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- 4. % ' ' ' ' %

7.

- 1. ' ' . % ' % % % % % % %

8.

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2. ! " ! -
 3. ! " !900-1000 ' "

9.

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 2. ! % "'

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2.		36	-	5	29
		4	-		4
		72	-	10	62
3.		36	-	4	30
4.		36	-	4	30
5.		4	-		4
		72	-	8	64

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18

118

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-2

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*: About myself.
Meeting and greeting people.*

8

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home. A letter from my London friend.

: What is family for you? Home sweet

2

to be '

*At the Company
Drills, Making a call.*

?

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Student s life.

At the exhibition. Paul s working day.

1

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-2

1

the USA.

: British universities, Higher education in

Education.

: Higher and further education in Canada.

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Indefinite (Simple): Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite.

•

Higher education in Russia.

I k g B] lb Past Indefinite.

2

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•

continuous, Future Continuous.

Continuous (Progressive): Present Continuous, Past Con-

•

My future career. Managers.

•

Management in Russia.

•

Continuous?

Continuous?

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can, may, must.

•

The USA. London.

: *Great Britain: the land and the people.*

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I-II

1.

B] hg dgh XXXXX [h alf '

- 1) something
- 2) any
- 3) anything
- 4) nothing

2.

Who did you meet when you were walking _____ the forest?

- 1) of
- 2) for
- 3) under
- 4) through

3.

How many books _____ [g I e] 8

- 1) are
- 2) there are
- 3) are there
- 4)

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and _____ Northern Ireland consists of four parts.

- 1) a
- 2) _____
- 3) an
- 4) the

8.

Please clean _____ blackboard.

- 1) a
- 2) _____
- 3) an
- 4) the

9.

They say _____ sugar is bad for you.

- 1) a
- 2) _____
- 3) an
- 4) the

10.

He went to _____ prison to visit his client.

- 1) a
- 2) _____
- 3) an
- 4) the

11.

I remember _____ old buildings since my childhood.

- 1) those
- 2) that
- 3) them
- 4) this

12.

Jim is asking to give _____ your book.

- 1) her
- 2) mine
- 3) hers
- 4) him

13.

I went to work _____ I had a high temperature.

- 1) and
- 2) but
- 3) as
- 4) though

14.

E g b a g h b [tka] i k XXXX gch] k f \a'

- 1) whose
- 2) where
- 3) which
- 4) when

15.

_____ car is there in the yard?

- 1) whose
- 2) where
- 3) which
- 4) when

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	4	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	1	4	4	3	1

2

1.

My friend is much _____ than me.

- 1) elder
- 2) older
- 3) old
- 4) the oldest

2.

The water in this river is _____ than in the lake.

- 1) clearer
- 2) clearest
- 3) more clear
- 4) most clear

3.

_____ lake in the world is Baikal.

- 1) deeper
- 2) the deepest
- 3) the most deep
- 4) deepest

4.

Tell me _____ there is anything else you want to see in Minsk

- 1) what
- 2) if
- 3) which
- 4) then

5.

Please tell me _____

- 1) up
- 2) to
- 3) on
- 4) down

6.

Sam _____ riding a motorbike when he _____ 12 years old

- 1) was learnt, was
- 2) learnt, was
- 3) was learning, were
- 4) were learnt, was

7.

A _____

- 1) dreams; leaves
- 2) will dream; leaves
- 3) dreams; will leave
- 4) dreams; is leaving

Usually my working day _____ at 7 o'clock

- 1) begins
- 2) is beginning
- 3) begin
- 4) had begun

9.

Yesterday their children _____ basketball.

- 1) had played
- 2) has played
- 3) will play
- 4) played

10.

Tomorrow at noon I _____ Nina with her homework.

- 1) will help
- 2) will be helping
- 3) will have helped
- 4) help

11.

I will come to your place if you _____ me.

- 1) invites
- 2) invite
- 3) will be inviting
- 4) will invite

12.

Look! Jane _____ ! She always skates so well!

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1

You play the part of a tourist in Seattle. You need to find the nearest shopping centre, park, and the Seattle Art Museum. Talk to one of the locals. Be active and polite.

2

You play the part of a first-year student. You have written a report about the history of the United Kingdom. Unfortunately, your printer is out of order. You come to your fellow-student to ask where you can get your report printed. 1) Explain your problem and find out the information. 2) Answer the questions about your work.

3

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	%) ' % %	

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5.		

I-II

Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

A dream come true

As a teenager, my brother Al used to invent little things as a pastime. After the gadget phase, he started making toy airplanes out of wood or plastic. His creations were quite impressive for someone so young. His room was always full of books about famous pilots and jet airplanes. His dream was to sell his model airplanes in his own shop one day, so he was determined to learn all about flying, and even designed all his models on a 3-D computer program, before he built them.

Neither of my parents opposed Al's decision. They both believed that people should be keen on their jobs, but our father wanted him to get a university degree first. Our mother thought that a good education was necessary, especially because she had doubts about if he could earn a good living with his airplanes. On the other hand, she couldn't see how becoming a lawyer or a doctor for example, would help Al with the job he wanted to do.

