



Автономная некоммерческая образовательная организация
высшего образования
«Воронежский экономико-правовой институт»
(АНОО ВО «ВЭПИ»)



ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

(индекс и наименование дисциплины)

40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

(код и наименование специальности)

Квалификация выпускника Юрист
(наименование квалификации)

Уровень базового образования обучающихся Среднее общее образование
(основное/среднее общее образование)

Вид подготовки Базовый
(базовый / углубленный)

Форма обучения Очная, заочная
(очная, заочная)

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Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине одобрен на заседании кафедры общих дисциплин среднего профессионального образования.

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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык

(индекс, наименование дисциплины)

1.1. Общие положения

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине разработана на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 20.05.2014 № 508 и является частью образовательной программы в части освоения соответствующих общих компетенций (далее – ОК):

Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции
ОК 1	Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.
ОК 2	Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.
ОК 3	Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.
ОК 4	Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.
ОК 5	Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 6	Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.
ОК 7	Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.
ОК 8	Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.
ОК 9	Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 10	Соблюдать основы здорового образа жизни, требования охраны труда.
ОК 11	Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения.
ОК 12	Проявлять нетерпимость к коррупционному поведению.

1.2. Место дисциплины в структуре образовательной программы

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к числу дисциплин профессиональной подготовки общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического цикла.

Для изучения данной дисциплины необходимы знания и умения, сформированные в процессе изучения дисциплин «Иностранный язык» и

«Русский язык» при освоении обучающимися основной образовательной программы среднего (полного) общего образования.

1.3. Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Промежуточная аттестация для очной формы обучения проводится в форме контрольных работ по итогам первого, второго и третьего семестра изучения дисциплины и экзамена по итогам четвертого семестра изучения дисциплины.

Промежуточная аттестация для заочной формы обучения проводится защиты домашних контрольных работ по итогам второго, третьего и четвертого курсов изучения дисциплины, зачетов по итогам второго и третьего курсов изучения дисциплины и экзамена по итогам четвертого курса изучения дисциплины.

2. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1. Формы и методы контроля результатов обучения

Результаты обучения	Формы и методы контроля и оценки
Знание:	
лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	оценка по итогам работы на практических занятиях; оценка за контрольную работу; оценка за домашнюю контрольную работу (для заочной формы обучения); оценка по результатам промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена
Умение:	
общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы	оценка по итогам работы на практических занятиях; оценка за контрольную работу; оценка за домашнюю контрольную работу (для заочной формы обучения); оценка по результатам промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена
переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности	оценка по итогам работы на практических занятиях; оценка за контрольную работу; оценка за домашнюю контрольную работу (для заочной формы обучения); оценка по результатам промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена; контроль домашнего чтения
самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	оценка по итогам работы на практических занятиях; оценка за контрольную работу; оценка за домашнюю контрольную работу (для заочной формы обучения); оценка по результатам промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена

2.2. Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины по темам (разделам)

Наименование темы (раздела)	Текущий контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З
Раздел 1			Контрольные работы Домашние контрольные работы для заочной формы обучения Экзамен	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31
Тема 1.1. Знакомство. Я и моя семья. Мой рабочий день. Биография	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 1.2. Дом, квартира, интерьер. Семейные ценности, быт, уклад жизни	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 1.3. Мой рабочий день от «А» до «Я»	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 1.4. Учеба. Обучение в колледже	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 1.5. Профессиональное образование в других странах	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 1.6. Выбор профессии. Виды профессиональной деятельности	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 1.7. Россия и другие страны. Великие державы в сравнении	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		

	Домашнее чтение			
Тема 1.8. Праздники в других странах и России. Организация свободного времени	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 1.9. Охрана окружающей среды	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 1.10. 21-й век и новые технологии	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Проверочная работа Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Раздел 2				
Тема 2.1. Значение права. Правовые сферы	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Контрольные вопросы Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 2.2. Правовые источники (в России, в других странах)	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Контрольные вопросы Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 2.3. Гражданский кодекс. Права и обязанности граждан России	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Контрольные вопросы Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 2.4. Система социальной защиты в других странах, в России	Устный контроль во время занятий Контрольные вопросы Домашнее чтение Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Контрольные вопросы Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		

Тема 2.5. Преступление и наказание.	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Контрольные вопросы Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		
Тема 2.6. Профессия юриста. Служебная переписка	Устный и письменный контроль во время занятий Контрольные вопросы Домашнее чтение	ОК1-12; У1-У3; 31		

3. ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

3.1. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний и умений в процессе освоения дисциплины

3.1.1. Типовые контрольные задания для текущего контроля по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский язык)»

Тема 1.1. Знакомство. Я и моя семья. Мой рабочий день. Биография.

Проверочная работа

1. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке:

1. the/is/ living-room / There / in / a /sofa
2. in / is/ the/not/ kitchen / There / a /mirror.
3. the/ bedroom / there / in / Are / beds / 2 / ?
4. Are / wardrobes / the/ hall / there / in / 8 /?
5. a/ lamp/there/Is/room/your/in/?

2. Поставьте предложения во множественном числе:

1. This cup is dirty.
2. That biscuit was tasty.
3. This hotel is very expensive but it's very nice.
4. There is a children's playground in the park.
5. That is a new supermarket in our town.
6. It's a delicious lemon pie for dessert.
7. It's a nice cotton dress for my niece.
8. This man is an engineer.
9. That woman is my sister.
10. This child is my son.

3. Вставьте глагол “to be” в требуемой форме Present Simple:

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I....
6. ...they lions? – No, they ... They ... horses.
7. ... you a teacher? – Yes, I ...

4. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

Face, portfolio, swine, house, tomato, hearth, mother-in-law, clergyman, ox, cry, key, fox, downfall, rock, bush, enemy, leaf, roof, genius, hero.

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

About myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Ann. I am twenty. I am a student. I study at the university. I am a prospective economist. I like this profession, that's why I study with pleasure. My parents are not economists, but they support me in

my choice. We are a friendly family and try to understand and support each other in any situation. Understanding and support is what I need in friendship as well. Some of my friends study at the same university.

After classes we usually gather together, discuss our plans or problems and have some fun. We have a lot of hobbies.

Sometimes we go to the disco, sometimes organize a picnic in the open air, play sports or watch a nice film. One of my hobbies is cooking. So when my friends come to my house, I bake their favorite apple pie. I also like reading. One of my favorite authors is Chekhov. I like his books, because I can analyze the characters, their way of life and find answers to my questions. My friends also like reading. We sometimes discuss our favorite authors, their books, the style of their writing and ideas depicted in their books. I like making new friends, so, if you like, you may become my friend as well.

