers, legislators) must be sensitive, to the potential problems as well as to potential advantages of computers. Because the computer gives us fundamentally new power, we are faced with decisions for which our experience may give little guidance. The danger of applying old standards to a fundamentally new situation might be well illustrated by the law passed soon after the production of the first automobiles, which required cars travelling the roads to be preceded by a man on foot carrying a red flag. This law reduced danger, but robbed the auto of its intrinsic power. Similarly, we could stop one type of computer crime by outlawing electronic fund transfer, or prevent a potentially dangerous accumulation of governmental power by outlawing the interconnection computers storing different sets of information about individuals, or prevent robots from taking workers jobs by outlawing robotization. It is possible to respond to every danger by cutting off the power that leads to that danger. But it is more productive to respond by analyzing each situation as it occurs. This way we may conclude that our fundamental values are better protected by changing our expectations or rules rather than by denying ourselves opportunities to take advantage of what the computer can do. Such an analysis requires some understanding both of social problems that computers may cause and the nature of our moral system.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the benefits for mankind connected with computers?
2. What are possible harms involved by computers using?
3. What is to be done to maximize the benefits and minimize the harms?
4. What is the best way of protecting our fundamental values?

6. Экзамен

Вопросы к экзамену:

1. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «About myself»
2. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My family»
3. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My friends»
4. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My working day»
5. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «My University»
6. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Moscow»
7. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»
8. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of the English language»
9. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The USA»
10. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «New York»
11. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Travelling»
12. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Airport check-in»
13. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Holidays»
14. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping»
15. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Shopping in Britain»
16. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Meals»
17. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Healthy eating»
18. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Environment protection»
19. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Global warming»
20. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Greenhouse Effect»
21. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «History of computers»
22. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Development of electronics and microelectronics»
23. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «The types of software»
24. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Operating system»
25. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Hardware»
26. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Internet»
27. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Email»
28. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Application of personal computers»
29. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «From the history of computer development in Russia»
30. Устное монологическое высказывание по теме «Computer programming»

Практические задания:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

VIRTUAL LEARNING

Given that universities are at the forefront of technological innovations, it is to be expected that new forms of delivering instruction, at the post-secondary level are emerging. Numerous universities have turned to the World Wide Web as a way to provide instruction to supplement the typical lecture system. In fact, entire courses have been placed on the Web, permitting students access to lecture material at any time and from any place. Students have been encouraged to treat the course Website as a living document by adding their own links to material discovered in the process of answering assignments or carrying out research projects. Thus, every student can potentially benefit from every other student's efforts. In such a situation, education can become a cooperative enterprise involving teachers and students alike. There is more: courses mounted on the Web are also available around the world so that we might expect to see international competition among universities. In fact many universities now accept admission applications over the Web. There is a danger of uniformity as the globally renowned universities make their presence felt everywhere. How will local colleges and universities compete? They will have to provide a variety of services—hand-on experiences, local special conditions, direct personal attention—not available to distant institutions. It does seem to be the case that educational institutions will have to be flexible, imaginative, and perhaps lucky, to survive in a networked world. But it should be noted that new technology is not replacing teachers but rather is extending the power of imaginative teachers and curious students to explore the world in ways not previously possible. Well trained teachers, assisted by technical staff, operating with adequate equipment, connected to the Internet, and financed with adequate operating funds are the basic necessities for success in the wired world. Education is usually considered in the context of educational institutions elementary schools, high schools, vocational schools, colleges, and universities—but considerable learning goes on in the workplace as well as in company-sponsored classrooms. Many people have a vision of lifelong learning as a combination of institutionalized instruction and the individual pursuit of knowledge. Traditionally, libraries have played a very important role in enabling motivated individuals to pursue their interests in a self-directed manner. Now with the emergence of the Internet, and the explosive growth of information, it is not unrealistic to consider the self-education to become accessible beyond reduction of formal institutions. One early proposal is to get electronic books into homes—through a national digital library and small, sharp-screened computers—in an era of declining literacy. It is a vision to have an online library of books, not just public domain ones currently available on a number of Web sites, but newly published ones for which copyright still applies and that would be readily accessible for a small fee. Such a scheme could provide supplementary resources for schools as well and would operate in parallel with the school system.

