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РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

Методические указания

для практических занятий и самостоятельной работы студентов

по направлениям подготовки бакалавров неязыкового вуза

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В современных условиях повышения значимости фундаментальных наук в теоретической и практической подготовке бакалавров важное значение приобретает практическое владение иностранным языком. Оно является неотъемлемой частью современной подготовки бакалавров сферы информационных систем и технологий, сервиса, экономики. Основной целью обучения студентов иностранному языку в неязыковом вузе является достижение ими практического владения этим языком, что предполагает при заочном обучении формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по направлению вуза с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников.

Поэтому основной целью обучения студентов иностранному языку в неязыковом вузе при заочном обучении является приобретение студентами коммуникативно-речевой компетенции, позволяющей использовать иностранные языки как в профессиональной деятельности, так и для целей самообразования.

Учебно-методическое пособие составлено в соответствии с федеральными государственными образовательными стандартами высшего профессионального образования и рабочей программой по иностранному языку (Английский язык).

По окончании курса к студенту предъявляются следующие требования:

1. Владение идиоматически ограниченной речью, а также освоение стиля нейтрального научного изложения;
2. Владение навыками разговорно-бытовой речи (владение нормативным произношением и ритмом речи и применять их для повседневного общения);
3. Понимание устной (монологической и диалогической) речи на бытовые и специальные темы;
4. Активное владение наиболее употребительной (базовой) грамматикой и основными грамматическими явлениями, характерными для профессиональной речи;
5. Знание базовой лексики общего языка, лексики, представляющей нейтральный научный стиль, а также основной терминологии своего профессионального направления, чтение и понимание со словарем специальной литературы по широкому и узкому профилю направления;
6. Владение основами публичной речи - делать сообщения, доклады (с предварительной подготовкой);

7. Участие в обсуждении тем, связанных со специальностью (задавать вопросы и отвечать на вопросы);
8. Владение основными навыками письма, необходимыми для подготовки публикаций, тезисов и ведения переписки;
9. Представление об основных приемах аннотирования, реферирования и перевода литературы по направлению.

Проверочные работы составлены в десяти вариантах и имеет общую структуру построения. Задания включают грамматические упражнения, тексты для чтения и перевода.

Перевод (устный и письменный) используется как средство обучения, а также для контроля понимания прочитанного и в качестве возможного способа передачи полученной при чтении информации.

## ОБЩИЕ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

### І. Языковой материал

Для правильного выполнения контрольных заданий необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка по рекомендованным учебникам:

**Фонетика.** Особенности английской артикуляции по сравнению с артикуляцией других языков. Система гласных и согласных звуков. Долгие и краткие гласные звуки. Словесное ударение. Ритмика (ударные и неударные слова в потоке речи). Интонация стилистически нейтральной речи (повествование, вопрос).

**Грамматика.** Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных. Артикль (основные правила употребления). Местоимения (личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные). Числительные количественные и порядковые, дробные. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.оборот there is / there are. Система времен английского глагола Present, Past, Future (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous). Неправильные глаголы. Причастие I, Причастие II и причастные обороты. Согласование времен. Пассивный залог. Модальные глаголы: can, may, must, have to, should. Структура простого предложения. Структура безличного предложения. Отрицание. Образование вопросительных предложений. Придаточные предложения времени и условия. Прямая и косвенная речь. Сослагательное наклонение. Условные предложения.

**Словообразование.** Аффиксация. Продуктивные суффиксы имен прилагательных, глаголов, наречий. Фразовые глаголы. Употребление инфинитива для выражения цели.

**Лексика и фразеология.** Стилистически нейтральная наиболее употребительная лексика, относящаяся к общему языку и отражающая специализацию (базовая терминологическая лексика специальности). Сочетаемость слов. "Неидиоматическая" (логическая) сочетаемость слов. Устойчивые выражения: наиболее распространенные разговорные формулы-клише (обращение, приветствие, благодарность, извинение и т.п.). Знакомство с основными двуязычными словарями. Организация материала в двуязычном словаре. Структура словарной статьи. Многозначность слова. Синонимические ряды. Прямое и переносное значения слов. Слово в свободных и фразеологических сочетаниях.

## II. Перевод

Перевод текстов осуществляется для закрепления наиболее употребительной лексики и для расширения словарного запаса студентов. В качестве основного материала для перевода служат аутентичные стилистически нейтральные тексты по специальности.

При переводе используйте следующие рекомендации:

### Работа со словарем

Умение пользоваться словарем наряду со знанием грамматики определяет успешность извлечения информации из иноязычного текста.

Прежде чем приступить к поиску слов в словаре впервые, необходимо ознакомиться с его структурой. Каждый словарь имеет свой порядок построения, свою систему условных обозначений и сокращений, которые объясняются в предисловии.

В большинстве современных словарей используется алфавитно-гнездовая система. Термины, состоящие из определяемых слов, и определения следует искать по ведущим (определяемым) словам. В гнезде такое слово заменяется тильдой (~).

Учитывая формальные признаки отдельных частей речи и контекст, определите часть речи искомого слова. Ищите перевод слова под знаком той части речи, которая встретилась в тексте.

Запомните условные обозначения частей речи: *n* – существительное, *v* – глагол, *a* – прилагательное, *adv* – наречие, *pron* – местоимение, *num* – числительное, *prep* – предлог, *conj* – союз.

Восстановите исходную форму слова (инфинитив, ед. число, положительная степень прилагательного), отбросив грамматические окончания.

Из всех значений, которые предлагает словарь, выберите наиболее подходящее. Избегайте буквального перевода, учитывая многозначность английских слов. Нельзя изолированно переводить слова, фразу за фразой, предложение за предложением. Контекстом может быть не только словесное окружение, но и реальная ситуация. Помните, что наличие послелога меняет его значение. Значение глаголов с послелогами обычно дается в конце словарной статьи.

### Анализ предложений, сложных для понимания

1. Определите тип непонятого предложения и функции всех его составляющих по внешним признакам.

2. При наличии сложносочиненного или сложноподчиненного предложения разделяйте его по формальным признакам на главные и придаточные, выделяйте инфинитивные и причастные обороты.
3. Если в предложении есть служебные слова, используйте их для членения предложения на смысловые группы.
4. В каждом отдельном предложении сначала найдите сказуемое или группу сказуемого, затем подлежащее или группу подлежащего.
5. Глагол-сказуемое обычно стоит на втором месте. Сказуемое можно найти:  
а) по личным местоимениям; б) по вспомогательным и модальным глаголам в личной форме; в) по неправильным глаголам.
6. Подлежащее следует искать слева от сказуемого. Помните, что существительные употребляются в функции подлежащих без предлогов.
7. Найдя подлежащее и сказуемое, проверьте, согласуются ли они в лице и числе. Поняв значение главных членов, выявляйте последовательно второстепенные, сначала в группе сказуемого, а затем в группе подлежащего.
8. Если предложение длинное, определите слова и группы слов, которые можно временно опустить для выяснения основного содержания предложения. Не ищите сразу в словаре все незнакомые слова, а заменяйте их вначале неопределенными местоимениями и наречиями (кто-то, какой-то, как-то, где-то и др.).
9. Внимательно присмотритесь к словам, имеющим знакомые вам корни, суффиксы, префиксы. Попробуйте установить значение этих слов (см. **Словообразование**).

### **Интернациональная лексика**

В результате взаимовлияний языков и заимствований лексических элементов из одного языка в другой, появилась группа слов с одинаковым или близким значением, известных многим языкам. Это интернациональные слова. Подобные слова могут выражать понятия науки, техники, культуры, политики. Примерами в английском языке могут служить слова: *physics, phonetics, biology, democracy, class, music, melody, opera, comedy, tragedy, drama* и др.

«Псевдоинтернациональная» лексика вызывает особые трудности в практике перевода. Несмотря на знакомую грамматическую и фонетическую форму слова, помните, что некоторые интернациональные слова имеют различные значения в русском и английском языках. Например, *figure* - цифра, рисунок, чертеж.

### **Словообразование**

В английском языке многие слова образованы при помощи аффиксации, словосложения и конверсии. Знание способов словообразования



может помочь студентам, изучающим английский язык, значительно расширить свой словарный запас.

**1.Аффиксация** - это образование новых слов путем присоединения словообразующих аффиксов (суффиксов и префиксов) к основам различных частей речи. Ниже приведены наиболее распространенные префиксы и суффиксы, участвующие в словообразовании английского языка.