Словарь

Let me introduce myself – позвольте представиться

a prospective economist – будущий экономист

to support – поддерживать

to gather together – собираться вместе

to have some fun – развлекаться

to analyze – анализировать

Составьте рассказ о себе и своей семье

Составьте рассказ о своем рабочем дне

Напишите свою биографию.

Заполните анкету

Тема 1.2. Дом, квартира, интерьер. Семейные ценности, быт, уклад жизни

Проверочная работа

1. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Не закрывайте окна.
2. Позовите носильщика, пожалуйста.
3. Пойдемте домой.
4. Не сердитесь на меня.
5. Прочитайте эту статью.
6. Покажите мне эти документы.
7. Пусть он пойдет туда один.
8. Пусть она сделает эту работу сама.
9. Пусть они подождут меня внизу.
10. Пусть он не ходит туда сегодня вечером.
11. Пусть они не ждут меня.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или

FutureSimple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I... . 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? -I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspaper tomorrow.

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов**My house and flat**

I live in a new nine-storied house in Borodiya Street. In front of the house there is a flower bed and a children's playground. My family lives on the third floor. We have two rooms in our flat: a living room and a bedroom. Our living room is the largest in our flat. There is a big bookcase in it. My parents are teachers. Literature is their hobby. That's why we have a lot of books at home. I also like to read, and when the weather is bad, I usually sit in our living room and read my favorite book. Besides reading, you may also watch TV in this room. There is a big TV-set here and we often watch TV in the evening in a family circle. In front of the TV-set there is a big sofa and two armchairs. We like to sit here and discuss our family life. My bedroom is my study as well. It is not big. But I have here everything I need. There is a desk, a chair, some bookshelves and a sofa. My favorite place the room is my desk. It is the best place to work and to dream. My parents sleep in our bedroom. Before going to sleep, we all gather together in the kitchen, drink tea with biscuits, and discuss our plans for tomorrow. Our kitchen is also very cozy. There is little furniture in it. That's why it looks wider. There is also a small round table in the middle of the room. We have here our meals.

Словарь

nine-storied – девятиэтажный

a flower bed – клумба

a bookcase – книжный шкаф

furniture – мебель

Составьте сообщение на тему «Сходство и отличие жилья в своей стране и англоязычных странах».

Опишите интерьер гостиной, кухни и спальни в Вашей квартире/доме.

Тема 1.3. Мой рабочий день от «А» до «Я»

Проверочная работа**1. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол:**

1. Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.
 - a) can't
 - b) couldn't have
 - c) hasn't been able to
2. I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girl.
 - a) could
 - b) am able to
 - c) can
3. Tom ... play tennis well but he ... play a game yesterday because he was ill.
 - a) couldn't, could
 - b) can, was able
 - c) can, couldn't
4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.
 - a) were to
 - b) had to
 - c) could
5. Where are my gloves? — I ... put them on because it's cold today.
 - a) can't
 - b) have to
 - c) needn't
6. You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
 - a) needn't
 - b) mustn't
 - c) can't
7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.
 - a) must
 - b) should
 - c) need to
8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.
 - a) can
 - b) has to
 - c) must
9. You ... smoke so much.
 - a) would
 - b) can't
 - c) shouldn't
10. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.
 - a) must

- b) needn't
- c) should

2. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. He is the most oldest student in his group.
2. You are taller then me.
3. My car is beter than his.
4. It is one of most beautiful lakes in the world.
5. These flowers are more cheap than those ones.

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

My everyday meals

My name is Anya. I study at the university. As I am a student, I do not have much time for my meals. Usually I have two or three meals a day. I often go to bed late at night and then I do not have enough time for breakfast in the morning. Some of my friends do not eat in the morning at all. I prefer not to eat a lot in the morning. I drink tea or coffee and eat sandwiches with butter and cheese, or sometimes jam. At about 12 o'clock I have a snack. I drink orange juice with pies or eat an apple. My dinner is at three o'clock. There is a canteen at the university and a lot of students and teachers have their dinner there. Here everyone may find something to their taste: soup or borsch for the first course, meat or fish with vegetables for the second course. I usually choose fish soup, fried fish with mashed potatoes, and biscuits with tea. It is usually loud in the canteen at dinner time. Students discuss their student life here and make plans for the evening. I do not usually have supper. But before going to bed I often drink a glass of warm milk with biscuits or a cup of tea with honey. It helps me sleep well and feel healthy next morning.

Словарь

a snack – закуска

a canteen – столовая

for the first course – напервое

for the second course – навторое

mashed potatoes – картофельное пюре

Напишите рецепт блюда русской кухни.

Опишите свой рабочий день.

Подготовьтесь к ролевой игре «Бронирование столика в ресторане».

Подготовьтесь к ролевой игре «Заказ блюд в ресторане».

Тема 1.4. Учеба. Обучение в колледже.

Проверочная работа

1. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово.

1. The bus moved very ... (slow/slowly) and I arrived home late. (Автобус двигался очень медленно, и я прибыл домой поздно.)
2. Miss Jones ran ... (quick/quickly) to the chemist's. (Мисс Джонс быстро побежала в аптеку.)
3. I'm afraid I wrote the test very ... (bad/badly). (Боюсь, я написал тест очень плохо.)
4. She drives the car quite ... (good/well). (Она водит машину довольно хорошо.)
5. Dad looked at me ... (angry/angrily). (Папа посмотрел на меня сердито.)
6. Mr. Potter was ... (deep/deeply) touched by our greetings. (Мистер Поттер был глубоко тронут нашими поздравлениями.)
7. We ... (hard/hardly) know each other. (Мы почти не знаем друг друга.)
8. The Internet is ... (wide/widely) used all over the world. (Интернет широко используется по всему миру.)
9. Hurry up, kids! It's ... (near/nearly) midnight. (Поторопитесь, дети! Уже почти полночь.)
10. The police officer examined the car ... (close/closely). (Полицейский тщательно осмотрел машину.)

2. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму

1. This book (write) many years ago.
2. His car (break) so he had to take a taxi.
3. This castle (build) in the 16th century.
4. I've missed the news block! When it (repeat)?
5. This dress is brand new, it never (wear).
6. I am reading a book while my car (repair).
7. At what time the dinner usually (serve) here? To my great surprise the problem (solve) yet.

3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму простого пассивного инфинитива.

