

Приложение 2 к рабочей программе  
дисциплины «**Иностранный язык  
(английский)**»

МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«ВОЛЖСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ЭКОНОМИКИ, ПЕДАГОГИКИ И ПРАВА»

Волжский социально-педагогический колледж

**Фонд оценочных средств  
по дисциплине  
«Иностранный язык (английский)»**

**40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения**

Уровень образования:  
**среднее профессиональное образование**

Квалификация выпускника:  
Юрист

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**1 Перечень компетенций, которыми должны овладеть обучающиеся в процессе освоения образовательной программы, описание показателей, критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания**

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
<p>ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.</p> <p>ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.</p>	<p>- <i>знает</i> лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i> общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной</p>	<p>- <i>имеет базовые знания</i> лексического (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательного минимума профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i> по инструкции преподавателя общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	отлично
<p>ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.</p> <p>ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач,</p>	<p>направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>- <i>знает</i> лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i> на основе типовых примеров общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;</p>	хорошо

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
<p>профессионального и личностного развития. ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности. ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать ее сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями. ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий. ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации. ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях постоянного изменения правовой</p>		<p>использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности. - <i>знает</i> лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности; - <i>умеет</i> самостоятельно общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>удовлетворительно</p>

<b>Перечень компетенций</b>	<b>Показатели оценивания компетенций</b>	<b>Критерии оценивания компетенций</b>	<b>Шкала оценивания</b>
<p>базы. ОК 10. Соблюдать основы здорового образа жизни, требования охраны труда. ОК 11. Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения. ОК 12. Проявлять нетерпимость к коррупционному поведению.</p>			

**2 Типовые контрольные задания, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения, характеризующих формирование компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы**

**2.1 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для проведения входного контроля**

**Задание 1.** Тексты 1 – 6 относятся к различным рубрикам. Установите соответствие каждого текста рубрикам из списка А – Г и занесите верный вариант в таблицу. Каждая рубрика соответствует лишь одному тексту, при этом среди них одна лишняя.

- A. ARTICLE ON HIGHER EDUCATION
- B. JOBS
- C. INFORMAL LETTER TO A TEENAGE MAGAZINE
- D. TRAVELLING
- E. HEALTH
- F. FILM BLURB
- G. ADVERTISEMENT FOR A CELLULAR PHONE

**1. Hi, CLICK,**

We are two friends, Dario and Michele. We sit together at school. We are eleven years old. We live in a village near Florence. ...

**2.** Join us for the trip of a lifetime, cycling 400 km across this most beautiful of Caribbean islands. Enjoy the lush, tropical landscapes, soft, sandy beaches, fine architecture and warm, friendly welcome of Cuba.

**3.** The Man in the Iron Mask. Leonardo Di Caprio takes on the dual role of the evil Louis XIV and his kind twin brother in this Hollywood adaptation of the Dumas classic. With Gepardeu, John Malkovich and Jeremy Irons as the three musketeers, this should be a belter. Sadly, it isn't.

**4.** We are looking for new staff to join our friendly dedicated team and have a variety of posts available. You should have good communication skills, great personality and a strong will.

**5.** The new Motorola has a built-in digital camera, Multi-media messaging, quality ringtones and downloadable games. Play more, say more and explore the world with Motorola.

**6.** The world is changing around us. To stay ahead we need to keep learning. In many cases our careers depend on it. The Open University has become a leading provider of learning for people who need to develop their careers.

Текст	1	2	3	4	5	6
Рубрика						

**Задание 2.** Выберите правильный ответ и подчеркните его.

1. You should get \_\_\_\_\_ most of your studies.  
a)the b) a c) \_\_
2. He never goes to museums, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a)does not he b) does he c) did not he
- 3.He grew up in New England, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a)don't you b) didn't he c) doesn't he
- 4.He is \_\_\_\_\_ to be a great man.  
a)said b) say c) says
- 5.I've heard about the film but I \_\_\_\_\_ it yet.  
a)don't see b) didn't see c) haven't seen
- 6.He has been working \_\_\_\_\_ 5 o'clock.  
a)since b) for c) \_\_
- 7.This train doesn't go to London. You \_\_\_\_\_ to change at Bristol.

a) can b) have c) must

8. The first time I \_\_\_\_\_ London was in 1995.

a) visited b) have visited c) visit

9. Three foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_ at our school.

a) teach b) are teaching c) are taught

10. Stop \_\_\_\_\_, please.

a) speaking b) saying c) talking

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте отрывок из статьи «*MAMMA MIA! Musical Hits von ABBA*». В вопросах 1-6 обведите ответ а), b), c), который вы считаете наиболее верным.

...Kathy, the musical star is one of the youngest members of the cast of MAMMA MIA!, the ABBA musical that has been running in Hamburg since November 2002. Together with around 40 singers, she goes on stage eight times a week and enraptures the audience with ABBA's immortal hits. The restless young singer with the long red hair plays the part of 21-year-old Sophie, who lives on a Greek island with her mother Donna and wants to find out who her real father is before she marries.

After huge successes in London, Toronto, Melbourne, Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco "MAMMA MIA!" is now being performed at the Hamburg Operetta House – the first non-English production. The curtain goes up almost every day to allow the audience to enjoy hits like "Take a Chance on Me". The positive feel to the music soon has the audience singing along, and the show finishes with standing ovations every night.

Kathy is thrilled to be a musical star. Every evening she and the rest of the cast sing and dance in front of a different audience. The people who come to watch the musical expect to be entertained.

Before Kathy got a part in "MAMMA MIA!", she trained as a musical performer. At the age of 14 she started singing lessons. She took part in amateur dramatics, sang with school bands and danced on stage. "The fascinating thing about musicals is that they are a combination of singing, dancing and acting", she explains. The training she did was tough, but she covered all "stage disciplines". To conclude her studies, Kathy had to take a one-hour exam.

The way this musical came about is rather unusual. Normally, here is a story first and then the music is composed and songs written to accompany the plot. In the case of "MAMMA MIA!" it is the other way round. The songs were already successes before it dawned on anyone to make a musical. Even Bjorn Ulvaeus, composer of almost all ABBA's hits, was thrilled to discover he had written the music for a musical he "didn't know existed".

1. Together with around 40 other singers she ...

a) sings popular ABBA's songs.

b) dances and sings.

c) goes on stage eight times a week.

2. ... has the audience singing along.

a) The positive feel to the music...

b) The interesting plot of the musical...

c) The perfect play of singers...

3. Kathy is thrilled ...

a) to sing popular songs.

b) to be a musical star.

c) to go out on the stage.

