

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

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

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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
ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития	<p>- <i>знает</i></p> <p>- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i></p> <p>- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</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.</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i> по инструкции преподавателя общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p>- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас</p>	зачтено
ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности	<p>- профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p>- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас</p>	<p>- <i>знает</i> лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i> на основе типовых примеров общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p>- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас</p>	зачтено
ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, взаимодействовать с руководством, коллегами и социальными партнерами		<p>- <i>знает</i> лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i> самостоятельно общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p>	зачтено

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас 	
ПК 1.1. Определять цели и задачи, планировать уроки			
ПК 1.2. Проводить уроки			
ПК 2.1. Определять цели и задачи внеурочной деятельности и общения, планировать внеурочные занятия			
ПК 2.2. Проводить внеурочные занятия			
ПК 3.2. Определять цели и задачи, планировать внеклассную работу			
ПК 3.3. Проводить внеклассные мероприятия			
ПК 3.5. Определять цели и задачи, планировать работу с родителями			

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
ПК 3.6. Обеспечивать взаимодействие с родителями учащихся при решении задач обучения и воспитания			
ПК 4.2. Создавать в кабинете предметно-развивающую среду			
ПК 4.3. Систематизировать и оценивать педагогический опыт и образовательные технологии в области начального общего образования на основе изучения профессиональной литературы, самоанализа и анализа деятельности других педагогов			

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

1 вариант

1. Найди соответствие между словами с похожими значениями

Example: amazing – c)

a) frightening b) vital c) wonderful

A1. to clear up

a) to protect b) to pollute c) to clean

A2. garbage

a) danger b) litter c) bin

A3. to save

a) to help b) to prohibit c) to avoid

A4. human being

a) nature b) man c) animal

A5. to destroy

a) to recycle b) to pack c) to damage

2. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений B6-B12 соответствуют содержанию текста (1-True), какие не соответствуют (2-False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, т.е. нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3- Notstated).

If asked what Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde, Samuel Beckett have in common, most people would correctly reply that they are famous writers..But did you know that they all graduated from the oldest and most prestigious university in Ireland.

Trinity College at the University of Dublin has an interesting history. The university was founded in 1592 in the heart of Dublin, the capital of Ireland. At first everything went well and the university grew slowly. Then, in the middle of the 17th century, life at the university became difficult because of two wars in the country. Fortunately, the university survived and from then on many wealthy families began to send their sons there for a good education.

Today, Trinity College is among the top 40 universities in the world for Arts and Humanities and it attracts students from all five continents. It is also one of Ireland's leading historical sights. It has a unique beautiful library that contains 4.25 million books including the Book of Kells, one of the most precious medieval books in existence. Over half a million visitors come to see this book and the library every year. It is truly a great university.

B6

Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde, Samuel Beckett got their degree at Trinity College.

B7

Trinity college was created in the 16th century.

B8

Because of Second world War the life at university become difficult.

B9

Many poor families began to send their sons there for a good education to Trinity College.

B10

Trinity College attracts students from Europe, Asia, North and South America, Africa, Australia.

B11

Trinity College is one of the Scotland's leading historical sites.

B12

The Book of Kells is one of the most valuable book written by Oscar Wilde.

3. Преобразуй слова, помеченные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами C13 — C 18 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

C13	Tornadoes are one of the violent storms and they happen _____ in	MUCH
C14	Thank goodness that our weather isn't so _____	CHANGE
C15	We have already discussed the most important _____ problems on our planet.	SCIENCE
C16	A very violent wind is _____ of a tornado.	TYPE
C17	Students and teachers should always try to prevent _____ .	BULLY
C18	On July 4th,1776 the Americans celebrate _____ Day.	DEPEND

2вариант

1. Найди соответствие между словами с похожими значениями

Example: research – c)

a) an experiment b) an achievement c) an exploration

A1 humid

a) misty b) cool c) wet

A2 icy

a) frosty b) snowy c) nasty

A3 spaceship

a) space travel b) starship c) space flight

A4 violent

a) weak b) strong c) terrible

A5 storm

a) wind b) hurricane c) rain

2. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений B6 – B12 соответствуют содержанию текста (1-True), какие не соответствуют (2-False) и о чём в тексте не сказано.т.е. нельзя дать ни положительного , ни отрицательного ответа (3-Notstated).

Network are groups of computers, software and hardware that are all connected to help the users work together. They are typically found in businesses,schools and colleges, Internet cafes and libraries. A network connect computers by using cabling systems, special software and devices that handle the flow of data. A network allows users to share files and recourses such as printers, as well as send e-mail to each other. So, as with any other shared resource, it is important to be responsible and think about other users. There are a number of things to keep in mind when using a computer network, such as:

- Do not share computer passwords.
- Do not overuse resourses such as online connection or printers
- Use it only to help you with your studies
- Do not use it for anything illegal, unethical or dishonest e.g bulling other students or damaging equipment.
- Do not copy other people’s work- either other students or online information This is called plagiarism and has serious consequences especially concerning copyrighted material. Remember information on the Internet may not always be copyrighted, but it is there to give you the facts and ideas for your own piece of writing and not to be copied and pasted into as new document.
- Do not install any software without permission.
- Be aware of computer viruses and try to protect the network from them by following security procedures.

