

Министерство образования и науки Республики Башкортостан  
Государственное бюджетное профессиональное  
образовательное учреждение  
Аургазинский многопрофильный колледж



УТВЕРЖДАЮ  
Директор  
ГБПОУ Аургазинский  
многопрофильный колледж  
М.Ш.Худайбердин  
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Комплект  
фондов оценочных средств  
для проведения промежуточной аттестации  
по учебной дисциплине  
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности  
основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП)  
по специальности  
38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)

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Комплект фондов оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03  
Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности разработан на основе  
ФГОС СПО по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по  
отраслям).

Разработчики: ГБПОУ Аургазинский многопрофильный колледж,  
преподаватель Усманова Г.Р.

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Председатель цикловой комиссии  / Тихонов В.В.

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## 1. Паспорт комплекта фондов оценочных средств

Комплект фондов оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является неотъемлемой частью нормативно - методического обеспечения системы оценки качества освоения студентами образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования по программе подготовке специалистов среднего звена по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям).

Комплект фондов оценочных средств представляет собой совокупность материалов, предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения студентом установленных ФГОС СПО результатов обучения.

Целью создания комплекта фондов оценочных средств является установление соответствия уровня подготовки обучающихся требованиям ФГОС по соответствующей специальности.

В комплект ФГОС включены задания для осуществления текущего и промежуточного контроля результатов изучения дисциплины.

Текущий контроль умений, знаний, навыков осуществляется посредством входного, оперативного, рубежного контроля.

Входной контроль проводится в начале изучения дисциплины. Цель входного контроля – определить начальный уровень подготовки обучающихся и выстроить индивидуальную траекторию обучения.

Оперативный контроль проводится в целях объективной оценки качества освоения программы дисциплины. Оперативный контроль способствует активизации учебной работы студентов, развитию мотивации для самостоятельного изучения дисциплины; этот вид контроля позволяет осуществить анализ результатов образовательной деятельности, способствует подготовке к промежуточной аттестации.

Рубежный контроль осуществляется с целью оценки уровня освоения программного материала, является контрольной точкой определённых тем, разделов учебной дисциплины.

Основными формами текущего контроля являются: : опрос (устный или письменный), контрольная работа, проверочная работа, словарная работа, индивидуальный ответ, тестирование, защита реферата или творческой работы, защита презентации, терминологический диктант.

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в соответствии с планом учебного процесса по специальности в форме дифференцированного зачета.

## 2. Комплект заданий для текущего контроля знаний

Входной контроль образовательных достижений обучающихся – один из видов текущего контроля. Входной контроль целесообразно проводить в форме тестирования. Тестовые задания предназначены для всех видов текущего контроля и оценки знаний и умений аттестуемых, соответствующих контролируемым компетенциям по программе учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык.

Тестирование — это исследовательский метод, который позволяет преподавателю выявить уровень знаний, умений и навыков, способностей и других качеств личности обучающегося.

### Критерии оценивания тестовых заданий:

Для оценки образовательных достижений студентов применяется универсальная шкала оценки образовательных достижений.

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка уровня подготовки	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 -100%	«5»	«отлично»
80 – 89%	«4»	«хорошо»
70 – 79%	«3»	«удовлетворительно»
менее 70%	«2»	«не удовлетворительно»

## Входной контроль знаний

### Проверочная работа №1

#### Вариант 1

Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных.

1. What is that? [A — *They* / B — *It* / C — *There*] is my computer.
2. My brother is [A — *one* / B — *a* / C — *an*] officer.
3. [A — *This* / B — *These* / C — *That*] flowers are very beautiful.
4. Are [A — *those* / B — *that* / C — *there*] books interesting?
5. [A — *It has* / B — *It is* / C — *There is*] a dog in the garden.
6. I [A — *has* / B — *have* / C — *had*] to go to the library tomorrow.
7. Kate is here, but her parents [A — *isn't* / B — *wasn't* / C — *aren't*].
8. You ought [A — *stay* / B — *to stay* / C — *staying*] at home.
9. He should [A — *write* / B — *to write* / C — *writing*] a letter.
10. Mike [A — *like* / B — *likes* / C — *can*] to speak English.
11. I hope you've got [A — *a* / B — *any* / C — *some*] money.
12. Do you want [A — *know* / B — *to know* / C — *knowing*] the news?
13. We've got [A — *a few* / B — *a little* / C — *a number*] apples left.
14. There aren't [A — *a lot* / B — *many* / C — *much*] people here today.
15. [A — *Is* / B — *Has* / C — *Does*] she get up early every day?
16. Were you in Moscow last year? — No, I [A — *didn't* / B — *weren't* / C — *wasn't*].
17. I [A — *have never been* / B — *was never* / C — *am never being*] to Moscow yet.
18. [A — *Isn't* / B — *Doesn't* / C — *Hasn't*] she going to clean the room today?
19. The boys [A — *play* / B — *is playing* / C — *are playing*] football at the moment.
20. She [A — *caught* / B — *catches* / C — *will catch*] the 7.30 train yesterday.
21. Kate [A — *loses* / B — *has lost* / C — *lost*] her pencils very often.
22. [A — *Did you do* / B — *Do you do* / C — *Have you done*] much work yesterday?
23. He [A — *hurries* / B — *hurried* / C — *is hurrying*] because he was late.

24. Who is she looking [A — on/B — at/C — top
25. Our holidays are [A — in / B — at/ C — on] August.
26. What's the matter [A — by/B — on/C — with] him?
27. This book is [A — my / B — me / C — mine].
28. Don't help him. He will do everything [A — myself/ B— himself/ C — yourself]-
29. We are playing [A — ours / B — our/ C — us] favourite game.
30. It is much [A — warm / B — warmer/ C — more warm] here.
31. She is not as old [A — that / B — than /C — as]Пат.
32. Ann is [A — very/B — more/C — much] intelligent than Max.
33. Yesterday was the [A — shortest/ B — most short/ C —very short] day this year.
34. We'll listen to Professor's lecture and [A — therefore/B -then/C — than] we'll have a break.
35. He is the [A ~very good/ B — best/C — better] student in the group.
36. [A— Where/B— Why/Q— Who] wrote that letter?
37. She went home early [A — because/B — while/C — till] she had finished her work.
38. [A - Who/ B - Where/C- When] did you put my book?
39. [A-How/B- What/C- Where] is Bill?-Very well, thanks.
40. He drives [A — more careful / B — very carefully / C —very careful]

## Вариант 2

Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных.

1. [A — This/B— These/C— That] pictures are very good.
2. My mother is [A — one/ B — a/C— an] doctor.
3. What is that? [A — They/B — It/C— There] is my bicycle.
4. Are//4 — those/B — that/ C — there] games very interesting?
5. [A — It has/B — It is/C — There is] a cat on the sofa.

6. We [A — *has*/B — *have*/C — *had*] to do some shopping tomorrow,
7. You ought [A — *stay*/B — *to stay*/C — *staying*] at home.
8. Pete should [A — *send* / B — *to send* / C — *sending*] a telegram.
9. Alice [A — *like*/ B — *tikes*/C — *can*] to speak Italian.
10. I hope you've got [A — *a*/B — *any* /C — *some*] money.
11. Do you want [A — *know* / B — *to know* / C — *knowing*] the news?
12. They've got [A — *a few* / B — *a little* / C — *a number*] oranges left.
13. There aren't ["I — *a lot*/B — *many* / C — *much*] people in the hall today.
14. [A — *Is*/ B — *Has* / C — *Does*] mother get up early every day?
15. Were you in Kiev last year? — No, I [A — *didn't*/B — *weren 't*/C — *wasn 't*].
16. I [A — *have never been* / B — *was never* /C — *am never being*] to Kiev yet.
17. Ann is here, but her parents [A — *isn't*/B — *wasn't*/C — *aren't*].
18. [A — *Isn't*/B — *Doesn't*/C — *Hasn't*] she going to cook dinner today?
19. They [A — *watch* / B — *is watching* / C — *are watching*] TV now.
20. We [A — *caught*/B — *catches*/C — *will catch*] the 6. 30 bus yesterday.
21. Mike [A — *loses*/B — *has lost*/C — *lost*] his pen very often.
22. [A — *Did you do* / B — *Do you do* / C — *Have you done* much work yesterday?
23. Nick [A — *hurries* / B — *hurried*/C — *is hurrying*] be cause he was late.
24. Who is he waiting [A — *on*/B — *for*/ C — *top*].
25. Their holidays are [A — *in*/B — *at*/C — *on*] June.
26. What's the matter [A — *by*/ B — *on* / C — *with*] you?
27. This book is [A — *us* / B — *our*/ C — *ours*].
28. Don't help her. She will do everything [A — *myself*/ B — *herself*/C — *himself*].
29. We are going to [A — *ours*/B — *our*/C — *us*] favourite shop.
30. It is *much* /A — *cold*/ B — *colder* /C — *more cold*] today than it was yesterday.
31. He is not as old [A — *that* / B — *than* / C — *as*] I am.
32. Ann [A — *very*/B — *more*/C — *much*] intelligent than Nick.
33. Yesterday was the [A — *hottest* / B — *most hot*/C — *very hot*] day this year.