4. Before Kathy got a part in "MAMMA MIA!", she ...

a) worked as a nurse.

b) trained as a musical performer.

c) studied at school.

5. The fascinating thing about musicals is that ...

a) they are a combination of singing and acting.

- b) they are a combination of singing and playing.  
 c) they are a combination of singing, dancing and playing.  
 6. The way this musical came about is ...  
 a) rather normal.  
 b) rather unusual.  
 c) rather interesting.

## 2.2 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для текущего контроля по дисциплине

### 2.2.1 Методические материалы, используемые для текущего контроля знаний по дисциплине

Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
Контрольный опрос	Контрольный опрос – это метод оценки уровня освоения компетенций, основанный на непосредственном (беседа, интервью) или опосредованном (анкета) взаимодействии преподавателя и студента. Источником контроля знаний в данном случае служит словесное или письменное суждение студента	Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету Вопросы, выносимые на самостоятельное изучение Задания для самостоятельной работы
Собеседование	Собеседование – это один из методов контрольного опроса, представляющий собой относительно свободный диалог между преподавателем и студентом на заданную тему	Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету Вопросы, выносимые на самостоятельное изучение Задания для самостоятельной работы
Тестовые задания	Тестирование - удовлетворяющая критериям исследования эмпирико-аналитическая процедура оценки уровня освоения компетенций студентами	Тесты по дисциплине
Контрольная работа	Эффективный метод проверки знаний обучающихся, полученных ими на определённом этапе. Основная задача контрольных работ - выявить, какие изученные темы вызывают затруднения и в последствие искоренить недостатки	Задания для контрольной работы
Интерактивное решение задач	Метод модерации, при котором при решении задач принимают участие все обучающиеся под руководством преподавателя-модератора	Методика проведения интерактивного решения задач Типовые задания
Работа в малых группах	Метод, направленный на участие обучающихся в работе, развитие навыков сотрудничества, межличностного общения	Методика организации работы в малых группах Типовые задания

### 2.2.2 Вопросы, выносимые на самостоятельное изучение

Тема 1 Достопримечательности

Развитие навыков устной речи по теме Достопримечательности Лондона, Москвы, родного города.

Тема 2 Еда

Грамматика. Выражение просьбы и приказа. Артикль с именами собственными и вещественными. Выражения a little, a few. Лексика по теме «Еда». Развитие навыков устной речи. Правила речевого этикета за столом. Традиционные блюда Англии.

Тема 3 Путешествия

Лексика по теме «Путешествия».

Тема 4 Покупки

Грамматика. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Сравнительные конструкции. Развитие навыков устной речи по теме «Покупки» Контроль лексико-грамматических навыков. Лексика по теме «Покупки».

Тема 5 География

Развитие навыков устной речи по теме «География». Контроль лексико-грамматических навыков.

Тема 6 Знаменитые люди

Лексика по теме «Знаменитые люди». Грамматика. Времена группы Perfect. Неопределенные местоимения и наречия, производные от some, any, no, every.

Тема 7 Праздники

Лексика по теме «Праздники». Лексика по теме «Развлечения». Развитие навыков устной речи по теме «Праздники в России и Англии».

Тема 8 Развлечения

Грамматика. Возвратные местоимения. Развитие навыков устной речи по теме «Leisure».

Тема 9 Театр

Лексика по теме «Театр».

Тема 1 Законы

Лексика по теме «Законы».

Тема 2 Преступление и наказание

Лексика по теме «Преступление и наказание». Работа по содержанию текста.

Тема 3 Правоприменение

Лексика по теме «Правоприменение». Работа по содержанию текста.

Тема 4 Суд присяжных

Лексика по теме «Суд присяжных». Чтение и перевод текста.

Тема 5 Тюремное заключение: возмездие или реабилитация

Лексика по теме «Тюремное заключение: возмездие или реабилитация». Чтение и перевод текста.

Тема 6 Известные преступники и знаменитые детективы

Грамматика Revision. Лексика по теме «Известные преступники и знаменитые детективы».

### 2.2.3 Задания для самостоятельной работы

Тема 1 Достопримечательности

Выполнение типовых заданий

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official residence and is used to receive and entertain guests on state, ceremonial and official occasions for the Royal Family. The Queen has four palaces in Britain.

The Buckingham Palace is located between the Green Park, Hyde Park and St. James's Park. During August and September you can go inside Buckingham Palace. The palace is very big. You can see 19 of the rooms, ballroom and gardens, the gallery with the Royal family's greatest treasures

including paintings and the finest French and English furniture. If the Queen's flag is flying outside the palace, it means that the Queen is at home.

Questions:

What is the Queen's official residence?

Where is Buckingham Palace located?

When can guests go inside Buckingham Palace

Тема 2 Еда

Выполнение типовых заданий

*Read and translate the text*

Fast food is very popular and saves time for busy working people. However, many experts say that it is not completely healthy.

Do you know a person who has never been to McDonald's? McDonald's is the leading global foodservice retailer serving millions of people in more than 100 countries each day. McDonald's restaurants sell what is called "fast" or "junk" food — hamburgers, chips and so on. Such food is very popular, especially with children and teenagers.

Personally, I adore hamburgers, cheeseburgers, apple pies, muffins and fruit cocktails. This food is tasty, cheap and ubiquitous. What is more, going to McDonald's saves much time and effort. I don't have to go to a supermarket, prepare meals and wash the dishes when I eat out. Besides, I like the holiday atmosphere of McDonald's. There I can relax, enjoy the food and celebrate some event with my friends and relatives.

But experts say that fast food makes people overweight and even obese and elevates the risk of diabetes and cancer. If your food includes hamburgers, chips, hot dogs, pizzas and fizzy drinks like Coke, Pepsi, Sprite and others, you are facing a serious problem threatening your health. Such food is full of chemical additives. For example, a can of Coke contains about eight tea-spoons of sugar and artificial sweeteners. Moreover, there is a risk of food poisoning.

To sum it up, we should think more about our health. We should try to avoid fast food and eat more fruit and vegetables. Those people who don't care about what they eat may face serious problems. So let's remember about our health and make the right choice.

Тема 3 Путешествия

Выполнение типовых заданий

Travelling

Dear sir / madam,

I'm writing to complain about the Fun Ways Travel holiday my family and I went on last month between 6th and 13th October.

Your newspaper advertisement recommended the holiday as being "Seven fun and sun filled days on a Mediterranean island," so decided it would be suitable for my family. I realize now that this was a big mistake.