### Наиболее употребительные префиксы

Префикс	Значение	Пример
un-	отрицание	<i>unhappy</i> - несчастный
pre-	предшествование	<i>pre-war</i> - довоенный
post-	последующее событие, после	<i>post-war</i> - послевоенный
co-	общность действия, сотрудничество	<i>co-existence</i> - сосуществование
counter-	контр-, противо-	to <i>counteract</i> - противодействовать
anti-	анти-, противо-	<i>anticyclone</i> - антициклон
sub-	под-	<i>submarine</i> - подводный
inter-	между, среди, взаимно	<i>international</i> - международный
ex-	бывший, экс-	<i>ex-president</i> – бывший президент
mis-	неправильно, неверно	to <i>mispronounce</i> - неверно произносить
over-	сверх, чрезмерно	to <i>overload</i> - перегружать
re-	повторность действия, вновь	to <i>reread</i> - перечитать

### Наиболее употребительные суффиксы существительных

Суффикс	Значение	Пример
-er,or	обозначение действующего лица, профессий	<i>buyer</i> – покупатель, <i>director</i> - директор
-ist	обозначение принадлежности к политическому, научному направлению	<i>physicist</i> –физик, <i>terrorist</i> - террорист
-ian	обозначение национальной принадлежности	<i>Russian</i> - русский
-age	обозначение отвлеченных существительных	<i>marriage</i> - брак, <i>passage</i> - проход
-ance, -ence	обозначение отвлеченных существительных	<i>difference</i> - различие
-dom	обозначение отвлеченных существительных	<i>kingdom</i> –королевство, <i>freedom</i> - свобода
-ion,	обозначение отвлеченных	<i>collection</i> – собрание, <i>inclusion</i> –

-ation, -tion -sion	существительных	включение, <i>introduction</i> - введение
-ment	обозначение отвлеченных существительных	<i>development</i> - развитие
-ness	обозначение отвлеченных существительных	<i>weakness</i> - слабость
-ship	обозначение отвлеченных существительных	<i>leadership</i> - руководство
-ure	обозначение отвлеченных существительных	<i>departure</i> - отъезд

### Наиболее употребительные суффиксы прилагательных

Суффикс	Значение	Пример
-able, -ible	выражает возможность подвергнуться действию, указанному соответствующим глаголом	<i>changeable</i> – изменчивый, <i>eatable</i> - съедобный
-al		<i>cultural</i> - культурный
-ful	наличие качества	<i>useful</i> - полезный
-less	отсутствие качества	<i>rainless</i> - засушливый, не имеющий дождей
-ish	1) национальная принадлежность, 2) слабая степень качества	<i>Scottish</i> – шотландский, <i>whitish</i> - беловатый
-ous		<i>dangerous</i> - опасный
-y		<i>foggy</i> - туманный

**2. Словосложение** - это образование нового слова путем соединения основ двух или трех слов. Важным признаком сложного слова является единство значения, отличающегося от значений его компонентов. Например, *blackboard* - классная доска, *shoemaker* – сапожник. В сложных словах ударение обычно падает на первое слово, входящее в его состав.

**3. Конверсия** - способ образования новых слов, при котором внешняя форма не меняется (т.е. к нему не присоединяются и не отбрасываются аффиксы), но слово переходит в другой грамматический разряд, приобретая новые функции и новое значение. При помощи конверсии образуются главным образом существительные от глаголов, глаголы от прилагательных:

*to look* смотреть – *a look* – взгляд

### III. Чтение

Овладение основными навыками чтения (способность понимать и извлекать информацию из текста) является одним из ключевых компонентов, ведущим к практическому владению разговорно-бытовой речью и языком специальности студентов заочного отделения.

В зависимости от целевой установки различают просмотровое, ознакомительное, изучающее и поисковое чтение. Умение читать предполагает как владение всеми видами чтения, так и легкость перехода от одного его вида к другому в зависимости от изменения цели получения информации из данного текста.

*Просмотровое чтение* предполагает получение общего представления о читаемом материале. Оно обычно имеет место при первичном ознакомлении с содержанием новой публикации с целью определить, есть ли в ней интересующая читателя информация.

При просмотровом чтении иногда достаточно ознакомиться с содержанием первого абзаца и ключевого предложения и просмотреть текст.

Основная коммуникативная задача *ознакомительного чтения* заключается в том, чтобы в результате быстрого прочтения всего текста извлечь содержащуюся в нем основную информацию, то есть выяснить, какие вопросы и каким образом решаются в тексте, что именно говорится в нем по данным вопросам и т.д. Оно требует умения различать главную и второстепенную информацию.

Чтобы ознакомиться с текстом и понять его общее содержание, следует воспользоваться следующей схемой:

1. Прочтите заголовок текста и постарайтесь определить его основную тему.
2. Читайте абзац за абзацем, отмечая в каждом предложении, несущие главную информацию, и предложения, в которых содержится дополняющая, второстепенная информация.
3. Определите степень важности абзацев, отметьте абзацы, которые содержат более важную информацию.
4. Обобщите информацию, выраженную в абзацах, в смысловое целое.

Для достижения целей ознакомительного чтения бывает достаточно понимания 75 % предикаций текста, если в остальные 25 % не входят ключевые положения текста, существенные для понимания его содержания.

*Изучающее чтение* предусматривает максимально полное и точное понимание всей содержащейся в тексте информации и критическое ее

осмысление. Одной из задач изучающего чтения является формирование умения самостоятельно преодолевать затруднения в понимании иностранного текста.

*Поисковое чтение* ориентировано на чтение газет и литературы по специальности. Его цель – быстрое нахождение в тексте вполне определенных данных.

#### **IV. Требования на зачете**

Зачеты и экзамены проводятся в соответствии с учебным планом вуза. Период изучения иностранного языка в неязыковом вузе охватывает I-IV семестры. По итогам I курса проводится зачет, по итогам всего курса дисциплины в конце IV семестра сдается экзамен.

*Зачет.* К зачету допускаются студенты, изучившие учебный материал рекомендованных учебников в объеме, предусмотренном программой, сдавшие норму внеаудиторного чтения и получившие зачет по контрольным работам.

Для получения зачета студент должен уметь:

- а) прочитать и перевести со словарем незнакомый текст на английском языке, содержащий изученный грамматический материал. Форма проверки – письменный или устный перевод. Норма письменного перевода 600-800 п.з. за 60 мин., устного -1000 – 1200 п.з. за 60 мин.;
- б) прочитать и понять без словаря текст, содержащий изученный грамматический материал и незнакомые слова. Передать содержание прочитанного на русском или английском языке.

## МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ К ПРОВЕРОЧНОЙ РАБОТЕ

### 1. Рекомендации к выполнению и оформлению проверочной работы

1. На первом курсе студенты выполняют проверочную работу №1, на втором – №2. Задания, представленные в данной работе, включают в себя проверочные и тренировочные материалы по грамматике и лексике английского языка. Задания проверочной работы разработаны в соответствии с федеральными государственными стандартами направлений подготовки и позволяют судить об уровне языковой компетентности студентов.

2. Задание для проверочной работы по английскому языку составлено в десяти вариантах. Выбор варианта определяется в соответствии с последней цифрой зачетной книжки студента:

<b>Последняя цифра зачетной книжки</b>	<b>№ варианта</b>
1	Вариант № 1
2	Вариант № 2
3	Вариант № 3
4	Вариант № 4
5	Вариант № 5
6	Вариант № 6
7	Вариант № 7
8	Вариант № 8
9	Вариант № 9
0	Вариант № 10

3. Выполнять письменные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке указываются наименование вуза, дисциплина, номер шифра, Ф.И.О. студента, номер варианта.

4. Задания должны выполняться аккуратно, четким почерком. При написании и выполнении задания оставлять поля для замечаний и методических указаний рецензента.

5. Необходимо переписать задание упражнения. Текст упражнения следует писать на левой странице, а выполненное задание упражнения – на правой. Материал следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

6. Выполненные задания сдаются для проверки и рецензирования на сессии.

7. Если задание выполнено без соблюдения требований к нему и в неполном объеме, то оно возвращается студенту без проверки.

### **Исправление работы на основе рецензии**

1. При получении от рецензента проверенной работы внимательно ознакомьтесь с замечаниями рецензента и проанализируйте отмеченные в работе ошибки.