34. He is the /A — very bad / B — worst / C — worse/ pupil in the group.

35. [A — Where/B — Why/C— Who] wrote that letter?

36. She went home early [A — because/ B — while/ C — with] she had finished her work.

37. [A- Who/ B - Where /C- When] did you put my book?

38. [A- How/B - Why/C- Where] is Bill? -Very well, thanks.

39. We'll finish our lesson and [A — then / B — than / C — therefore] we have a break.

40. He drives [A — more quick/ B — very quickly / C — very quick]

Задания для оперативного, рубежного контроля знаний

Проверочная работа №2

Вариант 1

I. Choose the proper variant of the predicates and fill in the blanks.

1. She will go to the University when she ... her paper. (will finish; finishes; will be finishing)
2. I ... John's letter long before you phoned. (received; had received; was receiving)
3. He ... the essay for his classes in some days. (will be completing; will complete; will have completed)
4. Yesterday it ... all day long. (rained; had rained; was raining)
5. His brother ... just ... his leg. (has broken; is broking; breaks)

II. Translate into English using the verbs in the Present Continuous or in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Она все еще спит. Она спит уже два часа.
2. Мальчики все еще играют в футбол. Они играют в футбол уже сорок минут.
3. Она все еще разговаривает по телефону. Она разговаривает по телефону уже двадцать минут.
4. Они все еще ловят рыбу. Они ловят рыбу уже пять часов.

5. Дети все еще бегают во дворе. Они уже три часа бегают во дворе.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Sara ... (to write) poems since she ... (to be) a schoolgirl.
2. Ben ... (to stay) in New York for two days before he ... (to buy) a ticket for Melbourne.
3. A little boy ... (to play) with his new toy car for some hours before it ... (to break).
4. They ... (to discuss) the news for half an hour before their chief ... (to come) to the office.
5. Isabel ... (to try) on clothes for more than an hour before she ... (to choose) a dress for the party.

Вариант 2

I. Choose the proper variant of the predicates and fill in the blanks.

1. He ... never ... me anything about it. (is talking; talks; has told)
2. They ... to deliver these goods to us. (promised; were promising; had promised)
3. They ... a new house by 2010. (were building; build; had built)
4. He ... English and German, but he ... German best. (is knowing; has known; knows – is speaking; has spoken; speaks)
5. When I met my friend he ... to the University. (went; had gone; was going)

II. Translate into English using the verbs in the Present Continuous or in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Моя сестра все еще изучает английский язык. Она уже два года изучает английский.
2. Его друг все еще живет в Москве. Он уже десять лет живет там.
3. Мой брат все еще решает эту трудную задачу. Он решает эту задачу уже полчаса.
4. Он все еще пишет свою книгу. Он пишет свою книгу уже три года.
5. Мальчики все еще играют в шахматы. Они играют в шахматы уже два часа.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Henry and Jane ... (to travel) around the USA for some weeks before I ... (to meet) them in San Francisco.
2. How long ... you ... (to sleep) before the doctor ... (to come)?
3. Where ... Dave ... (to go) when his chief ... (to see) him?
4. Amanda ... (to look) at the photo for some minutes before she ... (to put) in back into the album.
5. They ... (to be) wet because they ... (to walk) in the rain for some hours.

### Проверочная работа №3

#### Вариант 1

#### 1. State the voice and the tense form of the following verbs.

*Example:* was removed - Past Simple Passive

1. will not be heating
2. was being worked
3. had been achieved
4. will have been removed
5. will be linked

#### II. Put the verbs in brackets into the Passive Voice.

1. The Great Pyramids (to visit) by thousands of tourists every year.
2. The first electronic computer (to develop) in 1943.
3. The injured woman (to examine) in a minute.
4. These letters (to type) an hour ago.
5. Tea (make) from leaves of the tea plant.

#### III. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Active or Passive Voice.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday.
2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow.
3. He (to give) me this book next week.
4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia.
5. Budapest (to divide) into two parts: Buda and Pest.

#### IV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, pay attention to the Passive Voice.

1. He was told not to be late.
2. My little sister often laughed at.
3. The book has recently translated into many languages.
4. I was told yesterday that I would be invited to work abroad.
5. The book is being looked for everywhere.

## Вариант 2

### 1. State the voice and the tense form of the following verbs.

*Example:* was removed - Past Simple Passive

1. is being translated
2. are moved
3. has been changed
4. is being washed
5. had been told

### II. Put the verbs in brackets into the Passive Voice.

1. Your photos (to publish) in the next issue of our magazine.
2. The international conference (to hold) in Quebec last month.
3. The broken parts of the car (to repair) in two days.
4. The results of the test (to know) tomorrow morning.
5. The chocolates always (to wrap) in foil.

### III. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Active or Passive Voice.

6. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147.
7. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.
8. You can (to find) an interesting information in this book.
9. The manager (to instruct) the staff tomorrow morning.
10. Yoghurt (to make) from milk.

### IV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, pay attention to the Passive Voice.

1. The words are always followed by actions.
2. A great art was seen in his eyes.

3. This child has recently been adopted.
4. He will be awarded for saving his friend's life.
5. The doctor was sent for.

Проверочная работа №4

Вариант 1

I. The Infinitive:

*a) state the tense and voice form of the given infinitives:*

- 1) to be mentioned 2) to have known 3) to have been written 4) to be shouting 5) to ask

*b) give the perfect form the following infinitives:*

- 1) to stay 2) to grow 3) to store 4) to put 5) to raise

*c) give the continuous form the following infinitives:*

- 1) to display 2) to drive 3) to find 4) to build 5) to test

II. Translate the sentences into Russian. Mind the Infinitives.

1. To solve (in order to solve) the problem is extremely important.
2. These houses are too small to be seen from here.
3. The building to house atomic reactors should be situated at some distance from the other buildings.
4. He looked at the shelves of books to be read and understood.
5. To solve the problem you have to make many experiments.

III. The Participles

*a) Form Participle I (active and passive) from the following verbs according to the model.*

Model : to build – building – being built

- 1) to speak 2) to take 3) to do 4) to prove 5) to use

*b) Form Participle II from the verbs according to the model:*

Model: to translate – translated, to give - given

- 1) to miss 2) to fall 3) to change 4) to catch 5) to sit

IV. Translate the sentences into Russian. Mind the Participles.

1. Look at these students sitting at the table and listening to the lecture.
2. The newly built houses are very fine.

3. When asked the student answered, that he knew the rule very well.
4. When testing the engine the engineer applied a new method.
5. If frozen water becomes ice.

## Вариант 2

### I. The Infinitive:

*a) state the tense and voice form of the given infinitives:*

1) to be moving 2) to have been forgotten 3) to have been writing 4) to remember 5) to be added

*b) give the perfect form the following infinitives:*

1) to keep 2) to make 3) to record 4) to wash 5) to remind

*c) give the continuous form the following infinitives:*

1) to discover 2) to instruct 3) to bring 4) to improve 5) to leave

### II. Translate the sentences into Russian. Mind the Infinitives.

1. To solve (in order to solve) the problem is extremely important.
2. These houses are too small to be seen from here.
3. The building to house atomic reactors should be situated at some distance from the other buildings.
4. He looked at the shelves of books to be read and understood.
5. To solve the problem you have to make many experiments.

### III. The Participles

*a) Form Participle I (active and passive) from the following verbs according to the model.*

Model : to build – building – being built

1) to sleep 2) to hear 3) to include 4) to lead 5) to form

*b) Form Participle II from the verbs according to the model:*

Model: to translate – translated, to give - given

1) to accept 2) to pay 3) to show 4) to play 5) to send

### IV. Translate the sentences into Russian. Mind the Participles.

1. Look at these students sitting at the table and listening to the lecture.
2. The newly built houses are very fine.

3. When asked the student answered, that he knew the rule very well.
4. When testing the engine the engineer applied a new method.
5. If frozen water becomes ice.

## Проверочная работа №5

### Вариант 1

Read and translate ( orally) the text. Do the tasks after the text.

#### ECONOMIST

I'm a student of Donetsk Electrometallurgical College. In the near future I'll graduate from the college and become a professional economist. I'm sure that the profession of an economist is one of the most important nowadays in our country.

What makes a good economist? Whatever he does, an economist should have a through training in economic theory, mathematics and statistics and our college offers such training. At the college we are taught various general and special subjects, such as Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Management, Accounting, Money and Banking, Economic Theory, Statistics, Computer Science, Business Ethics, English.

The profession of an economist is quite diversified. The graduates of this specialty work at the educational institutions, various research centers and laboratories, in industry, business, banks.

Being employed in industry and business, our graduates work as managers, as executive managers, sales managers, financial managers. Some of us work as accountants. An accountant is one of the prestigious and widely required professions of an economist in a society. You shouldn't mix an accountant with a book-keeper. While a book-keeper is mostly involved in calculations, like balance sheets, income statements, invoices, an accountant is responsible for designing the financial policy of a company.

