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3К2ЕВU

1. Специфика артикуляции звуков, интонации, акцентуации и ритма нейтральной речи в английском языке: основные особенности полного стиля произношения; чтение транскрипции.

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2. Лексический минимум, позволяющий решать задачи межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия на иностранном языке. Понятие дифференциации лексики по сферам применения (бытовая, терминологическая, официальная и другая).

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3. Грамматические навыки, обеспечивающие коммуникацию общего характера без искажения смысла при письменном и устном общении: основные грамматические явления.

1. / F , F / / to be ' (there is/are)

2.) F)
3.) F)
4.)

7. Аудирование. Понимание диалогической и монологической речи.

1.)
- 0, F)
- 6 F)

8. Чтение. Виды текстов: несложные прагматические тексты и тесты по широкому профилю специальности.

1.) F)
2.) F)
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9. Письмо. Виды речевых произведений: аннотация, тезисы, частное письмо, деловое письмо, доклад, реферат, проект.

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 - **hZ**)
- kjhkuihl fzhhdZ**
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- / : F F / ?

: About myself. What is family for you?
 Meeting and greeting people.

- ~~the~~ / F /) F /)
- ~~the~~ / F /) F /)

• ~~the~~ Home sweet home. A letter from my London friend.

- ~~the~~ F

Unit 2

- ~~the~~ F F F) F (
- ~~the~~ / F /) F /) F (

At the exhibition. At the Company Drills, Making a call.

- ~~the~~)
- ~~the~~)
- ~~the~~)

kijhkuihl fhdZ F F , F F ?

- ~~the~~)
- ~~the~~ / / F)

Student's life. Leisure time and hobby.

- ~~the~~

Unit 3

- ~~the~~ F F) F) F
- ~~the~~ F / / /) F) F

Paul's working day. Our University. He is doing his GCSEs at 7!

- ~~the~~
 - ~~the~~
- kijhkuihl fhdZ F

- ~~the~~ Smolensk. F / / /
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to be) α m d \ m) Food markets. The English meal Shopping. At a pet shop.

Unit 4

- ~~the~~ / / FF / / /) F
- ~~the~~ / / / F / / /) F (

- **Learning foreign languages. The importance of the English language in today's world.**
- **American English vs. British English.**

Globalization.

Globalization.

- **Globalization.**

Globalization.

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Globalization.

- **Globalization.**
- **Globalization.**
- **Globalization.**

Globalization.

- **Globalization.**
- **Globalization.**
- **Globalization.**

Globalization.

- **Globalization.**

• **h** *My future career. Place of a bank worker on a job market in Russia.*

• **h** *; Job interview.*

• **kihkihlfhdZ**

F FF Continuous? Continuous?

• **h** / F F))
• **h** *Эквиваленты модальных глаголов. Основные модели употребления.*
• **h** **lgbihZKlngh** *Bank policy. Banking in Russia.*
• **h** *реферат.*

lgbihhd 3

• **h** / F)
• **h** : FF) Perfect: Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect. Reported speech.

• **h** *Great Britain: the land and the people.*
The USA. London.

• **h** F *What do you know about the UK?*

kijhku ihlfhdZ

FF Perfect? / F

• **h**)
• **h** **z** FF K ra o ji ad pjpn Knjbmndq 5Kmn ioK ra o ji in-
uous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous.

• **h** *Arriving in Britain.*

• **h** L_fZq_kdbcfhd 4

• **h** E_dkbq_kdbcfZ_jbZ /)))
• **h** / / can, may, must.

• **h** *The Russian Federation. Moscow.*

• **h** *Smolensk?*

kijhkuihlfhdZ :

F / / /)
can, may, must.

• **h** F)
• **h** / F Present Continuous / F
FF Indefinite Continuous.

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: *Mad about travelling. Tourism.*

dhfilgp	Wzhf hZok flj	b - fegu ijZBEJ B:	djh	ihdZLhmjgyf
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			<p>ylevghlguc</p>	<p>Qh^a</p> <p>M_F</p> <p>• /</p> <p>/ F</p>

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

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

A: B? i?vguc hlZ

Please clean _____ blackboard.

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

A: B? i?vguc hlZ

They say ___ sugar is bad for you.

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

A: B? i?vguc hlZ

He went to _____ prison to visit his client.

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

A: B? i?vguc hlZ

I remember _____ old buildings since my childhood.

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

A: B? 12. u? i?vguc hlZ .

Jim is asking to give _____ your book.

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

A: B? u? i?vguc hlZ

I went to work _____ I had a high temperature.

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

A: B? 14. u[jbl_ i?vguc hlZ .

G\mi dcor r i ooj ? \qd_ n] drc _t k\mt r enjoyed very much.

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

A: B? 15. u[jbl_ i?vguc hlZ

_____ 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
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Семестр 2

F

My friend is much _____ than me.

- 1) elder
- 2) older

A: GB? \L jbl_ ijZ \evguc \Z \hl _IZ

Look! Jane _____ ! She always skates so well!

- 1) was skating
- 2) is skating
- 3) skates
- 4) are skating

A: B \ij \vguc \hl Z

Mark and Sue _____ from Italy a week ago.

- 1) have returned
- 2) had returned
- 3) has returned
- 4) returned

A: B \ij \vguc \hl Z

Mitchel _____ fond of animals. He is going to become a vet.

- 1) is
- 2) are
- 3) am
- 4) were

A: B? 15. \ij \vguc \hl Z .

We _____ our music class when you come to visit us.