QUESTIONS

1. Why education over the Web can become a cooperative enterprise friendly to teachers and students alike?
2. Why can universities exchange experiences with distant educational institutions be useful?
3. What means can nowadays help teachers and students explore the world?
4. What is the difference between the vision of the traditional lifelong learning and the online learning?

Раздел 4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

1. Для текущего контроля используются следующие оценочные средства:

1. Диктант

Диктант используется как форма опроса для контроля за усвоением материала, его обобщения и систематизации и выявления готовности обучающихся к восприятию нового. Диктанты – это форма контроля правильности написанного, проверки грамматических навыков, а также способ повышения навыков лексики и грамматики.

Диктант по иностранному языку может проводиться в форме словарного диктанта, полного диктанта (диктуется связный текст), диктанта с грамматическим заданием и т.д.

Рекомендации по подготовке к словарному диктанту:

1. Списать слово из учебника в свою тетрадь.
2. Подчеркнуть трудные места (устойчивые буквосочетания, нечитаемые буквы, буквы, которые читаются не по правилам или просто те места в слове, которые кажутся трудными).
3. Прописать слово в тетради не менее 5 раз. При этом рекомендуется не просто копировать слово по буквам, а посмотреть внимательно на слово, как бы «сфотографировать» его, закрыть слово и постараться написать по памяти.
4. После того, как каждое слово прописано в тетради не менее 5 раз, надо осуществить самоконтроль, написать «тренировочный» словарный диктант (в черновике). Здесь необходима помочь другого человека, который будет диктовать слова по-русски. Если это невозможно, студент может сам выписать в черновик слова по-русски и переводить их письменно на иностранный. Затем проверить написанное, исправить ошибки (лучше ручкой другого цвета), если они есть, и те слова, где были ошибки, прописать еще по 5 раз (можно уже в черновике). Так нужно делать до тех пор, пока ошибок в тренировочном диктанте не будет.

2. Монологическое высказывание

Монологическое высказывание – это непосредственно направленный к собеседнику или аудитории организованный вид устной речи, предусматривающий высказывания одного человека. Научить выражать свои мысли в монологической форме является одной из главных практических целей обучения иностранному языку.

В композиции сообщения выделяются три части: вступление – выступающий называет тему сообщения; основная часть – сообщаются факты, данные и т.п.; заключение – обобщается все сказанное, делаются выводы.

Рекомендации по работе над устным монологическим высказыванием:

1. Сформулируйте тему сообщения, правильно озаглавьте свое сообщение.
2. Составьте краткий или развернутый план сообщения.
3. В соответствии с планом проанализируйте необходимую литературу: тексты, статьи. Подберите цитаты, иллюстративный материал.
4. Выпишите необходимые термины, ключевые слова, речевые обороты.
5. Текст сообщения должен состоять из простых предложений и быть кратким.
6. Начните сообщение с фраз: я хочу рассказать о ..., речь идет о
7. Обозначьте во вступлении основные положения, тезисы своего сообщения. Обоснуйте, докажите фактами, проиллюстрируйте эти тезисы.
8. Выделив в своем выступлении смысловые отрезки, установите между ними смысловые связи.
9. Особо подчеркните главное.
10. Закончите сообщение, обозначьте результат, сделайте вывод, подведите итог сказанному.
11. Выразите свое отношение к изложенному.
12. Постарайтесь излагать свое сообщение эмоционально, не читая, а изредка заглядывая в план и зачитывая цитаты.

3. Тест

Тест - это система стандартизованных вопросов (заданий), позволяющих автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающихся. Тесты могут быть аудиторными и внеаудиторными. Преподаватель доводит до сведения студентов информацию о проведении теста, его форме, а также о разделе (теме) дисциплины, выносимой на тестирование.

При самостоятельной подготовке к тестированию студенту необходимо:

- проработать информационный материал по дисциплине. Проконсультироваться с преподавателем по вопросу выбора учебной литературы;
- выяснить все условия тестирования заранее. Необходимо знать, сколько тестов вам будет предложено, сколько времени отводится на тестирование, какова система оценки результатов и т.д.
- работая с тестами, внимательно и до конца прочесть вопрос и предлагаемые варианты ответов; выбрать правильные (их может быть несколько); на отдельном листке ответов выписать цифру вопроса и буквы, соответствующие правильным ответам. В случае компьютерного тестирования указать ответ в соответствующем поле (полях);
- в процессе решения желательно применять несколько подходов в решении задания. Это позволяет максимально гибко оперировать методами решения, находя каждый раз оптимальный вариант.
- решить в первую очередь задания, не вызывающие трудностей, к трудному вопросу вернуться в конце.
- оставить время для проверки ответов, чтобы избежать механических ошибок.

