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Г 6 to be Present Indefinite

С Г В Г б Г : *About myself. Introductions.*  
С Г б Г Г : *Phonetic exercises. Meeting and greeting people.*

П Г ГД Г 5 Г 2 б Г ГД

Г ГД Г 6  
Г 6  
С Г В Г б Г : *International relations (the main idea).*  
С Г б Г Г : *Phonetic exercises.*  
КГ 6

П Г ГД Г 5 И Г ГВГ

Г ГД Г 6 +  
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С Г Г В Г Г б Г : *A visit.*  
С Г б Г Г : *Phonetic exercises.*

П Г ГД Г 5 Г б д б Г  
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Г ГД Г 6

Г 6 to have  
Present Indefinite. to have to.  
: on, in, under, at, between, under, behind, in front of, opposite, etc..  
--100.

С Г В Г б Г : *My family.*  
С Г б Г Г Г В Г : *Betty Smith.*  
Г 6 *Family Album, USA Episode 1).*  
КГ 6 ,

П Г ГД Г 5 К 0 ГГ  
IV  
Г ГД Г 6



П Г ГД Г 5 ) G ГВ Ю В  
 Г ГД Г 6  
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С Г б Г neither nor ГВ Г : Phonetic exercises. Meals.  
 In the canteen. English meals.  
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 Г ГД Г 5 ( the Present Simple  
 Tense, the Past Simple Tense.

С Г ГД Г : O a ] ( ] a

J В ГГ  
 Г ГД Г : The Future Simple Tense, the Present Continuous Tense, the  
 Present Continuous and the Present Simple Tense

С Г ГД Г : K Q a ( Pa a a ? ]

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 Г ГД Г : The Past Continuous Tense, the Past Continuous and the Past  
 Simple Tense, the Future Continuous Tense

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 Г ГД Г : The Present Perfect Tense, the Present Perfect and the Past  
 Simple Tense, the Past Perfect Tense

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 Г ГД Г : The Future Perfect Tense, the Present Perfect Continuous Tense,  
 the Present Continuous and the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

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C 5 Carrie goes to a department store ( Shopping ( (

г гд г : The Past Perfect Continuous Tense, the Past Continuous and the  
Past Perfect Continuous Tense, the Future Perfect Continuous Tense,

г гд г 6 ( (

C 5 Jean s First Visit to the Theatre ( A Telephone Conversation ( (

г гд г 5  
C г гд г 5

C 5 Home ( Dialogue (

г гд г 3 б г  
C г 5  
C г б г в г б г : *International Relations.*  
C г б г г : *7 Essential Attributes for International Relations Careers.*

г гд г C г б G гд  
г гд г 5  
C г , в г б г : *The theory of International Relations.*  
C г б г г : *A review of the basic theories of International Relations.*

г гд г К г г б G гд  
г гд г 5  
C г в г б г 5 *Concepts in International Relations.*

г гд г  
г гд г 5  
C г в г б г 5 *History of Diplomacy.*  
C г б г г 5 *The Evolution of Diplomacy.*

Г ГД Г 5  
 Г 5  
 С Г В Г 6 Г : Famous diplomats.  
 С Г 6 Г Г : Who was the best diplomat in history? Famous Diplomats from Russia.

Л Г -  
 Г ГД Г 5  
 Г 5  
 С Г В Г 6 Г : The Role of Embassies.  
 С Г 6 Г Г : What is the task of an Embassy?

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 И Г Г Г ГГ  
 Г ГД Г 5  
 Г 5  
 С Г В Г 6 Г 57 Occasions Where Diplomacy Helped.  
 С Г 6 Г Г 5 Developing Tact and Diplomacy.

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 Г Д Г ГГ  
 Г ГД Г 5  
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 Ю Г В Г Г G Г Д 5 И) Л Г Д П Г В Г И  
 Г ГД Г 6

Г :  
 ( С Г В Г 6 Г : International Organisations. The United Nations. The United Nations General Assembly. Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations: history  
 С Г 6 Г Г : How does the United Nations work? How powerful is the United Nations? L a a K ] ] ] speech to the United Nations General Assembly.

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 Г Г Г G И  
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 Г 6 I wish.  
 С Г В Г 6 Г : Bilateral meetings at UN session  
 С Г 6 Г Г 6P a Q a J ] 6E  
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 С Г , В Г б Г : *Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation. History of Strained Relations between France and the United Kingdom.*  
 С Г б Г Г Г : *Relations between Russia and the United States may be deteriorating.*

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 Г В Д б Д Г Г Г  
 Г Г Д Г 6  
 Г 5 Complex Object).  
 Complex Subject).

for  
 С Г , В Г б Г : *Multidimensional Foreign Policy of Russia in Current International Situation. The Current State of the World Economy.*  
 С Г б Г Г Г 5 *On current situation in Syria.*

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С Г , В Г б Г : *Approaches to negotiation. Diplomatic strategy.*  
 С Г б Г Г Г : *Studies of emotion in negotiation.*

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 С Г Г Ю  
 Г Г Д Г 5  
 Г 5 Participle I).

С Г , В Г б Г : *Negotiation Tactics: 31 Techniques and Strategies. Salami tactics.*  
 С Г б Г Г Г : *Negotiation Tactic: Delaying or Stalling.*

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 III Г Г Ю G Г G  
 Г Г Д Г 5  
 Г 5 Participle II).  
 Perfect Participle% have something  
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С Г , В Г б Г : *Positive and negative affects in negotiation.*  
 С Г б Г Г Г : *Positive and negative emotions in negotiations*

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 II Д Г Д Г Г Г  
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С Г В Г б Г : *Geopolitics.*

С г б г г : *Energy crises.*

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С г г в г б г : *Euro-Atlantic Security Initiative.*

С г б г г : *Weapons of mass destruction*

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С г , в г б г : *Difference between Developed countries and Developing countries.*

С г б г г : *The North-South problem.*

42

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С г , в г б г : *Social problems in modern society, Clarifying Europe s refugee problem.*

С г б г г : *The terminal.*

г : Social problem and the way to solve it .

43

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С г г в г б г : *Russia and WTO.*

С г б г г : *WTO (World Trade Organisation).*

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С г в г б г : *G-20: its role and legacy.*

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& History.

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Г : *Commonwealth of Independent States: Map*

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Г : *About*

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<b>ЮВ</b>		144			96	48
<i>Семестр IV</i>						
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21.		14			8	6
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<i>Семестр V</i>						
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<b><i>Семестр VI</i></b>						
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<b><i>Семестр VII</i></b>						
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<i>Семестр VIII</i>						
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<b>ЮВ</b>		108			72	36

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*I семестра.*

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(Essential Grammar Unit 59,  
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(Essential Grammar Units 60-61  
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*About myself*

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*About myself*

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WY -5 -- 0 -5-20  
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to be Present Indefinite. (Essential Grammar Units 1-2  
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( *6Introductions* .

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WY . / 3 3-4 . / -24  
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WY .4.5 1 -. .5  
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WY /, 4 -0 /,  
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Essential Grammar Unit 39  
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Essential Grammar Unit 35  
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WY 05 .  
WY 05 /

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English Grammar Unit 69  
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Essential Grammar Unit 66  
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Essential Grammar Unit 74  
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English Grammar Unit  
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English Grammar Unit 81.

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English Grammar Unit 85.

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: on, in, under, at ( ( ( %English Grammar Unit 123-125  
- . / -125.  
1-100. . 73-74

**O** Г Г Betty Smith %  
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*II семестра.*

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6*Doctor Sandford s family* (  
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+ *Doctor Sandford s family* .  
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(     6 *Our English lesson*  
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*Our English lesson.*     W     ( 53Y

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*Our English lesson.*     .  
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*Our English lesson*  
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*Our English lesson*  
can     (     %may     %     -, .

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must     %     -, /



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*Mr. White comes again*  
 The Present Indefinite Tense % 129.  
 Spelling rules % -/ -

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 Memory Work ( % -/ - ) .130  
 General questions in indirect speech ( )

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*Days and months* . Asking the time ( ?).  
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*Days and months* Asking the time ( ?)

