**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ЧУКОТСКОГО АВТОНОМНОГО ОКРУГА «ЧУКОТСКИЙ СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПОСЁЛКА ПРОВИДЕНИЯ»**

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| **«**С О Г Л А С О В А Н О**»**  Заместитель директора по УМР  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ А.Р. Бархударян  « 09 » января 2023г. | «У Т В Е Р Ж Д А Ю»  Директор ГАПОУ ЧАО «Чукотский северо-восточный техникум посёлка Провидения»  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Е.Н. Кузнецов  « 09 » января 2023г.  Приказ *№ 1-о/д от 09.01.2023г.*  *«Об утверждении ОПОП СПО программ*  *профессионального обучения, фондов оценочных средств»* |

**Комплект оценочных средств**   
**для проведения текущего контроля**

**по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

в рамках основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП) по специальности СПО

39.02.01 Социальная работа

2023г.

Организация-разработчик: Государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Чукотского автономного округа «Чукотский северо-восточный техникум посёлка Провидения»

Рассмотрена методическим объединением преподавателей общепрофессиональных и профессиональных дисциплин.

Протокол **№ 1 от « 09 » января 2023 г.**

Председатель МС \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ А.Р.Бархударян

**1. Общие положения**

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений студентов.

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачёта.

**2. Освоение умений и усвоение знаний:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Освоенные умения, усвоенные знания** | **Показатели оценки результата** | **№№ заданий**  **для проверки** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** |
| **Уметь**  У.1.  - общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы | Представление профессиональных и повседневных тем на иностранном языке | Оценка результатов выполнения ВСР  № 2-4, 14 |
| У.2.  - переводить (со словарём) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности | Распознавание иностранных текстов | Оценка результатов выполнения ВСР № 1 |
| У.3.  - самостоятельно совершенствовать письменную и устную речь | Улучшение качества воспроизведения устной и письменной речи | Оценка результатов выполнения практического занятия № 1, ВСР № 2, 6, 7 |
| У.4.  **-** пополнять словарный запас | Увеличение словарного запаса | Оценка результатов выполнения практических  занятий №1-10, ВСР № 3, 13 |
| У.5.  - создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации | Разработка словесного социокультурного портрета своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации | Оценка результатов выполнения практических  занятий  № 12-13, ВСР № 5, 9. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 |
| У.6.  - читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи | Воспроизведение текстов различных стилей | Оценка результатов выполнения практических  занятий №11, 15-20, ВСР № 3, 12 |
| **Знать**  З.1.  - лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности | Пополнение лексического запаса | Оценка результатов выполнения ВСР № 1, 6 |
| З.2.  - языковой материал:идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем | Классификация языкового материала | Оценка результатов выполнения практических  занятий № 20-27, ВСР № 4 |

**3. Комплект материалов для оценки сформированности знаний и умений по учебной дисциплине**

В состав комплекта входят задания для студентов и пакет преподавателя (эксперта).

**3.1. Задания для студентов**

Инструкция для обучающихся

Условия выполнения задания:

Внимательно прочитайте и выполните задание.

Время выполнения задания – 90 минут.

При подготовке к проверке освоения дисциплины Вы можете воспользоваться литературными источниками:

Основные источники:

1. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И., Койранская Е.А., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. – 7-е изд., стер. - М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

2. Гарагуля С.И. Английский язык для студентов технических колледжей = English for Technical Colleges Students: учебник. – Ростов н/Д.: Феникс, 2017.

Дополнительные источники:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык. Учебное пособие. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2016.

2. Восковская А.С., Карпова Т.А. Английский язык. Учебник. - Ростов н/Д.: Феникс, 2016.

3. Голубев А.П., Коржавый А.П., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык для технических специальностей. English for Technical Colleges. Учебник для студ.

учреждений сред. проф. образования. — 7-e изд., стер. — М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2016.

4. Мюллер В.К. Самый полный англо-русский русско-английский словарь с современной транскрипцией. - М.: Издательство АСТ, 2016.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. [www.macmillanenglish.com](http://www.macmillanenglish.com)

2. [www.britishcouncil.org/learning-elt-resources.htm](http://www.britishcouncil.org/learning-elt-resources.htm)

**Задания для текущего контроля знаний студентов:**

***3.1.1. Практические занятия***

**Критерии оценивания практических занятий**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Процент результативности  (правильных ответов) | Качественная оценка индивидуальных  образовательных достижений | |
| балл (отметка) | вербальный аналог |
| 91-100 | 5 | отлично |
| 70-90 | 4 | хорошо |
| 50-69 | 3 | удовлетворительно |
| ≤49 | 2 | неудовлетворительно |

**Практическое занятие № 1**

Тема: великие ученые России и Великобритании, пассивный залог, систематизация.

**1. Read the text and answer the questions.**

GEORGE STEPHENSON

George Stephenson was a British inventor and engineer. He is famous for building the first practical railway locomotive.

Stephenson was born in 1781 in England. During his youth he worked as a fireman and later as an engineer in the coal mines of Newcastle. He invented one of the first miner's safety lamps independently of the British inventor Humphrey Davy. Stephenson's early locomotives were used to carry loads in coal mines, and in 1823 he established a factory at Newcastle for their manufacture. In 1829 he designed a locomotive known as the Rocket, which could carry both loads and passengers at a greater speed than any locomotive constructed at that time. The success of the Rocket was the beginning of the construction of locomotives and the laying of railway lines.

**Questions:**

1. What was George Stephenson?
2. What is he famous for?
3. When and where was he born?
4. What is his main invention?
5. What are the advantages of Stephenson’s “Rocket”?

**2. Open the brackets using the verb in Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.

2. Hockey (to play) in winter.

3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.

4. Many houses (to burn) during the war.

5. His new book (to finish) next year.

6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.

7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

8. Bread (to eat) every day.

9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.

10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.

# Практическое занятие № 2

# Тема: Проблемы защиты окружающей среды. Инфинитив употребление.

1. **Match the word with the definition.**
2. water pollution a) the increase in the temperature of the Earth’s atmosphere
3. global warming b) the action of making water dirty and dangerous
4. greenhouse effect c) in the air
5. harmful gases d) the warming of the Earth’s atmosphere as a result of
6. **Match the parts of the sentences.**
   1. Human have always polluted a) the Antarctic ice sheet will melt and the sea level will rise.
7. If the Earth keeps getting warmer b) because there are many more humans than ever before.
8. The ozone is being destroyed c) the planet with smoke, rubbish.
9. Pollution is now very serious d) by chemicals.
10. **Fill in the blanks with the correct items.**
11. People have always\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pollute, polluted) their surroundings.
12. Scientists have to \_\_\_\_\_\_ (find, found) ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Environment, Environmental) protection is of a universal concern.
14. **Complete the sentences with the words.**

*scientific, soil, lived, environment, progress, serious, political, ozone, harmony, hundreds*

Some \_\_\_\_\_ of years ago people \_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_ with nature. We live in the age of the \_\_\_\_\_ and technological progress. This \_\_\_\_\_ gave birth to the problem of \_\_\_\_.

There are very \_\_\_\_\_ problems. They are pollution of water, air,\_\_\_\_, the greenhouse effect, the destroying of the \_\_\_\_ layer, the global warming. People have to protect the nature. The protection of natural resources and wildlife is becoming a \_\_\_\_\_ programme in every country.

1. **Answer the questions.**
2. Why is air pollution harmful?
3. Why is water pollution dangerous?
4. Why is soil pollution dangerous?
5. What pollutes the air?

**Практическое занятие № 3**

**Тема: Влияние научно-технического прогресса. Инфинитив систематизация.**

1. **Прочитай и переведи первые два абзаца письменно.**

50 years ago people didn't even heard of computers, and today we cannot imagine life without them.

Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the revolution is still going on.

Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and earrings.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. They will contain electronic "neural networks". Of course, they'll be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

Some people say that computers are dangerous, but I don't agree with them.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library. On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

All in all, I strongly believe that computers are a useful tool. They have changed our life for the better. So why shouldn't we make them work to our advantage?

1. **Закончи фразы:**
2. The first computer was…
3. Very soon we'll have……
4. Such computers will help….
5. Some people say…..
6. It's much faster and easier…
7. On-line shopping makes it possible to…..
8. E-mail is….
9. They have changed our….

**Практическое занятие № 4**

**Тема: Права и обязанности молодежи. Герундий. Отглагольное существительное.**

1. **Образуйте от предложенных глаголов отглагольное существительное. Переведите на русский язык.**
2. To smoke –
3. To be –
4. To swim –
5. To sing –
6. To wait –
7. **Найдите в предложениях герундий и определите, чем он выступает (определением или обстоятельством). Переведите предложения.**
8. Smoking costs a lot of money.
9. I will call you after arriving at the office.
10. Mary always dreams about going on holiday.
11. My favourite occupation is reading.
12. We are interested in buying these goods.
13. This letter requires signing.
14. Reading English technical magazines is important for engineers.
15. They finished installing the apparatus only on Sunday.
16. They began making the experiment in May.
17. Speaking foreign languages is important for everyone.
18. **Определить чем является в предложении форма с окончанием –ing, Герундием (Gerund) или Отглагольным Существительным (Verbal Noun). Переведите предложения на Русский язык.**
19. Asking him for help is useless.
20. Reading a good book gives me a lot of pleasure.
21. The cleaning of the room was done by the girls.
22. Working in the garden is very good for the health of people.
23. The reading of a good book gives me a lot of pleasure.
24. We sat by the riverside listening to the running of the water.
25. We have every chance of passing our examinations well.
26. She understood the message after several readings.
27. Smoking is not allowed here.
28. I knew nothing about the recent happenings.

**Практическое занятие № 5**

**Тема: Права и обязанности молодежи. Отглагольное существительное.**

1. Переведи предложения, подчеркни отглагольное существительное:
2. The building of this house will cost much money.
3. The singing of those beautiful folk songs impressed me greatly.
4. Such doings can hardly be explained.
5. The reading is useful.
6. The smoking is harmful.
7. Read the text and answer the questions in writing.

Life of Youth in Britain

Young people from all walks of life are united according to their interests by the established youth organizations in Britain. These organizations develop because of the contribution of both full-time and part-time youth workers and a great number of volunteers.

Outdoor pursuits involve anything from pony trekking to rock-climbing or canoeing and help young people go out from the confines of their home or their environment. Such pursuits nourish a spirit of self-reliance and help realize the importance of team-work under a good leadership. All the major youth organizations hold outdoor pursuits either by organizing special residential courses or by sending their members to take part in established courses or seminars in other cities and countries.

The Outward-Bound Trust is the longest established and most experienced organization in Britain based on outdoor pursuits, personal development, and training. It has five centres in the English Lake District, Wales, and Scotland. It operates in 38 other countries of the world. It has centres in Belgium, France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Young people participate in 'expedition courses' lasting 8, 12, or 20 days and involving adventurous journeys by land or sea. There are also 'specialist courses' for young people aged 17 and over to become involved in work with such groups as the homeless, the elderly, and the disabled.

Questions:

1. What organizations in Britain unite young people according to their interests?  
2. What do outdoor pursuits involve?  
3. What do local authorities and a number of multipurpose youth organizations provide?  
4. What organizations are among providers of outdoor places?  
5. What do you know about the Outward-Bound Trust?

**Практическое занятие № 6**

**Тема: Трудоустройство. Деловое общение. Сложное подлежащее.**

1. **Прочитайте диалог. Вставьте пропущенные слова.**

|  |
| --- |
| resume, company, candidate, duties, position, president, colleagues, representative, employer, career. |

A JOB INTERVIEW

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: Please take a seat. We received your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last week. Your credentials are excellent.

SUSAN: Thank you.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: After you finished school you went to work for an insurance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What were your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there?

SUSAN: At first, I assisted the vice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of corporate sales. I did most of his legwork for him and took care of all the administrative duties.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: I see you were promoted twice.