When Al finished school, he finally decided to get a degree in architecture. During his studies, Al continued his hobby in his spare time, but also got involved in other things. He played football for a while and joined the drama club; though he soon decided that acting wasn't for him.

As soon as Al graduated, he and another dozen students took a tour of Europe. The highlight of Al's trip was France. He even considered moving there for a short time to improve his skills in French, but he wanted to return home to prove to himself that he could succeed as a businessman. Three years later, Al accomplished his goal, and today, he is so successful, that he has five shops in our city and is

planning to open more around the country. Who knows, maybe one day his model airplanes will be famous around the world.

Answer the following questions:

1. Did Al's parents approve his decision?
2. What degree did Al decide to get after school?
3. Why didn't he stay in France after graduation?

2

Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

The average British family

Let me introduce my neighbours, Mr and Mrs Brown. They live in a semi-detached house in the south of England. They own their house which is situated in the suburbs of a large town. There are three bedrooms in the house. The Browns have two children and a pet. The family drives a two-year-old Ford Cortina.

The head of the family, John Brown, is thirty-five. He is a good-looking man, six foot tall, well-built, fair-haired and blue-eyed. He is quiet and thoughtful. Mr Brown works in the office of an engineer-
 'La b d] g] g e' La hkd] k b] k hk ak] d g] kg 2.' La
 .',)] a g] 'A h h hkd [\ k% ab a d alf) f] 'A] h g i kb e k ed
 his job but there are chances of promotion.

His wife is four years younger. She is tall and slim with wavy brown hair and soft dark-brown
 'La b d] g] g e' La hkd] k b] k hk ak] d g] kg 2.' La
 works locally and goes there by bus. She quite likes her work as it gets her out of the house, she meets
 i hi e g] b b \eh h a \a]k g \ahhe'

Their son Michael is eleven. He is rather tall for his age and he looks like his mother. He is a clever boy and is good at nearly all subjects at school. In fact, he is one of the best pupils in his class.

His sister Margaret is only six. She is a lovely little girl with golden hair and dark blue eyes and a
 i kb a b e [kb a g] a ii %_ æh_ch g] b 'La bg fond of study of any kind but she
 loves music and she dances very prettily.

The children go to a state school which is a few minutes from home. A special bus comes to pick them up every day. They are at school from 9.00 to 3.00.

The most popular evening entertainment of the Browns is watching television or video, which they usually do for two and a half hours a day. Two evenings a week Mr Brown meets friends for a drink
] a eh\ ei ['F k ; kh g ah[[b k] g] g] f h d g] a i hg i kb hf old blue jeans
 and potters in their small garden. The most popular sports are fishing, football and tennis.

Answer the following questions:

1. How old is Mrs Brown?
2. How do children get to school?
3. How often does Mr Brown go to the local pub?

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hf f g hg a _hch lg f g 3 M² _ k h_] \ thg3[hhd hk\hf i k '

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- Mā f h g h _ a kōe b
- Mā kōe b [h
- I found the article (rather) interesting (important, useful) ([\

9-10	

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I-II

3 ' - ' ' % %
) ' . ' ' % %

1

My wife's father is my ____.

- 1) uncle
- 2) stepfather
- 3) father-in-law
- 4) brother-in-law

2

Will you meet my cousin John at the station tomorrow? B] hg dgh alf ' XXXX8

- 1) What does he like?
- 2) What is he like?
- 3) What does he do?
- 4) What does he look like?

3

On ____ days we spent much time indoors watching TV.

- 1) rain
- 2) raining
- 3) rainy
- 4) rained

4

Mh XXXX a k a B] hg \ k a a XXX'

- 1) tell; say
- 2) say; say
- 3) speak; tell
- 4) tell; say

5

- 1) piece
- 2) read
- 3) port
- 4) pit

6

- | | | |
|-----|-----|------------------|
| " | - | A) precipitation |
| " | - | B) knowledge |
| , | , - | C) satisfaction |
| - " | - - | D) performance |

7

What is ____ capital of ____ India?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) a; an | 2) the; the |
| 3) -; the; | 4) the; - |

8

I have left ____ book at home. Can you give me ____ ?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1) my; your | 2) mine; your |
| 3) my; yours | 4) mine; yours |

9

They spoke to ____ daughter yesterday.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| " Mf g] F k | " Mf g] F k |
| , " Mf g] F k | 4) Tim and Mary |

10

Look! M k XXXX g] k a [e ' Ha % b f [']

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1) something | 2) some |
| 3) anything | 4) nothing |

11

P a h b a k b g a khf 8 B \ g XXXX

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) somebody | 2) anything |
| 3) anybody | 4) nobody |

12

Look at ____ geese! : k g XXXX _ gg 8

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) this; they | 2) those; it |
| 3) these; them | 4) these; they |

13

Is there ____ or ____ furniture in your room?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) much; little | 2) many; little |
| 3) much; few | 4) many; few |

14

C \ d f h a k g] A e g f h a k k XXXX

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) housewives | 2) houseswives |
| 3) housewifes | 4) houseswifes |

15

There is a garage ____ the house.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1) behind | 2) inside |
| 3) against | 4) above |

16

He prides _____ on dancing.