1. He wants ... (register) as a volunteer. (Он хочет, чтобы его зарегистрировали в качестве волонтера.)
2. This picture seems ... (draw) in crayons. (Наверное, эта картина нарисована мелками.)
3. We like ... (visit) by our sons. (Нам нравится, когда нас навещают сыновья.)
4. They can't ... (tell) the truth about the money. (Им нельзя рассказывать правду о деньгах.)
5. That's a nice house ... (buy). (Этот дом прекрасен для того, чтобы его купить.)
6. She demanded ... (hear). (Она требовала, чтобы ее выслушали.)
7. Laws are not made ... (break). (Законы пишут не для того, чтобы их

нарушали.)

8. Nancy hated ... (laugh at) because of her ignorance. (Нэнси ненавидела, когда над ней смеялись из-за ее невежества.)

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Myworkingday

I am a student of the second year of study. My name is Vadim. I am a prospective teacher of mathematics. Every day I have my hands full. Usually I do not have a lot of free time, so I have to plan everything beforehand. I get up at 6.30. I wash my face, clean my teeth, dress my sportswear and go to a sports ground. Jogging in the morning wakes me up, brings me energy and fills me with a good mood. After my morning exercises, I go home, take a cold shower and have my breakfast. I do not eat much in the morning, a sandwich with butter and cheese or jam and a cup of tea. I am glad all the members of my family have their breakfast at the same time. We may wish each other a good day and discuss our plans for the evening. After breakfast I take my coat and a bag, and go to the university. It doesn't take me much time, so I am not usually late for classes. I have 3–4 classes a day. After classes I have dinner with my friends in the university canteen. Then I have to go to the library and get ready for my classes or to write a report. After that I meet my friends and spend the rest of the evening with them. We go for a walk, discuss our student life, and make plans for the weekend. Sometimes we visit a sports center and play bowling or skate there. I come home at about 8. We have our supper, which is usually light, watch TV, communicate with my parents, listen to my favorite music. Then I go to bed at 11 o'clock.

Словарь

cheese – сыр

beforehand – заранее

jogging – пробежка

to wake up – пробуждать

Сделайте сообщение о системе образования в России

Составьте расписание занятий в колледже

Тема 1.5.

Профессиональное образование в Великобритании – 9 часов.

Содержание:

Образование в Великобритании, в России. Изучение грамматики.

Решение коммуникативных задач. Интерактивные виды обучения.

Проверочная работа

1. Распределите следующие предложения по группам:

1. The garden was full of children, laughing and shouting. (Сад был полон детей, смеющихся и кричащих.)

2. Could you pick up the broken glass? (Ты не мог бы поднять разбитый

стакан?)

3. The woman sitting by the window stood up and left. (Женщина, сидевшая у окна, встала и ушла.)

4. I walked between the shelves loaded with books. (Я прошел между полками, нагруженными книгами.)

5. Be careful when crossing the road. (Будь осторожен, переходя дорогу.)

6. Having driven 200 kilometers he decided to have a rest. (Проехав 200 км, он решил отдохнуть.)

7. If invited, we will come. (Если нас пригласят, мы придем.)

8. I felt much better having said the truth. (Мне стало гораздо лучше, когда я сказал правду.)

9. He looked at me smiling. (Он взглянул на меня, улыбаясь.)

10. She had her hair cut. (Она подстригла свои волосы.)

11. Built by the best architect in town, the building was a masterpiece. (Построенное лучшим архитектором города, здание было шедевром.)

12. Not having seen each other for ages, they had much to talk about. (Не видя друг друга вечность, им было много о чем поговорить.)

Причастие I	Перфектное причастие I	Причастие II

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Education in Britain

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

Сделайте сообщение на тему «Обучение в Великобритании».

Сделайте сравнительный анализ системы образования в разных странах.

Подготовьтесь к беседе о профессиональном образовании в России, в Великобритании.

Тема 1.6. Выбор профессии. Виды профессиональной деятельности.

Проверочная работа

1. Выберите верный ответ:

1. Lisa has (gone, went) home already.
2. The prize-winning essay was (wrote, written) by my brother.
3. (Examined, examining) by a doctor, his wrist will heal soon.
4. I shook the bright (wrapping, wrapped) gift before opening it.
5. (Waking, being walked) slowly, the dog stretched its legs.
6. The pet (choosing, chosen) by Tim is a baby rabbit.
7. The athlete, (sweating, sweated) heavily, grabbed a towel and a bottle of water.
8. I didn't want to eat the (burned, being burned) potatoes that my sister had (cook, cooked).
9. Everyone (involved, having involved) in the discussion expressed his or her opinion.
10. (Smiled, smiling) I opened my birthday present.
11. The (married, marrying) couple set out on their honeymoon.
12. (Surrounded, surrounding) by the smell of apples,
13. I walked through the orchard.
14. I often buy cheese (imported, importing) from Paris.
15. We all praised the cake (baking, baked) by my mother.
16. When (playing, played) tennis he slipped and broke his leg.

2. Образуйте герундий от глагола в скобках и переведите предложение. Почему надо в данном случае использовать герундий?

1. Start ... about pleasant things – and you'll be happy! (think)
2. Americans enjoy ... houses and ... to new places. (change/ move)
3. Would you like to go ... in the sea? (sail)
4. Most people enjoy ... in the sun. (lie)
5. I haven't had my lunch yet. Do you mind ... outside for ten minutes? (wait)
6. John likes ... at a high speed. (drive)
7. Stop ... about your troubles. (worry)
8. Jack was proud of ... the first prize for.... (get/ jump)
9. Helen was so angry that she left without... a word. (say)

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

My plans for future

My name is Lena. I am a fifth-year-student. In a year I will graduate from the university and become an economist. As I am only 21, I have a lot of plans for future. But everything I want to do, I have to discuss with my husband. We have been married for one year. We are not only a husband and a wife, but also close friends. It is a family tradition to discuss everything and come to a mutual decision. Of course. I dream about my own successful career. I also want to have children and a happy family. That's the question, every young family has to answer nowadays: career or children? There are many possible answers: first career, then children; first children, then career; career without children, etc. My parents and my parents-in-law have three children. We are a big and friendly family. My husband dreams about having two or more children. That's my dream too. My husband has worked hard in order to become a good lawyer. I am also ready to do best and achieve success in my profession. Along with that, I would like to have my own house and a car. I would also like to spend my vacation abroad and see the places I have only dreamed about. It would be nice to travel somewhere with my family.