Some of us work at the banks, at the Stock Exchange, others work for the government or are employed by various agencies and by military services.

Economists can solve many problems facing our country.

#### I.Translate into Russian:

Graduate; in view of; various; graduates; to be employed; an executive manager; a financial manager; an accountant; widely required; a book-keeper; balance sheets; income; statements; invoices; military services; to face problems.

#### III. Complete the sentences:

1. An economist needs some knowledge of the world outside his own country because...

2. Being employed in industry and business, our graduates work...
3. One of the most prestigious and widely required professions of an economist is...
4. An accountant is responsible for...

IV. Answer the questions:

1. What should an economist have to be a good economist?
2. What subjects does an economist need for his future profession?
3. Where can graduates work?
4. What is the difference between an accountant and a book-keeper?

V. Rewrite the sentences, determine the tense-form of the verb

1. In the near future I'll graduate from the college.
2. The graduates of this specialty work at educational institutions.
3. Scientists in the field of Economics created new theories and models.
4. I hope I'll manage to make my contribution to this process,

VI. Rewrite the sentences, translate them into Russian. Define the function of the ending –s:a) plural form of the noun; b) possessive case of the verb; c) the ending of the verb in Present Simple.

1. At the University we are taught various general and special subjects.
2. An accountant designs the financial policy of a company.
3. A book-keeper's duty is in calculations.
4. What makes a good economist?

VII. Put the questions to the sentences and write them in the negative:

1. The profession of an economist is quite diversified.
2. Economists solve many problems facing our republic.
3. Government decisions were dominant in the former USSR.
4. Some knowledge of political and economic history will help an economist to expect changes.

VIII. Rewrite the sentences, translate them into Russian. Put attention to the construction - there are (there is/ there was/ there were).

1. There are some black markets in which people buy things at prices much higher than they should be.



2. There were some periods in our recent economic history when the price level rose despite low demand.

3. Today there is a surplus of unskilled and manual laborers in the north of England, whereas firms in the London area have vacancies unfilled.

4. There was a firm owned by a group of people called corporation.

## Вариант 2

Read and translate ( orally) the text. Do the tasks after the text.

### WHAT IS ECONOMICS.

Unlike history, mathematics, English and chemistry, economics is a subject that most students encounter only briefly before they begin college. Economics is a basic discipline, not an applied subject like accounting or drafting in which specific skills are taught.

Economics has some similarities to mathematics because logical reasoning and mathematical tools are used in it extensively. It also has some similarities to history because economics studies people as they interact in social groups.

Like chemistry, economics employs the scientific method, although some of economics has a descriptive rather than an analytical flavor. Finally, like English grammar, economics has a few simple rules and principles, but from these principles economics can derive many conclusions.

Economics is the science of making choices. Individuals must decide whether to study another hour or to go for a walk, whether to buy a six-pack of Pepsi or a 0,5 gallon of milk at the grocery, whether to choose fire fighting or teaching as an occupation and whether to play golf or to watch television for an afternoon of recreation. As a group, people must also choose through their governments whether to build a dam or to repair highways with their taxes, whether to invest money to business or to expand national parks.

The common element in all these decisions is that every choice involves a cost.

In fact, economics is the study of the choice that people make and the actions that they take in order to make the best use of scarce resources in meeting their wants.

#### I.Translate into Russian:

A basic discipline; an applied subject; similarities; logical reasoning; mathematical tools; a descriptive flavor; occupation; to invest money to business; the common element; to involve; the best use of scarce resources.

## II. Translate into English:

Знакомиться; бухгалтерский учет; особые навыки; широко использоваться; взаимодействовать в социальных группах; несколько простых принципов; налоги; расширять; стоимость; потребности.

## III. Complete the sentences:

1. Economics is not an applied subject like...
2. Like chemistry, economics...
3. As a group, people must also choose whether to invest money to business or to expand national parks through ...
4. The common element of all decisions is ...

## IV. Translate into Russian:

1. Economics is a subject that most students encounter only briefly.
2. Economics is not a basic discipline like history, mathematics, English and chemistry.
3. Some of economics has a descriptive rather than an analytical flavor.
4. Economics is like English grammar, because it has difficult rules and principles.

## V. Choose the proper variant:

1. Economics is a ... discipline.  
a) basic; b) natural; c) social.
2. ... is an applied subject.  
a) history; b) accounting; c) economics.
3. Mathematical tools are used in economics ...  
a) briefly; b) extensively; c) finally.
4. Like English grammar economics has a few... and principles.  
a) rules; b) graphs; c) lines.
5. Every choice involves ...  
a) investment; b) cost; c) time.

## VI. Answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between economics and such disciplines as history, mathematics, English and chemistry?
2. What is used extensively in economics?

3. What similarities of making choices?
5. What is the common element in all choices?
6. What does economics study?

VII. Put the questions to the sentences. Write the sentences in the negative.

1. Most students encountered economics only briefly.
2. Economics has always employed the scientific method.
3. People generally repeated the decisions that they had made at an earlier time.
4. My brother was working at the bank when I graduated from the University.

VIII. Rewrite the sentences, translate them into Russian. Put attention to the construction - there are (there is/ there was/ there were).

1. There are some black markets in which people buy things at prices much higher than they should be.
2. There were some periods in our recent economic history when the price level rose despite low demand.
3. Today there is a surplus of unskilled and manual laborers in the north of England, whereas firms in the London area have vacancies unfilled.
4. There was a firm owned by a group of people called corporation.

### 3. Комплект заданий для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» согласно учебному плану является дифференцированный зачёт. На зачёт выносятся лексические и грамматические темы, изученные за весь период обучения. Итоги дифференцированного зачёта оформляются в протокол результатов промежуточного контроля.

Разработанный фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации состоит из 30 вариантов. Каждый вариант имеет 3 задания.

Выполненные задания оцениваются следующим образом:

1-ое задание – 1 балл (по 0.1 б. за каждый правильный ответ)

2-ое задание – 2 балла (по 0.3 б. за каждый правильный ответ)

3-е задание – 2 балла (оценка снижается на 0.6 б., если отсутствуют вопросы к тексту).

Максимальное количество баллов за полностью выполненные задания работы составляет 5 баллов.

Оценка снижается в случае неправильного или неполного выполнения задания на 0.25 - 0.75 баллов, за грамматические ошибки на 0.1- 0.3 балла.

Если одно из заданий не выполнено или выполнено неправильно, это задание оценивается в количестве 0 баллов.

Общая оценка за работу состоит из общей суммы баллов.

Оценка «5» («Отлично») - 4,5 – 5б;

Оценка «4» - («Хорошо») -3,5 - 4,б;

Оценка «3» - («Удовлетворительно») -2,5 - 3,4б;

Оценка «2» - («Неудовлетворительно») – 0 б.

## Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета

### Вариант № 1

#### I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. He was born ...17<sup>th</sup> of March.  
a) in b) on the c) in the
2. The music sounded too ...to be classical.  
a) noisy b) noisier c) noise
3. The study of these animals ...truly fascinating and many books have been written about them.  
a) are b) is c) to be
4. If I ...rich, I would travel around the world.  
a) was b) shall be c) were
5. After George had returned to his house, he ...a book.  
a) was reading b) read c) had read
6. Ann was surprised when she ... Peter's voice.  
a) heard b) has heard c) had heard
7. We ...a holiday last year.  
a) didn't have b) haven't had c) hadn't have
8. Jam's plane ... at midnight.  
a) will arrive b) is going to arrive c) arrives
9. You will ... speak Spanish in another few months.  
a) can b) have c) be able to d) ought
10. My hair ... clean.  
a) is b) are c) to be

#### II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Each of us spoke at the meeting yesterday.
2. They were having dinner when I came.
3. He will be able to come at five.
4. I have bought a new watch.
5. Being a good conductor, copper is often used in industry.

6. They were being taught drawing at that lesson.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Accounting shows a financial picture of the firm. Accounting creates accurate financial reports that are useful to managers, regulators, and other stakeholders such as shareholders, creditors or owners, independent financial analysts, banks and government.

An Accounting Department records and measures the activity of a business. It reports on the effects of the transactions on the firm's financial condition.

Auditing is the process by which an independent auditor examines organization's financial statements and expresses an opinion about observance of accounting principles and figures accuracy.