SUSAN: Yes, currently I’m the regional sales \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: May I ask why you want to leave your present \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after all this time?

SUSAN: The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you advertised offers me the opportunity to move into a managerial position. I believe this is the right step at this point in my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: I see. You’re a very interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I have to discuss your application with my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We’ll get back to you next week.

SUSAN: Thank you very much.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: You’re welcome.

1. **Find and underline in sentence the Complex Subject. Translate into Russian.**

1. Не is said to know all the truth about this event.

2. Juri Gagarin is known to be the first man in the world to travel into space on the 12th of April, 1961.

3. He is supposed to be a very good film actor.

4. She is believed to be innocent of the crime.

5. The exhibition of 19th century French painting is expected to open by the end of next week. 6. Monet’s painting is reported to be on exhibition until the end of the month.

7. The American astronaut Neil Armstrong is known to be the first man to walk on the moon.

8. He was said to become one of the most famous nuclear physicists.

9. Roberta was known to be an honest and hard-working girl.

10. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend.

**Практическое занятие № 7**

**Тема: Резюме. Заявление о приеме на работу. Письмо. Сложное дополнение.**

1. Вставьте дополнения, выраженные существительными, между двумя действиями и переведите предложения.

1. I want to win. (my friend)
2. We don’t want to lose.  (our team)
3. He wants to be strong.  (his body)
4. She wants to play with the dog.  (her brother)
5. I want to live forever.  (my parents)

2. Постройте предложения, используя конструкцию сложного дополнения.

1.What do you want your bother to do? (to say a few words on the question)

2. What would you like your sister to do? (to change the plan)

3. Where do you want us to go? (to hurry to the station)

4. What would you like them to do now? (to be preparing for the classes)

5. What do you expect me to do in such a situation? (to find out the truth)

1. Напишите резюме о себе по образцу.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Sergey Morozov. I’m 34 years old.  I’m an experienced safety manager. I graduated from  Moscow State University of Civil Engineering  in 2003. I worked as a safety manager assistant for “Kearns International”.

My specific responsibilities included providing the work environment safety. Currently I’m working as a safety manager for “Sea Transportation group”. I’m responsible for providing and managing operational support in safety.

I have extensive knowledge of laws concerning safety. I can describe myself as a hard-working, responsible and highly organized person. I often have to deal with difficult situations and take quick decisions. One of my main strength is the ability to work under pressure.

The job you are offering me would allow me to broaden my knowledge and experience with safety, which is my professional goal. I believe I am the right candidate for this position because I have a solid background for it. My knowledge, experience and my desire to learn new methods would allow me to contribute to your company. In my free time I enjoy playing chess and doing active sports.

**Практическое занятие № 8**

**Тема: Грамматика (систематизация).**

1. **Составьте предложения, выбрав начало из первого столбца и окончание – из второго.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. She is interested 2. I would like 3. You should give up 4. We really enjoy 5. I’m looking forward 6. He is used 7. She pretended 8. Pamela is good 9. I couldn’t help 10. She avoids | a) drinking alcohol.  b) to seeing my daughter.  c) being ill.  d) laughing at her.  e) to living in a dirty house.  f) talking to drunk people.  g) swimming in the sea.  h) to have a cup of coffee.  i) in surfing the Internet.  j) at riding a horse. |

1. **Заполните пробел герундием, образованным на основе одного из глаголов.**

|  |
| --- |
| try steal meet look write make wash eat splash drive take |

1. Could you please stop … so much noise? 2. I don’t enjoy … letters.

3. Does your job involve … a lot of people? 4. I considered … the job, but in the end I decided against it. 5. If you use the shower, try and avoid … water on the floor. 6. Jake gave up … to be an actor and decided to become a teacher. 7. Have you finished … your hair yet? 8. The phone rang while Ann was having dinner. She didn’t answer it; she just went on …. 9. She admitted … the car but denied … it dangerously.

10. Why do you keep on … at me like that?

**Практическое занятие № 9**

**Тема: Москва.**

**1. Прочитай текст и ответь на вопросы:**

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the largest city in our country and one of the largest cities in the world. More than 8 million people live there. Besides, every day about one million people come to Moscow from all over Russia and other countries. Moscow was founded more than 800 years ago by Yuri Dolgoruki. Our capital is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. It is a main political, economic-al and cultural centre of our country. Moscow is the seat of our Government. Here numerous state and government offices are located. The President of Russia lives and works in Moscow.

The heart of Moscow is Red Square. Here you can see the most beautiful masterpieces of Russian architecture - the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral. They attract lots of tourists. Thousands of visitors enjoy the Tsar-Bell and the Tsar-Cannon, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, churches and museums of the Kremlin.

Moscow is the city of highly developed industry. It has numerous modern enterprises, mostly engineering and metalworking plants. They produce machine tools, motor cars, transformers, electric motors, TV sets, watches, etc. Moscow is also a centre of the chemical industry.

Moscow is the port of five seas. Four airports connect it with other parts of our country and many other countries. There are nine railway stations in Moscow.

Moscow can be called a city of students. There are a great number of schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges, institutes and universities there.

Moscow is also an important cultural centre. Worldwide-known theatres (the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Theatre in Taganka and many others), museums and art galleries (the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery, etc.), exhibition halls are situated there.

Moscow is very beautiful. Plenty of green parks, large squares and wide streets make Moscow very attractive.

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. When was Moscow founded?
3. Who founded Moscow?
4. Where is Moscow situated?
5. What is the population of Moscow?
6. What is the heart of Moscow?
7. What old cathedrals and historical monuments are there on the territory of the Kremlin?
8. How many museums are there in Moscow?
9. What Moscow theatre is one of the best theatres of the world?
10. Moscow is the centre of political life of Russia, isn`t it?

**Практическое занятие № 10**

**Тема: Россия. Москва. Причастие. Независимый причастный оборот.**

**1. Find the right answer:**

1. The oldest part of Moscow is… .

a) The East End

b) The Kremlin

c) The City

2. The symbol of Russia is … .

a) The Spasskaya Tower

b) The Moskva river

c) The Bolshoi Theatre

3. The highest tower in Moscow is … .

a) The Troitsaya Tower

b) The Spasskaya Tower

c) Ostankino Tower

4. A business district in the centre of Moscow is… .

a) Sparrow Hills

b) Moscow City

c) The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour

5. A famous State Gallery was founded by… .

a) Vasiliy Golicin

b) Ivan the Terrible

c) Pavel Tretyakov

**2. Подчеркните независимый причастный оборот. Переведите на русский язык:**

**1) Having done his homework**, he listened to music.

**2) Knowing Japanese well**, she managed to negotiate with our foreign customers.

3) The car couldn’t enter the garage, **its height exceeding 2 metres**.

**4) While writing down her new novel**, she often used a dictionary.

**5) Having tested the new equipment**, they agreed to sign a contract.

**6) The article being published**, I got my author’s fee.

7) The question **about his participating** in this meeting having been settled, he went to bed.

**8) Her sister being too nervous**, it was difficult to speak to her.

9) Any moving object is able to do the work, the quantity of kinetic energy depending on its mass and velocity.

**10) My brother having lost his international passport**, we couldn’t go abroad.

**Практическое занятие № 11**

**Тема: Симферополь. Прямая и косвенная речь. Вопросительные предложения, приказы.**

**1. Проверка теоретических знаний по теме Reported Speech (Косвенная речь).**

1. На какое время изменяется время Present Perfect при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную?

2. На какое время изменяется время Future Simple при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную?

3. На какой модальный глагол изменяется глагол can при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную?

4. На какой модальный глагол изменяется глагол may при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную?

**2 . Переделайте следующие предложения в косвенную речь, сделав все необходимые изменения**

1. Fred said: “I have invented a new computer program”.
2. Mary said: “I will help my sister.”
3. They told me: “We were really happy.”
4. She said: “I live in a big apartment.”
5. He told her: “I am going to the fish market.”

**3. Переведи текст письменно**.

Simferopol is the capital of Crimea. It is its scientific, business and cultural center. It is the largest and one of the most beautiful cities on the peninsula, and it has all the components required for both leisurely and educational tourism. It is located in the heart of Crimea, near the Salgir River valley. Because all Crimea -bound roads go through Simferopol, it is called “Gate of Crimea.” It is from this capital that guests begin exploring the peninsula.

The city’s history began in the late 18th century. In 1771, as a result of the Russian victory in the Russian-Turkish war, Crimea was given to Russia. At that time, the empress Catherine the Great ordered a city to be built that would become the center of the lands won away from the Turks.

Construction started in 1784, near a small town of Aqmescit, which had been the residence of the Qalğa-Sultan, the Khan’s right hand man. The buildings were constructed from the ruins of Scythian Neapol (Neapolis), the capital of ancient Scythian state that stood in Simferopol’s location back in 3rd century B.C.

**Практическое занятие № 12**

**Тема: Крым. Симферополь. Согласование времен.**

**Задание 1: Продолжите предложения в косвенной речи, соблюдая правила согласования времен.**

1. She said, “I speak French.” – She said that she …
2. She said, “I am speaking French.”
3. She said, “I have spoken French.”
4. She said, “I spoke French.”
5. She said, “I am going to speak French.”

**Задание 2: Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.**

1. I knew that my sister … (have/has/had) a problem)
2. I knew that my sister … (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.
3. He said he … (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.
4. She asked me if the flight … (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).
5. Nobody knew what … (will happen/would happen/happens) next.
6. Mike said that he … (hasn’t met/didn’t meet/hadn’t met) Helen since they parted.
7. Kelly said that she … (didn’t want/doesn’t want/hadn’t wanted) to wear her hat.
8. We didn’t expect that he … (showed/will show/would show) us the film.

**Задание № 3. Переведи предложения.**

1.  He said he had not heard anything about it.

2.  He said that Peter had booked tickets for the theatre the previous week.

3.  Mr. Stone told me that the meeting would take place the following month.

4.  He said the secretary had already phoned Mr. Brown.

5.  He told them he would speak to Mr. Smith about it if he saw him the next day.

6.  Jane said she would join us the next day.

7.  Miss Brooks said that Dr. Dodd was speaking on the phone then.

8.  She said her husband was manager in a big factory.

9.  He said that Byron was born on January 22, 1788

**Практическое занятие № 13**

**Тема: У карты Великобритании. Условное наклонение (реальное условие).**

**1. Прочтите текст. Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and above five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 315 000 square kilometers. The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast respectively.

The British isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest - east, center and southeast - is a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain. (1343 m.)

There are a lot of rivers in GB, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.

The UK is one of the world’s smallest countries. The population of the country is over 87 million and about 80% of it is urban. The UK is highly developed industrial country. It’s known as one of world’s largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. The UK is constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Queen, but in practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties. The Liberal party is the ruling party nowadays.

**2. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.**

1. If he … (practice) every day, he … (become) a champion.
2. She … (help) us if we … (ask).
3. If they … (have) enough money, they … (open) a restaurant next year.
4. I … (not talk) to you anymore if you … (insult) me.
5. If Bob … (not keep) his word, Anna … (be angry) with him.

**Практическое занятие № 14**

**Тема: Лондон. Условное наклонение (нереальное условие).**

**№ 1. Выбери правильную форму**.

1. If I had a spare ticket,I … take you to the cinema.

a) would b) will

1. John suggested that I should … for another job.

a) look b) have looked

1. If she … you,she would be able to advise you.

a) had been b) were

1. We were afraid lest he should … too early.

a) have come b) come

1. She would buy a new fur coat if her husband … enough money.

a) would give b) gave

1. If the students attended all the lectures,they … their exams successfully.

a) would pass b) passed

1. If I were you I … him.

a) would not forgive b) did not forgive

1. I would help the poor if I … very rich.

a) would be b) were

1. If I were a doctor,I … people healthy.

a) made b) would make

1. They … to the country if the weather were better.

a) would go b) went

**№ 2. Прочитай и письменно переведи текст.**

London

London, the capital of Great Britain, is a very old town. It is two thousand years old. Many years ago London was a small town on the Thames. There were a lot of villages round it and after many years London and three hundred villages grew into a very large city. Some of the names of those villages you can find in the names of the streets in modern London — Kensington, Westminster and others.There were many wars in those days and people from other countries came to Great Britain and destroyed London, but new houses of stone grew up. London stands not far from the sea. Many ships from other countries came to the port of London and brought cotton, food and other things. Factories grew in London and other cities. Many shops were opened in the centre of London. In 1863 the first underground railway began to work. It was very short in those days. Now London is a beautiful city with large squares and parks. London is one of the biggest cities in the world.