2. Руководствуясь указаниями рецензента, проработайте еще раз учебный материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены орфографические, лексические и грамматические ошибки, а также неточности в перевод, перепишите начисто в исправленном виде в конце данной контрольной работы.

3. Работа с исправленными ошибками сохраняется до зачета, где проводится проверка усвоенного материала, вошедшего в работу.

## **ВАРИАНТЫ ПРОВЕРОЧНОЙ РАБОТЫ №1**

### **Вариант I**

#### **I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

A traveller who had been riding in the rain and was wet through, arrived at a small hotel in the country. There was only one fireplace in the hall and a lot of people around it. The traveller thought of a plan how to get warm. He asked the hotel owner to take some fish to his horse. The hotel owner was surprised but the traveller insisted and the hotel owner did as he was asked. All the people rushed out to see the horse eat fish. The traveller had the fireplace all to himself and felt comfortable. When the hotel owner returned he said, "I was sure horses do not eat fish." - "Then why did you take it to my horse?"

#### **Вопросы:**

1. Why did the hotel owner try to feed the horse with fish?
2. Why did the traveller ask him to do it?

#### **II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.**

The traveller thought of a plan how to get warm.

#### **III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.**

Once John Smith and his wife Mary who (1 - live) in a small house in the mountains, (2 - find) a dog. Though the dog (3 - be) weak and hungry, he (4 - not eat) anything in the presence of his new masters. Several days later the dog (5 - disappear). John and Mary (6 - leave) alone. But one day when Smith (7 - travel) in a train, he (8 - see) his dog running along the road. He (9 - get) off the train at the next station, (10 - buy) a piece of meat, (11 - catch) the dog and (12-bring) him home again. There the dog (13 - tie) up for a week.

The dog (14 - escape) several times and each time he (15 - run) north. At last the dog (16 - decide) to stay at the cottage but a long time (17 - pass) before Smith and his wife (18 - can) touch him. They (19 - call) him Wolf.

One summer a stranger (20 - come) to the cottage. As soon as the dog (21 - see) him, he (22 - rush) to the stranger and (23 - lick) his hands. Then the stranger (24 - say): "His name (25 - be) not Wolf. It (26 - be) Brown. He (27 - be) my dog." Mary (28 - ask) to leave the dog with them. But the stranger (29 - refuse) and (30 - say) that the dog (31 - must) decide it himself. "I (32 - say) goodbye and (33 - go) away. If he (34 - want) to stay, let him stay." For some time Wolf (35 - watch) the man go. Then he (36 - rush) after him and (37 - try) to stop him. Then the dog (38 - run) back to Smith and his wife (39 - try) to drag Smith after the stranger. He (40 - want) to be at the same time with the old and the new master. Finally the dog (41 - lie) down at the feet of Smith. Mary (42 - be) happy.

#### **IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. I... glasses since I was a child,  
a) wear, b) wore, c) am wearing, d) have been wearing.
2. When the phone rang, I... dinner.  
a) cook, b) was cooking, c) had been cooking, d) have been cooking.
3. He usually had dinner at 4 p.m., ... ?  
a) had he, b) hadn't he, c) did he, d) didn't he.
4. He works ... and makes good progress.  
a) hard, b) hardly, c) good, d) badly.
5. He reminds me ... someone I knew in the army.  
a) of, b) to, c) from, d) about.
6. Mary is here. Where are ... ?  
a) other, b) others, c) the others, d) another.
7. What ... bad weather we are having today!  
a) the, b) a, c) an, d) — .
8. Did you read ... English books at school?  
a) some, b) many, c) much, d) none.
9. I want to know what ...,  
a) are you doing, b) were you doing, c) will you do, d) you are doing.
10. I've made ... mistakes now than I made last time.  
a) few, b) a few, c) fewer, d) less.
11. Can ... of you help me?  
a) some, b) any, c) somebody, d) anybody.
12. This translation is twice as ....

- a) easy, b) easier, c) the easiest, d) much easier.
13. We ... two compositions this month.  
a) write, b) wrote, c) were writing, d) have written.
14. I had a feeling that somebody ... there before.  
a) is, b) was, c) has been, d) had been.
15. She won't see him ... he phones her.  
a) except, b) after, c) unless, d) because.
16. ... only one theatre and two cinemas in this city ten years ago.  
a) there is, b) there was, c) there are, d) there were.
17. My watch....  
a) stops, b) has stopped, c) have stopped, d) stop.
18. Do you know when he ... ?  
a) comes, b) will come, c) shall come, d) come.
19. I don't have any pets. Neither ....  
a) she does, b) does she, c) is she, d) does she have.
20. His parents didn't let him ... TV late.  
a) to watch, b) watch, c) watching, d) watched.

**V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Москва была основана Юрием Долгоруким.
2. Небо темное, может пойти дождь.
3. Мы не знали, что он собирается нас навестить.
4. Кто знает прогноз погоды на завтра?
5. Нам не пришлось долго ждать их.

**VI. Выберите правильный ответ.**

1. What's the name of the most famous clock in Britain?  
a) Big Albert, b) Big Stephen, c) Big Wren, d) Big Ben.
2. What's tartan?  
a) a dish, b) a pattern of the kilt, c) a bird, d) a dance.
3. Where is Glasgow situated?  
a) in Scotland, b) in Wales, c) in England, d) in Northern Ireland.
4. What's the name of the London underground?  
a) Metro, b) Tube, c) Subway, d) Underground,
5. What is the nickname of the Liberal Party?  
a) the Tories, b) the Whips, c) the Libs, d) the Whigs.

**Вариант 2**

**I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

A young writer has just managed to publish his first book. He is very proud of his success and is boasting of it to everybody around. For more than half an hour he has been talking about his success to one of his friends who is also a writer. At last he thinks that his friend is not very much interested and apologizes saying "I am sorry to have taken so much of your time, it is so selfish of me." - "Never mind," answered his friend absent-mindedly. "You haven't taken my time at all. I've been thinking over the plot of my new novel."

**Вопросы:**



1. Was the young writer modest?
2. Why wasn't his friend annoyed?

**II. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутому члену предложения.**

The writer is proud of his success and is boasting of it to everybody around.

**III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.**

In summer I (1 - go) to Brighton. When I (2 - arrive) there it (3 - be) late afternoon. After dinner I (4 - put) on my raincoat and (5 - go) out for a walk. It (6 - be) a nasty day, the sky (7 - cover) with clouds, and it (8 - rain) a little. As I (9 - move) slowly along the quiet empty street, I (10 - see) a stranger. He first (11 - pass) me by but then (12 - stop). "(13 - be) that you, Peter?" he (14 - cry) out. It (15 - be) Jones." I (16 - not see) you for ages," he (17 - say). - "Why, what you (18 - do) here?" I (19 - ask). "Why you (20 - not go) home?" - "I cannot," he (21 - answer). "I (22 - forget) the name of the hotel where my wife and I (23 - stay)." — "If you (24 - ring) up the hotels, you (25 - find) out where you (26 - stay)," I smiled. He said that he (27 - have) no money. And he (28 - explain) that they (29 - get) to Brighton at 11 o'clock. They (30 - leave) their things at the station and (31 - go) to a hotel. He (32 - change) his clothes and (33 - decide) to go for a walk. The sun (34 - shine) brightly and there (35 - be) nothing in the forecast about rain. I suggested that we (36 - go) to my hotel. While Jones (37 - take) a shower I (38 - think) the situation over. Then we (39 - begin) telephoning all the hotels in Brighton. We (40 - do) it so well that next afternoon Jones (41 - find) both his hotel and his wife.

**IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. I ... since breakfast and I'm very tired.
  - a) travel, b) am travelling, c) was travelling, d) have been travelling.
2. He came to the party ... he hadn't been invited.
  - a) although, b) in case, c) even, d) in spite.
3. We have ... for a new secretary but we haven't had any replies yet.
  - a) announced, b) advertised, c) advised, d) noticed.
4. Ted is good at football but Rick is ... .
  - a) good, b) well, e) better, d) best.
5. ... "Romeo and Juliet?"—Not yet.
  - a) Did you see, b) Do you see, c) Have you seen, d) Had you seen.
6. He makes me ....
  - a) laugh, b) to laugh, c) laughing, d) have laughed.
7. He had an accident yesterday and was taken to ... hospital.
  - a) the, b) — , c) a, d) an.
8. It's crowded in here. There's ... to sit down.
  - a) hardly, b) hardly any, c) hardly anything, d) hardly anywhere.
9. Next June my cousin ... from high school.
  - a) graduate, b) graduated, c) will graduate, d) has graduated.
10. The Earth ... round the Sun.
  - a) goes, b) was going, c) will go, d) has gone.
11. Are you interested ... working for him?
  - a) at, b) in, c) with, d) of.