B6

All libraries schools and colleges use computer network.

B7

Network users have to share a computer.

B8

The computers are connected with software and hardware.

B9

Network users cannot print print documents or send messages.

B10

All network users share the same password.

B11

Plagiarism has serious consequences like taking people who copyrighted forbidden information to the prison.

B12

Network users have to ask before installing a new program.

3. Преобразуй слова, помеченные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами C13-C18 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

C13	When we got to Spain, it was very hot and ___.	SUN
C14	Neil Armstrong was the first _on the Moon.	EXPLORE
C15	When I arrived, the sun began to shine _.	BRIGHT
C16	What kind of weather is ___of the northern part of Russia?	TYPE
C17	Now you are the _of this wonderful house.	OWN
C18	Our country is proud of these ___ people.	SUCCESS

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 и экзамену Вопросы, выносимые на самостоятельное изучение Задания для самостоятельной работы
Эссе	Средство, позволяющее оценить умение обучающегося письменно излагать суть поставленной проблемы, самостоятельно проводить анализ этой проблемы с использованием концепций и аналитического инструментария	Тематика эссе

Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
	соответствующей дисциплины, делать выводы, обобщающие авторскую позицию по поставленной проблеме	
Тестовые задания	Тестирование - удовлетворяющая критериям исследования эмпирико-аналитическая процедура оценки уровня освоения компетенций студентами	Тесты по дисциплине
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 Задания для самостоятельной работы

Раздел 1. Базовый лексико-грамматический курс

1. Подготовка презентации по теме «Достопримечательности».

2. Тема «Еда», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

Food is an essential part of our daily life. One famous English saying goes “We are what we eat”, and it’s true. The food we eat can influence our body and our mind. It contains nutrients, such as proteins, vitamins, minerals, fats, carbohydrates. Different products contain different nutrients. For example, we can get lots of vitamins eating fruit and vegetables. As for me, I like salads very much but I don’t like meat products. The food we choose to eat depends on many factors. First and the most important is the taste. If we like the taste of the product, we often eat it. The second factor is its nutritional value. If the product is healthy and useful for our body, we should add it to our ration. Other factors include culture and religion. Advertising also influences our choices a lot. When we see colourful ads on TV, we decide to try the product. For some people food is just a fuel for energy. For me, it’s a pleasure. I like almost everything, except meat products and spinach. My usual day includes three or four meals. For breakfast, I prefer a cup of tea with a cheese and ham sandwich. Sometimes I eat cereal with milk and drink a glass of orange juice. For lunch, I prefer salads from fresh vegetables and a soup. At about 5pm I have a cup of coffee with shortcake. For dinner, I like pasta or rice with vegetables. Sometimes I eat French fries and hamburgers but I know that it contains a lot of fat. That’s why I try to cut down on fast food. I also try to it less sugar and salt.

3. Написание эссе по теме «Путешествия»

4. Тема «Покупки», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

I go shopping several times per week. Nowadays there are so many types of shops — the shopping center, the hypermarket, the supermarket, the bakery, butchery and grocery. I adore shopping centers. I usually do the shopping with my mother or with my friends. We go to the shopping centers where we can spend hours in different shops. You can buy any type of clothes there: from underwear to shoes and coat. The supermarkets and hypermarkets are very convenient as you can buy whatever you need at once. There is no more need to go to three different shops to buy bread, meat and vegetables. It’s all here. But still there are those who prefer buying some goods at the specialized places. For example, they buy fresh bread at the bakery across the street, and then go to the butcher’s to buy some fresh meat, and then spend 20 minutes to get to the grocery to buy fresh fruits and vegetables. Modern technologies allow doing the shopping without need not only to get out of the house, but even get out of bed. It concerns not only the clothing, but also the food. The delivery service is a part of almost all modern shops and that is extremely convenient. You can spend half an hour on choosing and ordering the products and then do some other things and then just receive all that you need. Isn’t that convenient? So there are so many types of shopping. And one can choose the most preferable to him.

5. Тема «География», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

London is the capital of Great Britain or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is an old city, its history counts more than two thousand years. London is both the capital of the country and a huge port. London is situated upon both banks of the Thames, about forty miles from the mouth and is divided into two parts by the river: north and south. There are 17 bridges that cross the river. The population of London is more than 9 million people.

The history of London goes back to Roman times. Due to favourable geographical position, soon after the Roman conquest, a small town became an important trade centre. Actually, London can be divided into several parts: the City or Downtown of London, Westminster, the West End and the East End. The City is the oldest part of London with narrow streets and pavements. There are many offices, companies and banks in this part of London. The City of London is the financial centre of the United Kingdom. Only a few thousand people live there, but in the day-time it is full of people: as about half a million people come to work there. The biggest Banks and offices are concentrated in the City. The West End is the centre of London. It is full of richest hotels, largest supermarkets, best cinemas and concert halls. There are a lot of beautiful houses and gardens. Only well-to-do people can live there.