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 Г , 0/ -/ 5-140 6 Dialogue .  
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6 English meals

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**III семестра.**

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English

203. Our University ( % Vocabulary Notes 200-202. --/ 6 %

Г . : Simple 6 %

Our University ( % Vocabulary Notes 200-202. 3-10 6 %

Г : The Present Continuous Tense English Grammar, / 2- / 3( --1 / 3-38) 6 %

Our University ( % Vocabulary Notes . , , -202. -0--3 . , 2-207. 6 %

Г 0 : The Present Continuous and the Present Simple Tense English Grammar( 0, ( 5--, 0, % 6 %

A Telephone Call ( % Topical vocabulary -4/ . . - 1 208-209. 6 %

Г 1 : The Present Continuous and the Present Simple Tense (test) A Telephone Call ( % Topical vocabulary -4/ . 5-/ . ---212. 6 %

Г , : The Past Continuous Tense English Grammar, 0. ( -2 0/% 6 %

Г - : The Past Continuous and the Past Simple Tense English Grammar( 0/ ( -8-19 00% 6 %

Seasons and Weather ( % Vocabulary Notes . 20-221. --3 ... -223. 6 %

Г . : The Past Continuous and the Past Simple Tense English Grammar( 0/ ( . 2 05) 6 %

Seasons and Weather ( % Vocabulary Notes . 20-221 8--- .. / -224. 6 %

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6The Past Continuous and the Past Simple Tense

English Grammar( 6 03( . 5-26 06) %  
 Seasons and Weather %Vocabulary Notes . . , - . . - -4--1  
 226.

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6The Future Continuous Tense  
 03( . 4. 5 04%

English Grammar,

Weather Talk ( %Topical vocabulary 221 20- / . . 4.

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6The Future Continuous Tense  
 03( / . -// 49)

English Grammar,

Weather Talk %Topical vocabulary . . - . 1( 4 . / -.

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English Grammar( 6 1, -11( --2 1-% %  
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English Grammar( 6 1, -11( 5-3 1.) %  
 Under the High Trees ( %Vocabulary Notes . 37-239 --3  
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English Grammar( 6 1, -11( -, --- 1/% %  
 Under the High Trees %Vocabulary Notes . / 3-. / 5  
 7--- . 40-241.

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English Grammar( 6 1, -11( -0--1 10% %  
 Under the High Trees %Vocabulary Notes . / 3-. / 5 -5-17  
 242-243.

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English Grammar( 6 1, -11( -4--5 12%

At the Seaside	6	(	%	. 1-25	. 44-245.	%
English Grammar	6			1, -11(	. . . /	13%
At the Seaside	6		%	29-31	. 46-247.	%
English Grammar	6			14-15(	- 15%	English Grammar,
A Visit to Moscow	6		%	Vocabulary Notes	. 253-255.	. 1-3
English Grammar	6			64(	-3-. , 21%	%
A Visit to Moscow	6		%	Vocabulary Notes	253-255.	3-
English Grammar	6			20(	. 0-. 1 22-67)	%
A Visit to Moscow	6		%	Vocabulary Notes	253-255.	-1--3
English Grammar	6			68(	. 8-32 29)	English Grammar,
Conversation	6		(	%Topical Vocabulary	. 12 . 3-. 4 . 65-	266.
English Grammar	6			24(	/2-/4 3-%	English Grammar,
Conversation	6		%	Topical Vocabulary	. 12 /0 . 66.	%

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				Carrie goes to a department store	(		%Vocabulary Notes		. 71-273.
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			6	The Present Perfect Continuous Tense					English
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273	3---			. 75-276.					
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			English Grammar(		35(	4-5	35-80)		
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312. Home 6 % Vocabulary Notes /, 3-309. 3-5 / 11-

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English Grammar( 6 -/ 5-%  
Home 6 %Vocabulary Notes 307-309. -4-16 313-314.

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English Grammar( 6 -1 5. %  
Dialogue 6 ( %Topical Vocabulary 309 . 1 316-317.

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English Grammar( 6 5/ -94)  
Dialogue 6 %Topical Vocabulary 309 23-24 318.

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6 The Passive Voice English Grammar,  
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6 English for International Relations)  
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6 History and the evolution of diplomacy  
<https://www.diplomacy.edu/resource/history-and-the-evolution-of-> ]\_  
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6 The Sequence of Tenses English Grammar,  
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6 A Brief History of Diplomacy  
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6 Reality and Myths: the most famous diplomats  
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**VI семестра.**

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 The North Atlantic Treaty Organization 1/-10 %  
 10-55.

shall, should, ought to  
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6How powerful is NATO?

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 6 English for International Relations%  
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**VI семестра.**

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<p>English for International Relations) &gt;a ] .63-64 ( ).</p>	<p>B a L _ a Na _ 23</p>
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<p>English Grammar(</p>	<p>: Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation. (</p>
<p>English Grammar(</p>	<p>to. / -, ( . -- . / --% : History of Strained Relations between France and the United Kingdom.</p>
<p>English Grammar(</p>	<p>to. / -. ( . 1-. 2 / -/%</p>

and the United Kingdom. : History of Strained Relations between France

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: Relations between Russia and the United States may be deteriorating.

Grammar( Complex Object English /-0/-1( // /-2% B a L \_ ? ] .68-70 ( . English 24

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: Multidimensional Foreign Policy of Russia in Current International Situation.

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: *Multidimensional Foreign Policy of Russia in Current International Situation.*

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VII семестра.

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 All the King s men ( %  
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 ( ( 6 Social problems in modern  
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 All the King s men ( %

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 All the King s men ( %

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 ( ( 6 Assignment -5  
 All the King s men ( %



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( ( 6 Assignment . %  
Seven Days in May ( %

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6 ( 41-99). ( %  
( ( 6 ( %  
- %

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6 ( 41-55% -0 -, 2 ( %  
( ( 6 Assignment / %  
Seven Days in May ( %

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6 ( 33-84). ( %  
( ( 6 Russia and WTO - %

Г 3)  
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( ( 6 Assignment 0 %  
Seven Days in May ( %

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 Seven Days in May ( %

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*Семестр 1*

1)            r            r            r            )  
? a            ( a] a E a \_ a a

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) -

2)            r            r            r            )  
Our parents        at work.

- a) are
- b) is
- c) am
- d) -

3)            r            r            r            )  
She is from Scotland( ;

- a) she is
- b) is she
- c) a
- d) isn t it

4)            r            r            r            )  
S                    ] ; E

- a) him
- b) he
- c) his
- d) he s

5)            r            r            r            )  
O a                    a ]                    a

- a) has
- b) does have
- c) have
- d) haves

6)            r            r            r            )  
]                    a] ;

- a) There is
- b) There are
- c) Is there
- d) Are there

7)            r            r            r            )  
] a ;

- a) are
- b) have
- c) has
- d) is

8) E a ] a [ [ [ [ a a ] ( \_ E ] a [ [ [ [ a ] \_ ;

- a) a few; one
- b) few; a
- c) some; the other
- d) a little; another

9) Last year our students had \_\_\_\_\_ in Correctional School Education.

- a) many laboratory works
- b) much laboratory work
- c) a few laboratory works
- d) one laboratory work

10) P a a [ [ [ [ a a ] a ] ] [ [ [ [

- a) is; it
- b) are; it
- c) is; them
- d) are; they

11) I have left \_\_\_\_\_ book at home. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a) my; your
- b) mine; your
- c) my; yours
- d) mine; yours

12) H □ P a a [ [ [ [ a a ] a K ( ]

- a) something
- b) some
- c) anything
- d) nothing

13) H ] [ [ [ [ aa a □ a [ [ [ [ ;

- a) this; they
- b) those; it
- c) these; them
- d) these; they

14) He \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- a) is reading
- b) read
- c) are reads

d) reads

15) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
When I \_\_\_\_\_ to university yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.

- a) am going, meet
- b) was going, was meeting
- c) went, was meeting
- d) was going, met

6- . A 3. 0 A 5. A 2 3 B 8. D 9. C 10. A 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. A 15. D

### Семестр 2

1) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
\_\_\_\_\_ this film before?

- a) Do you see
- b) Did you see
- c) Have you seen
- d) Will you see

2) \_\_\_\_\_ .  
Michael \_\_\_\_\_ playing the piano at the age of six.

- a) began
- b) begins
- c) had begun
- d) was beginning

3) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
S a a ] a a [ [ [ [ [

- ] % ] a
- % ] ] a
- % ] a
- % a ] a

4) \_\_\_\_\_ .  
My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in London since 2009.

- a) were living
- b) have lived
- c) live
- d) lived

5) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
Who \_\_\_\_\_ America?