12. He is reported ... 400 dollars.  
 a) to steal, b) to have stolen, e) to be stealing, d) to have been stolen.
13. Put ... sugar into your tea.  
 a) some, b) any, e) none, d) not any.
14. I ... my book on the desk a few minutes ago.  
 a) lay, b) have lain, c) laid, d) have laid.
15. There's nothing left for him but escape, ... ?  
 a) is it, b) isn't, c) is there, d) isn't there.
16. The news ... so shocking.  
 a) are, b) was, c) have been, d) were.
17. ... the dinner by the time Peter came?  
 a) Have you cooked, b) Did you cook, c) Do you cook, d) Had you cooked.
18. She ... when I came.  
 a) works, b) work, c) was working, d) has worked.
19. You ... work hard at your French if you want to pass the exam.  
 a) can, b) may, c) must, d) might.
20. Do you like ... milk with your tea?  
 a) few, b) some, c) many, d) a few.

**V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Когда вы закончили школу?
2. Если она придет, я тебе позвоню.
3. Они должны вернуться в понедельник.
4. Он увлекается плаванием.
5. Когда мы пришли, фильм уже начался.

**VI. Выберите правильный ответ.**

1. What is the symbol of the Speaker's authority?  
 a) the mace, b) the woolsack, c) the ribbon, d) the bell.
2. Who presides over the House of Lords?  
 a) Prime Minister, b) Lord Chancellor, c) Lord Protector, d) the Speaker.
3. What's the name of the British flag?  
 a) Star-Spangled Banner, b) Stripes and Stars, c) Union Jack, d) John Bull.
4. What London street is famous for shops? a) Oxford Street, b) Fleet Street, c) Lombard Street, d) Charing Cross Road.
5. What was J. Constable?  
 a) a musician, b) a politician, c) a poet, d) a painter.

**Вариант 3**

**I. Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы.**

The famous composer Rakhmaninov was also a very good pianist. When he was a small boy he was asked to play at a home party at their friends' place. Though he was only eight he was quite experienced in playing the piano and did it well. At that concert he was to play one of Beethoven's sonatas. It must be mentioned that there are several very long intervals in that sonata. In each of these intervals the boy took his hands off the keyboard and waited. During one of these

intervals the old mother of the hostess came up to him and said, "My boy, why don't you play something that you know very well?"

**Вопросы:**

1. Why did the boy stop playing several times?
2. Did the old lady know Beethoven's music well?

**II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.**

Rakhmaninov was a famous pianist and composer.

**III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.**

One evening Mr Green (1 - drive) his car along a country road. He (2 - be) to London where he (3 - take) 250 pounds from the bank. He (4 - put) the money in his pocket. At some part of the road a man in shabby clothes (5 - stop) him and (6 - ask) for a lift. Mr Green (7 - tell) him (8 - get) into the car and (9 - continue) his way. He (10 - talk) to the man and (11 - learn) that the man (12 - escape) from prison and thought of his 250 pounds.

Suddenly he (13 - see) a police car and (14 - have) a bright idea. He (15 - begin) to drive the car fast. He (16 - look) back and (17 - see) the police car nearing his car. It soon (18 - overtake) him and he (19 - have to) stop. The policeman, (20 - take) out his notebook and (21 - want) Mr Green's name and address. Mr Green (22 - want) to tell the policeman about the robber sitting behind but the man (23 - take) out a gun and (24 - put) it to Mr Green's back. Mr Green was afraid of (25 - shoot) so he (26 - say) nothing. He only (27 - ask) (28 - take) to the police station but the policeman (29 - say): "You (30 - have to) appear at the police court later." He (31 - give) Mr Green a talk about dangerous driving and (32 - go) away. Then Mr Green (33 - start) up his car again. He (34 - think) his 250 pounds (35 - lose). When they (36 - be) near a small town the robber said to Mr Green: "You (37 - be) good to me. This (38 - be) the least I (39 - can) do in return." And he (40 - hand) Mr Green the policeman's notebook.

**IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. I've just bought ... copy of his latest book.  
a) — , b) a, c) the, d) any.
2. ... in my class likes him.  
a) All, b) All pupils, c) All the pupils, d) Everyone.
3. Jack left ... Paris last week.  
a) in, b) for, c) from, d) to.
4. They... yet.  
a) didn't arrive, b) haven't arrived, c) hadn't arrived, d) don't arrive.
5. Turn right... the end of the street.  
a) at, b) in, c) to, d) on.
6. Nelly is ... at History than Jane but worse at French.  
a) as good, b) not so good, c) better, d) best.
7. A young man asked if we ... students.  
a) are, b) were, c) have been, d) shall be.
8. I have asked some friends — for tea.  
a) to go, b) to stay, c) to bring, d) to drink.

9. Has he ... you of his decision?  
a) talked, b) said, c) told, d) spoke.
10. She made her husband ... the tree.  
a) to cut down, b) cut down, c) to have cut down, d) cutting down.
11. When I entered they ... to music.  
a) have listened, b) were listened, c) were listening, d) listen.
12. She spoke to ... person at the party.  
a) few, b) a few, c) every, d) many.
13. I ... glasses since I was a child.  
a) wear, b) am wearing, c) have been wearing, d) was wearing.
14. They took a rest after they ... the yard.  
a) had cleaned up, b) were cleaning up, c) would clean up, d) have cleaned up.
15. I knew I'd forgotten ... .  
a) somewhere, b) anywhere, c) something, d) anything.
16. You usually have dinner at home, ... ?  
a) do you, b) don't you, c) have you, d) haven't you.
17. The police haven't got ... information to catch the robber.  
a) some, b) enough, c) another, d) these.
18. I haven't heard ... you.  
a) anyone call, b) anyone to call, c) someone call, d) someone to call.
19. The news you've brought ... much better... than last time.  
a) is, b) are, c) have been, d) were.
20. I hope I've got ... mistakes in my test today.  
a) little, b) less, c) fewer, d) fewest.

**V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Ты знаешь, сколько ему лет?
2. Тебе следует больше заниматься английским.
3. Я думал, что ты знаешь это.
4. В каждом журнале есть что-то интересное.
5. Мы спросили их, купили ли они словарь.

**VI. Выберите правильный ответ.**

1. What is the Barbican?  
a) a river, b) an art centre, c) a pop group, d) a cinema.
2. Where is Ben Nevis situated?  
a) in Scotland, b) in Wales, c) in England, d) in Northern Ireland.
3. Who is the head of the state in Britain?  
a) Mayor, b) Prime Minister, c) Queen, d) Speaker.
4. What is standing in the middle of Piccadilly?  
a) the Statue of Eros, b) the Statue of Pan, c) the Statue of Cromwell, d) the Marble Arch.
5. What is soccer?  
a) American football, b) hockey, c) squash, d) boat-racing.

**Вариант 4**

**I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

A certain king was in the habit of writing verses. He thought highly of them. Since he was a king the people to whom he showed them tried to praise them too. Once he showed his verses to a wise man. The wise man didn't like them. It made the king very angry and he put the man into prison. Some time passed and the king decided to set him free. The king invited him to dinner and showed him his new verses. Then he asked the wise man what he thought of them. The wise man turned to the king and said, "Send me back to prison."

**Вопросы:**

1. Was the king wise?
2. Why did the wise man ask to send him back to prison?

**II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.**

The king thought highly of his verses.

**III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.**

One bright afternoon Major Brown (I - go) out for his usual after-dinner walk. The major (2 - be) a little man, very energetic and strong-looking. Some time before Major Brown (3 - retire) from the army and now (4 - live) on a small pension. He (5 - be) a brave and successful soldier but he never (6 - like) being a military man. He (7 - take) a small house in London and (8 - devote) the rest of his life to growing his favourite flowers – pansies in his little garden.

As the major slowly (9 - walk) along a narrow street he suddenly (10 - see) a most pleasant sight. A large, heavy man (11 - push) before him a barrow full of pansies. The major never (12 - see) such beautiful flowers. He (13 - come) up to the man and (14 - begin) to talk to him. At first he only (15 - want) to buy some of the pansies but finally he (16 - decide) to buy them all.