**Практическое занятие № 15**

**Тема: У карты США. Большие города. Вашингтон. Сложноподчиненное предложения с “wish” (употребление).**

**1. Translate the first and the second paragraph of the following text.**

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA -George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

**2. Answer the questions.**

1. What city is the capital of the USA?  
2. Where is Washington situated?  
3. In whose honour is the district of Columbia named?  
4. Who was the first President of the USA  
5. Is Washington the largest city in the USA?  
6. What is the population of Washington?  
7. What industries are situated in the city?   
8. Where is the President's residence?  
9. When was the White House built?

10. In whose memory was the Jefferson Memorial built?

**3. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1) I wish you had told me about it last week.

2) I wish you were interested in history.

3) We wish you mentioned this news.

4) I wish I had never started this course.

5) I wish I were coming with you tomorrow.

**Практическое занятие № 16**

**Тема: Великобритания. США. Сложноподчиненные предложения с wish. Систематизация.**

1. **Прочтите текст и задайте 5 вопросов к нему.**

Great Britain ( official name – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two large islands, the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small islands.

The total area of Great Britain is 240,000 sq. km ,its population is over 56 mln people.

In the north –west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east – by the North Sea, it is separated from France by the English Channel.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen ( or the King ). However, the power of the Queen in Great Britain is not absolute. She acts only on the advice of the ministers and Parliament. Parliament in Great Britain exists since 1265 and is the eldest in the world. It consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The main branches of British industry are machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy, electronics, etc.

**2. Fill the gaps with the words below:**

building structure, population, capital, situated, district, library

1. Washington is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the USA and it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the Potomac River.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of land.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the city is nearly one million people.

4. There is a law in Washington against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ higher than the Capitol.

5. Near the Capitol is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Congress.

**3. Do the test Are you an expert on Great Britain?**

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?

a) Edinburgh b) Boston c) London

2. How many parts does Great Britain contain?

a) 4 b) 3 c) 5

3. What is the London underground called?

a) the tube b) the metro c) the subway

4. Who is the Head of State in Britain?

a) the Mayor b) the Queen c) the Prime Minister

5. What is the river in London?

a) Thames b) London c) Avon

**Практическое занятие № 17**

**Тема: Страны изучаемого языка. Условное наклонение. Сложноподчиненное предложение с wish.**

1. Сделайте письменный перевод любого одного текста:

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are 64 million people in Great Britain whose first language is English (97% of population). London, the capital of Great Britain, is one of the leading global cities. It is the political, economic and cultural centre of the country. Great Britain has always been a Great Power and contributed a lot to the development of new territories.

The USA

The history of the USA started with 13 British colonies set along the Atlantic coast. On July, 4, 1776 they proclaimed their independence from Great Britain. Today the country consists of 50 states and the federal District of Columbia, where Washington, the capital of the USA, is located. It is one of the most developed countries in the world, with English being the first language for about 80% of its population.

Canada

The first European colonists came to this country from France. But after that for many years Canada was under British rule until the country gained its independence in the XX century. There are two official languages in Canada. English is the first language for nearly 70% of Canadians. Canada is the second largest country in the world with rich oil, coal and natural gas fields.

2. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

1) If he … (practice) every day, he … (become) a champion.

2) She … (help) us if we … (ask).

3) If they … (have) enough money, they … (open) a restaurant next year.

4) I … (not talk) to you anymore if you … (insult) me.

5) If Bob … (not keep) his word, Anna … (be angry) with him.

**Практическое занятие** № 18

Тема: Грамматика (систематизация).

Задание № 1. Переведи 2 абзац текста письменно и ответь на вопросы.

The United Kingdom, officially named the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is an island nation and constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe. The names «United Kingdom», «Great Britain», and «England» are often used interchangeably.

Great Britain is the largest of the British Isles. The island of Great Britain has the length of 974 kilometres and the width of 531 kilometres. It comprises England, Scotland and Wales. Northern Ireland, also known as Ulster, occupies the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland. The total area of the United Kingdom is 242,000 square kilometres. Great Britain is one of the most densely populated countries in Europe. The population of the United Kingdom is more than 59 million people. The capital and the largest city is London.

The climate of the United Kingdom is mild. The mildness is an effect of the warm Gulf Stream. This current brings warm south-west winds that raise winter temperatures, lower summer temperatures and bring the cyclones with rains. The western side of the United Kingdom is warmer than the eastern; the south is warmer than the north.

Great Britain is one of the world's leading commercial and industrialized nations. In terms of gross national product (GNP) it ranks fifth in the world, with Italy, after the United States, Japan, Germany, and France.

Answer the questions:

1. Is Great Britain the largest of the British Isles?

2. What is the length of Great Britain?

3. What is the climate of the United Kingdom?

4. What is the climate in the western side of Britain?

5. The population of the United Kingdom is more than 59 million people, is not it?

Задание № 2. Переделай прямую речь в косвенную.

1) “I am planning to go to Kenya,” Sally said.

2) “I take my little sister to school,” little Anthony said.

3) “They are playing in the gym,” Nick said.

4) “I don’t like chocolate,” Mary said.

5) “My sister is ready to go” Helen said.

**Практическое занятие № 19**

**Тема: Словообразование.**

1. Посмотрите на суффиксы существительных и прилагательных. Образуйте недостающие слова в столбцах и переведите образовавшиеся слова.

Существительные: -ness, -ion, -ation, -ment, -ance, -ition

Прилагательные: -al, -y, -ly, -ful, -ous, -tific

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Прилагательное | Существительное |
| Lucky (удачливый) | Luck (удача) |
| 1. | Happiness (счастье) |
| 2. wonderful (чудесный) |  |
| 3. greedy (жадный) |  |
| 4. | Friend (друг) |
| 5. | Danger (опасность) |
| 6. healthy (здоровый) |  |
| Существительное | Глагол |
| Investigation (расследование) | To investigate (расследовать) |
|  | To invite (приглашать) |
| 1. Discussion (обсуждение) |  |
|  | To organize (организоввывать) |
| 1. Competition (соревнование) |  |
|  | To invent (изобретать) |

2. Образуйте сложные слова и переведите их.

Clock, pocket (карман), place (место), ball (мяч), dish (тарелка), sun (солнце), pool (водоем), head (голова), bird (птица), ice (лед), fire (огонь), work, black (черный), cream (сливки), pick (вынимать), swimming (плавание), ache (боль), foot (ступня), washer (мойка), glasses (стекла)

**Практическое занятие № 20**

**Тема: Термины и основы грамматики технического английского языка.**

1. Read the text and insert the appropriate word.

The criminal law generally prohibits undesirable 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The us, proof of a 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requires proof of some act. Scholars label this the requirement of an actus reus or 3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ act. Some crimes require no more, and they are known as strict liability off enses. Nevertheless, because of the potentially severe consequences of criminal conviction, judges at common law also sought proof of an 4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do some bad thing, the 5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rea or guilty mind. As to crimes of which both actus reus and mens rea are requirements, judges have concluded that the elements must be present at precisely the same moment and it is not enough that they occurred sequentially at diff erent times.

1) a. acts b thoughts c. words

2) a. law b. indictment c. crime

3) a guilty b. motive c. innocent

4) a. crime b. intent c. wrongful

5) a. actus b. mens с. reus

2. In the box below you can see the names of the crimes. Match the crimes with their definitions.

|  |
| --- |
| embezzlement, slander, libel, smuggling, assault, assassination, treason, murder, arson, extortion, robbery, theft , burglary, espionage |

1) the crime of taking for personal use money or property that has been given on trust by others, without their knowledge or permission

2) trying to find out secrets by illegal means

3) the killing of somebody, especially a political leader or other public figure, by a sudden violent attack

4) the crime of entering a building to commit a felony, usually theft

5) the crime of carrying goods into a country secretly because they are illegal or in order to avoid paying duty on them

6) betraying your country to a foreign power.

7) the crime of obtaining something such as money or information from somebody by using force, threats, or other unacceptable methods

8) a violent physical or verbal attack

9) the act or an instance of illegally taking something that belongs to somebody else, especially by using force, threats, or violence.

**Практическое занятие №21**

**Тема: Понятие «право». Существительное в функции определения.**

1. Прочтите текст и задайте к нему 5 вопросов.

Human beings have always lived together under rules of one kind or another. It does not matter where in the world; it does not matter in what age, whether the society in which they lived was а simple or а complex one by our present-day standards — humans have always as а matter of necessity lived by rules.

These rules are likely to be influenced by nature and the natural environment of the society in which people live, and by the simple natural instinct everyone has for survival. They may be influenced by religious or secular beliefs, and they will cater for the ideas of right and wrong that have been developed over time to suit the society in which they live.

Every sport has to have its own set of rules. Imagine what it would be like trying to play cricket or football, tennis, or netball without rules. Even the simplest sport such as running а race must have rules. If it had none at all, everyone would set off at different times and in different directions and stop at different places!

Sometimes new rules аге introduced into а sport to make it more enjoyable to play and watch: the «off-side» rule in football is an example of this. After а while people forget about the changes and the reasons for them, and the new rules become as much а part of the game as all the old ones.

These rules are likely to be influenced by nature and the natural envi¬ronment of the society in which people live, and by the simple natural instinct everyone has for survival. They may be influenced by religious or secular beliefs, and they will cater for the ideas of right and wrong that have been developed over time to suit the society in which they live.

Think about yourself. If you form а club or society to include your friends, almost certainly the first move will be to choose а leader and make up some rules. You may find that they do not all work, and as time goes by you will change and adapt them to suit your needs, and any new ideas you may have; but you will not be abe to manage without any rules at all. Even criminals who plan а crime will work to а set of rules of their making, however unpleasant they and their crime may be.

2. Подчеркните существительные в функции определения:

1. The mathematics teacher entered the lecture room.

2. I received a wed-ding invitation from my old friend.

3. The researche methods of this company are reliable.

4. My elder brother Bob is a college student.

5. There were a lot of spectators at the city stadium.

**Практическое занятие № 22**

**Тема: Незаурядные умы человечества. Функции РI**

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к нему.

George Stephenson was a British inventor and engineer. He is famous for building the first practical railway locomotive.

Stephenson was born in 1781 in England. During his youth he worked as a fireman and later as an engineer in the coal mines of Newcastle. He invented one of the first miner's safety lamps independently of the British inventor Humphrey Davy. Stephenson's early locomotives were used to carry loads in coal mines, and in 1823 he established a factory at Newcastle for their manufacture. In 1829 he designed a locomotive known as the Rocket, which could carry both loads and passengers at a greater speed than any locomotive constructed at that time. The success of the Rocket was the beginning of the construction of locomotives and the laying of railway lines.

Questions:

1. What was George Stephenson?
2. What is he famous for?
3. When and where was he born?
4. What is his main invention?
5. What are the advantages of Stephenson’s “Rocket”?
6. Переведите следующие словосочетания.
7. developing industry
8. changing distances
9. a controlling device
10. an increasing speed
11. a reducing noise
12. Найдите и подчеркните причастие настоящего времени, переведите предложения.