Another important district of London is Westminster, where most of Government buildings are situated. Westminster Palace is the seat of the British Parliament. Westminster Palace was founded in 1050. It is situated in the centre of London. Many great Englishmen were buried in the Abbey: Newton, Darwin and others. The Towers of the Houses of Parliament stand high above the city. On the highest tower there is the largest clock in the country which is known to the whole world as Big Ben. One can hear Big Ben strike every quarter of an hour. The clock «Big Ben» came into service in 1859. Big Ben is the biggest clock bell in Britain. The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. It was built in the 18th century.

There are many nice squares in London. Trafalgar Square is one of them and it is in the centre of the West End. One can see a statue of Lord Nelson in the middle of this square. There are many museums, libraries and galleries in London. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London. Henry Tate was a sugar manufacturer. He was fond of paintings and collected many pictures. The British Museum is a very interesting place in London. It was founded in 1753. The library of this museum has lots of books.

The East End of London is the industrial area and the place where the working people live. There are many factories, workshops and docks there. The East End, lying eastwards from the City is very large and crowded. There are many cars and buses in London. There is the Tube (an underground) in London too. The underground, constructed in London, was the first underground in the World.

6. Подготовка презентации по теме «Знаменитые люди».

7. Написание эссе по теме «Праздники».

8. Написание эссе по теме «Развлечения».

9. Тема «Театр», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

Theater is a wonderful place. There are many actors and actresses 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.

If you want to go to the theatre you should think about some things beforehand. First of all go to the box office and ask if they have seats for the day you want. Don't forget that the most expensive seats are in the front stalls or in the boxes, and the cheapest are in the gallery. The seats in the dress circle are not so expensive, but quite good, especially if they are in the first and second row. If you can't decide about your seats you can look at the map of the hall which usually is on the wall of the box-office and can be quite helpful.

Раздел 2. Профессионально-ориентированный лексико-грамматический курс

1. Работа с текстом по теме «Биография»: чтение, перевод, ответы на вопросы.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), Swedish inventor and philanthropist, was a man of many contrasts. He was a son of a bankrupt, but became a millionaire; a scientist with a love of literature. He made a large fortune but lived a simple life. He was cheerful in company, and often sad in private. A lover of mankind, he never had a wife or family to love him, a patriotic son of his native land, he died alone on foreign soil.

He discovered a new explosive, dynamite, to improve the peacetime industries of mining and road building, but saw it used as a weapon of war. World-famous for his works he was never personally well-known, for throughout his life he avoided publicity. "I do not see" he once said, "that I have deserved any fame and I have no taste for it", but since his death his name has brought fame and glory to others.

He was born in Stockholm on October 21, 1833 but moved to Russia with his parents in 1842, where his father made a strong position in engineering industry. He made a lot of money for his invention of landmine, but later went bankrupt. Alfred came to Sweden in 1863, and started his own study of explosives in his fathers laboratory.

He had never been to school or University but he studied privately and by the time he was twenty he became a skillful chemist and excellent linguist, speaking Swedish, Russian, German, French and English. Like his father, Alfred Nobel was imaginative and inventive, but he had better luck in business and showed more financial sense.

He was quick to see industrial openings for his scientific inventions and built up over 80 companies in 20 different countries. Indeed his greatness lay in his outstanding ability to combine the qualities of an original scientist with those of a forward-looking industrialist.

But Nobel's main concern was never with making money or even making scientific discoveries. He was always searching for a meaning to life, and from his youth he had taken a serious interest in literature and philosophy. Perhaps, because he could not find ordinary human love — he never married — he came to care deeply about the whole of mankind. He was always generous to the poor. His greatest wish, however, was to see an end to wars and he spent much time and money working for this cause until his death in Italy in 1896.

His famous will, in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding works in physics, chemistry, psychology, medicine, literature and peace, is a memorial to his interests and ideals. And so, the man who felt he should have died at birth is remembered and respected long after his death.

Вопросы:

1. When was Alfred Bernhard Nobel born?

2. What was the main Nobel concern?

3. Подготовка проекта по теме «Путешествие и туризм»

4. Написание эссе по теме «Внешность»

4. Написание эссе по теме «Черты характера человека»

5. Работа с текстом по теме «Театр и кино»: чтение, перевод, ответы на вопросы.

Cinema plays an important role in the life of any society. It is a popular form of art. Lots of people find going to the cinema one of the best ways of spending their leisure time. Due to numerous video facilities, cinema attendances have declined sharply. But there is no denying the fact that the cinema going habit is still a strong one. No matter how large the place you live in is there's most likely to be a cinema there. There are such genres of feature films as the western, the thriller, the musical, the drama and the comedy. The performance lasts from two or three hours and most cinemas have at least 4 performances a day. Of late cinema screens in this country have been dominated by films produced in the USA. And this tendency is growing. As for me, I'm fond of going to the cinema. It's a pity, I don't always have time for it. Theatre is a place where you can see a play staged. It is

also one of entertainments. A theatre consists of two parts: the stage and the hall. They are separated by a curtain and the orchestra. Actors and actresses perform on the stage and public occupies the hall, the pit, the dress-circles, the boxes and the gallery. If we made up our mind to go to the theatre we should go to the box-office to buy tickets. Seats can be reserved beforehand. The last performance I saw was the «Nut Cracker» by Tchaikovsky. How great it was. But I also was impressed by a very young ballet-dancer who was performing the part of Masha girl. I think she deserves respect of the audience because she did her best and looked great for her young age. I had a great time that night. But we are to admit that theatre is not popular now as it used to be. There are many people who prefer to seat comfortably before the TV and enjoy themselves without leaving their homes.