Firstly, your tour guide must have been drinking coffee somewhere when we arrived because nobody was there to meet us. There should have been transport from the airport to the hotel but there wasn't. We were able to get a taxi, but only after waiting for an hour in the hot sun!

Secondly, when we arrived at the hotel, we found that only one room was reserved, not two as I asked for. All the other hotels on the island were full so four of us had to stay in one room.

Thirdly, the hotel can't have been the one promised in the advertisement because it wasn't a modern building only five minutes walk from the sea. It was a small, old place situated in a mountain at least thirty minutes drive to the nearest beach.

And lastly, when we eventually met the tour guide, she was extremely rude to us. I don't think she should have been so impolite. She didn't help us at all.

You can imagine how angry I feel about spending a lot of money for a holiday which ought to have been better organized.

Yours sincerely,

David Johnston

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the extract from the letter.

- 1) David wrote this letter to criticize a holiday.
- 2) A friend suggested that the Fun Ways holiday was great.
- 3) David and his family got to the island by taxi.
- 4) David thinks that the tour guide should have been waiting when they arrived on the island.
- 5) There should have been two rooms at the hotel for David and his family.
- 6) David and his family found another hotel to stay in.
- 7) The hotel was only five minutes from the beach.
- 8) The tour guide was not helpful.
- 9) David is angry because the holiday was badly organized.

Тема 4 Покупки

Выполнение типовых заданий

Read and translate.

Janet: I met your mother in the clothing shop yesterday.

Nancy: Is that so? What were you doing there?

Janet: I went to see if I could find a nice jacket. Something to go with my red dress.

Nancy: Did you see anything you liked?

Janet: Yes, but they didn't have my size – only big sizes.

Nancy: Perhaps you could make it smaller?

Janet: I was thinking of that. I asked your mother, but she said it would be difficult. She said better wait until I found my own size, and I agreed with her.

Answer the questions:

Who went shopping yesterday?

What did she shop for?

What kind of shop did she go to?

Did she find the thing?

Did she buy it? If not, explain why?

What was her friend's advice?

What did she decide to do, in the end?

Тема 5 География

Выполнение типовых заданий

Read and translate.

Discover Washington, D.C.”

Washington, D.C. is not only the capital of the United States but also the most interestingly designed city in America. The place for the capital was chosen by George Washington, the first US president. Washington wanted the capital city to be grand and impressive and, most of all, well planned. So he invited Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a young French architect, engineer and artist, to design a plan of the new city. The area George Washington had chosen for the capital was swampy but that didn't discourage L'Enfant. Creating the capital from a swamp was no easy task. Building went very slowly. Though Washington was first settled in 1790 and in 1800 it became the federal capital, people didn't want to move to it. President George Washington who died in 1799 didn't live to see the city in its full glory.

L'Enfant designed Washington, D.C. as a circle. In the centre of the circle were the Capitol building and the White House which were situated on natural hills to draw attention to them. The streets of Washington, D.C. were named with letters of the alphabet (like “A” Street and “J” Street) to the north and south of the Mall and with numbers (like 1st Street and 5th Street) to the east and west. The main avenues were named after states. (The White House, for example, is located on Pennsylvania Avenue)

The tallest monument in the US capital is the Washington Monument. For five years it was the tallest man-made structure in the world, until the Eiffel Tower was built in Paris in 1889. The Washington Monument is still the world's tallest stone structure.

It is 170 metres high and is made of granite covered with white marble. This memorial is located in the centre of the National Mall between the Lincoln Memorial and the Capitol building.

If you are ever in Washington on the 4th of July, go and sit on the Capitol lawn. You will be able to listen to the National Symphony Orchestra and watch the fireworks behind the Washington Monument. It's an experience you'll never forget. The Capitol is the building where the US Congress meets. The Senate meets in the North side and the House of Representatives in the south side. The building was burnt by the British Army in 1814 and built again in 1863. This impressive building is 87.6 metres high and is seen from any part of Washington. It is also a museum of American art and history. Today, the most visited place in Washington is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. It is one of the newest memorials in the city. The monument consists of the Memorial Wall and two sculptures. The Wall was designed by a 20-year-old student of Yale University, Maya Lin. Her design is simple, honest and powerful: a V-shaped black sunken wall with over 58,000 names of all American men and women who lost their lives in the Vietnam War.

Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

- 1) Who chose the place for the new capital of the United States?
- 2) Who designed a plan for the city?
- 3) Why didn't people want to move to the new capital?
- 4) What places of interest are mentioned in the text? What is the most visited place in Washington?
- 5) Whom is the Vietnam Memorial devoted to?

Тема 6 Знаменитые люди

Выполнение типовых заданий

ROCK STARS

Meet the Flintstones, a modern Stone Age Family. From the town of Bedrock, here's a bit about their history. Sarah "Pebbles" Burns tells the prehistoric story.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

Somewhere in the world, every hour of every day, The Flintstones is being broadcast. An incredible 300 million fans tune in to watch it regularly. Whether you like them or not, Fred, Wilma and their neighbours, Barney and Betty Rubble, are impossible to avoid. Recently, all 166 episodes were broadcast non-stop on television across the USA. Not bad for a cartoon which was badly received by the critics on its first run 38 years ago.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Cartoonists Bill Hanna and Joseph Barbera are the men responsible for The Flintstones. Screen Gems approached them in the late 1950s with the idea of producing an animated prime-time programme. It had never been done before, but with the fast growing popularity of their Quick Draw McGraw and Huckleberry Hound, the cartoonists gave it a go. It was a decision they were never to regret.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

They decided to create a family and give them the same problems as contemporary suburban families, but with something very different about them. "Bill and I invented six different families, however, none really pleased us," recalls Barbera. "We drew them as pilgrims, Romans, Eskimos, cowboys and everything imaginable. Then an artist came up with a sketch using leopard skins on Neanderthal-type characters," says Hanna. "That was it. That's what we wanted them to look like."

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Then they threw an average married couple into a Stone Age environment. Drawing the characters with everyday objects wasn't funny, so they tried stone and other prehistoric materials. The result was a whole lot of clever Stone Age gags and endless jokes about rocks, which is why the Flintstones' neighbours got to be called "Rubble" and why they all live in "Bedrock". Fred Flintstone's famous yell – "yabba dabba doo" – wasn't originally in the script. It was the man behind

Fred's voice, Alan Reed, who made it up. During recording he said to Barbera, "Joe, where it says "yahoo", can I say instead "yabba dabba doo"?"