1. Many countries have cable TV, a system using wires for transmitting TV programs.

2. The fifth-generation computers performing 100 billion operations a second will become available in the near future.

3. When translating some new texts he usually wrote out all new words.

4. A video phone has a device which allows us to see a room and the face of the person speaking.

5. Driving a car a man tries to keep steady speed and watch the car in front of him.

**Практическое занятие №24**

**Тема: Основные законы Конституции РФ. Неличные формы глагола.**

1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation was adopted on the 12th of December, 1993. More than 58 million voters took part in the referendum on the new draft constitution. 32 million people voted in favour of the draft constitution. The new Constitution came into force on the 25th of December, 1993, when it was officially published. The adoption of the 1993 Constitution marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Russian Federation. The Constitution forms the country’s legal foundation, proclaims the President of the Russian Federation the head of state and lays upon him the responsibility for defending the Constitution, human rights and civil liberties, safeguarding Russia’s sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and ensuring the coordinated functioning and cooperation of the state bodies of power.

We, the multinational people of the Russian Federation, are united by a common fate on our land. We establish human rights and freedoms, civil peace and accord and preserve the historically established State unity, principles of equality and self-determination of peoples. Russian people revere the memory of ancestors who have passed on to us their love for the Motherland and faith in good and justice. They revive the sovereignty of Russia for future generations. We recognize ourselves a part of the world community. We adopt the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Questions:

1) What can you see in the picture?

2) When was the last Constitution adopted?

3) Have you read this document?

4) Do you think it’s important for you to know this document? Why?

2. Заполните пробел герундием, образованным на основе одного из глаголов.

|  |
| --- |
| try steal wash eat splash |

1. Could you please stop … so much noise?

2. I don’t enjoy … letters.

3. Does your job involve … a lot of people?

4. I considered … the job, but in the end I decided against it.

5. If you use the shower, try and avoid … water on the floor.

**Практическое занятие № 25**

**Тема: Деловая поездка. Сочетание модальных глаголов с инфинитивом в пассивном залоге.**

1. Прочитай текст, вставь пропущенные слова.

transport, to travel, tourism, interpreters, countries, companies.

People began (1…..) ages ago. The very first travellers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else.

Their journeys were very dangerous-but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.  
Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of (2………) are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed.

You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are (3……….) that will help you.

With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of (4…….) you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

(5…….) became a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have a great time learning about new (6……), going sightseeing, resting and enjoying themselves.

2. Переведи текст письменно.

3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму перфектного пассивного инфинитива.

1. Little Tom seems ... (loose) in that forest. (Кажется, маленький Том заблудился в том лесу.)
2. Julia was happy ... (send) to college. (Джулия была счастлива тому, что ее отправили в колледж.)
3. I wanted ... (leave) alone. (Я хотел, чтобы меня оставили в покое.)
4. Nothing seems ... (forget). (Кажется, ничего не было забыто.)
5. Sandra didn’t like ... (criticize). (Сандре не понравилось, что ее критикуют.)
6. The dishes must ... (wash) already. (Посуду, должно быть, уже помыли.)
7. The contract seems ... (sign) by the lawyer. (Кажется, контракт подписан юристом.)
8. Everything seems ... (discuss) already. (Кажется, все уже обсудили.

**Практическое занятие № 26**

**Тема: Грамматика: систематизация.**

1. Раскройте скобки употребляя причастие настоящего времени (Participle I). Переведите на русский язык.
2. The room was full of (to laugh) and (to smile) children.
3. We noticed him (to leave) college in the middle of the day.
4. The man (to stand) near the timetable is my math teacher.
5. The old man sat in a cozy armchair (to recall) bright days of his youth.
6. Раскройте скобки употребляя причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II). Переведите на русский язык.
7. I don’t like the video (to buy) yesterday.
8. The letter (to write) by him was very long.
9. When (to offer) to work abroad, he refused
10. This is the house (to build) many years ago.
11. Прочитайте предложение подчеркните и определите причастие настоящего или прошедшего времени.
12. He has flown to London three times.
13. The sun was shining so I went for a walk.
14. They have just arrived.
15. The man wearing a black suit is our teacher.
16. The movie was extremely exciting.
17. That girl looked lost.
18. Прочитайте фразы, определите Participle I или Participle II. Переведите на русский язык.
19. A burning fire. –
20. A burned letter. –
21. Constantly returning letters. –
22. The returned book. –
23. A frightening film. –
24. A frightened child. –

**Практическое занятие № 27**

**Тема: Реферативный перевод. Числительные. Понятия и виды правоотношений.**

Law is a system of rules and guidelines, usually enforced through a set of institutions. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways rights deals with the balance of governmental power and individual liberties.

Contract law regulates everything from buying a bus ticket to trading on derivatives markets. Property law defines rights and obligations related to the transfer and title of personal and real property. Real estate law generally involves anything dealing with real property (land). These laws are designed

to determine who owns land and the buildings on it, who has a right to possess and use land or buildings, the sale and purchase of real property, landlord and tenant issues, the development of real property, and compliance with local, state, or national regulations affecting the use of real property.

Legal systems elaborate rights and responsibilities in a variety of ways. A general distinction can be made between civil law jurisdictions, which codify their laws, and common law systems, where case law is not consolidated into the code. In some countries, religion informs the law.

Law provides a rich source of scholarly inquiry, into legal history, philosophy, economic analysis or sociology. Law also raises important and complex issues concerning equality, fairness and justice.

1. Do the General Law Quiz. Discuss the answers in groups of four.

1) What type of law system relies heavily on tradition and precedent?

A) Civil Law; B) Common Law; C) Public Law; D) Private Law.

2) Which of the following is the most appropriate explanation of Civil Law:

Civil Law is about ...

A) ensuring perpetrators of crimes are punished;

B) ensuring that the processes of government are in accordance with the principles of democracy;

C) settling disputes among individuals;

D) protecting the rights of the individual when they are accused of a crime.

3) Which of the following is the most appropriate word used to indicate law that has come into existence through the decision of judges in previous court cases:

A) Precedence; B) Antecedence; C) Preference; D) Supposition.

4) Which of the following is not a legal term?

A) civil tort; B) criminal tort; C) constitutional tort; D) government tort; E) personal tort.

5) In the United Kingdom, what kind of a lawyer wears a wig in court?

A) jury; B) barrister; C) defendant; D) prosecutor.

**Практическое занятие № 28**

**Тема: Аннотационный перевод. Виды правонарушений, юридическая ответственность.**

Crimes are usually classified as treason, felony, or misdemeanor. The fundamental distinction between felonies and misdemeanors rests with the penalty and the power of imprisonment. In general, a misdemeanor is an offence for which a punishment other than death or imprisonment in the state prison is prescribed by law. The term "degree of crime" refers to distinctions in the culpability of an offense because of the circumstances surrounding its commission. Crimes are sometimes divided according to their nature into crimes mala in se and crimes mala prohibita; the former class comprises those acts that are thought to be immoral or wrong in themselves, or naturally evil, such as murder, rape, arson, burglary, larceny, and the like; the latter class embraces those acts that are not naturally evil but are prohibited by statute because they infringe on the rights of others (e.g., acts in restraint of trade that have been made criminal under antitrust legislation). For example, in the United States, the power to define crimes and set punishment for them rests with the legislatures of the United States, the several states, and the territories, the principal authority being that of the individual states. This power in the states is restricted by the federal Constitution, e.g., in the Fourteenth Amendment and in prohibitions against acts of attainder (an act of attainder is a legislative declaration that a particular individual is guilty of a crime) and against ex post facto laws (laws that retroactively declare certain actions to be criminal). State constitutions may also limit state legislative action. The courts cannot look further into the propriety of a penal statute than to ascertain whether the legislature has the power to enact it. Administrative rules may have the force of law, and violations of such rules are punishable as public offenses, provided that the legislature has made such violations misdemeanors.

1. Are the following statements true or false?

1) The fundamental distinction between felonies and misdemeanors is in the type of punishment.

2) The term "degree of crime" refers to distinctions in the culpability of an offense because of the person committing this crime.

3) Crimes mala in se are thought to be naturally evil.

4) Crimes mala prohibita include murder, rape, arson, burglary, larceny etc.

5) In the United States, the power to define crimes and set punishment for them rests with the judiciary of the United States

2. Use the information in the text to give definitions to the following legal terms:

– a misdemeanor; – a degree of crime; – crimes mala in se; – crimes mala prohibita; – an act of attainder; – ex post facto laws.

**Практическое занятие №29**

**Тема: Различные отрасли права.**

### 1. Read the text and make translation of one pharagraph in writing.

2. Write down new words and phrases.

This is the kind of law that the police enforce. Murder, assault, robbery and rape are all included within the boundaries of criminal law. A good way in which to summarise which offences come under criminal law is ‘an offence which is seen as being against everybody, even though it is not’. For example if a car is stolen, then the theft is against the individual, but it threatens all car owners because they might have their car stolen.

Civil law has many different areas enclosed in it. Examples that come under this law are legal rights, such as a right to an education or to a trade union membership and divorce problems, such as how the furniture is split between the couple and who receives custody of the children. The best way to describe it is that it looks at actions that are not crimes.

In civil law it is up to the individuals to sort out their own problems by going to court themselves, or with a lawyer. Where in criminal law the state makes sure that justice is done weather the defendant wants to go to court or not.

Common law is based on felling about right and wrong, which we all have. It is common law that tells us that people are more important than things. So a crime committed against a person is looked upon far worse that a crime committed against property.

Precedent means ‘what has gone before’. So if a judge is trying a murder case, he or she will try to look up similar cases that have gone before, to see how they were dealt with and what sentence was given. It is very important when carrying out common law.

A statuate law is a law that is made by the government. In England all laws are mainly made by parliament. These laws are written down from start to finish, and therefore different to common laws which are not written down. All new laws are statuate laws even though some are based on common laws, which have gone before.

This is because as times change the old common laws start to form holes in which new age crimes can slip through. A good example of this is the data protection act of 1998; this statuate law was based on the common law idea that everybody has a right to privacy. This new statuate law had to be brought out because of the problems caused by information technology, and the fact that individuals personal details like bank numbers and health records could be passed for computer to computer.

**Практическое занятие № 30**

**Тема: Перевод профессионально-ориентированной информации.**

1. Read the text and make full translation of it.

Judge's summing-up is the seventh stage of a criminal trial. There are two main parts to every summing-up:

The judge must first tell the jury what the law is. This includes giving them «legal directions» that the prosecution must prove the case so that they are sure that the defendant is guilty. He must also give directions as to what the prosecution must prove in order to make them sure. If there are several defendants charged with a number of different offences, the judge must ensure that the jury understand what the law is in each case. If there are two or more charges, the judge must tell the jury to consider the charges separately, each on its own merits, and make a separate decision in each case. It is possible for the jury to find the defendant guilty of all charges, or guilty of theft, not guilty of assault, etc.

The judge must remind the jury of the important parts of evidence, including the evidence called by the defence. He must do his best to give a fair and balanced summary of the facts. This does not mean that he should try to make the prosecution and the defence cases sound equally strong. Where it is clear that the evidence for one side is much stronger than the evidence for the other, a fair summing — up will reflect that.

**Практическое занятие № 31**

**Тема: Устройство на работу. Правила оформления резюме, сопроводительного письма.**

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

No matter what method of job hunting you use, inevitably somebody will ask you for a resume. Most companies require a resume before seriously considering a job candidate from the outside. Resumes are sometimes also required in order to receive a job transfer within a company.

The purpose of a resume is to help you obtain a job interview, not a job. Very few people are hired without a personal interview.

Effective resumes are straightforward, factual presentations of a person's experience and accomplishments. They are neither over detailed nor too sketchy. A general rule is that two or three pages in length is best.

One page seems too superficial; a four-page (or longer) resume may irritate an impatient employment official. Some writers suggest that a chronological (the standard-type) resume be used; others argue for an accomplishment resume. A useful resume should include both your experiences and key accomplishments. When sent to a prospective employer, a resume should be professionally reproduced, with particular attention to misspellings, typographical errors, and careful spacing.

To attract attention, some job seekers print resumes on tinted paper, in a menu-like folder, or on unusual-sized paper. If done in a way to attract positive attention to yourself, these approaches have merit.