### Вариант № 2

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. He wanted to know where she ...her holidays.

a) would spend b) spends c) will spend

2. She said it ...hard.

a) is raining b) was raining c) will be raining

3. If the weather ... tomorrow, it'll be fine.

a) changes b) changed c) will hanged

4. I wish he... with us.

a) was b) were c) had been

5. I'm sure you... like her.

a) shall b) will c) would

6. He asked what institute I ... going to enter.

a) is b) am c) was

7. I ... a new dress last week, but I... it yet.

a) have bought a) haven't worn

b) bought b) wore

c) had bought c) didn't wear

8. Ann hadn't been informed that the lecture ... on Friday.

a) hasn't taken    b) wouldn't take place    c) were taken place

9. I have never heard Helen...

a) sang                    b) sings    c) singing

10. I hardly ... speaking with a porter when the phone rang again.

a) finished                b) had hardly finished    c) had been finished  
d) was finished

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I was reading the whole day yesterday.
2. They met at the station two hours ago.
3. These trees were planted last autumn.
4. He will come to see you next Sunday.
5. She is not reading now.
6. The letter will be posted tomorrow.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The day-to-day record-keeping involved in this process is known as book-keeping. At the heart of modern financial accounting is the double-entry book-keeping system. This system involves making at least two entries for every transaction : in one account - a debit and in a corresponding account – a credit. The sum of all debits should always equal the sum of all credits. This provides an easy way to check for errors. This system was first used in medieval Europe, although some believe that the system dates back to Ancient Greece.

### Вариант № 3

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. She is the ... beautiful girl in our class.

a) more    b) most    c) much

2. There is ... place like home.

a) no                        b) none    c) one

3. Let us meet ... 6 o'clock.

a) in                        b) at        c) on

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

a) shall b) will c) would

5. I looked out and saw it ...

a) is raining b) was raining c) will be raining

6. He told us that they ... to a new flat.

a) moved b) move c) had moved

7. We expect you to pass the exam ...

a) bad b) good c) successfully

8. It is time for ... to come.

a) they b) them c) their

9. We have already ... them our school museum.

a) show b) showed c) shown

10. The room looked better, because it ...

a) has been cleaned b) had been cleaned c) cleaned d) had cleaned

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I know that your job is important

2. Everybody was shocked.

3. She was writing this exercise yesterday at 8 o'clock.

4. Why did he decide to go to Ethiopia?

5. They have already gone there.

6. I shall visit the Trafalgar Square if I am in London.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The basic concepts of accounting as we understand them today were first published in Italy in 1494 by Luca Pacioli (1445 - 1517). He described them in a section of his book on applied mathematics. Pacioli was a Franciscan monk whose life and work was dedicated to the glory of God.

Accounting is the process of measuring and recording the financial value of the assets and liabilities of a business and monitoring these values as they change with



the passage of time. Accounting records are kept for individual persons or legal entities - a company or a non-profit organization (for example, a church, a club, etc.).

#### Вариант № 4

#### I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. If he were rich, he ... buy a car.  
a) shall    b) will    c) would
2. If the weather ... fine, we shall not stay at home.  
a) is                      b) was    c) were
3. She is in the library and she ... article from English.  
a) was translating              b) is translating              c) translates
4. She opened the door and ... who I was.  
a) asked    b) was asked    c) asks
5. They wanted to tell ... interesting.  
a) anything              b) something    c) some
6. I invited my friend to ... place.  
a) me              b) mine    c) my
7. When she was young she ... two foreign languages.  
a) teach    b) teaches    c) was taught
8. This dictionary is ..., I can't buy it.  
a) cheap    b) expensive    c) good
9. I can't buy this watch ... too expensive.  
a) they are    b) there are    c) it is
10. ...weather is fine.  
a) -    b) a    c) the

#### II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He had a headache and didn't go to work.
2. The manager will sign the contracts tomorrow.
3. The rule was explained by the teacher.
4. They are solving an important problem now.
5. The interview with the young artist was rather interesting.

6. Medicine has already been brought.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The assets of a business are those things that belong to the business and can be sold in exchange for money. Assets may include land, buildings, vehicles, stock, equipment, precious metals, bank accounts with positive balances and money owed to the business by its debtors. Accounting was always an attempt to record a relevant capital assets or production capacity.

The liabilities of a business are things that will require payment of money in the future: unpaid bills, unpaid taxes, unpaid wages, overdrawn bank accounts and money due to creditors.

### Вариант № 5

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. ...Mississippi is the longest river in the USA.  
a) a    b) the    c) no article
2. Mother is watching TV, ... ?  
a) isn't she    b) doesn't she    c) hasn't she
3. When she ... time she will come to me.  
a) have    b) has    c) will have
4. Let me ask him, as I know him ... than you.  
a) best    b) better    c) good
5. Ann ... television on Sundays.  
a) watch    b) is watching    c) watches
6. They ... that the results were ready.  
a) was told    b) told    c) were told
7. We are ... for him to arrive at any moment.  
a) waiting    b) hoping    c) wishing
8. How many times ... you to London?  
a) were    b) was    c) have been
9. No one could find the child ...

- a) somewhere b) nowhere c) anywhere

10. We'll do it ... tomorrow.

- a) - b) in c) for

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The shop will be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning.
2. They had cleaned the house before our arrival.
3. Mother is cooking dinner now.
4. The house had been built by that time.
5. I enjoy listening to music.
6. The book is easily read without a dictionary.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The income of a business is the sum of those things that increase the value of the assets. Examples include revenue from the sale of goods, supplied equipment or rendered services, rent or investment by the owners.

The expenses of a business are those things that reduce the value of the assets: cost of raw materials, paid rent or interest, electricity and telephone bills, wages, taxes, dividends, depreciation and donations to charity. The financial statement that is used to present this information is known as the Profit and Loss Statement (or income statement).

#### Вариант № 6

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Where ... you from?

- a) is b) was c) are

2. Mr. Evans is speaking over a phone, ...?

- a) ...,is he b) ...,isn't he c) ...,doesn't he

3. Look ... this photo! Isn't it nice?

- a) in b) at c) on

4. I go ... school by tram.

- a) to b) in c) for

5. My room is ... one in our flat.

a) most comfortable    b) more comfortable    c) the most comfortable

6. This isn't my text-book ... is at home.

a) my    b) mine    c) mine book

7. I can't go to the country because I ... to work.

a) must    b) have    c) may

8. When I saw the girl I was sure I ... her before.

a) had met    b) have met    c) met

9. A friend of mine has a really good ... of humour.

a) feeling    b) mood    c) sense.

10. Let's meet ... 5 o'clock.

a) in    b) for    c) at

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I am writing a letter to my aunt now.

2. When I come home, my mother will be cooking supper.

3. His work will be finished soon.

4. They are at the meeting now.

5. I have bought a new car.

6. Many texts are translated by the students at the English lessons.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Accountants (book-keepers) deal in cash flows, sales, purchases and taxes, different business transactions of the company. Accountants first record all the appropriate figures – in the books of original entry, or Journals. At the end of a period - usually a month- the totals of each book of original entry are posted into the proper page of the Ledger (главная книга). The ledger shows all the expenditures and all the earnings of the company. On the basis of all the totals of each account in the Ledger, every quarter the accountant prepares a Trial Balance.

### Вариант № 7

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. ... Ann Smith speak English?

a) is    b) does    c) do

2. ... is the weather like today?  
a) what b) how c) which
3. We ... next weekend at home.  
a) shall spend b) spent c) will spend
4. It is one of ... texts in the text-book.  
a) more difficult b) the most difficult c) difficulties
5. I ... speak two foreign languages.  
a) can b) may c) must
6. He will phone ... Monday in the evening.  
a) at b) on c) in
7. Look! ... sitting on the beach.  
a) There is a kitten is b) There is a kitten c) There is a kitten  
who are
8. My sister ... regularly late for school.  
a) is b) does c) be
9. Everybody ... ready.  
a) is b) are c) am
10. I ... never ... to London.  
a) has be b) didn't be c) have ... been

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She usually has dinner at 3.
2. The speech was translated for those people by the interpreter.
3. Tomorrow I shall be doing my lessons at that time.
4. She has already written her composition.
5. Many letters are received by you every day.
6. He will come here in 5 minutes.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The accountant's responsibility is to analyze and interpret the data in the Ledger and the Trial Balance, to determine the ways in which the business may grow in the future. Accountant is a mid-level position in the accounting department.

Accountants report to accounting managers, company controllers or financial directors.

Accountants have a four-year college degree. Officially licensed accountants are called *Chartered Accountant* (in the UK) or *Certified Public Accountant* (in the USA).

### Вариант № 8

#### I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. When I entered the room, he ... a book.  
a) were reading b) had read c) was reading
2. What ... the weather like today?  
a) is b) was c) are
3. Mag and her sister ...live in Rome.  
a) does not b) do not c) are not
4. He always helps ... with history.  
a) my b) me c) mine
5. Air-mail is.... than ordinary mail.  
a) quicker b) more quick c) the quickest
6. There were many cars ... the street  
a) in b) on c) over
7. I think I... it.  
a) will do b) do c) am going to do
8. I have to get my photograph ... for a new passport.  
a) took b) take c) taken
9. This book ... by the end of September.  
a) would be republished b) will have been republished c) will be republished
10. I can speak ... English.  
a) - b) the c) an

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The old man showed me the way to the market.
2. Newton one of the greatest scientists of all times, was born in the little village in  
Lincolnshire.
3. Long ago, only few languages were spoken.
4. They will bring a lot of flowers from the forest.
5. Such films are shown on TV very often.
6. My friend has just recovered after a serious illness.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Money is one of the most important inventions of humankind. Without it a complex, modern economy based on the division of labor, and the exchange of goods and services, would be impossible.