Словарь mutual – общий

to have to do smth. e.g. I have to do it. – Я должен это сделать

to do one's best – сделать всевозможное

to achieve – достигать

a vacation – каникулы

Напишите эссе «Профессия моей мечты».

Тема 1.7. Великобритания и Россия. Великие державы в сравнении.

Проверочная работа

1. Заполните пропуски соответствующим предлогом.

- a. I applied _____ the job that I saw advertised _____ the paper.
- b. I think you're quite right. I absolutely agree _____ you.
- c. They are arguing _____ who's going to win the World Cup.
- d. Water consists _____ hydrogen and oxygen.
- e. After six months of working overtime, she succeeded _____ paying off her debts.
- f. It took him a long time to recover _____ the injuries he sustained in the car crash.
- g. I'd like to complain _____ the manager _____ the state of my room. It isn't very tidy.
- h. Compared _____ many countries, the cost of living in Spain is quite low.
- i. She was concentrating so hard _____ her book that she didn't hear me come into the room.
- j. Do you believe _____ reincarnation? I do.
- k. Who does that car belong _____? It's in my way.
- l. Could I speak _____ you for a moment _____ our plans for next month?

It's rather important.

- m. Gold is not affected _____ moisture.
- n. The work was divided _____ four students.
- o. The ship cruises _____ Odessa and Batumy.

2. Продолжите предложения в косвенной речи, соблюдая правила согласования времен.

1. She said, "I speak French." – She said that she ...
2. She said, "I am speaking French."
3. She said, "I have spoken French."
4. She said, "I spoke French."
5. She said, "I am going to speak French."
6. She said, "I will speak French."
7. She said, "I can speak French."
8. She said, "I may speak French."
9. She said, "I have to speak French."
10. She said, "I must speak French."
11. She said, "I should speak French."
12. She said, "I ought to speak French."

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Climate in Great Britain

The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate.

There are 3 things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current – the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer.

So, the British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.

It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say «It's raining cats and dogs».

Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.

Подготовьте сообщение по одной из следующих тем:

1. Географическое положение Великобритании
2. Государственное устройство Великобритании.
3. Экономика Великобритании.
4. Описание карты Великобритании.

Тема 1.8. Праздники в Великобритании и России. Организация свободного времени.

Проверочная работа

1. Закончите вопросы необходимым предлогом:

- a. What are you worrying _____ ?
- b. What do you hope _____ ?
- c. What exam are you preparing _____ ?
- d. Where are you hurrying _____ ?
- e. Who are you waiting _____ ?
- f. What are you listening _____ ?
- g. What railway station does this train arrive _____ ?
- h. What have you congratulated John _____ ?
- i. Who do you agree _____ ?
- j. Who did you cooperate _____ ?
- k. Who have you just danced _____ ?
- l. What disease did she die _____ ?
- m. Who has it happened _____ ?
- n. Who have you learned it _____ ?

2. Составьте как можно больше слов, добавляя к основе приставки и суффиксы. Используйте словарь. Переведите образовавшиеся слова.

	Приставка	Основа/корень слова
Суффикс		

1. possible

2. polite

-ful

un-

3. stress

4. thought

5. agree

-ity

mis-

6. use

7. like

	8. taste	-less
im-	9. understand	
	10. hope	
	11. care	-ness
in-	12. mortal	
	13. human	
	14. success	-
ment		
dis-	15. conscious	
	16. popular	-able
	17. profit	

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

A man needs rest after hard work. Very often we are eagerly looking forward to weekends and holidays to enjoy ourselves.

The word "holiday" comes from the words "holy day". Holidays were first religion festivals. Now many holidays have nothing to do with religion. Almost every country has holidays honouring important events in its history.

Some holidays come on the same date of the same month, for instance, New Year's Day or Christmas. But some do not. Some, such as Easter, are movable holidays.

New Year's Day is very popular all over the world. It is my favourite holiday. We usually get together, we like celebrate this holiday at home.

We celebrate the first day of Christmas on the 7th of January. On the 6th of January people tidy the whole house, cook much tasty food because the day after we must not work, we must have a rest. On this day we have a sacred supper. It begins when the first star lights up. As the legend says, this star announced the birth of the God's Son. We celebrate Christmas for two days. In the evening a group of boys comes. They sing songs. By these songs they congratulate on holiday, wish good crops, long life, no illness and so on. It is interesting to know that only boys must congratulate.

Women's Day is on the 8th of March.

Then on the 1st of May goes next holiday the Day of Labor.

Another religious holiday is Easter. It is movable. It is usually the first

Sunday after the first full moon after the beginning of spring. In Russia we have special attributes of Easter: Easter eggs, and Easter "paska" that are baked according to the special recipe. It is a very nice spring holiday.

Victory Day is on the 9th of May. It is a sacred holiday for every Russian citizen. We are thankful to our grandfathers for the victory in the World War II.

Опишите свой отдых.

Подготовьте сообщение о плюсах и минусах изучения иностранного языка.

Тема 1.9. Охрана окружающей среды.

Проверочная работа

1. Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

1. If Peter _____ (come) to my place, we _____ (go) to play in the yard.

2. If Peter _____ (not come) to my place, I _____ (watch) TV.

3. If Frank's parents _____ (have) their holidays in summer, they _____ (go) to the seaside.

4. If they _____ (have) their holidays in winter, they _____ (stay) at home.

5. If the fog _____ (thicken), Harold _____ (put up) the tent for the night.

6. When I _____ (finish) my work, I _____ (go) to the cinema.

7. We _____ (buy) this book as soon as our mother _____ (give) us some money.

8. When we _____ (come) to your place you _____ (show) us your present.

9. I _____ (return) you your ring when you _____ (ask) me.

10. I _____ (wait) for my friend until he _____ (come) from the shop.

11. My father _____ (start) writing before the sun _____ (rise).

12. As soon as you _____ (finish) your study I _____ (present) you with a new flat.

2. Вставьте фразовые глаголы:

1. Can I ... these sandals, please? (Можно примерить эти сандалии?)

2. It's too cold outside. ... a warm coat and a hat. (На улице слишком холодно. Надень теплые пальто и шапку.)

3. It's too hot inside. Can I ... my jacket? (В помещении слишком жарко. Могу я снять куртку?)

4. Mary is going to become a doctor when she (Мэри собирается стать врачом, когда вырастет.)

5. Don't forget to ... the light when you leave the bathroom. (Не забудь выключать свет, когда выходишь из ванной.)

6. Please ... this registration form. (Пожалуйста, заполните этот регистрационный бланк.)

7. We're ... to meeting your wife. (Мы с нетерпением ждем встречи с твоей женой.)

8. Ann is so tolerant and kind. She likes ... children and old people. (Аня так терпелива и добра. Ей нравится ухаживать за детьми и пожилыми людьми.)