 Questions:

1. What is the purpose of a resume?  
2. What are effective resumes?  
3. What is the length of effective resumes?  
4. What should a useful resume include?  
5. How should a resume be reproduced?

2. Look at this sample of a CV and write your own.

|  |
| --- |
| James McMinn  271 Green St  Ithaca, NY 14850  Home (817) 555-1301  Cell (817) 555-9261  OBJECTIVE  Accounting position with a CPA firm.    SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS    Strong accounting knowledge and background.  Detail oriented and efficient  Strong analytical ability  Proficient in Word, WordPerfect, Excel, Microsoft Office, Lotus, Class, and Peachtree Accounting,  EXPERIENCE    Accountant, 1999 to Present  Ocker & Associates, Indianapolis, Indiana  Assisted the Director of Accounting with accounts receivable. Prepared bi-weekly payroll journal entries, reconciled general ledger of accounts with Director of Accounts on a monthly basis, and annually assisted with year-end budget preparation.  Accounting Intern, 1994 - 1998  John Merill & Associates, Taylor, Indiana  Dealt with accounts payable procedures, direct billing, control accounting, etc. Analyzed employee sales, prepared W-2's.  EDUCATION    B.S., Accounting, 1994  Indiana University, Bloomington, IA  Undergraduate Accolades & Involvements  Graduated suma cum laude.  Dean's List  Vice-President, IU Economics Society |

**Практическое занятие** №32

**Тема: Деловая переписка. Основные сокращения, аббревиатуры.**

Exercise 1. Read the text and make written translation of 2 first paragraphs.

WHY ARE COMPANIES REFERRED TO AS LTD., INC., GMBH, OR S.A.?

The heart of capitalism is private ownership, and a limited liability company allows people to own almost anything – from skyscrapers to television stations - without risking their professional assets should the company go bankrupt.

An individual, like Henry Ford, might want to begin a small enterprise and personally retain total responsibility and liability, but once it starts to grow, a partnership or a "company"—such as Ford Motor Company—would need to be formed. The key factor in owning any company is the guarantee called limited liability: the owners of a company never have to pay more than they have invested in the company. Their liabilities are limited.

The worst that can happen to investors in a limited liability company is losing their initial investment if the company rails..

The names of companies around the world reflect this guarantee or limited liability. The abbreviations "GmbH" in Germany, "Inc" in the United States, or "Ltd." in most other English-speaking countries indicate that the firm is a limited liability company and investors have nothing more to lose than the money invested in their shares.

Many countries make a clear distinction between public and private companies, with separate designations, such as AC and GmbH in Germany, or Plc and Ltd. in Britain. Generally, "public" companies are those large enough to have their shares traded on stock exchange, while smaller unquoted companies are said to be "private," even though their shares can be held by the public at large.

Exercise 2. Say if the sentences are true(T) or false(F)?

1. The heart of capitalism is private ownership.

2. The owners of a company pay more than they have invested in it.

3. Companies prefer to a large amount of funds raise a large amount of through sale of shares.

4. The creditors of a bankrupt holders for the company’s unpaid debts.

5. Many countries don’t make a distinguish between public and private companies.

Exercise 3. Replace the abbreviations with complete words (use the table).

1. When getting a job a person should have its own ITN (…).

2. A British firm’s name may be followed by the abbreviation plc or PLC (short for …), Ltd (…) or & Co. (…).

3. An American firm’s name may be followed by Corp. (…) or Inc. (…).

4. CJSC (…), OJSC (…) and LLC (…) are popular forms of modern economic society.

5. Only an informal letter would have a P.S. (…) at the end.

**Практическое занятие № 33**

**Тема: Грамматика (систематизация).**

Criminal law (also known as penal law) is the body of law that deals with crime and the legal punishment of criminal offenses.

Criminal law seeks to protect the public from harm by inflicting punishment upon those who have already done harm and by threatening with punishment those who are tempted to do harm. The harm that criminal law aims to prevent varies. It may be physical harm, death, or bodily injury to human beings; the loss of or damage to property; sexual immorality; danger to the government; disturbance of the public peace and order; or injury to the public health. Criminal law also oft en tries to avoid harm by forbidding conduct that may lead to harmful results.

Criminal law involves prosecution by the government of a person for an act that has been classified as a crime. Civil cases, on the other hand, involve individuals and organizations seeking to resolve legal disputes. In a criminal case, the state, through a prosecutor, initiates the suit, while in a civil case the victim brings the suit. Persons convicted of a crime may be incarcerated, fined, or both. However, persons found liable in a civil case may only have to give up property or pay money, but are not incarcerated.

1. Answer the following questions using the information from the text:

1) What does the term “criminal law” denote?

2) What way does criminal law seek to protect the public from harm?

3) What can criminal punishment include?

4) Are illegal acts the same in different criminal codes?

5) What is criminal law / civil law usually enforced by?

6) Who initiates the suit in a civil case / criminal case?

2. Match the two parts of the sentences:

1) Criminal law oft en tries to …

2) Criminal law typically is enforced …

3) Civil law may be enforced …

4) Criminal law involves …

5) Civil cases involve …

a. by the government.

b. the victim brings the suit.

c. prosecution by the government of a person for an act that has been classified as a crime.

d. may only have to give up property or pay money, but are not incarcerated.

e. may be incarcerated, fined, or both.

***3.1.2. Контрольные работы***

Время выполнения контрольной работы – 90 минут

Оценивание индивидуальных образовательных достижений по результатам выполнения контрольной работы производится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой (таблица).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Процент результативности (правильных ответов) | Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений | |
| балл (отметка) | вербальный аналог |
| 91-100 | 5 | отлично |
| 70-90 | 4 | хорошо |
| 50-69 | 3 | удовлетворительно |
| ≤49 | 2 | неудовлетворительно |

**Контрольная работа №1**

**«Моя профессия. Конструкции с инфинитивом»**

**Вариант 1**

**I. Переведите текст на русский язык:**

At any social and economic formation the society remains the principal owner of a territorial – land resource delegating to particular land users separate functions and open for modification rights on usage of the land property. Therefore all system of the land-property relations has mainly limitation character restraining the rights of separate owners in a favor to public interests. The land-property relations are a part of a special social and economic category not only because of specificity of land as a unique plant of universal multiple-objective interests, but also by virtue of a duality of state of the land fund participating in public reproduction as the natural factor and goods at the same time. Accordingly the set of public interests concerning land can be divided into 2 groups: 1) interests concerning efficient assimilation of natural properties of a land resource (technological aspect); 2) interests concerning money-goods parameters of the landownership (social and economic aspect).

**II. Найдите в тексе перевод к следующим словам:**

Эффективный, юрист, многоцелевой, использование.

**III. Найдите в предложении инфинитив или инфинитивную конструкцию и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1.To find clothes to your taste is a difficult thing nowadays.2. She likes to wear beautiful outfits. 3. His intention was to become a designer. 4. She can choose fitting and fashionable clothes. 5. She is pleased to be wearing such comfortable shoes.

**Вариант 2**

**I. Переведите текст на русский язык:**

Allocating resources the first group of public interests is guided by parameters of functional – economic structure of land fund: scales, proportions and priorities of its allocation depending on a degree of economic assimilation; aspects and categories of lands; types of their target usage; intensity of maintenance and productivity of lands, their geological and ecological state. The public and individual interests of this group will usually be synchronized with maintaining of the most efficient functional – economic structure of the territorial land fund. The second group of public interests is directed to social and economic structures of the landownership depending on composition, combination and proportions of its particular forms. Here we talk about proportions of the landownership of the state, local authorities, different types of enterprise structures, different groups of the population, foreign land tenants. Thus interests of the society are oriented on optimal, from the point of view, usage of land resources, and interests of the owners by giving to them the acquired property rights on land irrespective of effectiveness of its maintenance. As a result of contravention between interests of different levels and groups of the population sometimes there are serious conflicts.

**II. Найдите в тексе перевод к следующим словам:**

Распределение, закон, кодекс, состав, имущественные права

**III. Найдите в предложении инфинитив или инфинитивную конструкцию и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. She is said to look very stylish. 2. I am sorry not to have ironed your suit.3. It seems to fit you very much. 4. There is not a dress to be fascinated with.5. Such jacket is said to be out of fashion already.

**Контрольная работа№2**

**«Обобщающая контрольная работа по разделам 3, 4»**

**Вариант 1.**

**I. Перевести на английский язык:**

1) Я потерял должность юриста в этой компании, поэтому пришёл на биржу труда.

2) Вы должны дать гарантии или я буду искать другую работу.

**II. Найти в предложении инфинитив, подчеркнуть. Предложение перевести на русский язык:**

1) Depending on the results, you are supposed to prepare an interview outfit that will make you look your very best.

2) It makes perfect sense to go through your resume once again and make sure you know the dates of important events.

**III. Прочтите резюме и вставьте в пропуски подходящие по смыслу слова или фразы:**

Mary Charrow

37 School Street, Ap. 22

Glasgow, Scotland, UK

Tel. 252-3838383-383

**OBJECTIVE:** A position as a book-keeper

**SUMMARY:** 13 years of experience in this field. Perfect knowledge of statistics, planning, making book-keeping.

**RESPONSIBILITIES:**  **a)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **b)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**EXPERIENCE**

2007-2010 **c)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, California.

The chief book-keeper. Working with different kinds of documents, negotiations with the **d)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ Services.

2006-2007RY & Co, Philadelphia.

The assistant of the book-keeper. Working with different kinds of balances, preparing documents and **e)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**EDUCATION**  **f)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2000-2005

**PERSONAL** Not married. Energetic, high-skilled, independent.

**Вариант 2.**

**I. Перевести на английский язык:**

**1)** Я устроился на работу юриста и сразу стал изучать мировоззрение компании.

**2)**  Юристы в нашей корпорации очень надёжные специалисты.

**II. Найти в предложении инфинитив, подчеркнуть. Предложение перевести на русский язык:**

1) It’s one thing to impress somebody on paper or over the telephone, but it’s another thing to impress in the interview.

2) You can also compensate for your lack of experience in judicial field with your qualifications, ability to learn quickly.

**III. Прочтите резюме и вставьте в пропуски подходящие по смыслу слова или фразы:**

Mary Smith

37 Swan Street, Ap. 28

Manchester, UK

Tel. 252-3838383-383

**OBJECTIVE:** A position as a book-keeper

**SUMMARY: a)** \_\_\_\_\_of experience in this field. Perfect knowledge of **b)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**RESPONSIBILITIES:**  Drawing-up of book-keeping documents.

Prepare regular financial statements.

**EXPERIENCE**

2001-2007Pole & Co, New York, N.Y.

Thebook-keeper. Working with different kinds of financial documents, **c)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **d)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1998-2001RY & Co, Philadelphia.

The assistant of the book-keeper. Working with different kinds of balances, preparing documents and reports.

**EDUCATION** Boston University of Economics.

1993-1998

**PERSONAL e)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **f)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Вариант 3.**

**I. Перевести на английский язык:**

**1)** Мы ведем постоянную деловую переписку с представителями нашей дочерней фирмы.

**2)** Этой фирме необходимы высококвалифицированные юристы.

**II. Найти в предложении инфинитив, подчеркнуть. Предложение перевести на русский язык:**

1) He wanted to apply for the job as an lawyer by completing an application form and sending it in.

2) We tried to look at the backgrounds of lawyers: their experience of different jobs and their educational qualifications.

**III. Прочтите резюме и вставьте в пропуски подходящие по смыслу слова или фразы:**

Mary Chesterton

37 School Street, Ap. 22

**a)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tel. 252-3838383-383

**OBJECTIVE:** A **b)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a book-keeper

**SUMMARY:** 13 years of experience in this field. Perfect knowledge of statistics, planning, **c)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**d) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**  Drawing-up of book-keeping documents.

Prepare regular financial statements.

**EXPERIENCE**

2010-2015Parker Incorporation, Texas.