- 1) will have
- 2) will have had
- 3) will be having
- 4) have

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Образцы заданий для текущего контроля

Семестр 1

Nk \f ji \e o jkd Am \ch)Mh h] m, oj n\tr c\ot jp _j r \e t jpmam \ch 6- oj mention some activities that take up most of your time in your life; 3) to say if there is a hobby you want to start, but don't have enough time or enough money for.

Семестр 2

Nk \f ji \e o jkd _p \odji)Mh h] m, oj bdj njh d ajrh \odji \e _p \odji nt m h in our country; 2) to name countries that are thought to have good education systems and to say why they are considered good.

/

Семестр 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.

Семестр 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.

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Образцы заданий для текущего контроля

Семестр 1

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?

Семестр 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-
 at 5.30 in the evening. He goes to work by car, which takes
 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 eyes. She is kind and gentle. She works in a service industry for three
 works locally and goes there by bus. She quite likes her work as it gets her out of the house, she meets

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 spirit that is
 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
 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 goes to the local pub?

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Образцы заданий для текущего контроля

Семестр 1

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Семестр 2

jh h ioji α ajggir db m\oh i o5 Oc аррm ja _p \αji 5] j jf n jm jh kpo m)

Требования к структуре сочинения-эссе

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- - F)

Требования, предъявляемые к написанию докладов

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Структура доклада:

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Структура резюме

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Рекомендации по написанию личного письма

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Рекомендации по написанию аннотации

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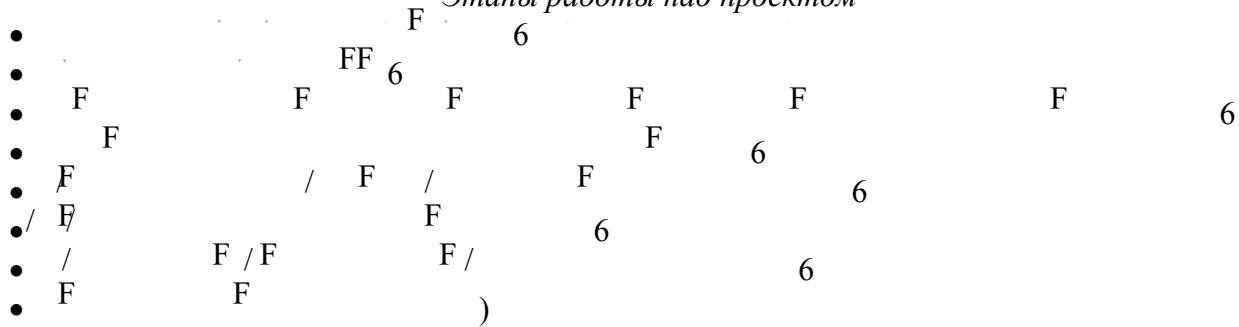
Образцы заданий для текущего контроля
Семестр 1

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Семестр 2

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Этапы работы над проектом



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5,) F -)-) F (

Образцы заданий



1

H t r d̩ n a \æ m h t)

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

2

Will you meet my cousin John at the station tomorrow? D_ji ofi jr cdh) :

- 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

Oj æ apæ D_ji o \m r c \œ t)

- 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.

- 3) Td̩ n \i _ H \m̩ n
- 4) Tim and Mary

10

Look! Oc̩ m̩ n pi _ mæ ð] g) J c' d̩ n h t] \ b)

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

11

R c j d æ m d æ n j h : D \ i o n ____.

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

12

Look at ____ geese! m i o a p i i t :

- 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

E f n h j æ m i _ C g i n h j æ m m)

- 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

O e n t m h] t r c d c \ j p i o m n h j i t \ i _ b j j _ n \ m k n j _ p _ \ i _ p n _ d h \ g g _)

- 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

H j z _ p l _ d k l z z l _ g b _ i _ j _ \ h k m ^ g b _ g z l _ b c k d h f y a u d _ A z b _

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.

K?F?KLJ

~~mpdh~~

~~hllkzb~~

1

His job is _____ interesting than mine

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 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

The _____ of the _____

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

8

We _____ Ann the George _____ .

- 1) _d_i oo gg6c _ rpi b - c _ i oo jg_6mi b
- 2) _d_i oo gg6mi b / c _ i ooold; was ringing

9

She _____ to a French song but she _____ it.

- 1) gh0 i n6_j ni opi _ m0i _ - dhgho i d b6_j ni opi _ m0i _
- 2) gh0 i n6di opi _ m0i _ d b / dhgho i d b6di opi _ m0i _ d b

10

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

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

11

I _____ a lot of work every day.

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

12

He has been playing computer games _____.

- 1) every day - rd 2 j gj f
- 2) now
- 3) already

14

Television news _____ you more information than radio news.

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

15

Parent: You look tired. Are you all right?

- You: _____
- 1) Dh J F) Depmi _ njh m0) 2) Nothing special, I think.
- 3) R ct _ji ot j p h d _ t j pmj r i] prd m 4) I feel great.

16

Teacher: Start reading, will you?

- Henry: _____
- 1) Oh, i j' Dh \ and_) 2) You are welcome.
- 3) Where shall I start from? 4) As you like.

17

Keep quiet! The students _____ a test.

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

18

What _____ about? T j p c \ q i on \ d _ \ r j m \ gh j m d b

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

3) you are thinking

4) you think

19

Oc bjq mh i o_ d_ _oj m_p α PF noj ò g i nbt)

1) allocate

2) society

3) state

4) consumption

20

The new machine is far more _____ than the old one

1) equal

2) goods

3) efficient

4) primary

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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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