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Joe Barbera explains the cartoonists' detailed preparation: "We researched into prehistoric times, learning about the animals and other natural elements and surroundings characteristic of that period. All this helped in the creation of the series." Hanna adds: "It was originally called The Flagstones, until we received a letter from a cartoonist who already had a comic strip of that name. Reluctantly, we changed it to The Flintstones."

6 \_\_\_\_\_

Story lines were based on other TV series about families, and many episodes depended on audience fears, like unemployment and the dentist. Plenty of modern day characters made an appearance too, like the actor "Stony Curtis" and the conductor "Leonard Bernstone". Rock Hudson did not, of course, have to change his name, and one day the famous American president "Bill Clintstone" is bound to make an appearance.

7 \_\_\_\_\_

Armed with the new cartoon family, Barbera set off to New York to try and sell the idea to a TV network. It was hard work and the series came close to never being made at all. After 8 weeks of hard sell, still no one was interested, but an hour before Barbera was due to fly home, ABC looked at it. They took to it at once and agreed to broadcast the show. On 30 September 1960, the first episode was shown. Most of the reviews were negative, some even hostile, but the viewers absolutely loved it. Since then it has been translated into 22 languages and has been seen in nearly every country in the world.

Choose the most suitable heading from the list A – H for each part (1 – 7) of the text. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

Rocky jokes

A Stone Age family in skins

A new idea

A popular show

Success at the eleventh hour

The most expensive show

An old story, modern problems

Doing some homework

Тема 7 Праздники

Выполнение типовых заданий

### **British Holidays**

There are a number of holidays, which are celebrated in Great Britain every year.

One of them is, of course, New Year's Day on the first of January. It is not so popular in England as in our country, but it is rather popular in Scotland. On that day people usually visit their friends and there is a lot of dancing and eating. In Scotland people bring a piece of coal for good luck in the New Year.

The next holiday of the year is St. Valentine's Day. It is on the 14th of February. People buy or make Valentine cards and send them to the people they love.

In March there is Mother's Day. All the children, little or adult ones, come to their mothers on that day to express their love and gratitude.

In April there is Easter. At Easter children eat chocolate Easter eggs. Sometimes parents hide them in the house or in the garden and children have to look for them.

In June there is Father's Day. On Father's Day children give or send their fathers and grandfathers cards and presents.

On the 31st of October there is a Halloween. They say ghosts and witches come out on Halloween. People make lanterns out of pumpkins. Some people have Halloween parties and dress as witches and ghosts.

The 25th of December is Christmas Day. It is one of the people's favourite holidays. People put Christmas trees in their houses and decorate them. There are beautiful Christmas decorations in the streets. On Christmas Eve everybody puts the presents under the Christmas tree. People say that at night Father Christmas puts presents into the stockings, which children usually hang on their beds. The traditional Christmas meal is roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

**1. Find the equivalents in the text:**

1. Есть несколько праздников, которые празднуют в Британии каждый год. 2. Он не такой популярный в Англии как в нашей стране..... 3. В Шотландии люди приносят кусочек угля на удачу в Новый год. 4. Все дети, маленькие и взрослые, приходят к мамам в этот день, чтобы выразить свою любовь и благодарность. 5. Иногда родители прячут их дома или в саду ..... 6. Говорят, что привидения и ведьмы появляются на Хэллоуин. 7. Люди делают фонари из тыкв. 8. Говорят, что Дед Мороз кладет подарки в чулки, .....9. .... жареная индейка и рождественский пудинг.

**2. Answer the questions.**

1. What country celebrates New Year's Day as in our country? 2. What do people do on New Year's Day? 3. What people buy or make on St. Valentine's Day? 4. What is Mother's Day and Father's Day? 5. Where do parents hide chocolate Easter eggs? 6. When do people celebrate Halloween? 7. What do people decorate on Christmas Day? 8. Who puts presents into the stockings, which children usually hang on their beds? 9. What is the traditional Christmas meal?

**Тема 8 Развлечения**

**Выполнение типовых заданий**

When MrDavis was a little boy he had many hobbies. First, he was a great collector of different things. He collected stamps, coins, badges, small books, pictures and what not.

When he was older he became fond of sports. He spent a lot of time outdoors. He was playing different sport games at the stadium.

When he was finishing school his parents bought him a computer. Working with computer became his hobby.

And now he is a writer. He writes stories about birds and animals.

MrDavis says that hobbies teach us to make useful things and develop our mind and body.

YES/NO

He was a great collector of different things.

When he was older he became fond of music.

He was playing different sport games at school.

Working with computers became his profession.

And now he is a writer.

**Тема 9 Театр**

**Выполнение типовых заданий**

write about the theatrical performance you have seen

Theater is a wonderful place. There are many actors and actress here. They perform different plays. Our family often goes to the theatre. Last month our family went to the theatre. We saw the play "Romeo and Juliet". Our seats were in the dress circle. It was a wonderful performance. I enjoyed every minute of the play. The actors were really very good, especially the actress playing Juliet. Her dress was beautiful. I like Shakespeare's plays. I've always wanted to see "Romeo and Juliet" in the theatre. I would like to know more about William Shakespeare and see all his plays in the theatre.

**Тема 1 Законы**

**Выполнение типовых заданий**

**Study the text below, making sure you fully comprehend it. Where appropriate, consult English-Russian dictionaries and/or other reference & source books on law.**

Law, body of official rules and regulations, generally found in constitutions, legislation, judicial opinions, and the like, that is used to govern a society and to control the behavior of its members. The nature and functions of law have varied throughout history. In modern societies, some authorized body such as a legislature or a court makes the law. It is backed by the coercive power of the state, which enforces the law by means of appropriate penalties or remedies.

Formal legal rules and actions are usually distinguished from other means of social control and guides for behavior such as mores, morality, public opinion, and custom or tradition. Of course, a lawmaker may respond to public opinion or other pressures, and a formal law may prohibit what is morally unacceptable.

Law serves a variety of functions. Laws against crimes, for example, help to maintain a peaceful, orderly, relatively stable society. Courts contribute to social stability by resolving disputes in a civilized fashion. Property and contract laws facilitate business activities and private planning. Laws limiting the powers of government help to provide some degree of freedom that would not otherwise be possible. Law has also been used as a mechanism for social change; for instance, at various times laws have been passed to inhibit social discrimination and to improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education, and welfare.

Some experts believe the popular view of law overemphasizes its formal, coercive aspects. They point out that if a custom or norm is assured of judicial backing, it is, for practical purposes, law. On the other hand, a statute that is neither obeyed nor enforced is *empty law*. Social attitudes toward the formal law are a significant part of the law in process. The role of law in China and Japan, for example, is somewhat different from its role in Western nations. Respect for the processes of law is low, at least outside matters of business and industry. Tradition looms much larger in everyday life. Resort to legal resolution of a dispute is truly a last resort, with conciliation being the mechanism that is preferred for social control.