The chief book-keeper. Working in the **e)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Writing financial reports, prepare accounts and balance sheets, working with different kinds of documents.

**f) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** : Philadelphia University of Economics.

2005-2010

**PERSONAL** Not married. Energetic, high-skilled, independent, competitive.

**Вариант 4.**

**I. Перевести на английский язык:**

**1)** Я хочу устроится юристом в эту фирму и получать высокую зарплату.

**2)** Этот известная юридическая фирма объявила о сокращении штата.

**II. Найти в предложении инфинитив, подчеркнуть. Предложение перевести на русский язык:**

1) We ought to invite the most interesting candidates to a position of a lawyer to a group discussion.

2) We check their references by writing to their previous employers or teachers that candidates have to name in their applications.

**III. Прочтите резюме и вставьте в пропуски подходящие по смыслу слова или фразы:**

Susan Moor

37 Green Street, Ap. 26

London, England

Tel. 252-3838383-383

**OBJECTIVE:** A position as a book-keeper

**SUMMARY:** 13 years of experience in this field. Perfect knowledge of statistics, planning, **a)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **b)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**RESPONSIBILITIES:**  Drawing-up of book-keeping documents.

**c)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**EXPERIENCE**

2001-2007Pole & Co, New York, N.Y.

Thebook-keeper. Working with different kinds of **d)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ documents, meetings with foreign partners, making book-keeping.

**EDUCATION** London University of Economics.

1993-1998

**PERSONAL** Married. **e)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **f)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета по дисциплине**

Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету за 4 семестр:

1. Наука и техника.
2. Проблемы защиты окружающей среды.
3. Инфинитив.
4. Пассивный залог.
5. Герундий.
6. Права и обязанности молодежи.
7. Отглагольное существительное.
8. Трудоустройство.
9. Россия. Москва.
10. Причастие. Независимый причастный оборот.
11. Крым. Симферополь.
12. Сложноподчинённое предложение.
13. Великобритания.
14. Условное наклонение.
15. США. Вашингтон.
16. Сложноподчиненное предложение с wish.

Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету за 6 семестр:

1. Теоретические основы перевода.
2. Словообразование.
3. Существительное в функции определения.
4. Глаголы с послелогами.
5. Многозначность слов.
6. Великие учёные и изобретатели.
7. Структура организации.
8. Реферативный перевод.
9. Аннотационный перевод.
10. Компьютерный перевод специальной технической иностранной информации.
11. Консультативный перевод.
12. Формулы речевого этикета общения.
13. Порядок слов в английском предложении.
14. Правила оформления резюме.
15. Правила и методика заполнения анкет.

**3.2. Пакет экзаменатора**

**Условия выполнения заданий**

1. Количество вариантов для обучающихся – 4 (дифференцированный зачет).

2. Список вопросов по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету за 4 семестр

1. Наука и техника.
2. Проблемы защиты окружающей среды.
3. Инфинитив.
4. Пассивный залог.
5. Герундий.
6. Права и обязанности молодежи.
7. Отглагольное существительное.
8. Трудоустройство.
9. Россия. Москва.
10. Причастие. Независимый причастный оборот.
11. Крым. Симферополь.
12. Сложноподчинённое предложение.
13. Великобритания.
14. Условное наклонение.
15. США. Вашингтон.
16. Сложноподчиненное предложение с wish.

**Время выполнения - 90 минут.**

**Распределение баллов за выполнение заданий студентами**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Номер и название раздела** | **Количество баллов** | **Всего баллов** |
| Part 1.“Vocabulary”  1.1.  1.2. | 1  1 | 3  10 |
| Part 2. “Grammar” | 3 | 15 |
| Part 3. “Reading Comprehension”  3.1.  3.2 | 2  3 | 10  3 |
|  |  | **41** |

**Схема соответствия количества набранных баллов**

**к оценке по 5 – балльной системе оценивания**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Количество набранных баллов** | **Объем выполненной работы, %** | **Оценка по 5 балльной системе оценивания учебных достижений студентов** |
| 41-35 | 100-91 | 5 |
| 34-27 | 90-70 | 4 |
| 26-20 | 69-50 | 3 |
| ˂19 | ˂49 | 2 |

Дифференцированный зачет за 4 семестр

**1 вариант**

**Part 1**

**Task 1.1. Mark the odd word out: Отметьте лишнее слово:**

1*.*

1. temperature
2. environment
3. flood
4. capital

2.

1. inventor
2. obligation
3. law
4. right

3*.*

1. to cultivate
2. to discover
3. to create
4. to investigate

**Task 1.2. Fill in the missing words and word combinations:**

**Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова и словосочетания:**

a) branch

b) Prime Minister

c) the House of Commons

d) decisions

e) power

f) approval

g) the House of Lords

h) constitutional monarchy

i) Parliament

j) head

Great Britain is a \_\_1\_\_ that means that the Queen is the official \_\_2\_\_ of state. That is although she gives the royal \_\_3\_\_\_ to the bills passed by the Parliament, she doesn’t have any real \_\_4\_\_, so she can’t make her own political \_\_5\_\_. The head of Government in GB is the \_\_6\_\_. The legislative \_\_7\_\_ of power is represented in GB by the \_\_8\_\_which consists of two chambers: \_\_9\_\_and \_\_10\_\_.

**Part 2**

**Grammar**

**Task 2. Choose the only correct answer:**

**Выберите единственный верный ответ:**

1. The conference \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next April.

a) will heldb) will be heldc) will be hold d) is being held

2. Steve said he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pencil sharpener.

a) neededb) needsc) will needd) need

3. She would have sold the house, if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the right buyer.

a) would find

b) finds

c) foundd) had found

4. When did you start \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hockey?

a) playb) playingc) having playedd) being played

5. Mr. Brown wishes his students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better last term.

a) had workedb) would work

c) workedd) work

**Part 3**

**Reading Comprehension**

**Task 3.1. Choose the only correct answer according to the text:**

**Выберите единственный верный ответ в соответствии с текстом:**

1. The most of Great Britain landscape consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) plains and hillsb) mountainsc) hills d) valleys

2. The Englishmen are very patient, because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) they don’t get out of control b) of the steady climatec) of the history of the countryd) of the four time zones

3. The USA is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country.

a) little

b) narrow

c) vastd) small

4. Americans are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) stableb) politec) hospitabled) risk-takers

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can influence the national character.

a) Time zones

b) Landscape and climate

c) The area d) The continent

**Task 3.2. Choose the title to the text: Подберите название к тексту:**

1.Famous traits of Englishmen and Americans

2.Geography and national character

3.Climate and its influence

The most of Great Britain landscape consists of flat plains and hills. Mountains can be found only in the northern and western areas of the country. Great Britain has mild climate so it is never very hot or very cold. Because of this steady climate the Englishmen are very patient, that means they don’t get out of control easily. The other world-famous trait of the Englishmen is politeness. As for the American national character its roots lay in the history of America conquering. The first settlers had to overcome many difficulties and it resulted in such traits as self-confidence and optimism. America is a vast country and you can find four time zones there. The landscape is also varied. A lot of people came to this new continent in search of a new life. So we can say that the whole nation is the nation of risk-takers.

**2 вариант**

**Part 1**

**Vocabulary**

**Task 1.1. Mark the odd word out: Отметьте лишнее слово:**

1*.*

1. stop
2. reduce
3. increase
4. damage

2.

1. safety
2. agriculture
3. industry
4. economy

3*.*

1. invention
2. policy
3. technology
4. science

**Task 1 2. Fill in the missing words and word combinations:**

**Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова и словосочетания:**

a) years

b) federal republic

c) President

d) judicial

e) branch

f) voters

g) elected

h) approval

i) state

j) Congress

The USA is a \_\_1\_\_. That means that the \_\_2\_\_ is the head of \_\_3\_\_ there. The President is elected by \_\_4\_\_of the USA every four \_\_5\_\_. Then there is \_\_6\_\_ which represents thelegislative \_\_7\_\_ of power. Members of Congress are also \_\_8\_\_ by the USA citizens. The President can’t make any important political decisions without the Congress \_\_9\_\_. The Supreme Court is the highest body of \_\_10\_\_ power.

**Part 2**

**Grammar**

**Task 2. Choose the only correct answer: Выберите единственный верный ответ:**

1. The patient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the doctor at the moment. .

a) examines b) is being examinedc) is examiningd) examine

2. If you are in Paris, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

a) call

b) will callc) shall calld) calls

3. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so lazy.

a) were

b) aren’t

c) weren’td) isn’t

4. He would give you the money, if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any.

a) hasb) will havec) has d) had

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with lights, the house looked beautiful.

a) having decoratedb) being decoratedc) decoratedd) decorating

**Part 3**

**Reading Comprehension**

**Task 3.1. Choose the only correct answer according to the text:**

**Выберите единственный верный ответ в соответствии с текстом:**

1. Australia is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) constitutional republicb) parliamentary democracy c) parliamentary monarchyd) constitutional monarchy

2. The party which usually has a majority of seats in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, becomes the executive government.

a) the Senateb) the House of Representatives c) the House of Lordsd) the House of Commons

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes the laws.

a) parliament

b) President

c) Supreme Courtd) local government

4. Australia’s federal parliament has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chambers.

a) threeb) somec) manyd) two

5. The functions of the government are carried out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) mutually

b) separately

c) by courts

d) by the Parliament only

**Task 3.2. Choose the title to the text: Подберите название к тексту:**

1.The Parliament of Australia

2.System of government of Australia

3.The Constitution of Australia

Australia has a written constitution. The Australian Constitution defines the responsibilities of the federal government, which include foreign relations and trade, defence and immigration. Australia’s system of government is based on parliamentary democracy. Australia’s federal parliament has two chambers, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The party which usually has a majority of seats in the Senate, becomes the executive government. The parliament makes the laws; the executive put the laws into operation; and the judiciary interprets the laws. The functions are carried out separately. This prevents powers from being concentrated in one arm of government.

**3 вариант**

**Part 1**

**Vocabulary**

**Task 1.1. Mark the odd word out: Отметьте лишнее слово:**

1*.*

1. iron
2. ore
3. court
4. coal

2.

1. condition
2. population
3. nationality
4. demography

3*.*

1. federal
2. constitutional
3. parliamentary
4. continental

**Task 1.2. Fill in the missing words:**

**Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова:**

a) President

b) federal

c) Duma

d) constitutional republic

e) Federal Assembly

f) judicial

g) Council

h) makes laws

i) representatives

j) system

As for Russian political \_\_1\_\_ it is a \_\_2\_\_. The head of state is the \_\_3\_\_. elected by the people. The President’s appointment must be approved by the \_\_4\_\_ of Federation and the Duma, the two parts of the \_\_5\_\_. The \_\_6\_\_ is the lower chamber of the Federal Assembly. Its members are elected every 4 years. The Council of Federation is the upper chamber of the Federal Assembly, and it consists of two \_\_7\_\_ from each \_\_8\_\_. subject. The Federal Assembly \_\_9\_\_so it represents the legislative branch of power. The \_\_10\_\_branch of power is represented by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.