- a) did discover
- b) discovers
- c) discovered
- d) had discovered

6) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
The guests \_\_\_\_\_ tea when Robert \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) had; entered
- b) were having; entered

- c) had; was entering
- d) will be having; enter

7) \_\_\_\_\_ .  
Nick \_\_\_\_\_ a new tie yesterday. It \_\_\_\_\_ him 10 dollars.

- a) bought; costed
- b) was buying; cost
- c) had bought; cost
- d) bought; cost

8) \_\_\_\_\_ .  
Neither Olga nor her sister \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the club tonight.

- a) wants
- b) is wanting
- c) is wanting
- d) isn't wanting

9) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
John Major \_\_\_\_\_ Prime Minister in November, 1990.

- a) had become
- b) becomes
- c) became
- d) has become

10) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
She \_\_\_\_\_ for 15 years.

- a) is teaching
- b) has been teaching
- c) teaches
- d) has taught

11) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
He \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome before he moved to Paris.

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

12) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
At this time tomorrow they \_\_\_\_\_ over Greece.

- a) will fly
- b) will be flying
- c) are flying
- d) will have flown

13) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
He \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast yet.

- a) has finished
- b) finished
- c) hasn't finished
- d) hasn't finished

14) \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 Sam \_\_\_\_\_ riding a motorbike when he \_\_\_\_\_ 12 years old.  
 a) was learning, was  
 b) learnt; was  
 c) learns; is  
 d) will learn; will be

15) \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ their music class in the morning today, but normally they \_\_\_\_\_ it in the afternoon.  
 a) have; are having  
 b) are having; have  
 c) were having; are having  
 d) will have; had

6- . A 3. D 4 B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. D 14. B 15. B

### Семестр 3

Complete the sentences

1. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 Last night he \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ an award for his performance in the play.  
 a) discovered; had won  
 b) discovered; won  
 c) had discovered; won  
 d) has discovered; won

2. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ to many countries lately, so she can tell us a lot about their people.  
 a) was  
 b) will be  
 c) has been  
 d) had been

3. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 Q ] \_\_\_\_\_ ] [ [ [ [ [ [ [ ] 3 \_ \_  
 a) begins  
 b) is beginning  
 c) begin  
 d) had begun

4. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 Tomorrow at noon I \_\_\_\_\_ Nina with her homework.  
 a) will help  
 b) will be helping  
 c) will have helped  
 d) help

5. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 I will come to your place if you \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
 a) invites  
 b) invite  
 c) will be inviting  
 d) will invite

6. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ the letter before John returned.  
 a) had finished  
 b) finished  
 c) has finished  
 d) was finishing

7. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 Look! Jane \_\_\_\_\_ ! She always skates so well!  
 a) was skating  
 b) is skating  
 c) skates  
 d) are skating





- b) damaged  
c) has been damaged
- 2) H ] a ] a P \_ a . a QO  
a) will be made  
b) is being made  
c) was made
- 3) P a a a a ] .  
a) is painted  
b) is being painted  
c) had painted
- 4) P a aa .  
a) has been cancelled  
b) have already been cancelled  
c) has cancelled
- 5) Mr. Snowde ] a a .  
a) is interviewed  
b) was interviewed  
c) is being interviewed
- 6) U ] A a I ] .  
a) will drive  
b) will be driven  
c) was driven
- 7) P a ] a a a a a aa .  
a) is check  
b) is being checked  
c) is checked
- 8) The ] a a] 6 a aa  
a) have not been cleaned  
b) has not been cleaned  
c) were not cleaned
- 9) L ] a a\_ a . a a a \_a  
a) is being built  
b) will be built  
c) will be being built
- 10) K a a ] .  
a) was broken  
b) were broken  
c) is broken
- 11) D a a; E a .  
a) is not been built yet  
b) is not being built  
c) has not been built
- 12) .

- The ] \_ a a a ] a a a ]
- a) had been typed  
b) was typed  
c) has been typed
- 13) a ] ] a ] 1 \_ \_ a a ] ;
- a) a  
b) ] a  
c) ]
- 14) r r r .  
Unfortunately, your rep -- ]
- a) will not be printed  
b) will not have been printed  
c) will not being printed
- 15) r r r .  
D a ] a a
- a) is being read  
b) was reading  
c) has read
- : 1a, 2c, 3a, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7c, 8a, 9b, 10a, 11c, 12a, 13b, 14b, 15a

### Семесmp 5

#### I. Complete the sentences:

- 1) Da a ] a a a ] a \_ ] a
- a) must have been  
b) must be  
c) must been  
d) may have been
- 2) K a ] \_ a ] ] a ] a ] ]
- a)  
b) should  
c) aa  
d) ]
- 3) P a O a ] a a ing herself.
- a)  
b)  
c) ]  
d) may not
- 4) E aa ] a a ] ] ;
- a) ] a  
b) a  
c) ] ] a a  
d) ] a a
- 5) D Da ] a
- a) must work  
b) must be working  
c) must have worked  
d) must have been working
- 6) E a a a ] a ] □ Da \_ ]
- a) must say  
b) must have said

- c) ] ]  
d) ] ] a ]
- 7) P a a]
- a) must  
b) will have to  
c) can  
d) need
- 8) E] a a a a a ] I ] a O a ] aa a
- a) might say  
b) might have said  
c) must say  
d) must have said
- 9) La ] a(E] a O a a a
- a) must be ashamed  
b) ] a ] ] a  
c) may be ashamed  
d) might ashamed
- 10) ? a ] ( a ] a a > E] ] a ] a a a a ] .
- a) might have done  
b) must do  
c) may have done  
d) ]

### Семестр 6

1.

If I \_\_\_ my entrance exams I \_\_\_ the happiest man in the world.

- A) shall pass / would be  
B) passed / am  
C) passed / would have been  
D) will pass / be  
E) pass / shall be

2.

What \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ if the train \_\_\_ in time?

- A) will be / doing / come  
B) did / will not come  
C) + + a  
D) have / done / came  
E) + + a \_ a

3.

If you \_\_\_ tickets we \_\_\_ Paris.

- A) will buy / shall visit  
B) bought / visit  
C) buys / visited  
D) were buying / should visit  
E) buy / shall visit

4.

If you are free, watch the film they \_\_\_ on TV.

- A) shows
- B) showed
- C) are showing
- D) had showed
- E) have showed

5.

If my friend \_\_\_ to our town next year I \_\_\_ him the sights of the city.

- A) shall come / show
- B) comes / shall show
- C) has come / is showing
- D) is coming / will show
- E) come / shows

6

If he \_\_\_ in Tokyo he \_\_\_ us.

- A) was / will visit
- B) were / would visit
- C) will be / will visit
- D) is / would visit
- E) are / will visit

7.

What would you do if a millionaire \_\_\_ you a lot of money.

- A) gave
- B) give
- C) will give
- D) giving
- E) gives

8.

If I \_\_\_ the car myself I \_\_\_ you use it.

- A) needed / would let

>% aa + a

? % aa + a

% aa + a

A% a aa + a

9

If I \_\_\_ you I \_\_\_ never her.

- A) am / shall forgive

>% ] + a

- C) were / would forgive

- D) had been / forgave

- E) shall be / would have forgiven

10.

Many people would be out of work if that factory \_\_\_ down.

- A) had been closed

- B) were closed

- C) was closing

- D) is closed
- E) will be closed

11.

- The boy \_\_\_ at home and \_\_\_ a letter to his mother.
- A) would be / had left
  - B) was / would leave
  - C) had been / had left
  - D) has been / left
  - E) would have been / had left

12.

- If you \_\_\_ him yesterday he \_\_\_ you everything.
- A) asked / told
  - B) has asked / will tell
  - C) asked / would tell
  - D) had asked / would have told
  - E) would ask / would have told

13.

- If you \_\_\_ to me yesterday, we \_\_\_ this article.
- A) came / shall translate
  - B) would come / should translate
  - C) had come / should have translated
  - D) come / having translated
  - E) were coming / should be translating

14.

- She \_\_\_ if she \_\_\_ that she was ill.
- A) would have come / would have told
  - B) would come / would tell
  - C) would have come / would have told
  - D) would come / would tell
  - E) would have come / would have told

15.

- He \_\_\_ to the airport \_\_\_ his flight.
- A) would have come / would have told
  - B) would come / would tell
  - C) would have come / would have told
  - D) would come / would tell
  - E) would have come / would have told

### Семестр 7

- \_\_\_\_\_ I come early, I will fill the turkey for Thanksgiving dinner.
- a) -
  - b) will
  - c) should
  - d) could
- \_\_\_\_\_ her singing that we had to use the earplugs.
- a) It was
  - b) Was it



- a) So necessary
- b) Where necessary
- c) To be necessary
- d) Is necessary

**Семестр 8**

Drug \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem causing great concern .