"I (17 - tell) you something, sir," (18 - say) the man and (19 - look) around. "If you (20 - interest) in such things, you just get on to that wall," and the man (21 - point) to the garden wall by which they (22 - stand). "The finest collection of yellow pansies in England (23 - be) in that garden," whispered the man. How it (24 - happen) no one ever (25 - know) but the fact (26 - be) that a second later the major (27 - stand) on the garden wall. At the next moment he (28 - forget) everything. In the very centre of the garden he (29 - see) a large bed of the most beautiful yellow pansies. But it (30 - be) not the beauty of the pansies that (31 - surprise) him. It (32 - be) something else: the pansies (33 - arrange) in gigantic capital letters which (34 - form) the sentence "Death to Major Brown." An old man (35 - water) them. Brown (36 - look) back at the road behind him. The man with the barrow (37 - disappear). Then he (38 - look) again at the flowerbed that had the terrible words. The evening air (39 - be) so still, the garden (40 - look) so quiet. Suddenly Major Brown (41 - see) the watering can (42 - fall) from the old man's hand.

**IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. Mother doesn't have much free time. Neither ... .  
a) do I, b) do I have, c) I do, d) I am.
2. It has been snowing all day. I wonder when ... .  
a) will it stop, b) does it stop, c) it stops, d) it will stop.

3. This is ... useful advice.  
a) such, b) such a, c) so, d) so a.
4. I have two rooms. One is a bedroom, and ... is a sitting room.  
a) other, b) the other, c) another, d) others.
5. He ... his hat to welcome us.  
a) rose, b) has risen, c) raised, d) is rising.
6. I haven't the slightest idea of what I ... to do in this situation.  
a) could, b) ought, c) would, d) should.
7. They let their children ... different pets at home.  
a) keeps, b) keeping, c) keep, d) to keep.
8. You have to support your children, ... ?  
a) have you, b) haven't you, c) do you, d) don't you.
9. We all... mistakes when we are young.  
a) do, b) make, c) did, d) made.
10. Something is wrong with the watch. Can you repair ... ?  
a) they, b) it, c) them, d) its.
11. She looks ... today.  
a) happily, b) happy, c) nicely, d) beautifully.
12. I'll give the book back as soon as he ... it.  
a) will want, b) want, c) wants, d) doesn't want.
13. When the phone rang I... a bath.  
a) had, b) was having, c) had been having, d) have been had.
14. He ... whenever he goes to the theatre.  
a) is boring, b) has bored, c) bores, d) is bored.
15. If it ... rain, we'll have the party outside.  
a) won't, b) wouldn't, c) doesn't, d) didn't.
16. When I arrived at the party, Tom ... home.  
a) had already gone, b) has already gone, c) already went, d) have already gone.
17. Is that the man ... yesterday?  
a) you're met, b) met you, c) you met, d) has met you
18. We couldn't find the cat... .  
a) any, b) nowhere, c) anywhere, d) everywhere.
19. He won't let anyone ... his records.  
a) to touch, b) to have touched, c) touch, d) touching.
20. ... already dark outside.  
a) There was, b) It was, c) There had been, d) It had been.

#### **V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Что ты делаешь сегодня вечером?
2. Я опоздала на десять минут.
3. Кто из вас самый старший в семье?
4. Можно мне еще чаю?
5. Мы спросили, сколько времени нам потребуется, чтобы добраться поездом до Ярославля.

## VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is Humpty Dumpty?  
a) a toy, b) an egg, c) an animal, d) a bird.
2. Where is the official residence of the Queen?  
a) Chatham House, b) Regent Palace, c) Westminster Palace, d) Buckingham Palace.
3. What is Benjamin Britten?  
a) an architect, b) a composer, c) a writer, d) a politician
4. What is the emblem of Wales?  
a) Rose, b) Leek, c) Thistle, d) Shamrock.
5. What's the name of the Queen's eldest son? a) Charles, b) Philip, c) Andrew, d) Edward.

## Вариант 5

### I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A driver who was going in his car at a great speed through the country road saw a man crossing the road and a dog following him. As the car drew near them the dog suddenly stopped, was hit by the car and killed. The driver stopped his car and came up to the man. "I am very sorry for what has happened," he said. "Will 50 dollars be enough for the killed dog?" — "Oh, yes," said the man, "50 dollars will be quite enough." The man put the money in his pocket and when the driver disappeared in the distance, looked at the dog and thought, "I wonder whose dog it was."

#### Вопросы:

1. Did the man feel very unhappy that the dog had been killed?
2. Why was he happy to get 50 dollars?

#### II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

A driver was going in his car at a great speed through the country road.

### III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

a)

There (1 - be) a very interesting story in the morning paper about a man who just (2 - inherit) 50,000 dollars. The newspaper article (3 - be) quite detailed. It (4 - say) that the man always (5 - behave) very strangely.

What others (6 - like) he (7 - dislike) and what most people (8 - enjoy) he (9 - hate). He (10 - not bear) the sun, but he (11 - take) long walks in the rain without a raincoat or umbrella. He always (12 - see) the black side of everything. He (13 - find) fault with the best picture of the year but he (14 - stay) up late watching very old films on TV.

Last week his uncle (15 - die) and (16 - leave) him 50,000 dollars. Perhaps the uncle (17 - be) rather strange too. Or perhaps he (18 - know) about his nephew's strange preferences— one of them, anyway — and (19 - decide) to try and cure him.

In his will the old man (20 - insist) that the nephew (21 - spend) half the inheritance within the next two years. In case he (22 - fail) to do that the money

(23 - give) to a university. Everyone (24 -want) to know what the nephew (25 -do). You see, the thing he (26 -hate) most of all (27- be) to part with his money.

b)

There (1 - be) always a big problem with Rex. Mr Smith never (2 - know) where he (3 - go). He (4 - try) to keep him in the garden but it (5 - be) no good. Rex always (6 - bring) something home with him.

One day Mr Smith (7 - come) home tired and (8 - be) soon fast asleep. He (9 — wake up) by a loud knock at the door. Rex (10 - look) at him with one eye. Mr Smith (11 - get up) and (12 - surprise) to see a policeman in the doorway. The policeman (13 - apologize) and told him that there (14 - be) a thief in the district stealing from the local shops small things like sweets, chocolates... Mr Smith said that if he (15 - notice) anything he (16 - let) the policeman know. But he knew who it (17 - be).

#### **IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. The gunman ... the pilot of the plane to change direction.

a) demanded, b) made, c) controlled, d) forced.

2. Be sure to read ... Chapter 3.

a) a, b) — , c) an, d) the.

3. The doctor said he ... be all right soon.

a) shall, b) should, c) will, d) would.

4. This bag ... for all occasions.

a) is used, b) used, c) is using, d) has used.

5. Nobody heard him ... the house.

a) to leave, b) left, c) leave, d) have left.

6. If I... money I'll buy the book.

a) have, b) had, c) will have, d) would have.

7. He could open the book most... .

a) easy, b) easily, c) easiest, d) easier.

8. ... there any news in your father's letter?

a) Are, b) Were, c) Have, d) Is.

9. The hall was full ... smoke.

a) with, b) of, c) off, d) for.

10. I'd like you ... the mirror a bit higher.

a) rise, b) raise, c) to raise, d) to rise.

11. The student had to read it twice, ... ?

a) had he, b) hadn't he, c) did he, d) didn't he.

12. ... something strange in her appearance.

a) There is, b) It is, c) This is, d) That is.

13. The hat is ... fashionable!

a) so, b) such, c) the, d) this.

14. I ... you for five years.

a) don't see, b) didn't see, c) haven't seen, d) doesn't see.

15. Don't go out. It ... hard.

a) rain, b) rains, c) had rained, d) is raining.



16. They don't think so, ... .

a) so do you, b) so I do, c) neither I do, d) neither do I.

17. Have they bought it ... ?

a) yet, b) ever, c) just, d) never.

18. She sings extremely ... .

a) good, b) bad, c) well, d) fine.

19. He is fond of ... speeches in public.

a) make, b) makes, c) making, d) doing.

20. She ... the article and wants to show it to the teacher.

a) was translating, b) translated, c) has translated, d) translate.

**V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Вам придется завтра рано встать.

2. Эту книгу можно найти в любом магазине.

3. Если я не поступлю в институт, то буду искать работу.

4. Мало надежды на то, что мы достанем билеты.

5. Он сказал, что ждет уже час.

**VI. Выберите правильный ответ.**

1. What is the nickname of the Conservative Party?

a) the Tories, b) the Whigs, c) the Libs, d) the Whips.