Вопросы:

1. What role does the cinema play in the life of any society?
2. What do people prefer: the cinema or the theatre?
6. Написание эссе по теме «Воспитание детей»
7. Проект на тему: «Педагогическое образование»
8. Написание эссе по теме «Профессия учителя»
9. Работа с текстом по теме «Английская и американская литература»: чтение, перевод, ответы на вопросы.

THE LOVE AFFAIR OF GEORGE VINCENT PARKER

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Nearly forty years ago there lived in one of our Midland cities a certain Mr. Parker, who did a considerable business as a commission agent. He was an excellent man of affairs, and during those progressive years which intervened between the Crimean and the American wars his fortune increased rapidly.

He built himself a villa in a pleasant suburb outside the town, and being blessed with a charming and sympathetic wife there was every prospect that the evening of his days would be spent in happiness. The only trouble which he had to contend with was his inability to understand the character of his only son, or to determine what plans he should make for his future.

George Vincent Parker, the young man in question, was of a type which continually recurs and which verges always upon the tragic. By some trick of atavism he had no love for the great city and its roaring life, none for the weary round of business, and no ambition to share the rewards which successful business brings. He had no sympathy with his father's works or his father's ways, and the life of the office was hateful to him. This aversion to work could not, however, be ascribed to viciousness or indolence. It was innate and constitutional. In other directions his mind was alert and receptive. He loved music and showed a remarkable aptitude for it. He was an excellent linguist and had some taste in painting. In a word, he was a man of artistic temperament, with all the failings of nerve and of character which that temperament implies. In London he would have met hundreds of the same type, and would have found a congenial occupation in making small incursions into literature and dabbling in criticism. Among the cotton-brokers of the Midlands his position was at that time an isolated one, and his father could only shake his head and pronounce him to be quite unfit to carry on the family business. He was gentle in his disposition, reserved with strangers, but very popular among his few friends. Once or twice it had been remarked that he was capable of considerable bursts of passion when he thought himself ill-used.

This is a type of man for whom the practical workers of the world have no affection, but it is one which invariably appeals to the feminine nature. There is a certain helplessness about it and a naïve appeal for sympathy to which a woman's heart readily responds — and it is the strongest, most vigorous woman who is the first to answer the appeal.

We do not know what other consolers this quiet dilettante may have found, but the details of one such connection have come down to us. It was at a musical evening at the house of a local doctor that he first met Miss Mary Groves. The doctor was her uncle, and she had come to town to visit him, but her life was spent in attendance upon her grandfather, who was a very virile old

gentleman, whose eighty years did not prevent him from fulfilling all the duties of a country gentleman, including those of the magisterial bench.

After the quiet of a secluded manor-house the girl in the first flush of her youth and her beauty enjoyed the life of the town, and seems to have been particularly attracted by this refined young musician, whose appearance and manners suggested that touch of romance for which a young girl craves. He on his side was drawn to her by her country freshness and by the sympathy which she showed for him. Before she returned to the Manor-house friendship had grown into love and the pair were engaged.

But the engagement was not looked upon with much favour by either of the families concerned. Old Parker had died, and his widow was left with sufficient means to live in comfort, but it became more imperative than ever that some profession should be found for the son. His invincible repugnance to business still stood in the way. On the other hand the young lady came of a good stock, and her relations, headed by the old country squire, objected to her marriage with a penniless young man of curious tastes and character. So for four years the engagement dragged along, during which the lovers corresponded continually, but seldom met. At the end of that time he was twenty-five and she was twenty-three, but the prospect of their union seemed as remote as ever. At last the prayers of her relatives overcame her constancy, and she took steps to break the tie which held them together. This she endeavoured to do by a change in the tone of her letters, and by ominous passages to prepare him for the coming blow.

Вопросы:

1. What a type of man was George Vincent Parker?
2. When did he first meet Miss Mary Groves?

2.2.3 Тесты по дисциплине

Вариант1

1. I didn't go to see the film because I ... it before.
a) saw b) had seen c) seen
2. Tom stopped ... on his doctor's advice.
a) to smoke b) smoking c) smoke
3. Unfortunately the train ... by the time we reached the railway station.
a) has left b) left c) had left
4. We watched the clown ... in the street.
a) perform b) performing c) to perform
5. I saw the boy ... off the roof.
a) fall b) to fall c) falling
6. I'm sorry I didn't hear the bell
a) ring b) rings c) rang
7. Jane doesn't mind ... up very early in the morning.
a) get b) to get c) getting
8. I want him ... back soon.
a) to come b) come c) coming
9. I felt Nick ... his hand on my shoulder.
a) to put b) put c) putting
10. The teacher expected the children ... this difficult question.
a) to answer b) answer c) answering
11. Would you like me ... for you?
a) to wait b) wait c) waiting