- a) addiction
- b) addict
- c) addicted
- d) addicance

Many a man \_\_\_\_\_ done it.

- a) was
- b) were
- c) have
- d) has

When we \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema, we \_\_\_\_\_ popcorn.

- a) will go; will eat
- b) will go; eat
- c) go; would eat
- d) go; eat

I can guarantee the \_\_\_\_\_ of our new product .

- a) reliable
- b) rely
- c) reliability
- d) unreliable

Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ come except me.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) -
- d) does

She is so beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) She is very.
- b) E a
- c) So is she.
- d) She really is

After losing her job she was \_\_\_\_\_ for a month.

- a) employer
- b) employee
- c) unemployment
- d) unemployed

\_\_\_\_\_ I a millionaire, I would have many hospitals and nursery schools built.

- a) if



- b) should
- c) were
- d) did

Г 4) Г Г Г  
 Pushing into a queue is considered to be extremely \_\_\_\_\_

- a) unpolite
- b) impolite
- c) dispolite
- d) inpolite

Г , ) Г Г Г  
 \_\_\_\_\_ such a beautiful child.

- a) Never have I seen
- b) Have I seen
- c) Should I see
- d) Not have I seen

Г ,,) Г Г Г  
 Peter, though \_\_\_\_\_, laughingly declined the proposal.

- a) was tired
- b) very tired
- c) was he tired
- d) was

Г , -) Г Г Г  
 \_\_\_\_\_ all your dreams come true!

- a) will
- b) may
- c) can
- d) do

Г , .) Г Г Г  
 She was glad to see us or maybe she just pretended \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) was
- b) glad
- c) to be
- d) to see

Г , ) Г Г Г  
 He fell down and lay as if \_\_\_\_\_, but with his eyes open.

- a) dead
- b) was dead
- c) he is dead
- d) dead person

Г , 0) Г Г Г  
 \_\_\_\_\_, improvements will be made.

- a) So necessary
- b) Where necessary
- c) To be necessary
- d) Is necessary

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O a] a \_ My future profession *Семестр 1*

O a] a \_ My working day *Семестр 2*

Speak on the topic Washington *Семестр 3*

O a] a \_ International organizations today *Семестр 4*

Speak on the topic P a N a O A J *Семестр 5*

Speak on the topic O ] ] \_ \_ 6 a; *Семестр 6*

Speak on the topic WMD: advantages and problems. Non-proliferation a *Семестр 7*

Speak on the topic D ? a] E a a a O] a *Семестр 8*

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**Семестр 1**

Talk about your family and friends with an exchange student. Be active and polite.

**Семестр 2**

You play the part of a university student. Discuss the impressions and emotions about your studies with your fellow-student. Be active and polite.

**Семестр 3**

You play the part of a foreign tourist in Manchester. Discuss the impressions and emotions about this city and the UK on the whole with a local. Be active and polite.

**Семестр 4**

You play the part of a participant of the UN General Assembly meeting. Discuss the agenda with your colleagues. Be active and polite.

**Семестр 5**

You play the part of a brexiteer. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages for Britain with your opponent. Be active and polite.

**Семестр 6**

You play the part of a participant of the negotiations. Try to make them say yes to your proposal using different tactics. Be active and polite.

**Семестр 7**

You are a diplomat representing a group of developing countries. Persuade a diplomat from a developed state to facilitate financial and technological support of developing countries.

**Семестр 8**

You are a diplomat at meeting preceding a G20 summit. Suggest improvements into G20 functioning.

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- 7) Is she a young woman?
- 8) What does she say about herself?
- 9) Does Mr Johnson like her?

### *Семестр 2*

Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

#### Time management

A rich businessman was on holiday by the beach in Mexico when a small fishing boat docked nearby with just one man on board. Inside the boat there were several large tasty-looking fish.

The rich man scoffed and said, "I can help you. If you spent more time fishing, you could buy a bigger boat. With the profits from it you could buy several more boats until eventually you would own the whole fleet of fishing boats. Then instead of selling the fish to a middleman you could sell the fish directly to the processor and increase your profit."

The fisherman wanted to know what the businessman had to say. He asked, "I spend time with my wife and play with my children. Then I rest in the afternoon. In the evening I visit the rest of my family or stroll into the village and have a drink with my friends. You see how wonderful my life is!"

The businessman replied, "I can help you. If you spent more time fishing, you could buy a bigger boat. With the profits from it you could buy several more boats until eventually you would own the whole fleet of fishing boats. Then instead of selling the fish to a middleman you could sell the fish directly to the processor and increase your profit."

The fisherman wanted to know what the businessman had to say. He asked, "I spend time with my wife, play with my kids, then rest in the afternoon. In the evening you could stroll into the village and have a drink with your friends. You see how wonderful my life is!"

Answer the questions:

- 1) Where was a rich business on holiday?
- 2) Who did he meet?
- 3) What did the fisherman do in his free time?
- 4) What did the businessman tell the fisherman about himself?
- 5) What did the businessman advise the fisherman?
- 6) What is the main idea of the story?

### *Семестр 3*

Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

#### London sights

There are many places of interest in Great Britain, particularly in its capital city London. Many of them are in London. The British Museum is a museum in London, founded in 1753. It contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities. The British Museum's collection of seven million objects representing the rich history of human cultures mirrors the city of London's global variety. It includes

The British Museum is a museum in London, founded in 1753. It contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities. The British Museum's collection of seven million objects representing the rich history of human cultures mirrors the city of London's global variety. It includes

monuments of primitive and antique culture, Ancient East culture, the richest collection of pictures, ceramics, coins.

King's College London is situated on the bank of the river Thames. The building connects with the Trafalgar Square and Whitehall Street. Originally, from 1529 the palace has been the English monarch's residence. It is the place of British Parliamentary meetings. Westminster Palace has several high towers. Westminster Abbey, is a large, mainly Gothic church, located just to the west of the Palace of Westminster. It is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for British monarchs. Westminster Abbey is the place where many outstanding Englishmen are buried: William Shakespeare, Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton, Robert Burns, Bernard Shaw, Lord Byron, Walter Scott.

Answer the questions:

- 1) What does the British Museum contain?
- 2) Where is Westminster Palace situated?
- 3) What is buried in Westminster Abbey?
- 4) Describe the architectural style of Westminster Abbey.
- 5) When was the British Museum founded?

#### *Семестр 4*

Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

#### Ideal Qualities of a Successful Diplomat

(by Robert D. Blackwill)

My meetings over four decades in the Oval Office, the White House Situation Room, the State and Defense Departments and in foreign capitals have been an invitation to reflect upon the core characteristics of outstanding practitioners of diplomacy. I have had the opportunity to learn from extraordinary mentors in each of these settings. From these experiences, here are some characteristics that I believe are fundamental for successful diplomats.

Possess an abiding interest in and passion for the art and craft of diplomacy and international relations. If this subject matter does not feed you, if you do not have a compelling instinct to learn about the world, pursue a different profession.

Demonstrate an analytical temperament. Our current culture encourages ideological predisposition and rigidity. We are invited to have an opinion without first having a full command of the facts. Resist the temptation to prescribe before you analyze. Dean Acheson understood how hard this is, "I was a frustrated schoolteacher, persisting against overwhelming evidence to the contrary in the belief that the human mind could be moved by facts and reason."

Write well and quickly. Nurture your ability to rapidly produce quality prose. Read and learn from great writers. Try George Orwell, E. B. White and John McPhee.

Be verbally fluent and concise. George Shultz observes that listening is an underrated way of acquiring knowledge. Pay attention, speak only when necessary and keep your comments brief. These are not qualities highly prized in academia.

Ensure meticulous attention to detail. Whether your work is going to the President or Prime Minister, to your immediate superiors or to your peers, each deserves a flawless product. Be less of yourself. Face the facts and do not let them be distorted by your own preconceptions.

Answer the questions:

- 1) What characteristics are fundamental for any successful diplomat?
- 2) What writers should any successful diplomat read according to the author?
- 3) What is listening according to George Shultz?

#### *Семестр 5*

Read and translate the text and share your ideas on the topic.  
How is the UN funded?