When you buy a candy bar, you may pay for it with a coin or paper note. The storekeeper knows that he can eat neither the coin nor the note you gave him. Why does he accept the coin or note instead of candy? It is because the coin is money.

#### Вариант № 9

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. They ... their task by 9 o'clock.  
a) have finished b) had finished c) finished
2. I ... do this translation, it is very difficult.  
a) mustn't b) can't c) may not
3. Where... your holidays last year?  
a) did you spend b) will you spend c) spent
4. He is not ... home, he is ... school.  
a) at, at b) at, in c) on, in

5. It is... picture in this museum.  
a) more beautiful b) the most beautiful c) the beautifullest
6. Soon, we shall pass ... examinations.  
a) our b) my c) ours
7. ... money do you want?  
a) how many b) how much c) which
8. ... you have lunch with me on Friday?  
a) will you have b) will you be having lunch c) shall you have
9. He has worked for this company ... April.  
a) for b) since c) ago
10. This text ... into English yesterday.  
a) was translated b) is translated c) translates

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1 At this time yesterday I was talking to my friend.
2. I understood that she hadn't read my letter.
3. The metro line was built 2 years ago.
4. I think he will help us.
5. This poem will be learned by me.
6. I had done my test-work by 9 o'clock.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

At first sight, answering the question what money is seems obvious; the man or woman in the street would agree on coins and bank notes, but would they accept them from any country? What about checks? They would probably be less willing to accept them than their country's coins and notes. The gold standard belongs to history but even today many rich people in different parts of the world rather keep some of their wealth in the form of gold than in official, inflation-prone currencies. The attractiveness of gold, from aesthetic point of view, and its resistance to corrosion are two of the properties which led to its use for monetary transactions years. In



complete contrast, a form of money with virtually no tangible properties - electronic money -seems to gain in popularity.

### Вариант № 10

#### I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. My friend likes to travel.... plane.

a) by b) on c) in

2. He ... over the telephone now.

a) are speaking b) was speaking c) is speaking

3. ... it often rain in autumn?

a) do b) does c) is

4. They... in this house 10 years ago.

a) had lived b) are living c) lived

5. The Dnieper is ... river in Ukraine.

a) longer b) the most long c) the longest

6. You look bad you ... see the doctor.

a) must b) can c) have to

7. A police car came when the inquired man ... the road.

a) was being carried of b) was been carrying of c) had been carried of

8. We ... a holiday last year.

a) didn't have b) haven't had c) hadn't have

9. ... is the weather like today?

a) what b) how c) which

10. The book ... everywhere.

a) is sold b) sold c) sells

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He came home late yesterday.
2. Many words are written by us at every lesson.
3. My sister will not forget to phone me.
4. His work will be finished soon.
5. They are speaking about their work now.
6. I have been to the library this week.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

There are numerous myths about the origins of money. The concept of money is often confused with coinage. Coins are a relatively modern form of money. Their first appearance was probably in Asia in the 7th century BC.

At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money, a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable.

#### Вариант № 11

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Please, be quiet. I ... English.  
a) learn b) was learning c) am learning
2. Ann ... television on Sundays.  
a) watch b) watches c) was watching
3. Last year Tom.... tennis twice a week.  
a) played b) plays c) were playing
4. The Nile is ... longest river in Africa.  
a) an b) the c) a

5. What time ... leave?

a) is the train b) does the train c) do the train

6. The book.... by T. Dreiser.

a) wrote b) has written c) was written

7. He said that his health ... greatly improved since then.

a) had greatly improved b) had been improved c) was greatly improved

8. Tomorrow is my....

a) birthday mothers b) mothers birthday c) mother's birthday

9. You ... play music after 11 p.m.! Stop it at once!

a) don't have to b) mustn't c) don't must d) mustn't to

10. Traveling ... plane is the fastest one.

a) by b) on c) in

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. At this time yesterday I was talking to my friend.

2. The baby always sleeps after dinner.

3. Much home task was given by the teacher at the lesson.

4. I think Henry will help us.

5. They are playing in the street now.

6. These houses will be built next year.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Early Stone Age man began the use of precious metals as money. Until the invention of coins, metals were weighed to determine their value. First they were superseded by silver and later by gold ingots.

When a payment was made the metal was first weighed out. The next stage was the cutting of the metal into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use.

The first printed money appeared in China, around 800 AD. Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknote

### Вариант № 12

#### I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. She came back to the town where she ... .  
a) has born b) was born c) will be born
2. There ... a lot of new buildings in the street  
a) are b) was c) is
3. If I have money I ... a car.  
a) shall buy b) buy c) will buy
4. My friend works in ... Middle East.  
a) a b) the c) no article
5. He ... it already.  
a) did b) has done c) had done
6. If I .... bad, I shall go to the doctor.  
a) feel b) felt c) shall feel
7. This dog is the ... of all.  
a) most clever b) cleverest c) more clever d) clever
8. Her sister behaves as if she ... a child.  
a) were b) had been c) is d) will be
9. His flat is on ... floor.  
a) the fifth b) the five c) the fiveth d) the fifty
10. My sister ... well.  
a) draws b) is drawing c) was drawing

#### II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. When Nick came home from school his friends were playing football.

2. My mother will be watching her favourite programme at this time tomorrow.

3. They are school friends.

4. The building of the road was finished last year.

5. I am writing a letter now.

6. They have already read this text.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The first printed money appeared in China, around 800 AD. Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence. At first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later token coins of limited value as legal tender were issued. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often referred to as coppers. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called silver.

#### Вариант № 13

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Ann .... the article by 6 o'clock yesterday.

a) has translated b) translated c) had translated

2. Let me ask him, as I know him...

a) better b) best c) good.

3. You look so bad, you ... call the doctor.

a) can b) will c) must

4. I ... to my Grandmother once a month.

a) write b) am writing c) wrote

5. I am afraid, I .... stay here any more.

a) can b) must c) can not

6. If I ... bad, I shall go to bed.  
a) feels b) felt c) feel
7. We were in a hurry. We had very . . .time  
a) a little b) little c) a few d) few
8. He asked me ...  
a) if I could type b) can I type c) I can typed d) could I type
9. John phoned and left a message for you to call ... back.  
a) he b) his c) him d) he's
10. They will come ... 3 o'clock.  
a) in b) to c) at

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. When I come home, my mother will be cooking dinner.
2. Her son finished school last year.
3. This film will be shown on TV soon.
4. They are at the meeting now.
5. We had passed all our examinations by the end of the year.
6. This work was done by her.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The official currency of the Unites Kingdom is the pound sterling that is equal to one hundred pence.

English banknotes are issued by the Bank of England. As to coins they are minted also by this state bank. There are banknotes of the following denominations: £ 1, £ 5, £ 10, £ 20, £ 50 and £ 100. The following coins are in circulation: halfpenny, one penny, two pence, five pence, ten pence, fifty pence.

On the face of English banknotes one can read the denomination given both in figures and in words. Then the inscription on the face of the banknote reads: *I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of...* And then there are two

signatures. The first signature is that of the person authorized by the Government and the Bank of England. The second signature is that of the Chief Cashier.

#### Вариант № 14

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Steve ... ice-cream.  
a) doesn't like b) not likes c) don't like d) don't likes
2. She is fond of classical music ,...?  
a) does she b) isn't it c) isn't she d) is she
3. These questions ... next Monday.  
a) is discussed b) discussed c) will be discussed d) was discussed
4. I'm afraid I ... help you.  
a) cannot b) not can c) don't can d) do not can
5. I'll see you ... the morning, . . .8:30.  
a) in, at b) at, on c) on, at d) at, in
6. This textbook ... next year.  
a) will publish b) will have been published c) will be published
7. This is ... hotel I've ever stayed at.  
a) the most best b) the best c) the most good d) the goodest
8. I don't know what...  
a) do they want b) they want c) do they wants d) they do want
9. Our classes are over ... 2 o'clock.  
a) at b) in c) on d) into
10. We've got a lot of time, we ... hurry.  
a) have to b) don't have to c) have not to d) not have to

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Britain also has highly developed mechanical engineering.
2. The most outstanding American scientist of the 19th century was Thomas Elva Edison.
3. Many houses are built every year in our city.
4. The children are playing in the yard.
5. St. Petersburg was founded in 1703.
6. The light has not been turned off yet.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The back of English banknotes, like many other banknotes, feature portraits of different famous people: William Shakespeare, Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727) a well-known English scientist who made a few very important discoveries including gravitation law, the Duke of Wellington, a famous Irish general who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, Belgium in 1815, Florence Nightingale, founder of the nursing profession. She volunteered as a nurse to Turkey to take care of he wounded soldiers from Crimean War, war of England and France versus Russia.

#### Вариант № 15

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I ... not known the truth before she told me.  
a) has b) had c) shall
2. This bag ... for all occasions.  
a) is used b) used c) is using
3. You ... to come here again.  
a) must b) should c) have
4. My watch is ... minutes fast.  
a) the fifth b) fifth c) five
5. The letter ... yesterday.  
a) wrote b) write c) was written
6. She ... school this year.



a) has finished b) have finished c) had finished.