12. I hate you ... late.

- a) to be b) be c) being

13. Did you notice anyone ... ?

- a) to go out b) go out c) went out

14. The girl began ... at night.

- a) cry b) to cry c) crying

15. Boris telephoned yesterday and ... a message.

- a) left b) has left c) leaves

16. Where is Ann? She ... a bath.

- a) has b) is having c) had had

17. My brother now works ... at his English than before.

- a) hard b) harder c) hardly

18. The wedding party ... before I arrived.

- a) has begun b) had begun c) begins

19. I don't know when he ... a new house.

- a) will buy b) buys c) would buy

20. I can't hear what you are saying. Can you ... louder?

- a) say b) speak c) tell

21. You are making too much noise. Stop ... at once.

- a) to talk b) talking c) talk

22. Who is that girl ... over there?

- a) stood b) stands c) standing

23. Everybody expected her ... Pete.

- a) marry b) marrying c) to marry

24. I didn't ring him up before I ... the work.

- a) had finished b) finished c) has finished

25. They ... two English books by the end of the month.

- a) read b) had read c) has read

Вариант 2

1. You are making too much noise. Stop ... at once.

- a) to talk b) talking c) talk

2. My parents want me ... a doctor.

- a) to become b) become c) becoming

3. I'd like

- a) that you help me b) you help me c) you to help me

4. Would you mind ... the window?

- a) to open b) opening c) open

5. I don't play hockey, but I like to watch others

- a) to play b) play c) the play

6. I've just finished ... my shopping.

- a) did b) to do c) doing

7. They went on ... though it was late.

- a) to work b) to have worked c) working

8. Everybody expected her ... Pete.

- a) marry b) marrying c) to marry

9. The wedding party ... before I arrived.

- a) has begun b) had begun c) begins

10. After John ... his clothes, he began to study.

- a) had washed b) washed c) washes

11. Betty saw her little brother ... after his dog.

- a) run b) runs c) ran

12. I didn't go to see the film because I ... it before.

- a) saw b) had seen c) seen

13. Would you like me ... for you?

- a) to wait b) wait c) waiting

14. I hate you ... late.

- a) to be b) be c) being

15. The girl began ... at night.

- a) cry b) to cry c) crying

16. The teacher expected the children ... this difficult question.

- a) to answer b) answer c) answering

17. Unfortunately the train ... by the time we reached the railway station.

- a) has left b) left c) had left

18. I didn't ring him up before I ... the work.

- a) had finished b) finished c) has finished

19. They ... two English books by the end of the month.

- a) read b) had read c) has read

20. I don't know when he ... a new house.

- a) will buy b) buys c) would buy

21. I can't hear what you are saying. Can you ... louder?

- a) say b) speak c) tell

22. We have ... classes on Friday, than on Monday.

- a) less b) fewer c) few

23. Tom stopped ... on his doctor's advice.

- a) to smoke b) smoking c) smoke

24. By the time we all returned from holiday father and Bob ... redecorating the kitchen.

- a) finished b) have finished c) had finished

25. I'm sorry I didn't hear the bell

- a) ring b) rings c) rang

Вариант 3

1. Hurry up! The ... train leaves in half an hour.

- a) last b) latest c) least d) latter

2. How long ... here? – Fifteen years.

- a) have you been b) you had been c) are you d) are you being

3. The old woman ... in the accident was taken to hospital.

- a) injuring b) injured c) being injured d) being injuring

4. He's written 10 novels already. His ... novel's being published next week.

- a) last b) least c) latest d) at last

5. How many years is your ... brother ... than you?

- a) elder, elder b) older, older c) elder, older d) older, elder

6. ... gathered in the garden.