**Part 2**

**Grammar**

**Task 2. Choose the only correct answer:**

**Выберите единственный верный ответ:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for several hours, we came out of the office.

a) having workedb) workedc) workingd) being worked

2. Vivian remarked she never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ semolina.

a) likedb) had likedc) likesd) like

3. Kate wishes you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faster.

a) would type

b) will type

c) typed) typed

4. If I heard from Jane, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

a) callb) would have calledc) will calld) would call

5. This time yesterday the plan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) will be discussedb) was discussedc) was being discussedd) is being discussed

**Part 3**

**Reading Comprehension**

**Task 3.1. Choose the only correct answer according to the text:**

**Выберите единственный верный ответ в соответствии с текстом:**

1. Stonehenge is Britain’s greatest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) burial placeb) astronomical observatory c) temple d) national icon

2. The question of who built Stonehenge is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) unansweredb) clearc) interestingd) not easy

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ started building Stonehenge.

a) Julius Caesar

b) A Celtic priest

c) Americans d) Neolithic people

4. Beaker Folk began to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) woodb) metal c) stoned) ceramics

5. Stonehenge symbolizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Neolithic period

b) “new” people

c) stoned) mystery

**Task 3.2. Choose the title to the text: Подберите название к тексту:**

1.Beaker Folk

2.Who built Stonehenge

3.Stonehenge

Stonehenge is Britain’s greatest national icon, symbolizing mystery. Its original purpose is unclear to us, but some have stated that it was a temple or an astronomical observatory. Others claim that it was a sacred site for the burial of high-ranking citizens. The question of who built Stonehenge is largely unanswered. Julius Caesar told of a Celtic priesthood who flourished around the time of their first conquest (55 BC). By this time, though, the stones had stood there for 2,000 years. The best guess seems to be that the Stonehenge site was begun by the people of the late Neolithic period. These “new” people, called Beaker Folk because of their use of pottery drinking vessels, began to use metal implements.

**4 вариант**

**Part 1**

**Vocabulary**

**Task1.1. Mark the odd word out: Отметьте лишнее слово:**

1*.*

1. mainland
2. coast
3. peninsula
4. island

2.

1. to vote
2. to conquer
3. to defeat
4. to annex

3*.*

1. aircraft
2. bus
3. railway
4. fuel

**Task1. 2. Fill in the missing words and word combinations:**

**Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова и словосочетания:**

a) country

b) important

c) centres

d) industrial

e) economy

f) mineral

g) vegetables

h) machinery

i) equipment

j) producers

The UK is a highly developed \_\_1\_\_ country. It is known as one of the world's largest \_\_2\_\_ and exporters of\_\_3\_\_, electronics, textile, aircraft, and navigation \_\_4\_\_. One of the chief industries of the \_\_5\_\_ is shipbuilding. The United Kingdom has some \_\_6\_\_ resources. Coal and oil are the most \_\_7\_\_ of them. The main industrial \_\_8\_\_ are Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester. Agriculture takes an important sector in \_\_9\_\_ of the country. The British people grow wheat, fruit, \_\_10\_\_, oats.

**Part 2**

**Grammar**

**Task 2. Choose the only correct answer:**

**Выберите единственный верный ответ:**

1. It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fine day, everybody was out on the roads.

a) beingb) werec) bed) is

2. The teacher said she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see my parents.

a) will wantb) wantedc) has wantedd) wants

3. Now Dan wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder at school.

a) was studying

b) studies

c) studyd) had studied

4. If I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you, I would spend the week-end in London.

a) had beenb) amc) wered) was

5. The new president \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the next year.

a) will be electedb) will have been electedc) will electd) was elected

**Part 3**

**Reading Comprehension**

**Task 3.1. Choose the only correct answer according to the text:**

**Выберите единственный верный ответ в соответствии с текстом:**

1. Russia has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) plains and steppesb) variety of landscapec) mountainsd) rivers and lakes

2. The highest mountains in our land are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the Urals b) the Altai and the Caucasus c) the Caucasus d) the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus

3. There are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time zones on the Russian territory.

a) many

b) eight

c) elevend) ten

4. The climate conditions are rather different: from arctic to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) mediterranean b) subtropical c) continental and subtropical d) moderate

5. Our country is one of the richest in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries in the world.

a) natural resources b) minerals c) metals d) coal

**Task 3.2. Choose the title to the text: Подберите название к тексту:**

1.Climate of the Russian Federation

2.Geographical position of the Russian Federation

3.Variety of landscape of the Russian Federation

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country hasnumerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included.

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The climate conditions are rather different: from arctic and moderate to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

**Эталоны ответов**

**к дифференцированному зачёту за 4 семестр по дисциплине**

**ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык»**

**Вариант 1**

**Part 1 Part 2 Part 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.1.** | | | | | | | **1**.b | **2**.a | **3**.d | **4.**b | **5**.b | **3.1.** | | | | |
| **1.d** | | **2a** | | | **3.a** | | **1.a** | **2.b** | **3.c** | **4.d** | **5.b** |
| **1.2.** | | | | | | | **3.2.** | | | | |
| **1.h** | **2.j** | | **3.f** | **4.e** | | **5.d** | **2** | | | | |
| **6.b** | **7.a** | | **8.i** | **9.c** | | **10.g** |

**Вариант 2**

**Part 1 Part 2 Part 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.1.** | | | | | | | **1.b** | **2.a** | **3.c** | **4.d** | **5.c** | **3.1.** | | | | |
| **1.d** | | **2a** | | | **3.b** | | **1.b** | **2.a** | **3.a** | **4.d** | **5.b** |
| **1.2.** | | | | | | | **3.2.** | | | | |
| **1.b** | **2.c** | | **3.i** | **4.f** | | **5.a** | **2** | | | | |
| **6.j** | **7.e** | | **8.g** | **9.h** | | **10.d** |

**Вариант 3**

**Part 1 Part 2 Part 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.1.** | | | | | | | **1.a** | **2.b** | **3.a** | **4.d** | **5.c** | **3.1.** | | | | |
| **1.c** | | **2a** | | | **3.d** | | **1.d** | **2.a** | **3.d** | **4.b** | **5.d** |
| **1.2.** | | | | | | | **3.2.** | | | | |
| **1.j** | **2.d** | | **3.a** | **4.g** | | **5.e** | **3** | | | | |
| **6.c** | **7.i** | | **8.b** | **9.h** | | **10.f** |

**Вариант 4**

**Part 1 Part 2 Part 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.1.** | | | | | | | **1.a** | **2.b** | **3.d** | **4.c** | **5.b** | **3.1.** | | | | |
| **1.b** | | **2a** | | | **3.d** | | **1.b** | **2.d** | **3.c** | **4.c** | **5.a** |
| **1.2.** | | | | | | | **3.2.** | | | | |
| **1.d** | **2.j** | | **3.h** | **4.i** | | **5.a** | **2** | | | | |
| **6.f** | **7.b** | | **8.c** | **9.e** | | **10.g** |

Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету за 6 семестр:

1. Теоретические основы перевода.
2. Словообразование.
3. Существительное в функции определения.
4. Глаголы с послелогами.
5. Многозначность слов.
6. Великие учёные и изобретатели.
7. Структура организации.
8. Реферативный перевод.
9. Аннотационный перевод.
10. Компьютерный перевод специальной технической иностранной информации.
11. Консультативный перевод.
12. Формулы речевого этикета общения.
13. Порядок слов в английском предложении.
14. Правила оформления резюме.
15. Правила и методика заполнения анкет.

**Время выполнения - 90 минут.**

**Распределение баллов за выполнение заданий обучающимися**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Номер заданий** | **Количество баллов** | **Всего баллов** |
| **1.** | **0,2** | **1** |
| **2.** | **0,5** | **1** |
| **3.** | **2** | **2** |
| **4.** | **1** | **1** |
| **Всего баллов** | | **5** |

**Критерии оценивания**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Задание** | **Количество баллов** | **Критерии оценивания задания** |
| **I.** | 0,2 | Обучающийся указал верный ответ в тестовом задании |
|  | 0 | Был указан неверный ответ |
| **II.** | 0,5 | Обучающийся правильно подобрал перевод к предложению |
|  | 0 | Был указан неверный ответ. |
| **III.** | 2 | Обучающийся в правильном порядке расставил реплики в диалоге и точно перевёл его на русский язык. |
|  | 1,5 | Обучающийся в правильном порядке расставил реплики в диалоге, но не совсем точно перевёл его на русский язык либо перевод реплик на русский язык оказался точным, но последовательность не была соблюдена. |
|  | 1 | Обучающийся в правильном порядке расставил реплики в диалоге, но не сделал перевод диалога на русский язык либо перевод был сделан, а верная последовательность в диалоге не указана. |
|  | 0,5 | Обучающийся неточно указал как последовательность реплик диалога, так и не совсем верно перевёл диалог. |
|  | 0 | Последовательность реплик диалога и перевод неверны. |
| **IV.** | 1 | Обучающийся расставил правильно все пропущенные слова в резюме. |
|  | 0,5 | Обучающийся расставил правильно 50% пропущенных слов в резюме. |
|  | 0 | Обучающийся не справился с заданием. |

**Схема соответствия количества набранных баллов к оценке по**

**5-балльной системе оценивания**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Количество**  **набранных баллов** | **Объем выполненной работы, %** | **Оценка по 5-балльной системе оценивания учебных достижений студентов** |
| **4.6 - 5** | **91 - 100** | **5** |
| **3.6 - 4.5** | **70 - 90** | **4** |
| **2.6 – 3.5** | **50 - 69** | **3** |
| **≤ 2.5** | **≤ 49** | **2** |

Дифференцированный зачет за 6 семестр

**Вариант 1.**

**I. Choose the right variant:**

1) Globalization \_\_\_\_\_ the growing integration of economies and societies around the world.

a) means b) meaning c) meant d) to be meant

2) Resources are \_\_\_\_\_ entirely through markets.

a) allocating b) allocated c) to be allocated d) allocates

3) There are various kinds of plastic cards which \_\_\_\_ by their designation and functional characteristics.

a) different b) differ c) are differed d) to be differed

4) The basic job of the computer is the … of in­formation.

a) processing; b) processed; c) processes; d) to process

5) The market is the process by which production and consumption \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through prices.

a) coordinate b) is coordinated c) to coordinate d) are coordinated

**II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?**

1) В общем бизнес – это тип организации, который создает товары и услуги и продает их людям, которые хотят их.

a) In general, a business is a type of organization that creates products or services and sells them to people who need them.

b) In general, a business is a type of organization that creates products or services and sells them to people who desire them.

c) In general, a business is a type of organization that creates products or services and sells them to people who have no them.

2) Частные предприниматели могут найти рабочие места в больших корпорациях, маленьких фирмах, неприбыльных организациях, правительственных агентствах или в образовательных учреждениях.

a) Individuals can find positions in large corporations, small businesses, nonprofit organizations, government agencies, and educational systems.

b) Individuals can find business-related positions in large corporations, small businesses, profitable organizations, government agencies, and educational systems.

c) Individuals can checked business-related positions in large corporations, small businesses, nonprofit organizations, government agencies, and educational systems.

**III. Write down the right order of the dialogue. Translate it:**

a) I am a representative of the Hot Ltd. My name is Nelly Fox.

b) We want to offer new computers and printers to you.

c) Wait a minute. I will connect you with our top manager.

d) Ok. Thank you very much.

e) Good afternoon.

f) What question do you want to discuss with us?

g) Hello.

h) Can I speak to the top manger of your firm?

I) Can you introduce yourself?

**IV. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the curriculum vitae:**

Antony Bill

35 Regent **a)…** , Ap. 23

San Francisco, California. 234567

Tel. 2453-536-373

OBJECTIVE: A position as a builder.

SUMMARY: 10 years of experience in this field. Perfect knowledge of the features of building.

**b) …:** Control the processes of building and rebuilding the **c)…,** plants; help to the unskilled workers; monitor the work of the **d) ….**

EXPERIENCE:

2005-2010 John **e) …** , San Francisco, California

The foreman. Monitoring the work of the staff of building **f) …,** socializing with the chief of the plant, coordinating the work of trainees.

EDUCATION:

1995-2000 New York **g) …** of Building and Architecture.

PERSONAL: Arrived in California in March, 2001. Married, two **h)….** Active, **i)…,** constructive.