9. ...! The baby is going to fall! (Осторожно! Малыш может упасть!)

10. Sorry. I can't ... with you tonight. I am very busy. (Извини. Я не могу пойти прогуляться с вами вечером. Я очень занят.)

11. He is ... a job as a lawyer. (Он ищет работу на должность юриста.)

12. Bob smoked for 20 years but he ... six months ago. (Боб курил 20 лет, но бросил 6 месяцев назад.)

13. I'd like to watch the news. Could you ... the TV, please? (Я бы хотел посмотреть новости. Не мог бы ты включить телевизор?)

14. This word is new for me. I have to ... it ... in my dictionary. (Это слово для меня новое. Мне нужно отыскать его в словаре.)

15. We must ... our reports tomorrow morning. (Мы должны сдать наши отчеты завтра утром.)

16. Oh god! We have ... at a wrong station. (О боже! Мы высадились не на той станции.)

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious

measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries – members of the UNO – have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.

An international environmental research center has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Подготовьте сообщение на тему «Берегите природу!»

Тема 1.10.21-й век и новые технологии

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

There could not be any development without inventions. Modern world can be called the world of technology, but the way to this title was rather long. Nowadays there are numerous laboratories discovering something new on a daily basis, but there are some inventions that date back centuries, but are still the core of the modern science. Almost all of contemporary discoveries have been based on previous inventions, so we should give credit to those talented inventors, who laid the foundation for our comfort. Let us remember the most crucial inventions and their creators, who paved the way to our easy-going life.

Wheel is one of the most ancient people's inventions. It is the thing that lets us move nowadays, but became a revolt in manufacturing hundreds of years ago. It is supposed that a wheel was discovered 3,000 years ago by potters and helped to carry different goods. It was a real boost when the wheel was enhanced to the extent that it became a part of the vehicle. The invention of the wheel is a concept that lay grounds for many other inventions we can not live without.

Steam engine invention can be called a key to our modern transportation and industries. Though we use more developed engines nowadays, all of them work in the same way – burning fuel is converted into kinetic energy. James Watt is considered to be a leading inventor of steam engine, but there are numerous successors, who were improving it decade after decade. This invention had a dramatic impact on the world industry allowing factories to be free from water power, developing coal industry, increasing the speed of trains and becoming a core of modern transportation system.

Electric light is another crucial invention that influenced the development of the mankind. Thomas Edison managed to invent a light bulb lasting for 1,500 hours, while William David Coolidge is credited as the inventor of incandescent bulb familiar to us.

Telephone is one more revolutionary idea for people's communication. Though the idea of it is rather simple, it took many years to realize it in real life. Michael Faraday, Johann Reis, Alexander Graham Bell have worked on the telephone equipment and the last inventor managed to reach his target and even founded the first telephone company. This company is also regarded to have developed the first mobile phones for police and later set the pace for cells development.

Выражение мнения о новых технологиях Интервью с изобретателем

Тема 2.1.Значение права. Правовые сферы

Вопросы:

1. Аналитическая работа с текстами (индивидуальными для каждого студента) на изучаемую тему.
2. Составление глоссария и тезисов к тексту.
3. Специфика перевода модальных глаголов.
4. Страдательный залог.

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Мнение о прочитанном тексте

Краткая характеристика текста

Составление глоссария

Заполнение дневника

Тема 2.2.Правовые источники (в России, в Великобритании).

Вопросы:

1. Аналитическая работа с текстами (индивидуальными для каждого студента) на изучаемую тему.
2. Составление глоссария и тезисов к тексту.
3. Местоименные наречия
4. Придаточные предложения (определительные; бессоюзные).

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Мнение о прочитанном тексте

Краткая характеристика текста

Составление глоссария

Заполнение дневника

Тема 2.3.Гражданский кодекс. Права и обязанности граждан России.

Вопросы:

1. Аналитическая работа с текстами (индивидуальными для каждого студента) на изучаемую тему.
2. Составление глоссария и тезисов к тексту.
3. Специфика перевода служебных слов, парных союзов.

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Мнение о прочитанном тексте

Краткая характеристика текста

Составление глоссария

Заполнение дневника

Тема 2.4. Система социальной защиты в англоговорящих странах и в России.

Вопросы:

1. Аналитическая работа с текстами (индивидуальными для каждого студента) на изучаемую тему.
2. Составление глоссария и тезисов к тексту.
3. Специфика перевода придаточных предложений,
4. Специфика перевода предложений с модальными глаголами

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Мнение о прочитанном тексте

Краткая характеристика текста

Составление глоссария

Заполнение дневника

Тема 2.5. Преступление и наказание.

Вопросы:

1. Аналитическая работа с текстами (индивидуальными для каждого студента) на изучаемую тему.
2. Составление глоссария и тезисов к тексту.
3. Типы вопросов.

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Мнение о прочитанном тексте

Краткая характеристика текста

Составление глоссария

Заполнение дневника

Тема 2.6.Профессия юриста. Служебная переписка.

Проверочная работа

Вопросы:

1. Аналитическая работа с текстами (индивидуальными для каждого студента) на изучаемую тему.
2. Составление глоссария и тезисов к тексту.
3. Специфика перевода сослагательного наклонения в научной литературе.

Темы докладов и научных сообщений:

Домашнее чтение текстов

Мнение о прочитанном тексте

Краткая характеристика текста

Составление глоссария

Заполнение дневника

Тексты профессиональной направленности для домашнего чтения

Тексты для изучающего чтения

The man who escaped

(Episode 1)

1. Edward Coke was an army officer, but he is in prison now. Every day is exactly the same for him.

It is winter now and Coke and all the other men get up at six, it is still cold and dark. They have breakfast at six thirty. Work begins at seven thirty. Some of the men work in the prison factory, but Coke often works outside.

2. The men have lunch at twelve. Then the men go back to work again. Dinner is at six. Coke usually reads after dinner until 9.30. The lights go out at ten.

The day is long and hard and every man has a lot of time to think. They usually think about why they are there. Coke does. He always thinks about two men.

3. One of the men is Eric Masters. He used to be an army officer, just like Coke. Coke knows that Masters has a lot of money now. The second man's name is Hugo. That is all Coke knows about him. Masters knows where and who Hugo is, but Coke doesn't.