### *Семесmp 7*

Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

The dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction have come to occupy center stage in international politics. The term "weapon of mass destruction" (WMD) is used to characterize a variety of weapons that share two key features: their potential for large-scale destruction and the indiscriminate nature of their effects, notably against civilians. There are three major types of WMD: nuclear weapons, chemical warfare agents, and biological warfare agents. In addition, some analysts include radiological materials as well as missile technology and delivery systems such as aircraft and ballistic missiles.

While the mass killing of human beings is not a new feature of warfare, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) pose an unprecedented constellation of challenges to peace and security. Over the past century, various states have built and stockpiled lethal arsenals of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the materials to produce them. While states have officially committed to eliminating all stockpiles of chemical weapons and offensive biological weapons and to strive for the elimination of nuclear weapons, nine countries currently possess nuclear weapons - Britain, China, France, India, Israel (assumed), North Korea (claimed), Pakistan, Russia, and the United States - and several states are believed to possess chemical and/or biological warfare agents.

In addition to the dangers posed by existing stockpiles of WMD, significant problems arise from the spread (or "proliferation") of WMD and related technologies to additional countries, nongovernmental actors, and non-state terrorist networks through clandestine programs and black-market sales of weapons and related technologies. Fears of the terrorist use of WMD increased in the United States and around the world following the terrorist use of the biological warfare agent anthrax in the U.S. mail in 2001 and evidence seized by U.S. forces in Afghanistan that Al Qaeda was actively seeking nuclear materials.

Despite the inevitable uncertainty surrounding any effort to assess the myriad threats associated with WMD, experts are unanimous in their conviction that we face grave risks that are likely to increase as time goes on, barring fundamental changes in current policies at the local, national and international level. Yet beyond this broad consensus, a wide gulf remains between critics and supporters of current U.S. government policies concerning the U.S. nuclear stockpiles and strategies for WMD non-proliferation.

- 1) What is WMD? How do they differ from conventional weapons?
- 2) What kind of WMD are there?
- 3) What countries possess them?
- 4) Are WMD useful to mankind in any way? Are they absolute evil or there are some advantages in their existence?
- 5) Why do countries totally reject the idea of privately owned WMD?

### *Семесmp 8*

Read and translate the text and share your ideas on the topic

June 20th marks World Refugee Day, a time when the international community pauses to remember and pay tribute to the 65 million men, women, and children who are escaping war, persecution, terror, and economic deprivation.

In Turkey, the plight of refugees has become a sad fact of life because of the millions of a aa O ]( a a \_a a a a aa \_ ] ] The largest concentration of the Syrian diaspora now calls Turkey home. This population endured barrel bombs and bullets, escaping unimaginable hardship and an uncertain future. A lost generation of Syrian youth are growing up in Turkish refugee camps and suffer from depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, and other severe mental health conditions.

Last month, US Ambassador to the UN Nikki Haley visited Turkey, and witnessed the ongoing suffering that has no end in sight. In the southern city of Adana, Ambassador Haley participated in the ribbon cutting for a middle school funded by the State Department, built by UNICEF, and administered by the Turkish government.

During her visit Ambassador called upon the international community to rethink its approach to development assistance. She rightly noted that inefficiency and duplication is an ongoing problem amongst well-intentioned organizations.

Development assistance should be shifted from traditional centralized rationing to one in which individual families are empowered make their own decisions. In this model, households are provided with preloaded debit cards tied to a biometric technology usable in local stores. Refugees are encouraged to venture into their host communities and become active participants in the local economy. For the millions of families longing for a return to their normal lives, this small change represents a big step forward towards that goal.

We must accept the fact that the Syrian refugee crisis is a long-term challenge that will require continuing international support, and that Turkey will continue to play a vital role in alleviating as well as absorbing the brunt of this urgent humanitarian crisis.

About 250,000 Syrian refugees now live in 26 established refugee camps that are run by the Turkish government. In addition, 294,112 Syrian children attend Turkish public schools, 294,112 go to temporary schools established especially for refugee children. A new generation of Syrians now call Turkey home.

Progress has been hailed. But the tragedy worsens every day and the international community is obliged to play a more meaningful role in addressing this humanitarian disaster by assisting frontline nations like Turkey grappling with this crisis.

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**Семестр 1**

S a] ] ] a a A visit to relatives

**Семестр 2**

Comment on t a ] a a 6 3 most important skills of a diplomat

**Семестр 3**

Write an essay on the topic American character

**Семестр 4**

Write an essay on the topic The evolution of Diplomacy

**Семестр 5**

Write an essay on the topic Brexit: pros and cons

**Семестр 6**

Write an essay a \_ L a] a ] a] a\_ a ]

**Семестр 7**

Write an essay on the topic Economics as a factor of foreign policy

**Семестр 8**

Write an essay on the topic The most pressing social problem of modern society

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- The head a a ] \_a E ] a a]
- P a ] a] \_a
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- I found the article (rather) interesting (important, useful) ] + a ] a

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- ] a\_ a \_ International relations . *Семестр 1*
- Do a project on the t \_ Meals . *Семестр 2*
- Do a project on one of the topics of the semester. *Семестр 3*
- Do a project on one of the topics of the semester. *Семестр 4*
- Do a project on one of the topics of the semester. *Семестр 5*
- Do a project on one of the topics of the semester. *Семестр 6*
- Do a project on one of the topics of the semester. *Семестр 7*
- Do a project on one of the topics of the semester. *Семестр 8*

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**И 2.** Will you meet my cousin John at the station tomorrow? E [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] ;  
 1) What does he like? 2) What is he like?  
 3) What does he do? 4) What does he look like?

**И .)** 1) piece 2) read  
 3) port 4) pit

**И 4.** On \_\_\_ days we spent much time indoors watching TV.  
 1) rain 2) raining  
 3) rainy 4) rained

**И 5.** What is \_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_ India?  
 1) a; an 2) the; the  
 3) -; the; 4) the; -

**И 6.** They spoke to \_\_\_\_\_ daughter yesterday.  
 -%P ] I ] . %P ] I ]  
 /%P ] I ] 4) Tim and Mary

**И 2)** I prefer \_\_\_ coffee black and without sugar.  
 1) a 2)  
 3) an 4) the

**И 3)** She remembered \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful lawns and footpaths.  
 1) those 2) that  
 3) them 4) this

**И 9.** S a a a ; E\_] aa [ [ [ [ ]  
 1) somebody 2) anything  
 3) anybody 4) nobody

**И 10.** Is there \_\_\_ or \_\_\_ furniture in your room?  
 1) much; little 2) many; little  
 3) much; few 4) many; few

**И 11.** D ] [ [ [ [ [ [ ] L] ; )  
 1) are 2) there are  
 3) are there 4) there

**И 12.** )





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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? E [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] ;

- 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

P [ ] [ ] [ ] a E [ ] a [ ] a [ ] [ ]

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

5

I think three \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] [ ] [ ] a \_\_\_\_\_ aa ( \_\_\_\_\_ ;

- 1) comfortable
- 2) convenient
- 3) best
- 4) cosy

6

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

7

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

8

- 1) precipitation
- 2) knowledge
- 3) satisfaction
- 4) performance

9

What is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_\_\_ India?

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

10

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

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

11

They spoke to \_\_\_\_\_ daughter yesterday.

-%P ] I ]  
/%P ] I ]

. %P ] I ]  
4) Tim and Mary

**12**

Look! P a a [ [ [ [ a a ] a K ( ]

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

**13**

S a a a ; E ] aa [ [ [ [

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

**14**

Look at \_\_\_ geese! a [ [ [ [ ;

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

**15**

Is there \_\_\_ or \_\_\_ furniture in your room?

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

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3	4	3	1	2	1	4	3	4	3	1	1	3	4	1

**В Г б г Ю д в Г -**

**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 \_\_\_ a ] a aa \_ ] 0, ] aa ] a] . , , a aa Da ] ts at 9.00 in the morning and finishes at 5.30 in the evening. He goes to work by car, which takes him 20 a Da a ] \_ ] a a a ] a \_ ] \_ a

His wife is four years younger. She is tall and slim with wavy brown hair and soft dark-brown eyes. She is kind and gentle. She works in a service industry for three days a week and a] 5l O a ] ] a a a O a a a a ] a a the house, she meets people and it is close a \_ a \_

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 a a ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ( ] ] a O a 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 a ] a ] I > ] a ] aa a a puts on a pair of old blue jeans and potters in their small garden. The most popular sports are fishing, football and tennis.