4. Чтение текстов на иностранном языке

В зависимости от цели используют следующие виды чтения:

1. неподготовленное чтение (учебный вид чтения, проверяющий технику);
2. подготовленное чтение фрагментов текста для отработки правильного произношения, ударения, паузации, интонационных структур;
3. ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотрное и поисковое чтение в зависимости от установки на степень понимания текста.

Рекомендации по овладению навыками чтения:

1. определить основное содержание текста по знакомым опорным словам, интернациональной лексике и с помощью лингвистического анализа (морфологической структуры слова, соотношения членов предложения и т.д.);
2. понять значение слов по контексту или интернациональной лексике;
3. выделить смысловую структуру текста, главную и второстепенную информацию;
4. обобщить факты, приведенные в тексте;
5. уметь сделать перевод всего текста или его фрагмента с помощью словаря;
6. изложить результаты своей работы в устной или письменной форме (в зависимости от задания).

2. Описание процедуры промежуточной аттестации

Оценка за зачет/экзамен может быть выставлена по результатам текущего рейтинга. Текущий рейтинг – это результаты выполнения практических работ в ходе обучения, контрольных работ, выполнения заданий к лекциям (при наличии) и др. видов заданий.

Результаты текущего рейтинга доводятся до студентов до начала экзаменационной сессии.

Цель дифференцированного зачета – проверка и оценка уровня полученных студентом специальных знаний по учебной дисциплине и соответствующих им умений и навыков, а также умения логически мыслить, аргументировать избранную научную позицию, реагировать на дополнительные вопросы, ориентироваться в массиве информации.

Подготовка к зачету начинается с первого занятия по дисциплине, на котором обучающиеся получают предварительный перечень вопросов к зачету и список рекомендуемой литературы, их ставят в известность относительно критерии выставления зачета и специфике текущей и итоговой аттестации. С самого начала желательно планомерно осваивать материал, руководствуясь перечнем вопросов к зачету и списком рекомендуемой литературы, а также путем самостоятельного конспектирования материалов занятий и результатов самостоятельного изучения учебных вопросов.

Результат дифференцированного зачета выражается оценкой «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно».

Цель зачета – проверка и оценка уровня полученных студентом специальных знаний по учебной дисциплине и соответствующих им умений и навыков, а также умения логически мыслить, аргументировать избранную научную позицию, реагировать на дополнительные вопросы, ориентироваться в массиве информации.

Зачет может проводиться как в формате, аналогичном проведению экзамена, так и в других формах, основанных на выполнении индивидуального или группового задания, позволяющего осуществить контроль знаний и полученных навыков.

Подготовка к зачету начинается с первого занятия по дисциплине, на котором обучающиеся получают предварительный перечень вопросов к зачету и список рекомендуемой литературы, их ставят в известность относительно критериев выставления зачета и специфике текущей и итоговой аттестации. С самого начала желательно планомерно осваивать материал, руководствуясь перечнем вопросов к зачету и списком рекомендуемой литературы, а также путем самостоятельного конспектирования материалов занятий и результатов самостоятельного изучения учебных вопросов.

По результатам сдачи зачета выставляется оценка «зачтено» или «не зачтено».

Экзамен преследует цель оценить работу обучающегося за определенный курс: полученные теоретические знания, их прочность, развитие логического и творческого мышления, приобретение навыков самостоятельной работы, умения анализировать и синтезировать полученные знания и применять их для решения практических задач.

Экзамен проводится в устной или письменной форме по билетам, утвержденным заведующим кафедрой (или в форме компьютерного тестирования). Экзаменационный билет включает в себя два вопроса и задачи. Формулировка вопросов совпадает с формулировкой перечня вопросов, доведенного до сведения обучающихся не позднее чем за один месяц до экзаменационной сессии.

В процессе подготовки к экзамену организована предэкзаменационная консультация для всех учебных групп.

При любой форме проведения экзаменов по билетам экзаменатору предоставляется право задавать студентам дополнительные вопросы, задачи и примеры по программе данной дисциплины. Дополнительные вопросы также, как и основные вопросы билета, требуют развернутого ответа.