Every night Coke lies in bed and thinks about Eric Masters and Hugo. There is another thing he thinks about, too. Escaping. He wants to escape and find Masters, and then the other man. Coke is in prison for something he didn't do.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Everyday is...
 - a) the same;
 - b) different for him;
 - c) interesting for him.
- 2) Work begins at...

- a) half past six;
 - b) half past seven;
 - c) five thirty.
3. After dinner Coke usually...
- a) sleeps;
 - b) reads;
 - c) walks.
4. Coke knows that...
- a) Masters has a lot of money;
 - b) Hugo is an army officer;
 - c) Masters is in prison.
5. Coke wants to escape to...
- a) kill Hugo;
 - b) go home;
 - c) find Masters.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. Where do people work in prison?
2. What do the people there usually think about?
3. What does Coke know about Eric Masters?
4. What does Coke want to escape for?

Выразите главную идею текста несколькими предложениями.

**The man who escaped
(Episode 2)**

1. It is six o'clock on a very cold winter evening. People are in their living-rooms and watch the news on television or listen to it on the radio. There is one very important piece of news this evening. It is this.

«In the West of England this evening, hundreds of policemen are looking for a man who escaped from Princeville Prison early this morning. The man's name is Edward Coke. He is 30 years old, six feet tall, and has black hair and blue eyes. He is in a dark blue prison uniform. The police do not think he can stay free very long. It is only a few degrees above zero and it is snowing».

2. The radio is on in an expensive pub in Soho, in the centre of London. Most of the people there are not very interested in the news programme, but one man is. His name is Eric Masters. He is about 45 and is in very expensive clothes. He looks very afraid of something. There is another man standing next to him in the bar. Masters asks him a question.

«Did they say the man's name was Coke?»

«Yes, that's right. Coke... Edward Coke. Why? Do you know him?»

«Pardon?»

«Do you know him?»

«No... no, I don't know him... I just wanted to know the man's name, that's all».

3. In another part of London, a young detective is standing in the office of his chief at Scotland Yard. The young detective's name is Richard Baxter.

«You knew Coke, didn't you, Baxter?»

«Yes, sir. I arrested him four years ago».

«Yes, I know that, Baxter. That's why I give you this order, now. Find Coke again! You must find him immediately!»

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. This man has...

- a) white hair and brown eyes;
- b) black hair and blue eyes;
- c) grey hair and blue eyes.

2. The temperature is...

- a) a few degrees above zero;
- b) zero;
- c) a few degrees below zero.

3. Eric Masters...

- a) is looking very pleased;
- b) is in a hurry;
- c) is looking very afraid.

4. Baxter's chief gives him the order to arrest Coke because...

- a) he arrested him 2 years ago;
- b) he didn't arrest him 4 years ago;
- c) he arrested him 4 years ago.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What do people do on a cold winter evening?

2. What is the description of Edward Coke given in the news?

3. Why do the police think he can't stay free very long?

4. How does Eric Masters look like?

5. Why is Richard Baxter given an order to arrest Coke?

Выразите главную идею текста несколькими предложениями.

The man who escaped

(Episode 3)

1. At 6 o'clock Baxter is in the warm train compartment. Coke is in a field 100 miles away. The winter evening gets darker and colder. The wind cuts through Coke's thin uniform like a knife. Coke is hungry and tired, and his arms and legs are so cold that he can hardly feel them. He wants to find food, warm clothing, and a warm place somewhere. «I have to make a move! I can't just stay in this field and die of the cold», he thinks.

2. Coke gets up and begins to walk. «Where am I? Which direction am I walking in? Am I going back towards the prison?» he asks himself. A few minutes later, the moon comes out and Coke can see better. He stops and looks around. Suddenly he sees a small light not far away. «What can it be? It can't be a car. It doesn't move. It must be a house» he says to himself and begins to walk towards it. The light gets larger. It is a house! He can see the form of the roof in the darkness.

3. Ten minutes later he is outside the house. He stops and listens. «Strange», he thinks. «I can't hear anything, not even a radio or a television, but

there must be someone in there. There is a light on!» Just at that moment, a thought strikes him.

«This is probably the only house around for miles! The police know I'm probably around here somewhere and if they are anywhere, they're in that house, waiting for me».

Coke doesn't move. The wind becomes colder. His feet and hands feel like ice in the snow. «I have to take the chance! I have to! This is the only place I can find warm clothes and food!» he thinks.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Coke wants to find some warm place because...

- a) he's afraid of Baxter;
- b) he needs to change his prison uniform;
- c) his arms and legs are cold.

2. When the moon comes out Coke can see...

- a) a large house;
- b) a small light not far away;
- c) a policeman.

3. It's strange for Coke that he can't...

- a) hear anything in the house;
- b) see the police around;
- c) see any other houses around.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What is the weather like on that day?
2. How does Coke feel in the field?
3. Does Coke know where he's walking to?
4. What can he see in the darkness?
5. What seems strange to Coke?
6. What thought strikes him?

Выразите главную идею текста несколькими предложениями.

The man who escaped (Episode 4)

1. Coke listens for several seconds but he can't hear anything at all. And yet there is smoke coming from the chimney and there is a light on in the front room! «Why is it so quiet? Are the police waiting for me in there?» he asks himself. He goes to the front door and pushes it. To his surprise it is open! He goes in very quietly. In the front room there is a fire burning, in the fireplace. The room is clean, small and very warm. There is very little furniture in it – only a table and two old-fashioned chairs. There are also some photographs on the shelf above the fire. They are yellow and old. One of them is of a young man in a World War I uniform. There are also a few photos of the same man and also a woman.

2. Suddenly Coke feels there is someone else in the room. He turns around quickly and, at the same time, puts his hand in his pocket. There is a small knife there. He sees an old woman. She has a dish in her hands and there is a smell of meat and vegetables coming from it. She doesn't look afraid. «I'm sorry», she says

and puts the dish down on the table.

3. «I'm sorry», she says again. «I don't hear you. I'm deaf, you see. People often come to the door and knock, but I don't hear them. I'm glad you are here».

Coke stares at her for a second and then finally finds his voice: «I ... I'm sorry». He looks down at his clothes. His prison uniform is so dirty that it is impossible to tell what kind of uniform it is. Then he suddenly has an idea.

«I'm a mechanic from a garage in town. I came to repair a lorry somewhere out here but the road was icy. I had an accident. I ... I fell off my motorbike».