Н г Г вЮ Г г .

Speak on one of the topics using the active vocabulary of Lessons 1-11 (about 20-25 sentences).

1. My family and friends: every day routine and week-ends.
2. The role of travelling in my future career.
3. The role of the English language in my future career.
4. The house of my dream.
5. My studies at the Smolensk State University.
6. The country/city I find interesting.
7. Our English lesson.
8. Meals I have on weekdays and holidays.

### Н 3 НСЛЗ

В г -Ю г Ю г ,  
Examination test

И ,) г г д г .  
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|---------------------|-------------------|
| a) read, came       | c) had read, came |
| b) have read, comes | d) read, has come |

И 2. г г д г .  
Our working day until 8 a.m.

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| a) not begins | _% a a |
| b) begins not | % a    |

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- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Did, be    | c) were, -     |
| b) Have, been | d) were, being |

И ) г г д г .  
Why it right now?

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) do, do     | c) do, -        |
| b) are, doing | d) -, are doing |

И 0) г г д г )  
S ] a ] 3 ] a a ] ;

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) did, do     | c) have, done |
| b) were, doing | d) do, do     |

И 1) г г д г )  
S ;

- a) knows
- b) does know

- c) know
- d) is knowing

**И 7.**            г            г            д            г            .  
 E            а            а

- a)            а (            ]            а
- b) help, will apologize

- c)            а (            ]
- d)            а (            ]            а

**И 3)**            г            г            д            г            )  
 -            ] ;

- a) did, have
- b) have, had

- c) do, had
- d) have, -

**И 4)**            г            г            д            г            )  
 -            N            ] ;

- a) Is it snowing
- b) Is snow

- c) Is it snow
- d) Does it snow

**И , )**            г            г            д            г            )  
 S ]            а            ]            а            ;

- a) will , be doing
- b) will, do

- c) will, have done
- d) will, have been doing

**И , , )**            г            г            д            г            )  
 S а            ,            а ;

- a) did, see
- b) -, saw

- c) have, seen
- d) are, see

**И 12.**            г            г            д            г            .  
 I а            ] а            ] ]            а E            а

- a) had cooked, came
- b) was cooking, came

- c) had been cooking, came
- d) cooked, had come

**И 13.**            г            г            д            .  
 S а E а ( а            ] а            ] а

- a) called, was reading
- b) was calling, read

- c) called, had been reading
- d) was calling, had been reading

**И 14.**            г            г            д            .  
 E а            а            а

- a) will ask
- b) asks

- c) will be asking
- d) asked

**И , 5)**            г            г            д            г            )  
 S а E а ( а            ] а            I -

- a) called, has said, has been
- b) call , said, was

- c) call, has said, is being
- d) called, said, was

**И , 6)**            г            г            д            г            )

E ] E a a a now.

a) think, know, is, -

b) am thinking, am knowing, - , is being

c) am thinking, know, - , is

d) think, know, - , is

**И 17.**

E a a a a ]

a) was she

b) she was

c) did she be

d) she did

**И 18.**

E a ] ] a] □

a) am writing

b) have written

c) write

d) have been writing

**И 19.**

S a E a \_ a ( a PR

a) was being, watched

b) was, was watching

c) was being, was watching

d) have been, has been watching

**И -0)**

S a a a ;

a) does, -

b) is, -

c) does, is

d) is, be

**В**

**Г**

**б**

**Г**

**Югд**

**В**

**Г -**

### London sights

St Paul's Cathedral is one of the most famous buildings in the world. At first there were 4 wooden churches at this place, all destroyed by fire. When old stone St Paul's was built in the time of William the Conqueror, it was much taller and wider than it is today. During the reign of King Henry VIII, parts of it were destroyed and a market place was set up inside selling, bread, meat, fish and beer! Christopher Wren, the cathedral's final architect, was asked to restore it. Before he could make much progress, parts of it were destroyed by the Great Fire of London (1666). Christopher Wren started once more. He laid the foundation stone for the cathedral in 1675. 35 years later he set the final stone in place. When he died he was buried in his own magnificent building.

Buckingham Palace is one of the major tourist attractions in London. It is the official residency o the British monarchy. Each time the royal family is in the palace, a flag flies on the roof. The palace was built in 1705 by the Duke of Buckingham. Queen Victoria was the first monarch to reside in the palace. Some of its rooms can be visited in summertime, only when the Queen is not at home. Every day at 11 am Changing of the Guard ceremony takes place. It is the time when colorfully dressed New Guard parades along the building and replace the existing Old Guard. The ceremony is accompanied by music and attracts a lot of viewers.

**Н Г**

**Г вЮ**

**Г**

**Г .**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5. 6

(

6.  
7. 6 ( )  
8.  
9. 6 ( )  
10.

### Н 3 НСЛ

- В**      **Г**    **-Ю**      **Г**      **Ю**      **Г** ,
- 1) I have found out that the concert \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) had been cancelled  
b) was cancelled  
c) has cancelled  
d) had cancelled
- 2) He wondered \_\_\_\_\_ to join him.  
a) did I want  
b) that I wanted  
c) if I wanted  
d) whether I want
- 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ that the exam \_\_\_\_\_ in June.  
a) have told, must take  
b) was told, must have taken  
c) told, must have been taken  
d) was told, must be taken
- 4) International Relations is a branch of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) political science  
b) organised crime  
c) international trade  
d) economic policy
- 5) Soft power is usually viewed as the use of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) economic sanctions only  
b) mobilization of international shame only  
c) both economic sanctions and military force  
d) both economic sanctions and mobilization of international shame
- 6) The government \_\_\_\_\_ the economic \_\_\_\_\_ of protectionism.  
a) conducts; politics  
b) fails; notion  
c) pursues; policy  
d) researches; enforce
- 7) Hegemony can be also defined as \_\_\_\_\_ in the international system of relations.  
a) bipolarity  
b) unipolarity  
c) parity  
d) multi-polarity
- 8) Regime theory studies \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) international institutions and cooperation  
b) internal policy of states  
c) the history of international relations  
d) hard force impact on the elections results
- 9) States either accept the \_\_\_\_\_ or are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) tools; independent  
b) international relations; polar  
c) economic proliferation; real  
d) status quo; revisionist
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ are high-ranking officials \_\_\_\_\_ their country abroad.  
a) Ambassadors; representing  
b) Credentials; accepting  
c) Emissaries; hosting  
d) Embassy staff; challenging
- 11) A girl asked me \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) if the seat is taken  
b) was the seat taken  
c) if the seat was taken  
d) did the seat taken
- 12) She said that the article \_\_\_\_\_ the next day.  
a) will publish  
b) would publish  
c) will be published  
d) would be published



13) \_\_\_\_\_ by our company last month.

- a) Five cars sold
- b) Five cars were sold
- c) Five cars have been sold
- d) Five cars have sold

14) How many houses \_\_\_\_\_ in your street right now?

- a) are build
- b) have build
- c) have being built
- d) are being built

-1% \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ;

- a) Where did you read about when this house had been built?
- b) Where have you read about when had this house been built?
- c) Where did you read about when this house was built?
- d) Where had you read about when had this house been built?

-2% \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_

- a) When we meeting I have worked there for three years.
- b) When we met I have been working there since three years.
- c) When we were meeting I was working there three years.
- d) When we met I had been working there for three years.

-3% \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ ] ] ]
- b) E \_\_\_\_\_ a a ] a ] ]
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ ] a ] ] ]
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ ] a ] ]

-4% \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Three weeks ago you said that they come in a day.
- b) Three weeks ago you said that they will come in a day.
- c) Three weeks ago you said that they would come in a day.
- d) Three weeks ago you said that they were to come that day.

-5%

- a) I have been understanding her very well since childhood.
- b) I am understanding her very well since childhood.
- c) I understand her very well since childhood.
- d) I have understood her very well since childhood.

., % \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_

- a) When I came up to them they said they return home.
- b) While I was coming up to them they said they were returning home.
- c) When I came up to them they said they were returning home.
- d) When I was coming up to them they said they are returning home.

**В Г б Г Ю д В Г -**

International Relations (IR) (occasionally referred to as International studies (IS), although the two terms are not synonymous) is the study of relationships between countries, including the roles of states, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multinational corporations (MNCs). It is both

an academic and public policy field, and can be either positive or normative as it both seeks to analyze as well as formulate the foreign policy of particular states. It is often considered a branch of political science (especially after 1988 UNESCO nomenclature), but an important sector of academia prefer to treat it as an interdisciplinary field of study. Aspects of international relations have been studied for thousands of years, since the time of Thucydides, but IR became a separate and definable discipline in the early 20th century.