2. What monument is there in the centre of Trafalgar Square?

a) Cromwell's statue, b) Nelson's Column, c) Queen's statue, d) Edward Elgar's statue.

3. Which animal can look at the Queen?

a) a dog, b) a cat, c) a lion, d) a tiger.

4. What's the name of Sir Churchill?

a) Winston, b) George, c) Christopher, d) Benjamin.

5. Who presides over the House of Commons? a) Lord Mayor, b) Lord Chancellor, c) Prime Minister, d) Speaker.

**Вариант 6**

**I. Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы.**

A rich old businessman decided to make his will. He told his lawyer he would give 5 thousand pounds to each of his employees who had been working with him for 20 years or more. The lawyer was surprised at such generosity of the businessman. But the businessman said that he wasn't going to be generous at all because none of his employees had worked for him longer than a year. He only wanted to produce a favourable impression on the public for he was sure it would look nice in the newspapers.

**Вопросы:**

1. The old businessman wasn't generous, was he?

2. Why did the businessman make such a will?

**II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.**

He promised to give five thousand pounds to each of his employees.

**III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.**

a)

If you (1 -like) stories I (2 - tell) you a true story. It (3 - happen) to a friend of mine a year ago. While my friend Geoiqe (4 - to read) in bed two thieves (5 - climb) into his kitchen. After they (6 - enter) the house, they (7 - go) into the dining room. It (8 - be) very dark, so they (9 - turn) on a torch. Suddenly they (10 - hear) a voice behind them. "What (11 - be) up?" someone (12 - call). The thieves (13 - drop) the torch and (14 - run) away as fast as they (15 - can). Geoiqe (16 - hear) the noise and (17 - come) downstairs quickly. He (18 - turn) on the light but couldn't see anything. The thieves already (19 - go). But George's parrot Henry (20 - be) still there. "What (21 - be) up?" he (22 - call). "Nothing," George (23 - say) and (24 - smile). "If something (25 - happen) I (26 - let) you (27 - know)." And George (28 - leave) the room.

b)

The relations between dolphins and human beings long (1 - surprise) people. These relations (2 - last) for thousands of years. Pictures of dolphins (3 - use) to decorate the coins of ancient Greeks. Sailors (4 - consider) the presence of dolphins near ships to be good luck. Now dolphins (5 - train) and they (6 - take) part in performances that both children and grown-ups (7 - like). When you (8 - spend) your holiday on the Black Sea coast you (9 - can) see dolphins (10 - play) near the shore. They usually (11 - come) early in the morning and before sunset. They (12 - consider) to be our friends. No one ever (13 - see) a dolphin attack human beings.

#### **IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. My dream is to visit ... Sahara.  
a) the, b) a, c) — , d) an.
2. The Second World War ... in 1939.  
a) broke out, b) broke up, c) broke open, d) broke off.
3. This test consists ... a number of multiple-choice questions.  
a) — , b) in, c) of, d) for.
4. She could ... open her eyes.  
a) hard, b) hardly, c) badly, d) well.
5. Peter ... since he left school.  
a) was working, b) works, c) has been working, d) will be working.
6. Jane is as ... as her elder sister.  
a) tall, b) taller, c) the tallest, d) much taller.
7. Take your umbrella. It ... .  
a) rain, b) rained, c) is raining, d) rains.
8. I knew him ... a considerate man.  
a) was, b) is, c) to be, d) be.
9. He said they ... to buy flowers for her.  
a) forgot, b) forget, c) have forgotten, d) had forgotten.
10. When I came they ... things.  
a) pack, b) packed, c) were packing, d) were packed.
11. Mrs White ... Mary that she was going away. a) said, b) told, c) talked, d) spoke.

12. This is ... very important news.  
a) a, b) the, c) — , d) an.
13. They ... yet.  
a) didn't arrive, b) haven't arrived, c) don't arrive, d) won't arrive.
14. How old ... when you got married?  
a) are you, b) will you be, c) were you, d) have you been.
15. I am not very good ... learning languages.  
a) at, b) in, c) of, d) while.
16. I don't know if she ... to the party.  
a) comes, b) will come, c) had come, d) would come.
17. You ... work hard to pass the exam.  
a) must, b) can, c) may, d) might.
18. Don't worry. All your expenses ... .  
a) will pay, b) will be paid, c) had been paid, d) are paying.
19. Is there ... strange in what she is saying?  
a) some, b) anything, c) any, d) no.
20. This time she has ... mistakes in her test.  
a) fewer, b) less, c) fewest, d) little.

**V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Мне будет трудно переводить этот текст без словаря.
2. Мама сказала, что, когда придет, отпустит нас погулять.
3. Сколько стоит эта книга?
4. Какая река длиннее: Волга или Миссисипи?
5. Школа — на другой стороне улицы.

**VI. Выберите правильный ответ.**

1. For Christmas dinner the English usually have ... .  
a) chicken, b) roast beef, c) fish, d) turkey.
2. The Whispering Gallery is situated in ... .  
a) Westminster Abbey, b) St. Paul's Cathedral, c) Tower, d) Hyde Park.
3. What is Eisteddfod?  
a) a county, b) a dish, c) a festival, d) a dance.
4. Who wrote "Winnie-the-Pooh"?  
a) L. Carroll, b) O. Wilde, c) J.R. Tolkien, d) A. Milne.
5. What is custard?  
a) cream, b) a pudding, c) a pie, d) a tart.

**Вариант 7**

**I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

A London girl was spending her holiday in the country for the first time. One day she complained to the farmer that the bull had been running after her. She was very much frightened because she had never seen bulls before. "Well," said the farmer, "the bull was running after you because of the red blouse you were wearing." - "Dear me," said the girl, "of course, I understand that this blouse is awfully out of fashion. But I didn't know the bull would notice it."

**Вопросы:**

1. The girl didn't understand why the bull had been running after her, did she?
2. How did the farmer explain the bull's behaviour?

**II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.**

A London girl was spending her holiday in the country.

**III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.**

a)

In the 18th century the Russian Government (1 - send) Vitus Bering to explore the lands behind Russia. One day Bering (2 - discover) the strait which (3 - separate) North America from Asia. It (4 - name) after the discoverer. On a later voyage Bering (5 - see) the mainland of North America. This discovery (6 - give) Russia its right to Alaska. Bering (7 - die) before he (8 - can) take the good news back to Russia. But Chirikov and some other men of Bering's expedition (9 - come) back.

The Russians (10 - explore) the North American continent as far north as the Arctic Ocean. Others (11 - make) settlements or (12 - build) trading posts as far south as Northern California. Not long before G. Washington (13 - become) President of the US, the Russians (14 - make) a settlement in Alaska. For more than a hundred years trade (15 - carry) on between Russia and Alaska. During this time people from the US (16 - become) interested in this far northern territory. Some American ships (17 - sail) to the Arctic Ocean to fish. Others (18 - trade) with Russian settlements. In 1867 the USA (19 - buy) Alaska. It (20 - sell) for a little more than seven million dollars.

Alaska (21 - be) the largest of all the states of the USA. It (22 - be) rich in minerals. There (23 - be) large forests, many animals and much fish there.

b)

Elephants can (1 - be) a danger to themselves. In one game park they (2 - grow) in number so fast that soon there (3 - be) too many of them. They (4 - destroy) everything as they (5 - look) for food and drink. Very soon they (6 - start) to ruin the countryside (7 - belong) to farmers outside the park. So a big hunt had to (8 - organize) to reduce their number.

Not long ago in Africa elephants (9 - live) in great numbers. Big-game hunters (10 - kill) many of them. Today elephants (11 - have) to live in game parks because people (12 - want) more and more land. But the elephants (13 - be) not safe in these parks either. Hunters (14 - kill) them because they (15 - have) something very valuable: ivory. If some measures not (16 - take), our children and grandchildren (17 - can) to see elephants only in the Zoo.

**IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. It's so kind ... you to call me.  
a) for, b) with, c) of, d) on.
2. If my advice ... , I'll be happy.  
a) help, b) helps, c) will help, d) have helped.
3. I have never seen ... interesting film.  
a) so a, b) so an, c) such a, d) such an.
4. Her husband is twice as ... as she is.