7. If the weather ... fine tomorrow, we are going to a picnic.

a) is b) will be c) would be

8. This time tomorrow they ... in the train on their way to Chicago.

a) will sit b) would be sitting c) will be sitting

9. Sally said that she ... to buy it.

a) would like b) would have like c) liked

10. It's ... quarter past seven.

a) - b) the c) a

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I have Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries.

2. He will ring me up one of these days.

3. The telephone was invented by Alexander Bell in 1876.

4. My friend was born in Edinburgh.

5. He has cleaned his shoes.

6. She speaks four languages.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Many critics of globalization say that it is a major cause of poverty, that it opens developing countries to exploitation by big foreign corporations, and that it results in people in wealthy countries losing jobs when cheaper foreign imports put their companies out of business. The world is regulated by multinational corporations not accountable to any government.

However, globalization helps economies grow – which means improving standards of living for billions of people around the world. Economic growth becomes an anti-poverty weapon. It means access to clean water, a safe house to live in, and a chance to educate their children to prepare for better future. Countries also enjoy greater political freedom.

Вариант № 16

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. A lot of works of art ... at auctions by private collectors.  
a) were bought b) bought c) have bought
2. For her birthday last spring Alice ... a beautiful doll by her parents.  
a) will give b) gave c) was given
3. I'd rather send the letter ... registered post.  
a) to b) by c) at
4. There are one thousand two ... and thirty-one students at this institute  
a) hundred b) hundreds c) billion
5. I...you since 1978.  
a) didn't see b) haven't seen c) shan't have seen
6. Tomorrow I ... to the Institute by 8 o'clock  
a) shall come b) will come c) shall have come
7. He hasn't come yet. He must still ...  
a) work b) be working c) has worked
8. Most people are interested ... recent international events.  
a) at b) in c) for
9. I thought you ... Russian.  
a) speak b) spoke c) had spoken
10. When I came, they ... dinner.  
a) will have b) were having c) are having

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. This is the oldest building in our town.
2. We had finished our task by Saturday.
3. He'll be waiting for you at seven in the evening.
4. It took me two hours to do it.

5. The book was given to Pete yesterday.
6. A new house will be built in our street.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The U.S. economic boom of the 1990s was motivated by globalization. Open borders allowed new ideals and technology to flow in freely from around the globe. Living standards went up when consumers and businesses were able to buy from countries producing better made products at better prices. In addition, export-oriented jobs generally pay more than those that are dependent on the local economy.

Globalization does benefit to some people. Access to technology and capital has created many new jobs for workers in developing countries. For example, millions of information technology jobs have been created in Ireland and India – not just in the U.S. Silicon Valley.

#### Вариант № 17

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. They are going to visit the Zoo if they ...  
a) will have time b) would have time c) have time
2. Last week all greeting cards ...  
a) have been sent b) were sent c) are sent
3. The doctor told her to go ... the south.  
a) for b) in c) to
4. Could you speak ... please?  
a) slowly b) more slowly c) most slowly
5. They ... come at five tomorrow.  
a) can b) will be able to c) will be allowed to
6. I thought you ... Russian.  
a) speak b) spoke c) had spoken
7. If I ... you, I should choose the profession of an engineer.

a) am b) were c) was

8. It's easy, you can do it ... .

a) your b) yourself c) yours

9. Look! The bridge ...

a) is being repaired b) is been repaired c) has been repaired

10. I ... in a small Russian town not far from Samara.

a) was borne b) am c) was born

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. This engineer works at our office.

2. We have been looking for you the whole morning.

3. The doctor prescribed her new medicine.

4. Snow will cover the fields in winter.

5. The students of our group are making progress in their English

6. I have invited some friends to tea.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Gross Domestic Product or GDP is the amount of money a country makes from goods and services inside the country for a certain period of time, usually for a year.

When GDP is calculated different sectors of economy are analyzed.

In the United Kingdom the following sectors of economy are usually analyzed: manufacturing, services (financial, professional and scientific services, leisure and tourism), energy (oil, natural gas, coal) and agriculture. In the United States the following sectors of economy are usually analyzed when the GDP is defined: construction and manufacturing; trade and finance; transport, communication and services; agriculture; and mining.

Вариант № 18

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Mark ... in the kitchen now.  
a) is cooking b) was cooking c) cooked
2. Last week all greeting cards ...  
a) have been sent b) were sent c) are sent
3. The doctor told her to go ... the south  
a) for b) in c) to
4. Could you speak ... please?  
a) slowly b) more slowly c) most slowly
5. They ... come at five tomorrow.  
a) can b) will be able to c) will be allowed to
6. I thought you ... Russian  
a) speak b) spoke c) had spoken
7. He lives ... Chicago.  
a) at b) in c) on
8. You watch TV too ...  
a) more b) many c) much
9. The rent is 50 dollars ... week.  
a) the b) a c) an
10. My dentist says I ... eat so many sweets.  
a) needn't b) mustn't c) shouldn't

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. It takes me forty minutes to get home.
2. They are playing the guitar now.
3. Your brother will go to the exhibition next Sunday.

4. When I opened the door the cat was sitting on the table.
5. He has been running for ten minutes without any rest.
6. She showed me the picture which had been painted by her friend.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Speaking, as an example, about one of the recent year's GDP figures, the following can be quoted:

In the United Kingdom the services sector accounted for roughly 60 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Manufacturing sector accounted for a small percentage of gross domestic product. Energy production sector accounted for about 8 per cent of GDP. Agriculture - only for 4 per cent of GDP. But the agri-cultural sector satisfies two-thirds of the country's needs. And only small fractions of the total population, about 2 per cent, are engaged in agriculture.

#### Вариант № 19

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. ... knows that it is never too late to learn.  
a) everybody b) everyone c) none
2. John ... to the store before he went home.  
a) has gone b) had gone c) have gone
3. The Nelsons asked us to ... their plants for them while they were away on vocation  
a) look over b) look after c) look through
4. Marie's cousin is ... law at one of the Ivy-league universities in the East  
a) studied b) studying c) study
5. Tom said he ... to see the doctor the next day.  
a) will go b) went c) would go
6. We shall write a letter if we ... time.  
a) shall have b) have c) should have
7. Dad usually ... on Saturday.

a) works b) is working c) worked

8. Tomorrow ... Friday

a) is b) will be c) was

9. This time tomorrow they ... in the train on their way to Chicago.

a) will sit b) are sitting c) will be sitting

10. We often go to ... theatre

a) an b) a c) the

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They offered her some interesting job.
2. Why have you put my books on this table?
3. Nick was told to go home at once.
4. All the passengers in the bus were listening to the story of the boy.
5. No changes are being observed in the patient's conditions now.
6. This engineer works at our plant.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту .

United States of America is a highly developed industrialized country. Shipbuilding, electronics, automobile industry, aircraft industry, space research are highly developed in the States.

Each region of the United States has characteristics of its own due to the differences in climate, landscape and geographical position.

Great Lakes, Atlantic Coast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey are biggest industrial regions of the country.

The United States has a lot of mineral deposits or resources such as coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and zink. The south, especially Texas is rich in oil. The coalfields of Pennsylvania are rich in coal. There are plenty of coal mines.

Вариант № 20

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Most people are interested ... recent international events.  
a) at b) in c) for
2. I can't hear ...  
a) something b) anything c) somebody
3. I won't go home until I ... all my work  
a) have done b) did c) do
4. He... do it last week. I had no time.  
a) were not able to b) was not allowed to c) was not able to
5. I want you ... us  
a) understanding b) understood c) to understand
6. He ... by the teacher when I came in.  
a) was asked b) was being asked c) had been asked
7. The 22<sup>nd</sup> of December is ... day in the year.  
a) the shorter b) the short c) the shortest
8. I'd like ... skate.  
a) can b) could c) to be able to
9. Would it be all right if I ... round at about six?  
a) come b) came c) will come
10. I can't find my umbrella. I think somebody ... it by mistake.  
a) took b) takes c) has taken

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I had read the book by five o'clock yesterday,
2. My friend enjoyed the film very much.
3. These students are reading an English text now.
4. She has a lot of work to do today.
5. This work had been done by him by 2 o'clock.



6. A new house will be built in our street.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The United States entered the 21st century with an economy that was bigger, and by many measures more successful, than ever. It endured a global depression in the first half of the 20th century, surmounted challenges of sharp inflation, high unemployment, and enormous government budget deficits in the second half of the century. The nation finally enjoyed a period of economic calm in the 1990s: prices were stable, unemployment dropped to its lowest level in almost 30 years.