Apart from political science, IR draws upon such diverse fields as technology; engineering; economics, history, international law, philosophy, geography, social work, sociology, anthropology, criminology, psychology, gender studies, and cultural studies / culturology. It involves a diverse range of issues including but not limited to: globalization, state sovereignty, international security, ecological sustainability, nuclear proliferation, nationalism, economic development, global finance, terrorism, organized crime, human security, foreign interventionism and human rights.

Н р Г бЮ Г р .

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. (
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

### Н 3 НСЛ5

В р -Ю р Ю р ,

Complete the sentences

- 1) а а] а Q а J ] Ca\_ а ] ]
  - a) Chief Secretary
  - b) Secretary-General
  - c) First Secretary
  - d) Head Secretary
- 2) P а ] ] is to prevent conflicts and consolidate peace through the identification and neutralization of the main causes of tension, promoting socio-economic progress, the development of democratic institutions and respect for human rights.
  - a) NATO
  - b) the UNESCO
  - c) the OSCE
  - d) ASEAN
- 3) ] а] а □U
  - a) must joke
  - b) must be joking
  - c) must have joked
  - d) must have been joking
- 4) K \_ а( а > E а а ] а а а а ] meeting.
  - a) must have been
  - b) may have been
  - c) might have been
  - d) ] а
- 5) I а ] ] а\_ а P а а а \_lasses.

- a) must be  
 b) may be  
 c)  a  
 d) might be
- 6) P a a   a a  P a a   a address.  
 a) may send  
 b) may be sending  
 c)  a  
 d) may have sent
- 7) Da aa  a a  
 a) to see  
 b) to have seen  
 c) see  
 d) to be seen
- 8) It is imp a  a  a a a a P a a a  
 a) must broke  
 b)  a a  
 c) must have broken  
 d)  a]
- 9) E   a   
 a) buy  
 b) buying  
 c) to buy  
 d) in buying
- 10) E a a  B  a a  
 a) go  
 b) to go  
 c) going  
 d) for going
- 11) Your  a   a a a  
 a) to write  
 b) write  
 c) writing  
 d) written
- 12) D   a   ;  
 a) being  
 b) be  
 c) to be  
 d) from being
- 13) Da a a a a  a a a E   
 a) to borrow  
 b) borrow  
 c) borrowing  
 d) for borrowing
- 14) Ca a  a a a a d man to cross the road.  
 a) to help  
 b) helping  
 c) help  
 d) on helping
- 15) U   a a  
 a) doing

- b) done  
 c) to do  
 d) do
- 16) E ] a a\_ ] \_] E a a a ] E ]  
 a) may be  
 b) must be  
 c) must have been  
 d) may have been
- 17) > a E] a a a] t!  
 a) ] ]  
 b) may have said  
 c) ] ] a ]  
 d) ] ]
- 18) E a a a ] a a  
 a) to thank  
 b) thank  
 c) thanking  
 d) in thanking
- 19) P aa a a  
 a) is supposed  
 b) supposed  
 c) supposes  
 d) has supposed
- 20) U a a a a \_  
 a) to leave  
 b) leave  
 c) leaving  
 d) left

**В Г В Б Г ЮГД В Г**  
 2)

**International Organisations**

When living in the modern progressive society we have to deal with different international organizations either we know it or not. The formation of international organizations started mainly in the 20th century with the goal to improve and develop international relations and to preserve peace and safety of nations. The European community, Interpol, all of them have a great impact on international relationships between countries.

The European Community is one of the oldest organizations, founded after World War II when European countries were weak and vulnerable and the Soviet Union and the USA were dominant on the world arena. So Europe had to find its place in the world and it was decided to form the European Economic Community run by the European Parliament which has set certain rules for every member to follow. The main goal was to improve trade and agriculture relationships.

Brussels is the headquarters of the organization and it has over 1500 of employees. It works on developing business, trade, industry, education. The European Community supports different scientific researches, medicine, protects human rights.

The International Criminal Police Organization (French: Organisation internationale de police criminelle; ICPO-INTERPOL), more commonly known as Interpol, is an international organization facilitating international police cooperation. It was established as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) in 1923; it chose INTERPOL as its telegraphic address in 1946, and made it its common name in 1956.

It PANLKH ] ] ] ] a ] --/ ( \_ a  
 annual contributions by its membership of police forces in 192 countries (as of 2017). In 2013, the

INTERPOL General Secretariat employed a staff of 756, representing 100 member countries. Its current Secretary-General is F a O \_ , the former deputy head of Germany's Federal Criminal Police Office. He replaced Ronald Noble, a former United States Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, who stepped down in November 2014 after serving 14 years. Interpol's current President is Meng Hongwei, Deputy Minister of Public Security of China.

To keep INTERPOL as politically neutral as possible, its charter forbids it, at least in theory, from undertaking interventions or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial nature or involving itself in disputes over such matters. Its work focuses primarily on public safety and battling transnational crimes against humanity, child pornography, computer crime and cybercrime, drug trafficking, environmental crime, genocide, human trafficking, illicit drug production, copyright infringement, illicit traffic in works of art, intellectual property crime, money laundering, organized crime, corruption, terrorism, war crimes, weapons smuggling, and white-collar crime.

г . .):

1. The United Nations Organisation.
2. The US General Assembly.
3. The Russian Federation in the UN.
4. The UNESCO.
5. The European Union.
6. The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
7. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
8. The Association of Southeast Asian Countries.

### H 3 HCJ16

В г -Ю г Ю г ,

1.

Money\_\_\_\_\_on the brain is never spent in vain.

- e) spent
- f) being spent
- g) spending
- h) to spend

2.

I want my phone number\_\_\_\_\_because people often get the wrong number.

- e) changed
- f) having changed
- g) being changed
- h) changing

3.

I wonder what Doctor Brown thinks of the medical problem\_\_\_\_\_now.

- e) being discussed
- f) discussing
- g) having been discussed
- h) having discussed

4.

\_\_\_\_\_ to see as much as possible of the town, we hired a car.

- e) Having wished
- f) We wish

- g) Wishing
- h) Wished

5.

\_\_\_\_\_, Derek told Alice one of his invariable jokes and thus avoided the confession.

- e) Pressed
- f) Having been pressed
- g) Have pressed
- h) Being pressed

6.

Going back to his office, Fisher had a \_\_\_\_\_ feeling of strong anger and mild grief.

- e) mixing
- f) mixed
- g) being mixed
- h) having mixed

7.

After her younger sister was born, Margaret felt \_\_\_\_\_ and betrayed.

- e) forgotten
- f) being forgotten
- g) fogetting
- h) have been forgetting

8.

She \_\_\_\_\_ her window \_\_\_\_\_ after the storm.

- e) had, repair
- f) had, repairing
- g) had, being repaired
- h) had, repaired

9.

When will you \_\_\_\_\_?

- e) have your hair
- f) get your hair done
- g) get your hair doing
- h) have your hair do

10.

I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ to the lake.

- e) are going
- f) will go
- g) went
- h) having gone

11.

It is desirable that all the work \_\_\_\_\_ today.

- e) be finished
- f) is finished

- g) has finished
- h) finish

12.

He behaves as if he \_\_\_\_\_ the boss here.

- e) be
- f) is being
- g) was being
- h) were

13.

I'm so sorry I had no money with me yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ that dress.

- e) would buy
- f) would have bought
- g) will have bought
- h) will be bought

14.

If the weather were fine, they \_\_\_\_\_ out of town.

- e) go
- f) would go
- g) gone
- h) had gone

15.

If Tom had enough money, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the USA long ago.

- e) went
- f) would have gone
- g) have gone
- h) would go

16.

We \_\_\_\_\_ win the cup if we keep playing this well.

- a) will
- b) -
- c) do
- d) are

17.

When we \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema, we \_\_\_\_\_ popcorn.

- e) will go; will eat
- f) will go; eat
- g) go; would eat
- h) go; eat

18.

If a a] a a( a

- e) was
- f) is

- g) will
- h) were

19.

- E ] aa ] a a ] ( a ]
- a) would have gone
  - b) have gone
  - c) would go
  - d) will have gone
  - e)

20.