- a) old, b) older, c) elder, d) the oldest.
5. You ... to come here again.  
a) must, b) may, c) should, d) have.
6. ... raining when you went out?  
a) Was there, b) Was it, c) Is there, d) Is it.
7. The noise of the broken glass made me ... .  
a) woke up, b) have woken up, c) to wake up, d) wake up.
8. Can you come on Monday evening? — Sorry, I'd love to but I ... volleyball.  
a) was playing, b) played, c) am playing, d) have played.
9. Are you interested ... working for us?  
a) at, b) in, c) of, d) for.
10. There wasn't... in the garden.  
a) some people, b) anybody, c) any people, d) no people.
11. ... in my class knows him.  
a) All, b) All pupils, c) All the pupils, d) Everyone.
12. His hands are dirty. He ... the car.  
a) repaired, b) repairs, c) has been repairing, d) will repair.
13. By the time I came she ... a cake.  
a) cooked, b) cooks, c) will cook, d) had cooked.
14. They ... us to do the room.  
a) said, b) told, c) spoke, d) talked.
15. He doesn't know this rule. Tom doesn't know it ... .  
a) too, b) either, c) also, d) neither.
16. ... tea is grown in many parts of Asia.  
a) The, b) — , c) A, d) An.
17. If he ... in Moscow, he'll visit us.  
a) is, b) will be, c) would be, d) were.
18. I don't like apples; ... ?  
a) you do, b) don't you, c) you don't, d) do you.
19. We all ... mistakes when we are in a hurry.  
a) do, b) make, c) did, d) made.
20. I haven't been home ... yesterday.  
a) for, b) since, c) after, d) before.

**V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Ты не знаешь, где она живет?
2. — Ты сделала пятое упражнение? — Нет еще, я его сейчас делаю.
3. На столе была ваза с цветами и фрукты,
4. Статья была опубликована в «Москоу Тайме».
5. Эту пьесу стоит посмотреть.

**VI. Выберите правильный ответ.**

1. What is the most ancient monument in Great Britain?  
a) the Lower West Gate, b) Stonehenge, c) Hadrian's Wall, d) the Tower Gate.
2. What is M. Thatcher by profession?  
a) an engineer, b) a doctor, c) a chemist, d) a teacher.

3. Who is the head of the government in the UK?  
a) Prime Minister, b) Queen, c) Speaker, d) Chancellor.
4. Where is the Bank of England situated?  
a) in the West End, b) in the East End, c) in the City, d) in the South.
5. What is English marmalade?  
a) apple jam, b) orange jam, c) sweets, d) a cake.

### **Вариант 8**

#### **I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

Once Mark Twain was invited to the opera. All through the opera his friend's wife was talking to her husband. She talked so much and so loudly that Mark Twain could hardly hear anything. After the performance she said to Mark Twain, "Dear Mark Twain, may I invite you to the opera again next Friday? The opera will be 'Carmen' you are sure to like it." — "Thank you very much," said Mark Twain, "that will be fine. I haven't heard you in 'Carmen' yet."

#### **Вопросы:**

1. Why couldn't Mark Twain enjoy the opera?
2. Was the lady going to sing in "Carmen"?

#### **II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.**

All through the opera his friend's wife was talking to her husband.

#### **III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.**

Mr Sherlock Holmes (1 - sit) one morning at the breakfast table in his room in Baker Street. His friend Dr Watson (2 - stand) near the window (3 - examine) a walking stick which a visitor (4 - leave) the day before. "To Dr Mortimer, from his friend," (5 - write) upon it, the date (6 - be) 1884. Sherlock Holmes suddenly (7 - turn) to Watson and (8 - say), "The owner of this stick (9 - have) a dog which (10 - be) larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff." Watson (11 - surprise). He (12 - ask), "How you (13 - know)?"

"I (14 - examine) that stick carefully and (15 - notice) the marks of a dog's teeth on it," (16 - answer) Holmes. "They (17 - be) too broad for a terrier and not broad enough for a mastiff. I (18 - suppose) the dog often (19 - carry) the stick behind its master. I (20 - suppose) it (21 - be) a spaniel, in fact it (22 - be) a spaniel."

Holmes (23 - leave) the breakfast table and (24 - stand) near the window as he (25 - say) this. Watson (26 - look) at him in surprise and (27 — ask) how he (28 - can) be so sure of that.

"I (29 - be) sure of it because I (30 - see) the dog at our door and I (31 - hear) the bell which its master (32 - ring). I (33 - wonder) why Dr Mortimer (34 - want) to see Mr Sherlock Holmes. Well, we soon (35 - know). (36 - come) in," he (37 - add). There (38 - be) a knock at the door. The door (39 - open) and Dr Mortimer (40 - appear) in the doorway.

#### **IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. Who ... you English at school?  
a) taught, b) is taught, c) was taught, d) have taught.
2. When ... you last... to the theatre?

- a) did you go, b) have you gone, c) will you go, d) were you going.
3. This money ... not enough to buy the book.  
a) is, b) are, c) has, d) have.
4. The newspapers ... .  
a) have brought, b) will bring, c) have been brought, d) was brought.
5. ... Tom ... Eric are good players.  
a) as... as..., b) and... and..., c) both... and..., d) like... so... .
6. There are ... days in February than in other months.  
a) more, b) less, c) few, d) fewer.
7. Martha is ... in English Literature.  
a) interest, b) interesting, c) interested, d) interests.
8. I don't know any American songs. — ... .  
a) So do I, b) So am I, c) Neither do I, d) Neither am I.
9. Do you know ... man that lives next door?  
a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.
10. They ... to return next Monday.  
a) are sure, b) was sure, c) are not sure, d) weren't sure.
11. By the time we got to the party, most of the guests... .  
a) left, b) have left, c) will leave, d) had left.
12. What are you going to do after you ... school?  
a) finish, b) finished, c) will finish, d) will have finished.
13. The Dnieper is not ... long as the Volga.  
a) such, b) so, c) that, d) — .
14. Must I do this work today? — No, you ... .  
a) mustn't, b) can't, c) may not, d) needn't.
15. We shall wait until they ... .  
a) come, b) don't come, c) will come, d) won't come.
16. ... of them know what it is.  
a) Somebody, b) Nobody, c) Some, d) Any.
17. I have ... time, I can wait.  
a) little, b) a little, c) few, d) a few.
18. The ... document worried me.  
a) lost, b) losing, c) being lost, d) having lost.
19. They put off the party ... next Saturday.  
a) on, b) for, c) in, d) at.
20. Who are these people? — ... our foreign guests.  
a) It is, b) There is, c) There are, d) They are.

**V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Эти сведения очень важные.
2. Куда вы едете на каникулы?
3. Мне придется перевести еще один текст.
4. Мы надеялись, что погода будет хорошая.
5. Как часто он ходит в спортзал?

**VI. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. The Romans first invaded Britain in ... .  
a) the 5th century AD, b) the 5th century BC, c) the 1st century BC, d) the 1st century AD.
2. Guy Fawkes is ... .  
a) a national hero of Britain, b) a poet, c) a famous historian, d) the man that wanted to set fire to the House of Parliament.
3. The telephone was invented by ... .  
a) Isaac Newton, b) Alexander Bell, c) Michael Faraday, d) James Watt.
4. The midday meal in Britain is called ... .  
a) breakfast, b) lunch, c) dinner, d) snack.
5. Which party was Margaret Thatcher the leader of?  
a) Labour, b) Social-Democratic, c) Liberal, d) Conservative.

### **Вариант 9**

#### **I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

Enrico Caruso, a famous Italian singer, often said, "No one is so well-known as he thinks." He knew it by his own experience. Once he came to the United States to give concerts. One day he was driving to New York and his car broke down. It was near the farm and he asked the farmer to help him repair the car. When the car was repaired, Caruso paid the farmer for his work and gave him his photograph with his name on it. The farmer read the name on the photograph and cried out, "What a luck! I've never dreamed of receiving the greatest traveller Robinson Crusoe in my house!"

#### **Вопросы:**

1. What did Caruso know by his own experience?
2. Who did the farmer, take Caruso for?

#### **II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.**

Once he came to the US to give concerts.

#### **III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.**

When he (1 - be) twenty-three years old Paul Morel (2 - send) a landscape to the winter picture show at Nottingham Castle. His pictures already (3 - admire) greatly and (4 - talk) much about.

One morning the young postman (5 - come) just as Paul (6 - wash up) in the kitchen. Suddenly Paul (7 - hear) a loud cry that (8 - come) from the front door. He (9 - hurry) to the door and (10 - find) his mother with a letter in her hand that the postman (11 - hand) to her.