#### Вариант № 21

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. He was born ... 17th of March.  
a) in b) on the c) in the
2. The music sounded too ... to be classical  
a) noisy b) noisily c) noise
3. The study of these animals ... truly fascinating and many books have been written about them.  
a) are b) is c) to be
4. If I ... rich, I would travel around the world.  
a) was b) shall be c) were
5. When George had returned to his house, he wife ... a book  
a) was reading b) read c) had read
6. Ann was surprised when she ... Peter's voice.  
a) heard b) has heard c) had heard

7. Thank you very ...  
a) many b) more c) much
8. We wish our exams ... over.  
a) were b) are c) will be
9. ... I speak to Jane, please?  
a) could b) will c) must
10. We ... a holiday last year.  
a) didn't have b) hadn't have c) haven't had

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They have told us a lot of interesting things.
2. Somebody has opened the door.
3. He will introduce me to his friends.
4. We were looking at the man with great surprise.
5. The child is taken care of.
6. They are translating this article now.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The American economic system endured a continuous change. Its dynamism often has been accompanied by some pain and dislocation – from the consolidation of agricultural sector to the massive restructuring of the manufacturing sector that saw the number of traditional factory jobs fall sharply in the 1970s and 1890s. As American see it, however, the pain also brings substantial gains. Jobs may be lost, but they can be replaced by new ones in industries with greater potential – high – technology industries: computers and biotechnology, or in rapidly expanding service industries such as health care and computer software.

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. We ... five days a week.  
a) works b) are working c) work
2. She is the ... beautiful girl in our class.  
a) more b) most c) much
3. He ... speak three foreign languages.  
a) can b) may c) must
4. ... Petrovs are our neighbours.  
a) a b) — c) the
5. We shall give you a call as soon as he ... .  
a) is arriving b) will arrive c) arrives
6. Newspapers ... only in the evening today.  
a) are brought b) will be brought c) have brought
7. My daughter Mary ... apples, but she likes oranges.  
a) not likes b) doesn't likes c) doesn't like
8. I saw a light in our window as I ... by  
a) was passing b) passed c) passes
9. He can play golf well, ... ?  
a) doesn't he b) can he c) can't he
10. I need my glasses. Where ... the glasses?  
a) is b) are c) were

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. These jeans are made in the USA.
2. I had to go to the bank yesterday.
3. He was shown the way to the Ministry.
4. This house isn't very modern. I prefer more modern houses.
5. There is a train at 10.30.

6. We have been living in Singapore for six years.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Most businesses in the United Kingdom operate in one of the following ways: sole trader, partnership, limited liability company, branch of a foreign company.

The sole trader is the oldest form of business. There are many one-man owners, for example: a doctor, a lawyer, a real estate agent, builder, hairdresser etc.

The partnership is a company where there are a few partners. They are firms of lawyers, architects, auditors, management consultants etc. The names of all the partners of the firm are printed on the stationery of a partnership.

#### Вариант № 23

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Must I come tomorrow? — No, you ...  
a) mustn't    b) can't    c) needn't
2. I was looking ... the gloves everywhere but couldn't find them.  
a) out        b) at    c) for
3. We ... watching TV at that time yesterday.  
a) was    b) were    c) will be
4. This time there are ... mistakes in your dictation.  
a) less    b) little    c) fewer
5. Nick ... for a whole hour.  
a) was examining    b) were being examined    c) was being examined
6. If the weather ... tomorrow, it'll be fine.  
a) changes    b) changed    c) will change
7. My parents ... to the USA many times  
a) have been    b) were    c) have being

8. ... I speak to Jane, please?  
a) could b) shall c) ought
9. Could you tell me ... time, please?  
a) the b) an c) a
10. The doctor said that Johnny's leg ... the following day.  
a) will be x-rayed b) would be x-rayed c) will have been x-rayed

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She was asking a lot of questions.
2. I have known him for three years.
3. They'll be able to come.
4. Pierre and Mary Curie were awarded the Nobel Prize.
5. Like any country Britain has its manners and customs.
6. Now hundreds of circuits can be placed on the space of one square inch.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The most common type of company in the United Kingdom is the limited liability company. At the end of the name of such a company the word Ltd. is used. For example: Wilson and Son Ltd.

Many of such companies are joint-stock companies owned by shareholders.

Limited liability companies are divided into public and private ones. Only public companies may offer shares to the public at the stock exchange. The names of such companies end in p.l.c. which stands for public limited company. For instance: John and Michael p.l.c.

Private limited companies may not offer shares to the public. The names of such companies end simply in Ltd.

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I ... not known the truth before she told me.  
a) has b) had c) shall
2. Did you ... to the teacher after classes?  
a) tell b) talk c) speak
3. We were waiting ... the taxi to drive to the door.  
a) for b) on c) to
4. Somebody will ... meet her.  
a) ought to b) need c) have to,
5. I don't know if she ... to the party.  
a) comes b) will come c) shall come
6. Our students ... a lot of homework to do every day.  
a) give b) were given c) are given
7. You are wrong. You had better ... again.  
a) tried b) trying c) try
8. The workers ... the road by the end of the year.  
a) will have been built b) will have built c) are building
9. Mr. Harrison said that he ... again.  
a) will call b) called c) would call
10. If I were you, I ... a house in the country.  
a) would buy b) will buy c) would bought

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She hasn't written the exercise yet.
2. The delegation was met at the station.
3. We flew to Milan airport from London.
4. You shouldn't smoke so much.

5. There was a good film on TV yesterday evening.
6. Tom is having a shower at the moment.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Businesses in the U.S.A. may be organized in one of the following forms: individual business, general partnership, limited partnership, corporation, alien corporation.

An individual business is owned by one person.

A general partnership has got several owners. They all are liable for debts and they share in the profits.

A limited partnership has got at least one general owner and one or more other owners. They have only a limited investment and a limited liability.

#### Вариант № 25

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. They ... yet.  
a) didn't arrive b) haven't arrived c) hadn't arrived
2. Are you interested ... working for us?  
a) at b) of c) in
3. I ... a lot of sweets when I was a child.  
a) eat b) have eaten c) ate
4. I'm afraid the weather ... change for the worse.  
a) may b) must c) should
5. English is easy. It can ... in a few years.  
a) learn b) be learnt c) be learning
6. ... the guests dancing when you came?  
a) does b) was c) were
7. Did you take ... photos in Spain?

a) a many b) much c) many

8. ... Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

a) the b) a c) -

9. I'd like ... to skate.

a) to can b) to be able c) could

10. I can give Bob the message if I ... him.

a) will see b) see c) seen

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The author invented all the characters described in the novel.

2. I am writing a composition now.

3. He will be able to do it tomorrow.

4. We were allowed to stay at home.

5. Six people were injured in the accident yesterday.

6. They gave us some advices.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

A corporation is owned by persons, called stockholders. The stockholders usually have certificates showing the number of shares which they own. The stockholders elect a director or directors to operate the corporation. Most corporations are closed corporations, with only a few stockholders. Other corporations are owned by many stockholders who buy and sell their shares at will. Usually they have little interest in management of the corporations.

Alien corporations are corporations of foreign countries.

Вариант № 26

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1 .The new school ... last year.



- a) is built b) was built c) has been built
2. Don't go out. It .... now.  
a) rains b) was raining c) is raining
3. Englishmen seldom .... at breakfast.  
a) speaks b) speak c) are speaking
4. Traveling is becoming .... expensive.  
a) the most b) more c) many
5. She .... just .... the picture.  
a) was painting b) painted c) has painted
6. All letters ... tomorrow.  
a) will be sent b) are sent c) will send
7. It's warm today as if it ...spring.  
a) were b) had been c) will be d) is
8. I...in this city.  
a) don't know anybody b) know not anyone c) don't know somebody
9. It was raining heavily, so we ... take a taxi.  
a) must b) should c) ought to d) had to
10. The book... next Monday  
a) read b) will be read c) is reading

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I have a lot of work today.
2. The delegation was met by our students.
3. The train had arrived by the time we came to the station.
4. The circle will become an ellipse after you compress it.
5. Thomas Edison made more than a thousand original inventions.
6. Radio-electronic systems ensure reliable communication with space-ships, space stations and satellites.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Alien corporations are corporations of foreign countries.

All the corporations are to receive their charters from the state authorities. The charters state all the powers of the corporation. Many corporations try to receive their charters from the authorities of the State of Delaware, though they operate in other states. They prefer the State of Delaware because the laws are liberal there and the taxation is rather low. Such corporations, which receive their charters from an outside state, are called foreign corporations.

#### Вариант № 27

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. When they came, they ... dinner.  
a) will have b) were having c) are having
2. You must put ... your coat, it's cold outside.  
a) off b) out c) on
3. ...Mississippi is the longest river in the USA.  
a) a b) the c) -
4. If she ... him she would be happy.  
a) marries b) will marry c) married
5. Tom is their ... son.  
a) old b) older c) elder
6. We hope that some remedy for AIDS ... .  
a) will discovered b) shall discover c) will be discovered
7. In Greece the Olympic Games ... once in four years.  
a) were held b) are being held c) are held
8. He will translate the text if he ... a dictionary at home.  
a) will have b) has c) would have

9. Hello! This is Julie. Can I ... to Mag, please?

- a) talk b) speak c) say

10. We are going for a walk. Who ... to go with us?

- a) is wanting b) does want c) wants

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I've seen them today.
2. His new book will be finished next year.
3. Her house was built of stone.
4. I have never eaten pizza.
5. The automated production lines replace the work of tremendous number of people.
6. They will be working the whole evening.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

The Panasonic Corporation is a Japanese multinational consumer electronics corporation. It is based in Osaka, Japan. It specializes in electronics manufacturing and produces goods under a variety of names including Panasonic and Technics.