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| 1) his | 2) herself |
| 3) him | 4) himself |

17

Let ____ stay here for a week.

- | | |
|-------|-----------|
| 1) I | 2) me |
| 3) my | 4) myself |

18

Ta f [a b a \ h g k f h g g] h h] k i k h] \] g]] is called _____.

- 1) economics
- 2) state
- 3) economy
- 4) globalism

19

_____ component can be defined as the ability of the state to get, to place and use domestic and foreign loans and investments

- 1) energy
- 2) monetary
- 3) technical
- 4) raw materials

20

You say ____ to a person when formally introduced or when you meet him for the first time.

- 1) Hello
- 2) How do you do
- 3) Good morning
- 4) Good afternoon

Big Ben

The big clock on the tower of the Palace of Westminster in London is often called Big Ben. But Big Ben is really the bell of the clock. It is the biggest clock bell in Britain. It weighs 13.5 tons.

The clock tower is 318 feet high. You have to go up 374 steps to reach the top. So the clock looks small from the pavement below the tower.

But its face is 23 feet wide. It would only just fit into some classrooms.

The minute-hand is 14 feet long. Its weight is equal to that of two bags of coal. The hour-hand is 9 feet long.

The clock bell is called Big Ben after Sir Benjamin Hall. He had the job to see that the bell was put up.

Sir Benjamin was a big man. One day he said in Parliament, "Shall we call the bell St. Stephen's?" St. Stephen's is the name of the tower.

But someone said for a joke, "Why not call it Big Ben?" Now the bell is known all over the world by that name.

1

Ab ch[b XXXX] k] a g a b [k h a k ']

- 1) more
- 2) the most
- 3) as
- 4) not so

2

It s ____ advice we ve ever heard.

- 1) more useful
- 2) less useful
- 3) the most useful
- 4) the usefulest

3

Can you translate this text ____ Russian ____ English?

- 1) from; to
- 2) out; of
- 3) from; into
- 4) from; in

4

You should look ____ the new words in the dictionary.

- 1) up
- 2) after
- 3) for
- 4) on

5

Do you go _____ on Saturday evenings?

- 1) anywhere
- 2) somewhere
- 3) nowhere
- 4) elsewhere

6

He ____ very little work recently.

- 1) does
- 2) has done
- 3) did
- 4) is doing

7

B] hg a] d a a XXXX a h f sterday.

- 1) is
3) was
- 2) has been
4) were

8

We _____ Ann the George _____ .

- "] tʃ g æ4a] k g " a] g heɪ 4k g
 , "] tʃ g æ4k g - " a] g heɪ 4 kɪg tʃ

9

She _____ to a French song but she _____ it.

- " ɔ b g 4] h g g] k g] " b ɔ b g tʃ 4] h g g] k g]
 , " ɔ b g 4b g g] k g] tʃ - " b ɔ b g tʃ 4b g g] k g] tʃ

10

His father was really angry with him because he _____ to music while he _____ his homework.

- 1) listened; did
3) was listening; was doing
- 2) listened; was doing
4) was listening; did

11

I _____ a lot of work every day.

- 1) do
3) have done
- 2) am doing
4) have been doing

12

He has been playing computer games _____.

- 1) every day
3) now
- " tʃ 0 h \ ɔ d
4) already

14

Television news _____ you more information than radio news.

- 1) give
3) is giving
- 2) gives
4) will have given

15

Parent: You look tired. Are you all right?

You: _____

- " Bf HD' Bc g] hf k ' 2) Nothing special, I think.
 , " P a] hg h f tʃ] h kh g [tʃ 8 4) I feel great.

16

Teacher: Start reading, will you?

Henry: _____

- " Ha %gh %Bf _k tʃ ' 2) You are welcome.
 3) Where shall I start from? 4) As you like.

17

Keep quiet! The students _____ a test.

- 1) write
3) are writing
- 2) wrote
4) are write

18

What _____ about? Rh a g tʃ hrd all morning

- 1) are you thinking
3) you are thinking
- 2) do you think
4) you think

19

M h kɪf g] \ tʃ] h k] \ a ND h e g k XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

- 1) allocate
3) state
- 2) society
4) consumption

20

The new machine is far more _____ than the old one

- 1) equal
- 3) efficient

- 2) goods
- 4) primary

The WTO today

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters and importers conduct their business.

Does the fight against global terrorism threaten global trade? Unfortunately, it does. Countries everywhere are tightening their border controls on the movement of goods, capital and people. Companies are starting to stand off for protection against 'unfair' international competitors as the world economy slips into recession. The U.S. government, a bastion of laissez-faire economics in the global economy, is talking less about open borders and free-flowing capital and more about fiscal activism and regulatory initiatives. And protests against globalization are starting to pick up again.

All this explains why the stakes are unusually high at the ministerial meetings of the World Trade Organization. The fight against terrorism needn't slow down the trend toward an integrated world economy. Government leaders should take the talks as an opportunity to further liberalize trade in agriculture, goods, and services, especially now that China and Russia are ready to join the WTO. Terrorism should not be allowed to threaten globalization.

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4.		'	
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		%)
5.		%	