- a) Smith's b) The Smith's c) Smith d) The Smiths

7. I didn't go to see the film because I ... it before.

- a) saw b) had seen c) seen d) had been seen

8. Please ask ... and see me.

- a) to Bill to come b) to Bill come c) Bill come d) Bill to come

9. She's got 3 children, and her ... has just started school.

- a) oldest b) eldest c) the oldest d) the eldest

10. Who is that girl ... over there?

- a) stood b) stands c) standing d) standed

11. Would you like me ... for you?

- a) to wait b) wait c) waiting

12. I hate you ... late.

- a) to be b) be c) being

13. The girl began ... at night.

a) cry b) to cry c) having cried

14. Have you been to the United States? – Yes, I have. I ... in 1977.

a) went here b) went there c) came here d) came there

15. You are making too much noise. Stop ... at once.

a) to talk b) talking c) talk

16. My parents want me ... a doctor.

a) to become b) become c) that I become

17. I'd like

a) that you help me b) you helping me c) you help me d) you to help me

18. Would you mind ... the window?

a) to open b) opening c) open

19. I must go to the doctor. My toothache ... worse.

a) had got b) was getting c) is getting d) gets

20. I've just finished ... my shopping.

a) to make b) to do c) doing d) making

21. They went on ... though it was late.

a) to work b) to have worked c) working d) to working

22. Everybody expected her ... Pete.

a) marry b) marrying c) to marry d) to marrying

23. We ... to Bielany for the last three months.

a) weren't b) haven't been c) didn't be d) hasn't been

24. By the time we all returned from holiday father and Bob ... redecorating the kitchen.

a) finished b) have finished c) had finished

25. Have you ever seen them ... chess.

a) playing b) to play c) play

Вариант 4

1. I can still hear ... it. I'll never forget it.

a) her to say b) she saying c) she say d) her say

2. When I first met him I was sure he ...to Cairo many times.

a) had been b) went c) has gone d) was going

3. My new job is far better than the old one. I work ... hours and earn more.

a) fewer b) less c) fewest d) much less

4. You are making too much noise. Stop ... at once.

a) to talk b) talking c) talk

5. My parents want me ... a doctor.

- a) to become b) become c) becoming d) that I become

6. Can you tell me when ... John?

- a) did you see b) you saw c) saw you d) had you seen

7. The capital of the USA is

- a) New York b) Washington c) Boston d) Philadelphia

8. By the time we all returned from holiday father and Bob ... redecorating the kitchen.

- a) did finish b) did have finished c) have finished d) had finished

9. Jill felt something ... her on the shoulder.

- a) to touch b) touches c) to touching d) touch

10. I'd like

- a) that you help me b) you helping me c) you help me d) you to help me

11. I was no more interested in his story. I realized I ... that place myself.

- a) saw b) would have seen c) have seen d) had been to

12. Would you mind ... the window?

- a) to open b) opening c) open

13. Dick is ... than both Tom and Adam.

- a) more fat b) fatter c) the fattest d) as fat

14. Betty saw her little brother ... after his dog.

- a) run b) runs c) ran

15. Last Sunday we visited the village where we ... as children.

- a) had lived b) lived c) have lived d) have been living

16. I must go to the doctor. My toothache ... worse.

- a) had got b) was getting c) is getting d) gets

17. I've just finished ... my shopping.

- a) to make b) to do c) doing d) making

18. I don't play hockey, but I like to watch others

- a) to play b) play c) the play d) to playing

19. He didn't want to ... us about his adventure.

- a) say with b) talk to c) tell to d) speak

20. Mount Everest is ... mountain in the world.

- a) high b) highest c) the higher d) the highest

21. After John ... his clothes, he began to study.

- a) had washed b) washed c) was washing d) washes

22. They went on ... though it was late.

- a) to work b) to have worked c) working d) to working

23. Everybody expected her ... Pete.

- a) marry b) marrying c) to marry d) to marrying

24. Please ask ... and see me.

- a) to Bill to come b) to Bill come c) Bill come d) Bill to come

Вариант 5

Выберите подходящий модальный глагол в скобках.

1. You ... (don't have to/must not) go to school if you have a high temperature.
2. The exam is next week. So you ... (must/can) study hard.
3. I will cook everything for the party, so you ... (don't have to/mustn't) bring any food.
4. He needs more exercise, he ... (should/can) go to a gym.
5. Women ... (are allowed to/have to) cover their heads in a church.
6. I ... (can't/can) speak Italian very well because I didn't learn it at school.
7. We ... (could/couldn't) sleep last night because of the storm.
8. Sam ... (must/had to) leave the party early because his wife disappeared.
9. If you train more you ... (could/will be able to) run faster.
10. I was ... (ought to/able to) buy a dishwasher with my credit card.
11. You ... (ought/can) to apologize.
12. We ... (needn't/mustn't) book a room in advance. They always have some vacant rooms.
13. Your hair looks awful. You ... (can/should) get it cut.
14. I am exhausted. I ... (am able to/need to) get some rest.
15. When they were rich they were ... (able to/allowed to) travel abroad every month.
16. Visitors of our hotel ... (may/can) use the car park.
17. Dogs ... (aren't allowed to/aren't able to) get inside.
18. I'm not sure but Bob ... (could/must) be in England now.
19. ... (Must/May) I use your mobile phone?
20. Tom doesn't answer the phone. His car ... (should/must) be in a tunnel now.

2.2.4 Типовые задания

1. 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.

2. 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?

3. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

At ten o'clock the teacher collected the papers.

4. 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 dining 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.

5. Translate the text and do the tasks:

Years ago it was important to have large families. The best Victorian mother was the mother who had the most children. The best Victorian father was the father who had the most sons. It was important to have many children. If you were rich, you needed sons to inherit your land, houses and money. If you were poor, you needed sons to help you with your work. Rich or poor, you needed daughters to help you with a large household. Not only children were important. Everybody in the family was important. The large family gave people a sense of stability.

Now things are different. Young people leave the place where they lived with their parents and take their own families (wife and children) with them. Their own family becomes more and more important as they forget their other relatives. In Britain, families are getting smaller and smaller. People have fewer children because children are expensive. Who can afford more than three children? Who can afford a large house for them? Many people believe that two children will be ideal for an English family.

There is another problem now. Britain is a small country where 56 million people live. Seven million of those live in London. People can't have big families when they live in a small country.

Now people get more and more isolated. Sometimes they live very close to other people but don't know them. They have only each other to talk to. What is the future of the family?

Tasks:

1. List the following items in the order in which they come in the text:

1. The large family made people feel proud and happy.
2. In Britain families are getting smaller and smaller.
3. Years ago it was important to have large families.
4. Britain is a small country where 56 million people live.
5. Young people leave the place where they lived with their parents and take

their own families with them.

6. People have fewer children because children are expensive.

2. Choose the right variant

1. Many people believe that:

- a) one child will be ideal for an English family.
- b) two children will be ideal for an English family.
- c) three children will be ideal for an English family.