- Had the a \_ a(E a a
- e) must clean
  - f) will clean
  - g) would have cleaned
  - h) would clean

**В Г В Б Г Юг Д Г -**  
**Economic Globalization**

Economic globalization is the increasing economic interdependence of national economies across the world through a rapid increase in cross-border movement of goods, services, technology, and capital. Whereas the globalization of business is centered around the diminution of international trade regulations as well as tariffs, taxes, and other impediments that suppresses global trade, economic globalization is the process of increasing economic integration between countries, leading to the emergence of a global marketplace or a single world market. Depending on the paradigm, economic globalization can be viewed as either a positive or a negative phenomenon. Economic globalization comprises: Globalization of production; which refers to the obtention of goods and services from a particular source from different locations around the globe to benefit from difference in cost and quality. Likewise, it also comprises globalization of markets; which is defined as the union of different and separate markets into a massive global marketplace. Economic globalization also includes competition, technology, and corporations and industries.

Current globalization trends can be largely accounted for by developed economies integrating with less developed economies by means of foreign direct investment, the reduction of trade barriers as well as other economic reforms, and, in many cases, immigration.

International standards have made trade in goods and services more efficient. An example of such standard is the intermodal container. Containerization dramatically reduced transport of its costs, supported the post-war boom in international trade, and was a major element in globalization. International Organization for Standardization is an international standard-setting body composed of representatives from various national standards organizations.

A multinational corporation or worldwide enterprise is an organization that owns or controls production of goods or services in one or more countries other than their home country. It can also be referred as an international corporation, a transnational corporation, or a stateless corporation.

A free-trade area is the region encompassing a trade bloc whose member countries have signed a free-trade agreement (FTA). Such agreements involve cooperation between at least two countries to reduce trade barriers import quotas and tariffs and to increase trade of goods and services with each other. If people are also free to move between the countries, in addition to a free-trade agreement, it would also be considered an open border. Arguably the most significant free-trade area in the world is the European Union, a politico-economic union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe. The EU has developed European Single Market through a standardised system of laws that



apply in all member states. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital within the internal market.

Н Г                    G BЮ                    G                    Г . 5

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

### Н 3 НСЛ7

                  B                    Г -Ю                    Г                    Ю                    Г ,  
Г 1)                    Г                    Г                    Г  
When we \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema, we \_\_\_\_\_ popcorn.

- a) will go; will eat
- b) will go; eat
- c) go; would eat
- d) go; eat

Г 2)                    Г                    Г                    Г  
I can guarantee the \_\_\_\_\_ of our new product .

- a) reliable
- b) rely
- c) reliability
- d) unreliable

Г 3)                    Г                    Г                    Г  
Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ come except me.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) -
- d) does

Г 4)                    Г                    Г                    Г  
She is so beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) She is very.
- b) E a
- c) So is she.
- d) She really is

Г 5)                    Г                    Г                    Г  
After losing her job she was \_\_\_\_\_ for a month.

- a) employer
- b) employee
- c) unemployment
- d) unemployed

Г 6)                    Г                    Г                    Г  
\_\_\_\_\_ I a millionaire, I would have many hospitals and nursery schools built.

- a) if
- b) should
- c) were
- d) did

Г 7)                    Г                    Г                    Г  
Pushing into a queue is considered to be extremely \_\_\_\_\_

- a) unpolite
- b) impolite
- c) dispolite
- d) inpolite

г 8)            г            г            г

\_\_\_\_\_ such a beautiful child.

- a) Never have I seen
- b) Have I seen
- c) Should I see
- d) Not have I seen

г 9)            г            г            г

Peter, though \_\_\_\_\_, laughingly declined the proposal.

- a) was tired
- b) very tired
- c) was he tired
- d) was

г , 0)            г            г            г

\_\_\_\_\_ all your dreams come true!

- a) will
- b) may
- c) can
- d) do

В                            г                            В            б            г                            Югд                            г -

Although the term WMD provides a convenient shorthand for mass-casualty weapons, there are very important differences in the characteristics, effects and military roles of various nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.

**Nuclear weapons** stand apart in the public imagination because of their horrific and unmatched destructive power: an all-out nuclear attack could annihilate billions of people within hours. For this reason, some argue that nuclear weapons should be distinguished from all other types of weapons of mass destruction. There are approximately 30,000 nuclear weapons in national stockpiles of the eight nuclear weapons states: Britain, China, France, India, Israel (assumed), North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, and the United States. Depending upon the yield and atmospheric conditions, a large thermonuclear weapon dropped on a densely populated city could kill millions of people in an instant. The detonation of just one "small" nuclear weapon could kill as many as 100,000 people. In addition, many thousands more would die over time due to the lethal effects of radiation. Currently, the United States and Russia maintain several thousand nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert, or what is termed "launch-on-warning" of a nuclear attack.

**Chemical weapons** are notable because of the widespread and longstanding commercial and military experience in manufacturing their constituents. Especially compared with nuclear weapons, chemical weapons are considerably easier and cheaper to manufacture. Many dangerous chemical constituents and so-called precursors of chemical weapons are currently commercially available. An international agreement banning chemical weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), entered into force in 1997. The treaty requires signatories to destroy existing stockpiles of chemical weapons and, as of the end of 2005, at least 2 million chemical weapons and 12 million metric tons of chemical agents have been destroyed and 175 countries have signed on to the agreement.

**Biological weapons**, which make use of lethal bacteria, viruses, or toxins, are distinguished by their profoundly uncontrollable nature: once unleashed, a biological agent such as smallpox can spread quickly to cause an epidemic in human populations. Although biological

weapons are highly dangerous, they have only rarely been used in war or in terrorist attacks. There are growing concerns, though, about the likelihood of future use of biological weapons in light of the dynamism of biomedical technology and advances in the field of biotechnology. The technologies available to create and disperse biological agents are becoming more sophisticated and widely available.

Several countries have developed and maintained active biological weapons programs, despite the fact that the 1925 Geneva Convention prohibits the use of germ weapons in war and the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) prohibits states from developing, retaining, and transferring these weapons. Unfortunately, the current ban on offensive biological warfare does not have any enforcement mechanisms, such as international inspections or rules governing research and development of possible bioweapons like anthrax. Negotiations to establish mechanisms to verify compliance and assure enforcement of the ban on offensive biological weapons have been unsuccessful; the most recent effort broke down in 2002 because the United States refused to allow biological weapons inspections on its soil.

Н Г Г . 5

1. (
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. 6

### Н 3 НСЛ8

В Г -Ю Г Ю Г ,  
Г 1. Г Г Г

Drug \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem causing great concern .

- a) addiction
- b) addict
- c) addicted
- d) addicance

Г -) Г Г Г  
Many a man \_\_\_\_\_ done it.

- a) was
- b) were
- c) have
- d) has

Г .) Г Г Г  
She was glad to see us or maybe she just pretended \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) was
- b) glad
- c) to be
- d) to see

Г ) Г Г Г  
He fell down and lay as if \_\_\_\_\_, but with his eyes open.

- a) dead
- b) was dead
- c) he is dead
- d) dead person

Г 0) Г Г Г  
\_\_\_\_\_, improvements will be made.

- a) So necessary

- b) Where necessary
- c) To be necessary
- d) Is necessary

6. I can guarantee the \_\_\_\_\_ of our new product .

- a) reliable
- b) rely
- c) reliability
- d) unreliable

7) Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ come except me.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) -
- d) does

8) She is so beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) She is very.
- b) E a
- c) So is she.
- d) She really is

9) After losing her job she was \_\_\_\_\_ for a month.

- a) employer
- b) employee
- c) unemployment
- d) unemployed

10) \_\_\_\_\_ I a millionaire, I would have many hospitals and nursery schools built.

- a) if
- b) should
- c) were
- d) did

**B** **Г** **В** **б** **Г** **ЮГД** **Г -**

Race and ethnicity have torn at the fabric of American society ever since the time of Christopher Columbus, when an estimated 1 million Native Americans populated the eventual United States. By 1900, their numbers had dwindled to about 240,000, as tens of thousands were killed by white settlers and US troops and countless others died from disease contracted from people with European backgrounds. Scholars say this mass killing of Native Americans amounted to genocide.

African Americans also have a history of maltreatment that began during the colonial period, when Africans were forcibly transported from their homelands to be sold as slaves in the War ended it. African Americans outside the South were not slaves but were still victims of racial prejudice. During the 1830s, white mobs attacked free African Americans in cities throughout the nation, including Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh. The mob attacked African Americans in several cities, with at least seven antiblack riots occurring in 1919



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