Law is not completely a matter of human enactment; it also includes natural law. The best-known version of this view, that God's law is supreme, has had considerable influence in the United States and other Western societies. The civil rights movement, for example, was at least partially inspired by the belief in natural law. Such a belief seems implicit in the view that law should serve to promote human dignity, as for instance by the enforcement of equal rights for all.

#### **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

1. What is law?
2. Who makes law in modern societies?
3. Is there any distinction between law and morality?
4. What are the functions of law?
5. How do you understand the phrases from the text: law for practical purposes and empty law?
6. What is the role of law in eastern countries?
7. What is the influence of natural law in modern life?

Тема 2 Преступление и наказание  
Выполнение типовых заданий

**Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

свод официальных правил

сила принуждения

(следить за исполнением закона посредством соответствующих наказаний и средств правовой защиты)

нравы

законодатель может реагировать на общественное мнение

морально неприемлемый

придавать чрезмерное значение формальному и принудительному аспекту гарантировать судебную поддержку обращение к правовому разрешению спора

**Task .** (a) Match the English expressions with their Russian equivalents in the table:

**Ng Law** — (1) право; (2) закон; (3) судебная процедура; (4) юстиция

(1) inheritance law	(a) административное право
(2) housing law law	(b) прецедентное право
(3) executive law	(c) договорное право
(4) environmental law	(d) общее право
(5) employment law	(e) конституционное право
(6) contract law	(f) авторское право
(7) copyright law	(g) трудовое право
(8) constitutional law	(h) правовые нормы по охране окружающей среды
(9) common law	(i) правовые нормы, регулирующие деятельность
(10) case law	Исполнительной власти
(11) administrative	(j) жилищное право
	(к) наследственное право

### Тема 3 Правоприменение

#### Выполнение типовых заданий

#### **Translate sentences ,paying attention to the highlighted words.**

1 A judge is a court officer authorized to decide legal cases. But who are they to judge us? The judge may also rule on motions made before or during a trial. Don't judge a book by its cover.

2 In this office, hard work is the rule, not the exception. When a court rules, the decision is called a ruling. The high destiny of the individual is to serve rather than to rule.

3 The state is distinguished from other institutions by its purpose (establishment of order and security), methods (its laws and their enforcement), territory (its area of jurisdiction), and sovereignty. Another standard question is “What's the state of the world?” meaning “What's new?” or “What's going on?” The Bill of Rights is stated in 463 words.

4 What we now call gravity was not identified as a universal force until the work of Isaac Newton. Nobody can force me to do it.

5 After the storm, the Johnsons filed a claim against their home insurance in order to repair damage to the roof. He claimed he won the race, though the video showed otherwise.

6 In folk beliefs, good luck is regularly associated with the right side: it is lucky to see the new moon to one's right, to put the right stocking or shoe on first, while in each case the left is unlucky. Each legal right that an individual possesses relates to a corresponding legal duty imposed on another.

#### Составьте предложения.

1 have/ in any society/ several characteristics/ laws.

2 these rules/ sometimes/ break/ we/ without suffering any penalty.

3 for a variety of reasons/ arise/ conflicts between individuals.

4 people/ enable/ to feel secure/ laws / in their lives.

5 to forbid / the first aim of law/ certain ways of behaving/ is / like murder, terrorism, or smoking in public places.

### Тема 4 Суд присяжных

#### Выполнение типовых заданий

#### Прочитайте и переведите текст.

#### **TRIAL BY A JURY IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Criminal trials in the United Kingdom take the form of a contest between the prosecution and the defence. A defendant (in Scotland, called an accused) has the right to employ a legal adviser and may be granted legal aid from public funds. If remanded in custody, the person may be visited by a legal adviser to ensure a properly prepared defence. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland during the

preparation of the case, the prosecution usually tells the defence of relevant documents which it is not proposed to put in evidence and discloses them if asked to do so. The prosecution should also inform the defence of witnesses whose evidence may help the accused and whom the prosecution does not propose to call. The defence or prosecution may suggest that the defendant's mental state renders him or her unfit to be tried. If the jury (or in Scotland, the judge) decides that this is so, the defendant is admitted to a specified hospital. Criminal trials are normally in open court and rules of evidence (concerned with the proof of facts) are rigorously applied. If evidence is improperly admitted, a conviction can be quashed on appeal. During the trials the defendant has the right to hear or cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution, normally through a lawyer; to call his or her own witnesses who, if they will not attend voluntarily, may be legally compelled to attend; and to address the court in person or through a lawyer, the defence having the right to the last speech at the trial. The defendant cannot be questioned without consenting to be sworn as a witness in his or her own defence. When he or she does testify, cross-examination about character or other conduct may be made only in exceptional circumstances; generally the prosecution may not introduce such evidence. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the Criminal Justice Act 1987 provides that in complex fraud cases there should be a preparatory open Crown Court hearing at which the judge will be able to hear and settle points of law and to define the issues to be put to the jury. In jury trials the judge decides questions of law, sums up the evidence for the jury and instructs it on the relevant law, and discharges the accused or passes sentence. Only the jury decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. In England and Wales, if the jury cannot reach a unanimous verdict, the judge may direct it to bring in a majority verdict provided that, in the normal jury of 12 people, there are not more than two dissentients. In Scotland, where the jury consists of 15 people, the verdict may be reached by a simple majority, but as a general rule, no person may be convicted without corroborated evidence. If the jury returns a verdict of "not guilty" (or in Scotland "not proven", which is an alternative verdict of acquittal), the prosecution has no right of appeal and the defendant cannot be tried again for the same offence. In the event of a "guilty" verdict, the defendant has a right of appeal to the appropriate court. A jury is completely independent of the judiciary. Any attempt to interfere with a jury once it is sworn in is punishable under the Contempt of Court Act 1981. Although the right of the defence to challenge up to three potential members of a jury without giving any reason is to be abolished in England and Wales, it will remain open to both parties to challenge potential jurors by giving reasons where they believe that an individual juror is likely to be biased. People between the ages of 18 and 65 whose names appear on the electoral register, with certain exceptions, are liable for jury service and their names are chosen at random. (Proposals to increase the upper age limit from 65 to 70 in England and Wales are contained in the Criminal Justice Act 1988.) Ineligible persons include the judiciary, priests, people who have within the previous ten years been members of the legal profession, the Lord Chancellor's Department, or the police, prison and probation services, and certain sufferers from mental illness. Persons disqualified from jury service include those who have, within the previous ten years, served any part of a sentence of imprisonment, youth custody or detention, or been subject to a community service order, or, within the previous five years, been placed on probation. Anyone who has been sentenced to five or more years' imprisonment is disqualified for life.