2. London is a big city where:

- a) seven million people live.
- b) eight million people live.
- c) nine million people live.

3. People can't have large families:

- a) when they live in a small country.
- b) when they live in a small town.

3. Say which of the following statements are true:

- 1. Years ago it was important to have small families.
- 2. The best Victorian father was the father who had no sons
- 3. Everybody in the family was important.
- 4. Now people forget their other relatives.
- 5. Now people get more and more close.

4. Choose the title that best suits the text:

- a) British families.
- b) The future of the family.
- c) Some problems connected with the family in Britain

2.3 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

2.3.1 Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету по дисциплине

- 1. Согласование времен.
- 2. Разделительные вопросы
- 3. Выражение просьбы и приказа.
- 4. Артикль с именами собственными и вещественными. Выражения a little, a few.
- 5. Страдательный залог.
- 6. Специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.
- 7. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений.
- 8. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Сравнительные конструкции.
- 9. Именные и глагольные безличные предложения.
- 10. Употребление неопределенного и определенного артиклей

11. Времена группы Perfect.
12. Неопределенные местоимения и наречия, производные от some, any, no, every.
13. Конструкция «Сложное дополнение».
14. Возвратные местоимения.
15. Союзы neither nor, either or, both and. Конструкция SodoI.
16. Причастие I перфектное
17. Времена группы Continuous действительного и страдательного залога
18. Времена группы Perfect Continuous
19. Used to и would для выражения повторяющихся действий в прошлом.
20. Сослагательное I
21. Сослагательное II
22. Модальные глаголы should, may (might).
23. Модальные глаголы must, can (could)

2.3.2 Примерное задание на зачет дисциплине

А) Грамматические упражнения

1. Use the Complex Object:

1. She let (I come) into the classroom.
2. I saw (Jack smoke).
3. The policeman made (I open) my suitcase.
4. I heard (they shout) at each other in the living-room.

2. Use Participles in the sentences:

1. (Услышав новость), she started crying.
2. After (прочтения романа) I understood the writer better.
3. (Написав письмо), she decided not to send it.
4. The man (читающий газеты) is my brother.

3. Use the constructions neither...nor, either...or and both...and:

1. This boy can't read and can't write.
2. My friend and I will go to Sochi this summer.
3. I plan to take Maths or History as exams this year.
4. My son and I like boating very much.
5. Jack and Peter don't come here very often.
6. You can change trains at this station or the next one.

5. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. That made me change my mind.
2. I watched the young girl playing the piano.
3. We saw Peter writing something.
4. Do you want us to meet in the evening?
5. We didn't expect them to notice us.

6. Choose the right words from the given:

1. He had changed so much that I didn't recognize him (at first, first).
2. Everybody was discussing this (thing, incident) when we went into the room.
3. A very funny (thing, incident) happened to me yesterday.
4. He had changed so much that I didn't recognize him (at first, first).
5. Everybody was discussing this (thing, incident) when we went into the room.
6. A very funny (thing, incident) happened to me yesterday.

7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. We saw a man in the shop. (И он тоже)
2. My husband found the play interesting. (И я тоже)
3. My friends didn't like the film. (И моя жена тоже)
4. I have never heard you singing. (И мой брат тоже)
5. Peter will come tomorrow. (И Джек тоже)
6. We saw a man in the shop. (И они тоже)

7. My husband found the play interesting. (И я тоже)
8. My friends didn't like the film. (И моя жена тоже)
9. I have never heard you singing. (И мой брат тоже)
10. Peter will come tomorrow. (И Джек тоже)

8. Translate the sentences in to English using Complex Object:

1. Мы не ожидали, что он нас прервет.
2. Хотите ли вы, чтобы мы встретились здесь?
3. Мы видели, как она закрыла окно и вышла из комнаты.
4. Я никогда не слышал, как они говорят по-английски.
5. Я думаю, это заставит его написать отцу.

9. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. Do you want me to help you?
2. I would like him to finish this work.
3. Would you like them to stay here another two days?
4. I have never heard her sing.
5. Have you ever seen them play chess?

10. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. Maria (get) _____ some bad news last week. She (be) _____ sad since she (get) _____ the bad news.
2. I (start) _____ school when I was five years old. I (be) _____ at school since I (be) _____ five years old.
3. I (change) _____ my job three times this year.
4. I (change) _____ my job three times last year.
5. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. But two days ago it (rain) _____.
6. Tom (break) _____ his leg five days ago. He's in hospital. He (be) _____ in hospital since he (break) _____ his leg.
7. Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed? — I (finish) _____ it (already). I (finish) _____ my work two hours ago.

11. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. I (have, just) _____ a nice pot of coffee. Would you like a cup?
2. I (see, not) _____ Steve this morning yet.
3. Carol and I are old friends. I (know) _____ her since I (be) _____ a freshman in high school.
4. Maria (have) _____ a lot of problems since she (come) _____ to this country.
5. I (go) _____ to Paris in 2003 and 2006.
6. A car came round the corner and I (jump) _____ out of the way.
7. Don't throw the paper away because I (not to read) _____ it yet.
8. Is Jim going to eat lunch with us today? — No. He (eat) _____ (already). He (eat) _____ lunch an hour ago.
9. Since we (start) _____ doing this exercise, we (complete) _____ some sentences.
10. I (be) _____ never to Italy.

12. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. You (ever work) _____ in a shop?
2. I (work) _____ at my uncle's shop when I was younger.
3. It's the first time I (be) _____ on a ship.
4. Ann is looking for her key. She can't find it. She (lose) _____ her key.
5. How many symphonies Beethoven (compose) _____?
6. Look! Somebody (spill) _____ ink on the notebook.
7. You (have) _____ a holiday this year yet?
8. You (see) _____ any good films recently?
9. He (have, not) _____ any problems since he (come) _____ here.

13. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect

1. I (cut) _____ some flowers from my garden yesterday. I (cut) _____ lots of flowers from my garden so far this summer.
2. I (not / see) _____ Tom lately.
3. The artist (draw) _____ a picture of sunset yesterday. She (draw) _____ many pictures of sunsets in her lifetime.
4. I (feed) _____ birds at the park yesterday. I (feed) _____ birds at the park every day since I (lose) _____ my job.
5. Ann (wake up) _____ late and (miss) _____ her breakfast on Monday.
6. I (forget) _____ to turn off the stove after dinner. I (forget) _____ to turn off the stove a lot of times in my lifetime.
7. The children (hide) _____ in the basement yesterday. They (hide) _____ in the basement often since they (discover) _____ a secret place there.
8. The baseball player (hit) _____ the ball out of the stadium yesterday. He (hit) _____ a lot of homeruns since he (join) _____ our team.
9. We first (meet) _____ in 2001. So we (know) _____ each other for 8 years.

14. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

To shine

1. The sun ... yesterday morning.
2. The sun ... brightly now.
3. Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

To write

4. I ... a postcard at the moment.
5. I ... a postcard when you phoned.
6. I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

To sit

7. We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
8. This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.
9. _____
10. We ... in the garden now.

15. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.
2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?
3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.
4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.
5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.
6. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?
7. Bob ... (feel) much better today.
8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.
9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.
10. We ... (have) tea soon?

16. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

1. We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)
2. He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)
3. They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)
4. I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)
5. The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)

6. Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)
7. The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

17. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

1. Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.
2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).
3. I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.
4. The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).
5. My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.
6. The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.
7. Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.
8. I never ... (try) Japanese food.
9. Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.
10. We ... (be) to Paris many times.

18. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

1. She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
2. The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
3. We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
4. ... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
5. They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).
6. My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
7. I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
8. ... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
9. Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
10. ... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

В) Работа с текстом

1. Read and translate the text:

In some ways people all over the world are alike. They eat, they sleep, they work, they play, they laugh, and they cry. But in other ways they are different. The way they look at the world is different. Their points of view differ. Let's take time, for example. If a North American makes an appointment with someone in an office for 11.00 a. m., she will probably come to the office early - maybe about five minutes before eleven. She will tell the secretary that she has an appointment for 11.00, and she will wait. But after ten minutes she will become uncomfortable. In many other countries it is different. If a person makes an appointment with someone for 11.00 a. m., there he may not come to the office until 11.15 or 11.30. He will not be surprised if he has to wait until 11.45.

The idea of what is early and what is late differs from country to country. We also have different ideas about space. North Americans like to stand about eighteen to twenty inches from each other when they talk. People from many other countries like to stand twelve -to fourteen inches from each other when they talk. When a North American talks to someone from one of these countries, everyone feels uncomfortable. The North American thinks that the person is trying to be too close. The other person thinks that the North American is too unfriendly, too far away. When he stands in a line, he will stay about eighteen inches away from the next person, if it is possible. When he is on a bus, he will try to find a seat far from everyone. In many other countries people do not make lines when they wait for a bus. They stand in a group. When they sit on a bus, they sit close to each other.

To express the idea that everyone has his own point of view, the English say, "To each his own".

2. Do the tasks:

1) Choose the right variant:

1. A North American will become uncomfortable if the person she has an appointment

with is:

- a) five minutes late c) fifteen minutes late
- b) ten minutes late d) fifty minutes late

2. North Americans like to stand from each other:

- a) about 13 to 15 inches c) about 30 to 40 inches
- b) about 18 to 20 inches d) about 12 to 14 inches

3. When he is on a bus, a North American will try to find a seat:

- a) close to the window c) far from everyone
- b) close to other people d) far from the door

2) The idea of the text is:

- a) People all over the world are alike.
- b) To each his own.
- c) People have different ideas about space.
- d) People have different ideas about time.

3) Say which of the following statements are true:

- 1. a) A North American who has an appointment usually comes five minutes earlier.
- b) A North American who has an appointment usually comes ten minutes earlier.
- c) A North American who has an appointment usually comes at the exact time.
- 2. a) In many countries people make lines when they wait for bus.
- b) In many other countries people don't make lines when they wait for a bus.
- c) People in North America don't make lines when they wait for a bus.
- 3. a) People have the same idea about space.
- b) People have no idea about space.
- c) People have different ideas about space.
- 4. a) The idea of what is early and what is late differs from country to country.
- b) The idea of what is late differs from country to country.
- c) The idea of what is early and what is late is the same in every country.

4). Answer the questions:

- 1. In what ways are people alike?
- 2. In what ways do people differ?