1) children 2) responsibilities 3) equipment 4) street 5) group

6) College 7) disciplined 8) Corporation 9) sky-scrapers

**Вариант 2.**

**I. Choose the right variant:**

1) At international exhibitions commercial centres are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where participants can negotiate the sale and the purchase of different goods.

a) establishment b) established c) establishing d) to be established

2) Globalization is a historical process that has \_\_\_\_\_ an abundance of opportunities and rewards in the past.

a) offering b) offered c) to be offered d) to offer

3) The central economic problem is to reconcile the conflict between people's unlimited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with society's ability to produce goods and services.

a) demanding b) demands c) demanded d) to demand

4) The book - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this department was offered a new project.

a) keeper b) keep c) kept d) keeping

5) Migration \_\_\_\_\_\_ different people to find job and home all over the world, having different reasons for it.

a) to make b) making c) makes d) made

**II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?**

1) Рынок – это процесс, посредством которого производство и потребление взаимодействуют через цены.

a) The market is the process by which production and restrictions are coordinated through prices.

b) The market is the process by which businessmen and government are coordinated through prices.

с) The market is the process by which production and consumption are coordinated through prices.

2) Данные - это необработанный материал, в то время как информация – организованный, обработанный, очищенный.

a) The basic job of the computer is the processing of in­formation.

b) Computer is also used to store information in the digital form.

c) The data is raw material while informa­tion is organized, processed, refined.

**III. Write down the right order of the dialogue. Translate it:**

a) I am a Sales Manager of the Company. My name is Nick Page.

b) We want to work with you, because your company is the best in the mechanical

engineering branch in this city.

c) Wait a minute. He is not at the work now. I can connect you with or top

manager.

d) Ok. Thank you very much.

e) Good morning.

f) What question do you want to discuss with us?

g) Hello.

h) Can I speak to Mr. Hill, the chief of your firm?

I) Can you introduce yourself?

**IV. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the curriculum vitae:**

Copper Stanly

67 Bank **a)…,** Ap. 34

Los Angeles, California. 234567

Tel. 345-3536-363636

OBJECTIVE: A **b)…** as a secretary.

SUMMARY: 3 years of **c) …** in this field. Perfect knowledge of computers and programs.

**d) …:** Operate the computer, send faxes, type letters, **e) …** visitors, answer telephone.

EXPERIENCE:

2005-2010 Rugby & Co, New York, N.Y.

The secretary. Writing and typing business letters, reports; welcome business partners and clients, answer telephone, sending e-mails, operating the computer.

2009- 2007 Sonique Company**, f) …** .

The trainee. Contact with clients, answer telephone, improving the knowledge of the **g) …** computer programs.

EDUCATION:

2006-2007 The American School of Business. Boston.

2004-2006 Boston **h) …** of Economics.

2002-2004 Boston University.

PERSONAL: Arrived in California May, 2001. Not married. Initiative, active, **i) …**, attentive, independent, methodical.

1) position 2) responsibilities 3) welcome 4) street 5) Boston

6) School 7) experience 8) creative 9) different

**Вариант 3.**

**I. Choose the right variant:**

1) Globalization is often\_\_\_\_ as Westernization.

a) to be seen b) saw c) seen d) seeing

2) Every exhibition is an eye-opening experience and also a method \_\_\_\_\_\_ products.

a) advertise b) to be advertised c) to advertise d) advertised

3) Economics is a science that\_\_\_\_\_ what, how and for whom society produces.

a) analyze b) analyzed c) analyzes d) to be analyzed

4) Who was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this kind of software?

a) inventor; b) discoverer; c) developer; d) scientists

5) Personal plastic card \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ simultaneously.

a) are made b) make c) to be made d) is made

**II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?**

1) Ярмарки и выставки обычно проходят под разнообразными девизами: люди и прогресс, мир и прогресс через экономическое взаимодействие и т.д.

a) Fairs and exhibitions are usually held under various mottoes: people and progress, peace and progress through economic cooperations and so on.

b) Fairs and exhibitions are usually held under the same mottoes: people and progress, peace and progress through economic cooperations and so on.

c) Fairs and exhibitions are usually opened under various mottoes: people and progress, peace and progress through economic cooperations and so on.

2) Программное обеспечение - это термин, использующийся для инструкций, которые выдаются оборудованию для выполнения задания.

a) Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do.

b) Software is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task.

c) They create the computer software instructions and respond to the procedures that those instructions present.

**III. Write down the right order of the dialogue. Translate it:**

a) I want to speak about prices on your production.

b) Good bye.

c) Hello, sir.

d) What kind of information do you want to hear?

e) You welcome.

f) We have our Web Site so you can find all information there.

g) Could you give me some information?

h) Thank you very much.

I) Good morning.

**IV. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the curriculum vitae:**

Nancy Pong

999 Wally Street, Ap. 11

Dallas, Texas. 373787

Tel. 4646-3737-93

**a) … :** A position as a manager in the shop.

SUMMARY: 8 **b) ….** Of experience in this field. Perfect knowledge of selling goods and management.

RESPONSIBILITIES: The organization of staff, **c) …** reports, solving the problems connecting **d) …** the redecoration of the shop.

EXPERIENCE

2009-2010 L.A. Group & Co, California.

The manager. **E) …** the preparing of daily reports and coordinating the work of all shop **f) … ,** monitoring the selling, making perfect conditions for working of the staff.

EDUCATION

2000-2002 The Courses of Management, Dallas, Texas.

**g)…**  **h) ….** Married. High-skilled, like the team spirit, competitive, sociable**, i) ….** , energetic.

1) daily 2) years 3) departments 4) with 5) objective 6) Not 7)personal 8) polite 9) Control

**Вариант 4.**

**I. Choose the right variant:**

1) Can you … some new information into the Internet?

a) retrieve; b) boot; c) provide; d) connect

2) Globalization \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the process of the world through travel, trade etc.

a) contribute b) have contributed c) contributes d) has contributed

3) The optimal level of government intervention \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a problem which is of interest to economists.

a) to remain b) remains c) has remained d) remained

4) Having special cash terminals one can\_\_\_authorization on each bargain on line.

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

5) The blank form for registration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the bank.

a) to be defined b) are defined c) is defined d) to define

**II. Which translation of the sentence is the right variant?**

1) Этот класс программ — самый многочисленный и перспективный с точки зрения маркетинга.

a) These class of pro­grams is handled by system software.

b) These class of pro­grams is the most numerous and perspective from the

marketing point of view.

c) These class of pro­grams is a col­lection of system programs that aid in the operation of a computer regardless of the application software being used.

2) Банк выполняет процедуру выписки со счета в конце месяца, то есть отправляет владельцу карты специальную выписку его баланса с указанием всех операций за данный период.

a) The bank fulfils the billing procedure at the end of the month, i.e. sends to the owner of the card special extraction of his account with indication of all operations for the given period.

b) The bank fulfils the billing procedure at the beginning of the month, i.e. sends to the owner of the card extraction of his account with indication of all operations for the given period.

c) The bank fulfils the billing procedure at the end of the month, i.e. sends to the owner of the card special extraction of his account with indication of all operations for the short period.

**III. Write down the right order of the dialogue. Translate it:**

a) Is it written in your contract?

b) Yes, we have the limit of time.

c) Yes. Our firm must pay today by 4 o’clock.

d) The conference will finish in a half an hour so you can connect with Mr. Morrison.

e) Good afternoon. I am Mr. Morrison. I must speak with your top manager?

f) Oh, no. I want to speak about the terms of payment.

g) Is it an urgent business? Because he is at the conference now.

h) Thank you. Good bye.

i) Did you agree your intensions with Mr. Morrison?

**IV. Choose the appropriate word from the list for the curriculum vitae:**

Mary Chesterton

37 School Street, Ap. 222

Sacramento, **a)…** . 234567

Tel. 252-3838383-383

OBJECTIVE A position as a book-keeper

SUMMARY 13 years of experience in this field. Perfect **b) …** of

statistics, planning, making book-keeping.

RESPONSIBILITIES Drawing-up of **c)…** documents. Prepare regular financial statements.

**d)…** Parker Incorporation, Texas.

2007-2011 The **e)…** book-keeper. Working in the Commerce **f)….** Writing financial reports, prepare accounts **g)…** balance sheets, working with different kinds of documents, negotiations with the Tax Services.

EDUCATION Philadelphia **h)…** of Economics.

1993-1998

PERSONAL Not married. Energetic, **i)…** skilled, independent, competitive.

1) book-keeping 2) chief 3) California 4) University 5) high 6) Experience 7) and 8) department 9) knowledge

**Эталоны ответов**

**к дифференцированному зачёту по дисциплине**

**ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык»**

**Вариант 1.**

**I. II.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** |
| **a)** | **+** |  |
| **b)** |  | **+** |
| **c)** |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** |
| **a)** | **+** | **+** |  |
| **b)** |  |  |  |
| **c)** |  |  | **+** |

**III.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **c** | **2** | **f** | **3** | **a** | **4** | **h** | **5** | **g** | **6** | **b** | **7** | **i** | **8** | **e** | **9** | **d** |

**IV.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a** | **7** | **b** | **2** | **c** | **3** | **d** | **5** | **e** | **4** | **f** | **1** | **g** | **9** | **h** | **6** | **i** | **8** |

**Вариант 2.**

1. **II.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** |
| **a)** |  |  |
| **b)** |  |  |
| **c)** | **+** | **+** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** |
| **a)** |  |  | **+** |
| **b)** | **+** |  |  |
| **c)** |  | **+** |  |

**III.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **b** | **2** | **a** | **3** | **f** | **4** | **g** | **5** | **d** | **6** | **h** | **7** | **e** | **8** | **i** | **9** | **c** |

**IV.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a** | **6** | **b** | **9** | **c** | **1** | **d** | **4** | **e** | **5** | **f** | **7** | **g** | **2** | **h** | **3** | **i** | **8** |

**Вариант 3.**

1. **II.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** |
| **a)** | **+** | **+** |
| **b)** |  |  |
| **c)** |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** |
| **a)** |  |  |  |
| **b)** | **+** |  |  |
| **c)** |  | **+** | **+** |

**III.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **g** | **2** | **e** | **3** | **a** | **4** | **c** | **5** | **b** | **6** | **i** | **7** | **f** | **8** | **d** | **9** | **h** |

**IV.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a** | **4** | **b** | **9** | **c** | **6** | **d** | **5** | **e** | **8** | **f** | **1** | **g** | **3** | **h** | **2** | **i** | **7** |

**Вариант 4.**

1. **II.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** |
| **a)** |  | **+** |
| **b)** | **+** |  |
| **c)** |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** |
| **a)** |  |  |  |
| **b)** | **+** | **+** | **+** |
| **c)** |  |  |  |

**III.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **g** | **2** | **e** | **3** | **f** | **4** | **c** | **5** | **b** | **6** | **a** | **7** | **i** | **8** | **d** | **9** | **h** |

**IV.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a** | **6** | **b** | **4** | **c** | **9** | **d** | **5** | **e** | **3** | **f** | **7** | **g** | **1** | **h** | **2** | **i** | **8** |

**Литература для экзаменующихся**

1. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И., Койранская Е.А., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. – 7-е изд., стер. - М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

2. Гарагуля С.И. Английский язык для студентов технических колледжей = English for Technical Colleges Students: учебник. – Ростов н/Д.: Феникс, 2017.

**Дополнительная литература для экзаменатора**

**Учебная**

* + 1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2016.
    2. Восковская А.С., Карпова Т.А. Английский язык для колледжей. Ростов н/Д Феникс, 2016.
    3. Голубев А.П., Коржавый А.П., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык для технических специальностей. English for Technical Colleges. Учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования. — 7-e изд., стер. — М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2016.
    4. Мюллер В.К. Самый полный англо-русский русско-английский словарь с современной транскрипцией. - М.: Издательство АСТ, 2016.

**Нормативная**

1. ФГОС по специальности 40.02.01 «Право и организация социального обеспечения».

2. Рабочая программа по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык» для специальности 40.02.01 «Право и организация социального обеспечения».

**4. Лист согласования**

**Лист согласования**

**Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОС на учебный год**

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОСна \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ учебный год по дисциплине \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

В комплект КОС внесены следующие изменения:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Дополнения и изменения в комплекте КОС обсуждены на заседании ПЦК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

«\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_г. (Протокол № \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ).

Председатель ПЦК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/