**Выберите верный вариант ответа на основе прочитанного текста.**

1. In the United Kingdom criminal trials take the form of a contest between the prosecution and the defence.

- a) it is not always like that as there are cases when the judge by himself tries the case;
- b) in a number of cases the Government interferes with a criminal case;
- c) yes, it is true; the prosecution is not granted any advantage, apparent or real, over the defence.

2. A defendant has the right to employ a legal adviser and may be granted legal aid from public funds.

- a) no, it is not quite so. A defendant has only the right to employ a legal adviser;
- b) every defendant is granted legal aid only from public funds;

- c) yes, it is true.
3. The defence should be informed by the prosecution of witnesses.
- the prosecution never informs the defence of supposed witnesses;
  - yes, it is true. The prosecution should inform the defence of witnesses;
  - the prosecution informs the defence only under the pressure of mass media.
4. Criminal trials are normally held in open court.
- criminal trials are not normally held in open court;
  - yes, it is true as evidence may help the accused, the defence having the right to the last speech at the trial;
  - criminal trials are normally in both open court and closed court.
5. The defendant cannot be questioned without consenting.
- the jury can question the defendant without his consent;
  - without consenting the defendant cannot be sworn as a witness of his or her own defence; generally the prosecution may not introduce such evidence;
  - the defendant can be questioned without consenting under the public opinion.
6. In jury trials the judge discharges the accused or passes sentence.
- In jury trials the judge decides only questions of law;
  - yes, it is true; besides the judge instructs the jury on the relevant law;
  - in jury trials the jury pass (passes) sentence.
7. In jury trials only the jury decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty.
- yes, it is true, then the judge passes sentence;
  - the jury really decides this question, but the judge participates in this work;
  - the jury does not decide this question.
8. In England and Wales the normal jury is of 12 people.
- no, there may be 6 people in the jury;
  - in some cases, their number comes up to 18 people;
  - according to law, there are 12 people in the normal jury.
9. In Scotland, where the jury consists of 15 people, the verdict may be reached by a simple majority.
- it is so, but the number of the jury is 19 people;
  - yes, it is true, in addition, the verdict may be reached without corroborated evidence.
  - yes, it is true, but as a general rule, no person may be convicted without corroborated evidence.
10. In the event of a 'guilty' verdict, the defendant has a right of appeal to the appropriate court.
- the defendant has no right of appeal;
  - yes, it is true; the defendant has this right;
  - the defendant can appeal to the Superior court.
11. A jury is completely independent of the judiciary.
- a jury to some extent depends on local authorities;
  - a jury is affected by the Governmental officers;
  - yes, it is true and any attempt to interfere with a jury is punishable under the Contempt of Court Act 1981.
12. Not everybody is liable for jury service.
- but yes, every person may be liable for jury service;
  - there are certain limits for those who have within the previous ten years served any part of a sentence of imprisonment;
  - yes, it is true, there are very high requirements to those who are liable for jury service, there are special rulings: ineligible persons include the judiciary, priests and some others.

Тема 5 Тюремное заключение: возмездие или реабилитация

Выполнение типовых заданий

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

People who break the law are punished. Criminal penalties range from a small fine or

community service to the death penalty. Why are criminals punished? To justify imposing punishment on one of its members, a society must have a purpose.

Most people accept that there are consequences for criminal conduct. The consequences are generally unpleasant and extract from the lawbreaker either his liberty or his property. Once someone is found guilty of a crime, either a felony or a misdemeanor, punishment is imposed.

There is not a single reason to impose a penalty. The reasons for punishing lawbreakers are varied, and the reasons vary with the crime. Each punishment has a purpose:

- Retribution or Revenge
- Deterrence/Public Education
- Incapacitation
- Rehabilitation
- Retribution or Revenge

A crime is considered an act that not only injures the specific victim, but also harms society. A person's harmful acts may outrage the society as a whole. This gives rise to a desire for revenge, and punishing the criminal tends to satisfy that need.

Additionally, having a person punished by society provides some measure of revenge for the specific victim of the act. If society provides an adequate punishment, the need for an individual to seek revenge personally is diminished and providing incentive to seek retribution through law enforcement.

In some instances, laws require restitution to the victim. Criminal law is generally reserved for the vindication of society, and often a victim will need to file a separate civil lawsuit to recover damages.

#### *Deterrence/Public Education*

Imposing a penalty for a criminal act is also intended to deter that person from repeating the act. If the penalty is significant enough, the lawbreaker will think twice before doing it again. Also, when the penalties are well known and there is public dissemination of penalties for a particular crime, it is expected that others who might contemplate the crime would be deterred from engaging in the prohibited activity. In the course of human history the deterrence aspect of criminal punishment has had gruesome chapters, including public executions and leaving corpses of the crucified to hang upon the cross.

When there is a trial, sentencing and punishment imposed, there is often attendant publicity. This publicity is part of the deterrent factor in imposing a criminal penalty. Deterrence is frequently an argument used to support the death penalty.

#### *Incapacitation*

Jail or prison terms generally lengthen with the seriousness of the crime. The longer sentences serve the ends of revenge and deterrence, and serve another purpose. The longer a person is in custody, the less opportunity that person has to commit new crimes. This is particularly true of repeat offenders. This is one reason for laws known as "three strikes" imposing long prison terms or even life sentences on individuals with multiple convictions.

When an offender has not been deterred by prior penalties, protection of potential victims from that offender becomes an important consideration. Long jail or prison terms for individuals with multiple DUI's are becoming common as a protection for society. At some point it is in society's interest to protect itself by a certainty that a dangerous person is unable to harm others and incapacitation through custody serves that interest.

#### *Rehabilitation*

There is also a value that every human life has meaning and worth. A belief exists that a spark of good is in everyone, even those who break society's laws. With that thought in mind, places that were previously known as jail or prison have become Departments of Correction.

Some rehabilitation may come from within a person who is incarcerated. Criminals who are imprisoned may evaluate their actions and reshape their behavior.

## Тема 6 Известные преступники и знаменитые детективы

Выполнение типовых заданий

Напишите транскрипцию и перевод к словам.