He says this several times before she finally understands him. Then she gives him some hot water and soap and afterwards some food. The only thing he needs now is a change of clothes!

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. When Coke comes in he sees:
 - a) an old woman;
 - b) a young man;
 - c) some photographs on the shelf.
2. The woman has:
 - a) a small knife in her hands;
 - b) a dish in her hands;
 - c) old clothes in her hands.
3. A woman isn't afraid because:
 - a) she's deaf;
 - b) people often come to her door;
 - c) Coke looks pleasant.
4. The woman gives Coke:
 - a) hot water and soap;
 - b) a change of clothes;
 - c) some photos.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What can Coke see in the front room?
2. What photos are there on the shelf?
3. What is there in Coke's pocket?
4. What is there in the old woman's hands?
5. Why isn't she afraid?
6. How does he explain his clothes?

Выразите главную идею текста несколькими предложениями.

The man who escaped (Episode 5)

1. Only a few miles from the house Coke is in, two policemen in a small village police station can hear the wind outside. One of them is a sergeant. The other's much younger.

«I wonder how Mrs Bentley is?» the sergeant asks.

«Mrs Bentley? Oh, you mean that old lady whose husband died a few years ago?»

«That's right. She's deaf, you know, so she never listens to the radio or watches television. In fact, she doesn't even read the papers».

«Oh?» the young policeman says. He wonders why the sergeant wants to tell him all this. Then he finds out.

«Why don't you go out to her place and see if she's all right?»

«Who? Me? On a night like this?»

«It's not far. Besides, you've got your bike, haven't you?»

2. Baxter gets off the train at a small station. There is a detective waiting for him on the platform. He is shaking Baxter's hand.

«My name's Halls, Tom Halls. Scotland Yard phoned us and told us to meet you here. There's a car waiting».

Baxter doesn't waste any time on social formalities.

«Coke escaped more than 24 hours ago. I want to catch him before another 24 hours are up».

Halls is looking at Baxter for a few seconds before he answers.

«A lot of us wonder why Scotland Yard is so interested in this fellow Coke. He isn't the first one to escape».

«Coke isn't just an ordinary prisoner. He's very special. Let's go now?»

3. The young policeman is angry. He is on the road now. The wind is cold and is blowing snow into his face.

«That stupid sergeant!» he thinks. «We must be one of the last stations in England that still uses bikes, and he sends me out on one on a night like this!» When he gets to the top of the hill he sees the house down below, at the bottom of the hill. Just as he is looking down at it, he sees a light go on in one of the rooms upstairs.

«Stupid! That's what it is, sending me out on a night like this!» the policeman says again. Then he gets on his bike and begins to go down the hill very fast, towards the house.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. The sergeant wanted the other policeman to go to Mrs Bentley's...

- a) to bring her the papers;
- b) to see if she's all right;
- c) to catch the criminal.

2. Halls wonders why...

- a) Scotland Yard is so interested in this fellow;
- b) Baxter came;
- e) Baxter is in such a hurry.

3. The young policeman is angry because..

- a) he has no car;
- b) the weather is very bad;
- c) the house is very far.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. Why do police want to go to Mrs Bentley's house?
2. Why is Scotland Yard so interested in Coke?
3. Why is the young policeman angry?

4. What does he think about using bikes?

Выразите главную идею текста несколькими предложениями.

**The man who escaped
(Episode 6)**

1. «You know your clothes are in a terrible state», the old lady said after the meal. «My husband was just about your size. A little heavier perhaps. All his clothes are upstairs. They are no good to him. He died two years ago». She pointed up to the above them. «Why don't you see if any of his clothes fit you. You can bring them back tomorrow».

«Nobody can be this lucky!» Coke thought to himself. He went upstairs and turned the light on. He found a heavy jacket, a woolen shirt and some trousers hanging in the room.

2. «What do you know about Coke?» Baxter asked Halls. They are in the car now. «Very little, I'm afraid. In fact, I don't think, I know anything about him at all. Wasn't he the fellow who was in that spy case about 4 years ago?»

«Yes, that's right. Coke always said it wasn't him... that it was someone else».

«That's what they all say. But what's so special about him?» «Coke was in Army Intelligence. He knew important secrets. We could never understand why he sold them. There wasn't a real motive. Some said he did it for money. We couldn't prove it, but if he was a spy, he still knows too much. We could never find out who he sold secrets to. That's why we have to catch him before he makes contact with any of his old friends!»

3. Coke put the clothes on as quickly as he could. They were old, but they were warm. When he came downstairs, the old lady was still in front of the fire. She smiled when she looked at him. «You know, you look just like my husband in those clothes... when he was much younger, of course». Coke tried to be polite. He wanted to leave quickly.

«I can't thank you enough. It's very kind of you to do all this for me». The old lady did not seem to hear him. «Just like my husband», she said again. Just then, there was a knock on the door.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Old woman's husband was...
 - a) a little lighter;
 - b) a little heavier;
 - c) of the same size.
2. The police wanted to catch Coke as soon as possible because...
 - a) he was in Army Intelligence;
 - b) he was a spy;
 - c) he could make contact with any of his old friends.
3. There was a knock at the door when...
 - a) Coke was upstairs;
 - b) Coke was talking with the old woman;
 - c) Coke was putting on the clothes.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What did the old woman offer to Coke?
2. What kind of clothes did Coke find?
3. What was Coke?
4. What couldn't the police prove?
5. Why do they want to catch him as soon as possible?
6. What did the woman say when she looked at Coke?

Выразите главную идею текста несколькими предложениями.

**The man who escaped
(Episode 7)**

1. The deaf old lady did not hear the knock, but Coke did. His heart began to pound wildly. He had to decide what to do, and quickly.

«There's someone at the door», he said loudly, but the old lady did not understand. «There's someone at the door», he said again, this time even more loudly than before. She went out of the room and Coke quickly stepped back into the shadows of the front room.

2. The old lady opened the front door. Coke could see her quite clearly, but nothing else. He listened carefully.

«Hello, Mrs Hartley. I'm from the village police station. The sergeant sent me. I've got something to tell you».

Then Coke saw the policeman very clearly. The old lady and the policeman came through the door into the sitting-room. Coke was behind the door, so the policeman couldn't see him.

«Good evening officer. Can I help you?» Coke said very loudly and clearly. The policeman turned around and looked at Coke. He was very surprised. Then Coke hit him hard as he could in the stomach and he fell to the floor heavily. The old lady screamed. The policeman tried to get up, but fell back weakly. Coke ran out of the room.