Panasonic started in 1918 first selling duplex lamp sockets. It operated factories in Japan and other parts of Asia through the end of World War II. Today it is one of the largest electronics manufacturers in the world, along with its main competitors Sony and Toshiba, with annual sales of about \$ 114 billion. There are currently more than 630 companies including the parent company and its subsidiaries. 366,937 employees work for the corporation worldwide.

### Вариант № 28

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Every evening at 9 o'clock he ... his dog for a walk.

- a) is taking b) takes c) will take

2. They told us that they ... to a new flat.

- a) move b) moved c) had moved
3. ... time I see her she speaks about her dog.  
a) every b) any c) some
4. Kiev is ... than Kursk.  
a) father b) further c) far
5. We didn't know she was so young ...?  
a) was she? b) wasn't she? c) did we?
6. She said she ... bad that day.  
a) was feeling b) feels c) felt
7. We expect you to pass the exam ...  
a) bad b) good c) successfully
8. I can't buy this watch ... expensive.  
a) as they are b) these are c) it is
9. No one could find the child ...  
a) somewhere b) nowhere c) anywhere
10. I have never heard him ...  
a) sang b) sings c) singing

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. English is the most popular foreign language in our country.
2. She was being asked a lot of questions.
3. I was to wait her at the railway station.
4. This text was translated at the last lesson.
5. She is playing tennis at this moment.
6. His new method of work can be applied at the factory.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Panasonic consists of 14 business domain companies. Each company has its own production and sales divisions that respond to its own business segment, such as home appliances, office equipment, healthcare products, industrial equipment, original equipment for automobile brands such as Toyota, Honda and Subaru, and other electronic and consumer products. The photographic cameras launched by Panasonic are still on top along with other giants like Sony, and their professional cameras are the best.

In addition to electronics, Panasonic offers non-electronic products and services such as home renovation services.

### Вариант № 29

#### I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The earth ... round the sun.  
a) goes b) was going c) will go
2. I am not very good ... learning languages.  
a) in b) of c) at
3. It's easy, you can do it ...  
a) your b) yourself c) yours
4. I ... walk, there is a bus going there.  
a) needn't b) mustn't c) can't
5. The shop ... at 6 in the morning yesterday.  
a) is opened b) was opened c) will be opened
6. We hoped we ... return by the end of the month.  
a) shall b) would c) should
7. He was born ... 17<sup>th</sup> of March.  
a) in b) on the c) in the
8. She is fond of classical music ... ?  
a) isn't she b) is she c) doesn't she
9. The room looked better, because it ...

- a) has been cleaned   b) had been cleaned   c) cleaned

10. Everybody ... ready.

- a) is   b) are   c) am

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I shall play chess tomorrow.
2. He will have written a letter by 5 o'clock tomorrow.
3. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest.
4. I have finished my work by 2 o'clock.
5. I am never invited to parties.
6. Mother is cooking dinner now.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

“Profit” in everyday life means advantage or good obtained from something. Besides, it can mean money gained in business.

“Profit” for an accountant means simply the difference between total receipts and total costs. For the economist “profit” has a much wider meaning. It is the revenue derived from the use of resources minus the opportunity cost of using those resources.

The economist attaches a cost to the use of retained earnings, since they could have yielded revenues if used outside the business. Besides, the economist would value the time of owner managers in accordance with what they could have earned outside the business.

#### Вариант № 30

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I shall get up very early tomorrow...?  
a) shall I   b) shan't I   e) don't I
2. He ... school two years ago.  
a) finishes   b) will finish   c) finished

3. We will meet ... 2 hours.  
a) at b) by c) in
4. If I ... you, I should choose the profession of an engineer.  
a) am b) were c) was
5. Are you getting ... the next stop?  
a) on b) of c) off
6. He hasn't come yet. He must still ...  
a) work b) be working c) has worked
7. If I ... rich, I would travel around the world  
a) was b) shall be c) were
8. I'll see you ... the morning ... 8.30  
a) in, at b) at, on c) at, in
9. Steve ... ice-cream.  
a) doesn't like b) not likes c) don't likes
10. It's time for ... to come.  
a) they b) their c) them

II. Выпишите сказуемое, определите его залог, видовременную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I have never been to Washington.
2. She was asking a lot of questions.
3. They had a very hard life.
4. This park is larger than that one.
5. This question will be discussed next time.
6. The students are being examined now.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Profit is derived by selling a product for more than the cost required to produce or acquire it. Some consider the pursuit of profit to be the essence of capitalism.

Opponents of capitalism often protest that private owners of capital do not remunerate laborers the full value of their production but keep a portion as profit, claiming this to be exploitative. However, defenders of capitalism argue that when a worker is paid the wage for which he agreed to work, there is no exploitation, especially in a free market where no one else is making an offer more desirable to the worker; that "the full value of a worker's production" is based on his work, not on how much profit is created

#### Ключи к тестам

Вариант № п/п	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	B	A	B	C	A	A	A	C	C	A
2	A	B	A	C	B	C	B,A	B	C	B
3	B	A	B	C	B	C	C	B	C	B
4	C	A	B	A	B	C	C	B	C	C
5	B	A	B	B	C	C	A	C	C	A
6	C	B	B	A	C	B	B	A	C	C
7	B	A	A	B	A	B	B	A	A	C
8	C	A	B	B	A	A	A	C	B	A
9	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
10	A	C	B	C	C	A	C	A	A	A
11	C	B	A	B	B	C	A	C	B	A
12	B	A	A	B	B	A	B	C	A	A
13	C	A	C	A	C	C	B	A	C	C



14	A	C	C	A	A	C	B	B	A	B
15	B	A	C	C	C	A	A	C	A	C
16	A	C	B	A	B	C	B	B	B	B
17	C	B	C	A	B	B	B	B	A	C
18	A	B	C	A	B	B	B	C	B	C
19	A	B	B	B	C	B	A	B	C	C
20	B	B	C	C	C	B	C	C	B	C
21	B	A	B	C	A	A	C	A	A	A
22	C	B	A	C	C	B	C	A	C	B
23	A	C	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	B
24	B	C	A	C	A	C	C	B	C	A
25	B	C	C	A	B	C	C	C	B	B
26	B	C	B	B	C	A	D	A	D	B
27	B	C	B	C	C	C	A	B	B	C
28	B	C	A	B	C	A	C	C	C	C
29	A	C	B	A	B	C	B	A	B	A
30	B	C	C	B	C	B	C	A	A	C

Образец выполнения контрольной работы

Вариант № 15

I. Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. b

2. a

3. c

4. c

5. c

6. a

7. a

8. c

9. a

10. c

II. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его залог и видовременную форму.  
Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I have Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries. У меня есть оксфордский и кембриджский словари.

Have – Active Voice, Present Simple Tense Form.

2. He will ring me up one of these days. Он позвонит мне в один из этих дней.

Will ring up - Active Voice, Future Simple Tense Form.

3. The telephone was invented by Alexander Bell in 1876. Телефон был изобретен Александром Беллом в 1876 году.

Was invented – Passive Voice, Past Simple Tense Form.

4. My friend was born in Edinburgh. Мой друг родился в Эдинбурге.

Was born - Passive Voice, Past Simple Tense Form.

5. He has cleaned his shoes. Он начистил свои туфли.

Has cleaned - Active Voice, Present Perfect Tense Form.

6. She speaks four languages. Она говорит на четырех <sup>67</sup>зик<sup>67</sup>и.

Speaks - Active Voice, Present Simple Tense Form.

III. Прочитайте текст, переведите его на русский язык, поставьте 3 вопроса к текст

Many critics of globalization say that it is a major cause of poverty, that it opens developing countries to exploitation by big foreign corporations, and that it results in people in wealthy countries losing jobs when cheaper foreign imports put their companies out of business. The world is regulated by multinational corporations not accountable to any government.

However, globalization helps economies grow – which means improving standards of living for billions of people around the world. Economic growth becomes an anti-poverty weapon. It means access to clean water, a safe house to live in, and a chance to educate their children to prepare for better future. Countries also enjoy greater political freedom.

1

Многие критики глобализации говорят, что это – главная причина бедности, способствует эксплуатации развивающихся стран большими корпорациями, в развитых странах люди теряют работу, когда более компании теряют свой бизнес в результате более дешёвой импортной продукции. Миром управляют многонациональные корпорации, не подотчётные никакому правительству.

Однако, глобализация способствует экономическому росту – это обозначает повышение уровня жизни для миллионов людей во всём мире. Экономический рост превращается в оружие против бедности. Это – чистая вода, безопасное проживание, возможность дать своим детям образование, подготовить их к лучшей жизни. Страны приобретают большую политическую свободу.

1. What is globalization for many critics?
2. Does globalization help economics grow?

3. Where and when were mechanical aids developed?