Arsonist

Blackmailer

Burglar

Hijacker

Kidnapper

Mugger

Murderer

Pickpocket

Robber

Shoplifter

Smuggler

Spy

Terrorist

Thief

Vandal

**2.2.4 Тесты по дисциплине**

Артикли в английском языке. Выберите правильный вариант

Задание 1. What's happened, ... captain?

the

—

a

Задание 2.

“Where is Jack?” “I talked to him half ... minute ago. He is in the garden”.

the

—

a

Задание 3.

... love is cruel!

The

—

A

Задание 4.

He drank a lot of ... coffee when he was younger.

a

—

the

Задание 5.

I've decided to write ... book about my past.

the

a

an

Задание 6.

My favorite book is “... Spartacus”.

The

–

A

Задание 7.

When does ... school usually end?

the

–

a

Задание 8.

... Princess Diana passed away at ... very early age.

– / a

The / a

The / the

Задание 9.

I am from ... Ukraine.

the

–

an

Задание 10.

Tomas Bergman, ... English teacher, studied Cockney Rhyming slang in London.

a

an

the

Задание 11.

He goes to work by ... train.

–

the

a

Задание 12.

This is ... shop I told you about.

the

a

–

Задание 13.

Could you be so kind as to turn off ... light?

a

the

–

Задание 14.

This is ... big shoe selling center. ... center is very popular with people.

a \ The

the \ A

the \ An

Задание 15.

... mosquitos are dangerous insects.

—

The

A

### 2.2.5 Типовые задания

1. Write the conversations in the correct order (Напишите разговоры в правильном порядке).

The first conversation (Первый разговор)

- Oh, OK. Can I try it on?
- Yes, please. The changing rooms are over there.
- How much is this T-shirt? I can't find the price.
- Yes, of course. How can I help?
- Excuse me. Could you help me, please?
- Er, let me have a look. Here it is. It's £14.

The second conversation (Второй разговор)

- Medium. Would you like to try it on?
- Yes, please.
- Oh, it suits you perfectly.
- What is the jacket made of?
- Really? Ok, then. I'll buy it.
- What size is it?
- Excuse me. How much does this jacket cost?
- It's £120.
- It's made of leather.

2. Translate from Russian into English (Переведите с русского на английский).

Assistant: Эти брюки на распродаже. Сегодня последний день.

Customer: Oh, well. Hmm. I like the fashion and colour is also good.

Assistant: 40 фунтов на распродаже. Обычная цена 60 фунтов.

Customer: Oh. That's quite good. Have you got them in my size?

Assistant: Извините. У нас нет маленького размера. А как насчет этих брюк? Тот же фасон, только цвет черный.

Customer: Well, can I try them on?

Assistant: Sure. The changing rooms are on the left.

Customer: Вы принимаете чеки?

Assistant: Yes, of course.

Customer: Хорошо, я беру их.

3. Match up the shop with the appropriate goods (Соотнесите магазины с товарами, которые они продают, запишите предложения полностью).

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. bookshop               | a. a loaf of bread, rolls, long loaf          |
| 2. newsagent's            | b. a bouquet of roses, lilies, flowers        |
| 3. bakery                 | c. a packet of painkillers, pills, medicine   |
| 4. butcher's              | d. a gold necklace, a diamond ring, pendent   |
| 5. confectioner's         | e. a magazine, a newspaper, greeting card     |
| 6. greengrocer's          | f. hairspray, a bottle of perfume, hand cream |
| 7. chemist's              | g. pralines, chocolate, cake                  |
| 8. florist's              | h. books, novels,                             |
| 9. department store       | i. fruits, vegetables, apples                 |
| 10. hair and beauty salon | j. lamb chops, ham, sausages                  |
| 11. jeweller's            | k. leather suitcase, a woolen skirt, a clock  |
| 12. antique shop          | l. shampoo, products, household chemicals     |



1. Jill's a far \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) person than my brother.
2. Kate was the \_\_\_\_\_ (practical) of the family.
3. Greg felt \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) of the two.
6. Jack is the \_\_\_\_\_ (clever) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any \_\_\_\_\_ (far) information, please contact our head office.
8. The sinking of Titanic is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.
9. Please, send the books back without \_\_\_\_\_ (far) delay.
10. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the \_\_\_\_\_ (rich) in the world.
11. Could you come a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (early) tomorrow?
12. I like this song \_\_\_\_\_ (well) than the previous one.
13. Which of these two performances did you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (much)?
14. The fire was put out \_\_\_\_\_ (quickly) than we expected.

11. Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы, переведите (must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to).

1. You .....not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done.
2. You ... .....not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You ... .....only rewrite the second part of it.
3. .... you help me now? — I am afraid not: I am in a great hurry. I shall be free in the evening. Come to my place at about eight, and I ... .....help you.
4. John ... .....not tell us the rules of the game: we know them.
5. .... I return the book to you on Friday? I am afraid I ..... not finish it before. — No, that is too late. You ..... bring it to me not later than Wednesday.
6. It is already six o'clock. We ..... hurry if we don't want to be late.
7. .... you translate this text into English? — I think I .....
8. They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann ..... return home as she .....not stay in the sun for such a long time.

12. Переведите на русский язык.

1. He must have sold his piano. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He may have sold his piano. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He might have sold his piano. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He can't have sold his piano. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He should have sold his piano. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He shouldn't have sold his piano. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He needn't have sold his piano. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He didn't have to sell his piano. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He had to sell his piano. \_\_\_\_\_
10. He was to sell his piano. \_\_\_\_\_

13. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы и выражения (can, can't, may, must, to have to, to be able to),

1. Я должна купить торт сегодня. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Моя сестра умеет говорить по-немецки. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Можно я посмотрю вашу фотографию? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Вы можете показать мне свою фотографию? \_\_\_\_\_

### 2.2.6 Задания для контрольной работы

1. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

a) Выберите правильный вариант, перепишите предложение полностью.

1. Mary is \_\_\_ than Kate.

- a) tall b) taller c) the tallest

2. Tom is \_\_\_ than Bob.

- a) short b) shorter c) the shortest

3. Bill reads \_\_\_ than Ben.

- a) much b) more c) the most

4. Pam is \_\_\_ than Helen.

- a) old b) older c) the oldest

5. Mona's dress is \_\_\_ than Pam's dress.

- a) cheap b) cheaper c) the cheapest

6. Nick is \_\_\_ than Mike.

- a) fast b) faster c) the fastest

7. Tim is \_\_\_ than his brother.

- a) helpful b) more helpful c) the most helpful

8. This text is \_\_\_ than that text.

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

b) Вставьте правильную форму глагола, перепишите предложение полностью.

July is the \_\_\_ (hot) month of the year.

My bike is the \_\_\_ (cheap).