Mrs Morel (12 - cry): "Hurrah!"

Paul (13 - surprise) and (14 - shock). "Why, Mother!" he (15 - exclaim). "Hurrah, my boy! I (16 - know) you (17 - get) it!" He (18 - be) afraid for her - that small woman with grey hair who (19 - cry) so excitedly. The postman (20 - come) back, as he (21 - be) afraid something (22 - happen). Mrs Morel (23 - open) the door to him.

"His picture (24 - get) the first prize, Fred!" she (25 - cry).

"And it (26 - buy) by a Major Moreton!"



The young postman, whom they (27 - know) all their life (28 - be) glad he (29 - bring) such an important letter.

"The letter (30 - say) how much the picture (31 - sell) for?"

"It (32 - sell) for 20 guineas!"

Paul (33 - follow) his mother into the room. He (34 - be) sure she (35 - make) some mistake reading the letter and now he (36 - want) to read it. He slowly (37 - read) the letter over unable to believe that it (38 - be) true.

"Mother!" he (39 - exclaim).

"Didn't I say we (40 - do) it, Paul!"

#### **IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. When she arrived we ... dinner.  
a) have had, b) were having, c) are having, d) will have.
2. He ... school this year.  
a) finished, b) was finished, c) has finished, d) is finished.
3. They ... by 5 o'clock.  
a) returned, b) had returned, c) have returned, d) has returned.
4. I wonder when we ... their letter.  
a) receive, b) have received, c) will receive, d) are receiving.
5. ... you do me a favour?  
a) can, b) may, c) should, d) need.
6. He ... spend more time in the open air.  
a) has, b) need, c) should, d) ought.
7. Tom works ... at his English.  
a) hard, b) hardly, c) well, d) badly.
8. My car ... repairing.  
a) must, b) must be, c) needs, d) hasn't.
9. Have you seen the film ... ?  
a) already, b) ever, c) yet, d) just.
10. Ann enjoys ... to classical music.  
a) to listen, b) listening, c) being listened, d) having listened.
11. What did you...?  
a) speak, b) talk, c) say, d) tell.
12. He spent his childhood in ... Scotland.  
a) a, b) an, c) the, d) — .
13. John is twice as ... as his sister.  
a) old, b) older, c) oldest, d) the oldest.
14. She did ... she had been told.  
a) like, b) as, c) how, d) as well as.
15. Her grandmother is ... 70.  
a) near, b) nearly, c) close, d) closely.
16. ... snowing at night.  
a) It is, b) It was, c) There is, d) There was.
17. I haven't done ... wrong.  
a) something, b) anything, c) nothing, d) no.

18. He heard somebody ... .

a) talking, b) talked, c) to talk, d) being talked.

19. Mother ... to return on Sunday.

a) expects, b) expected, c) has expected, d) is expected.

20. He ... two foreign languages in childhood.

a) taught, b) has taught, c) is taught, d) was taught.

**V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Она уже закончила школу, да?

2. Интересно, на каких еще иностранных языках он       говорит.

3. Мои часы на 5 минут спешат.

4. Это произошло много лет назад.

5. Мы знали, что он сдержит обещание, если ничего не случится.

**VI. Выберите правильный ответ.**

1. The Irish Seais ... .

a) to the west of England, b) to the east of England, c) to the north of England,  
d) to the south of England.

2. The official language of Canada is ... .

a) English, b) French, c) English and French, d) English and Spanish.

3. The capital of the US is ....

a) New York, b) Washington, c) Boston, d) Philadelphia.

4. On the whole the climate of Great Britain is ... .

a) dry, b) frosty, c) mild, d) tropical.

5. Elisabeth II lives in ... .

a) No 10, Downing Street, b) the Tower of London, c) Buckingham Palace, d)  
Westminster Palace.

**Вариант 10**

**I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

At a school examination the teacher handed out the question papers to all the children, looked at her watch and said that they were to finish their work in an hour. The children read the question papers and started writing the answers. At ten o'clock the teacher collected the papers and saw that one of the children hadn't written anything and was still reading his question paper. "Is any question troubling you?" the teacher asked. "Not at all," he answered, "it's the answers that are troubling me."

**Вопросы:**

1. What time did the written examination begin?

2. Why didn't the pupil write anything?

**II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.**

At ten o'clock the teacher collected the papers.

**III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.**

Isaac Newton so much (1 - interest) in different problems that he (2 - become) quite absent-minded. One day a gentleman (3 - come) to see him, but he (4 - tell) that Sir Isaac Newton (5 - be) busy in his study and that nobody (6 - allow) to disturb him.

As it (7 - be) dinner time, the visitor (8 - sit) down in the dinning room (9 - wait) for the scientist. The servant (10 - come) in and (11 - place) on the table a (12 - boil) chicken under a cover. An hour (13 - pass) but Newton not (14 - appear). The gentleman (15 - feel) hungry, (16 - eat) the chicken, and (17 - cover) up the skeleton. He (18 - ask) the servant to prepare another one for his master.

Before the second chicken (19 - cook), however, the scientist (20 - enter) the room and (21 - apologize) for his delay. Then he (22 - add), "As I (23 - feel) rather tired and hungry, I (24 - hope) you (25 - excuse) me a little longer, while I (26 - take) my dinner, and then I (27 - be) at your service." With these words he (28 - lift) the cover, and without emotion (29 - turn) round to the gentleman and (30 - say), "See how strange scientists (31 - be). I quite (32 - forget) that I (33 - dine) already."

At this moment the servant (34 - bring) in the other chicken. The visitor (35 - explain) how matters (36 - stand). After he (37 - laugh) heartily, the hungry scientist (38 - sit) down and (39 - eat) his dinner.

#### **IV. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. I want to tell you ... interesting.  
a) some, b) something, c) somebody, d) somewhere.
2. ... postman comes every morning.  
a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.
3. Mike is a careless driver, he drives ... than you.  
a) good, b) better, c) bad, d) worse.
4. Look ... the window. Is it raining outside?  
a) at, b) to, c) out of, d) through.
5. You ... leave earlier today if you want.  
a) may, b) must, c) have to, d) should.
6. Sam had to take his exam one more time, ... he?  
a) had, b) hadn't, c) did, d) didn't.
7. In the sitting room there ... a table, four chairs, a TV set and a sofa.  
a) is, b) are, c) has, d) have.
8. How many ... pages must I translate?  
a) yet, b) still, c) more, d) other.
9. I watch the news ... on TV at 9 o'clock regularly.  
a) showing, b) shown, c) showed, d) having shown.
10. He didn't expect... such a question.  
a) to ask, b) asking, c) to be asked, d) being asked.
11. She ... in the library the whole evening yesterday.  
a) works, b) is working, c) has worked, d) was working.
12. We shall go to the country if the weather ... fine.  
a) is, b) was, c) will be, d) has been.
13. I hope they ... my telegram by tomorrow morning.  
a) receive, b) will receive, c) have received, d) will have received.
14. She ... before Mother came back.  
a) left, b) has left, c) had left, d) was left.

15. He ... to tell the truth.  
 a) asked, b) asks, c) was asking, d) was asked.
16. Where ... you ... this weekend?  
 a) have ... spent, b) did ... spend, c) was ... spent, d) is ... spent.
17. I wonder what time ... now.  
 a) it is, b) it was, c) it has been, d) is it.
18. John said he never ... the film before.  
 a) saw, b) has seen, c) had seen, d) has been seen.
19. She ... wonderful today.  
 a) looks, b) is looked, c) was looking, d) looked.
20. What would you do if you ... me?  
 a) are, b) were, c) have been, d) will be.

**V. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Они живут совсем близко.
2. Мы узнали, что они женаты уже три года.
3. Эти туфли немного отличаются от моих.
4. После лекции было много вопросов.
5. — Я возьму рыбу на второе. — Я тоже.

**VI. Выберите правильный ответ.**

1. The London Royal Opera House is called ... .  
 a) Covent Garden, b) the National Theatre, c) "Old Vic" Theatre, d) the Barbican.
2. The traditional English drink is ... .  
 a) coffee, b) tea, c) cocoa, d) milk.
3. The symbol of the US is ... .  
 a) Union Jack, b) Uncle Sam, c) Big Ben, d) Pall Mall.
4. The Colorado is ....  
 a) in Africa, b) in North America, c) in South America, d) in Brazil.
5. New England is ... .  
 a) a separate country, b) part of Great Britain, c) part of the US, d) an island.