This is the \_\_\_ (high) tree in this park.

Peter is the \_\_\_ (good) runner at school.

Mona is the \_\_\_ (clever) student in our class.

This task is the \_\_\_ (difficult) in the test.

The traffic on this road is the \_\_\_ (dangerous).

It is the \_\_\_ (heavy) box here.

My granny is the \_\_\_ (old) in our family.

This car is the \_\_\_ (expensive) here.

Liz is the \_\_\_ (fat) girl in our street.

It is the \_\_\_ (big) size of the dress.

.Bob is the \_\_\_ (good) student in our class.

2. Модальные глаголы.

a) Заполните пробелы правильным модальным глаголом. CAN, MUST, MAY, перепишите предложение полностью.

Mary \_\_\_ play volleyball very well, but she \_\_\_ (not) play basketball.

\_\_\_ I fish here? No, you \_\_\_.

I \_\_\_ go to the supermarket because I haven't got milk.

\_\_\_ we go to the cinema tonight?

He \_\_\_ be a very good student. All his marks are high.

You \_\_\_ (not) be so rude with your friends.

\_\_\_ I come in? Yes, you \_\_\_.

You \_\_\_ be at the railway station at ten o'clock.

He \_\_\_ not know that you are here.

The house is very near the motorway. It \_\_\_ be very noisy.

b) Переведите предложения.

1. Я не умею играть на гитаре.

2. Очень жарко. Ты можешь открыть окно?

3. Можно мне пойти в кино?

4. Тебе следует читать книги на английском языке.

5. Взрослым не следует кричать на детей.

6. Ты не должен (нельзя) пользоваться мобильным телефоном на экзамене.

3. Прочитайте, переведите текст письменно.

Can anyone save the British high street?

The high street was once the heart of communities across the UK. The butcher's, baker's, and greengrocer's were all there, run by locals who knew their customers by name. But today one in seven high street shops has closed down, or has been replaced by a

café or a beauty salon, as shoppers drive to out-of-town supermarkets or malls, or buy online.

The recession doesn't help either. In

the worst-hit towns, more than one-third of the small high street shops have disappeared.

To try to save their high streets, some towns now offer free parking nearby. Others plan to have live music and theatre performances in the town centre, and others are encouraging small businesses to move into empty shop spaces and open 'pop-up shops' (quirky, interesting shops that close or change after a few weeks). The towns are hopeful, but are these efforts too little, too late?

Ответьте на вопросы на английском.

1. What kinds of shops are there near where you live?

2. Do you go to them much? If not, where do you buy things?

3. What shops have opened up or closed down near you? Are you pleased or sorry about it?

4. Are there any markets near you? Do you ever go to them? Do you have a favorite stall?

5. Are small shops in your country struggling? Do you think it's important to support them?

Why (not)?

### **2.3 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине**

#### **2.3.1 Примерный перечень вопросов к дифференцированному зачету по дисциплине**

1. Понятие о причастии II.
2. The Present Perfect Tense.
3. Причастие I Перфектное (Participle I Perfect).
4. Выражение долженствования (must, have to).
5. Модальные глаголы: should, may, needn't, ought to.
6. Согласование времен в сложном предложении с дополнительными придаточными (The Future Indefinite Tense, Future-in-the Past, The Past Perfect Tense).
7. Глаголы to speak, to say, to tell, to talk.
8. Выражение просьбы или приказа с Let's.
9. Страдательный залог.
10. Прошедшее и будущее время группы Continuous.
11. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
12. Сравнительные конструкции as ... as, not so ... as.
13. Глагольные безличные предложения. Именные безличные предложения.
14. Союзы neither nor, either or, both and. Конструкция So do I.
15. Возвратные местоимения. Конструкция «Сложное дополнение».

#### **2.3.2 Примерное задание на дифференцированный зачет по дисциплине**

Упражнение 1. Вставьте в предложение местоимения both, either, neither. Используйте предлог of, где нужно.

1. Emily and Ann are ... pretty girls.
2. These are dark rooms. I am afraid ... will suit me. (suit – подходить, устраивать)
3. There are two ways to the city centre. You can go ... way.
4. ... these jackets is very good. She can't choose because she likes ... them.
5. ... my parents is English. My father is Spanish and my mother is German.
6. Which of the two books would you like? – Oh, ... will do.

7. Is today the 14<sup>th</sup> or the 15<sup>th</sup>? — .... It is the 16<sup>th</sup>.
8. By that time ... her brothers had died.
9. They refused to go rafting, because .... them could swim.
10. My parents are ..... teachers.

Упражнение 2. Замените конструкцию both ... and на neither ... nor.

1. We need both fruit and vegetables.
2. They play both the guitar and the violin.
3. The group has explored both the land and the ocean.
4. I will go to both Canada and Australia.
5. She drinks both water and coffee after lunch.
6. Yesterday both Jack and Steve ate pancakes.
7. Ann and Jill are both fond of money.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива

1. He seems (to read) a lot.
2. He seems (to read) now.
3. He seems (to read) all the books in the library.
4. We expect (to be) back in two days.
5. We expected (to help) by the teacher.
6. I am sorry (to break) your pen.
7. The children seem (to play) since morning.
8. I want (to take) you to the concert.
9. She hoped (to help) by her friends.
10. I hope (to see) you soon.

Упражнение 4. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year.
2. His invention is considered to be of great importance.
3. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible.
4. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists.
5. She appeared to be an excellent actress.
6. This work seems to take much time.
7. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low.
8. They are sure to acknowledge your talent.
9. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal.
10. She is not likely to change her opinion.

Упражнение 5. In these sentences, you have to write-selves or each other.

1. Look at \_\_\_\_\_! Your face is dirty
2. How long have Tom and Ann known \_\_\_\_\_?
3. At Christmas friends often give \_\_\_\_\_ presents.
4. I enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ very much at the party.
5. Jack and Jill are very happy together. They love \_\_\_\_\_ very much.
6. She has no reason to blame \_\_\_\_\_
7. I think this poor dog has hurt \_\_\_\_\_

Упражнение 6. Fill in the correct form of the Infinitive to make Complex Object.

1. Our teacher made us \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this exercise all over again.
2. The teacher advised us \_\_\_\_\_ (rewrite) the test.
3. Please, let me \_\_\_\_\_ (know) when your sister returns from Paris.
4. I find your story \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very unusual and interesting.
5. Nick doesn't want me \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) everybody this news.
6. I watched the cat \_\_\_\_\_ (crawl) to the flock of sparrows.
7. I would like you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very accurate and attentive.