3. The phone rang about five minutes later at the local police headquarters. Hall answered it. «What? Coke? Where? When?» Baxter stood up as soon as he heard Coke's name. He quickly put his hat and coat on. Halls listened carefully to the voice on the other end and quickly made a few notes. Then he put the phone down and turned to Baxter. «Well, we know where Coke is now. A policeman almost caught him only five minutes ago».

«What do you mean, he almost caught him? Did he catch him or didn't he?»
«No, he got away. He stole the policeman's bike».

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. When Coke heard the knock...
 - a) he calmly went to the door;
 - b) his heart began to pound wildly;
 - c) he took out his knife.
2. When Coke saw the policeman...
 - a) he decided to kill him;
 - b) he decided to use his knife;

- c) he stepped back and waited.
- 3. When Coke hit the policeman...
 - a) the old lady screamed;
 - b) the policeman ran after him;
 - c) he didn't know what to do.
- 4. Baxter learnt that...
 - a) the policeman caught Coke;
 - b) Coke stole the policeman bike;
 - c) Coke hit the policeman.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. WheredidCokehide?
2. What did Coke do when the policeman entered the room?
3. What did Halls learn on the phone?
4. WhatdidCokesteal?

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

**The man who escaped
(Episode 8)**

1. Baxter got into the car first. Halls was right behind him. «You drive. You know the area better than I do». Baxter said. They raced out of the town and into the dark countryside.

Ten minutes later, about three miles from the old lady's house, Baxter suddenly saw someone on the dark road ahead. «Look! There!» he shouted. «There's someone on a bike! And look! He's going to get off!» Halls saw the man quite clearly, but only for a second. As soon as the man saw they were in a police car, he dropped his bike and ran into the trees at the side of the road. «That's Coke!» Baxter shouted. «He isn't going get away this time!» Baxter jumped out of the car even before Halls stopped it, and ran after Coke. Halls jumped out, too. He didn't switch off the headlights.

2. All Coke's training as a soldier helped him now. Baxter was just behind him when Coke suddenly turned. Baxter tried to grab him but almost lost his balance. Then Coke hit him on the chin as hard as he could. Baxter fell to the ground heavily. At that moment, Halls jumped on Coke from behind but Coke threw him over his back and against a tree and then ran back towards the road before Halls could get up. Even when he did, he fell to the ground again. There was a terrible pain in his ribs. Coke saw the police car very clearly. The headlights were still on and the door was open. Coke jumped in. When Baxter and Halls came to themselves it was too late. Coke was gone and so was their car.

Coke drove for about twenty minutes. He felt nervous in the police car but he knew it was his only chance. Suddenly something on the road ahead attracted his attention. Two police cars were there, side by side, blocking the road. Nothing could get by them!

3. The two policemen at the road block were bored. Suddenly they saw a car coming towards them.

«It's a police car», one of them said. «Perhaps they're bringing us some hot

coffee, or something to eat». The car was still a good distance away. «Isn't it going to stop?» «It doesn't look like it. Shall we stop it? Our orders are to stop every car». Just then, they heard the two-tone sound of the horn. «Would you move the car out of the way, Bob, or shall I?» «But our orders were...» «You don't think Coke's going to come through here in a police car, do you?» The policemen hardly had time to move back their cars when Coke shot through the narrow gap and raced down the road in the direction of London.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. As soon as the man saw they were in a police car...
 - a) he began to drive faster;
 - b) he dropped his bike and ran into the trees;
 - c) he stopped and walked for them.
2. When Halls jumped on Coke from behind Coke...
 - a) threw him over his back;
 - b) hit him on the chin;
 - c) seized him.
3. Coke could get into the car because...
 - a) the headlights were on;
 - b) the door was open;
 - c) he had the key.
4. The policemen let Coke pass because...
 - a) they recognized him;
 - b) they thought it was the police officer in the car;
 - c) hesignalled to them.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. Where did Halls and Baxter see Coke?
2. What did Coke do as soon as he saw the police car?
3. What helped Coke to escape this time?
4. What did Halls feel?
5. What did Coke see on the road?
6. What did the policemen think about the car coming towards them?

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

**The man who escaped
(Episode 9)**

1. «How much farther is it to the nearest village?» Baxter asked. He and Halls were in the middle of the countryside. The night was very dark and there was no traffic on the roads. They couldn't see a house or even a public phone box anywhere. «It must be on the other side of that hill» Halls answered. «I hope so! We've been walking for twenty minutes now! When we started, you said it was only ten minutes away!» Baxter said angrily. He was tired and his jaw hurt.

2. In his apartment in London, a well-dressed man named Eric Masters turned on the radio and listened. The news was still bad. Coke was still free. Masters looked very frightened. He turned off the radio suddenly and picked up the phone.

3. Coke turned off the main road. He wanted to get rid of the police car as soon as possible. In a village almost 200 miles away, Coke found what he wanted. «People in villages like this always trust their neighbours. How lucky!» he thought when he saw the motorbike. It was in a garage at the edge of the village. The garage was not even locked and there were a pair of gloves and a helmet. Coke pushed the bike down the road. When he was far enough away from the village he started the engine and raced towards London.

4. Eric Masters dialled nervously. At first nobody answered at the other end. Finally a sleepy voice answered angrily, «Who is it? What the devil do you want at this hour?» «Is that you, Hugo? This is Eric», Masters said quickly. «And why are you ringing at this hour? I've been in bed for an hour!» «But haven't you heard the news, Hugo? Coke's still free! I can't sleep. I've been thinking about Coke all evening!» «Perhaps you'd better take a sleeping pill!» Masters almost screamed the next question into the phone. «What are you going to do, Hugo?» The man at the other end answered just as coldly and as calm as before, «Do? We're going to kill Coke! That's what we're going to do. That is, if he is stupid enough to come to London!»

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Baxter and Hall couldn't get any help because...
 - a) they were very tired;
 - b) there was no traffic on the roads;
 - c) they couldn't see any house.
2. Coke could get the motorbike because...
 - a) he managed to unlock the garage;
 - b) he got rid of the police car;
 - c) people in villages trust their neighbours.
3. Hugo was calm because...
 - a) he didn't know the news about Coke;
 - b) he wasn't afraid of Coke;
 - c) his people were going to kill Coke.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. Where were Baxter and Hall?
2. Why did Masters look frightened?
3. What did Coke want to find in the village?
4. What did he find in the garage?
5. Whom did Masters phone?
6. What was Hugo going to do?

Озаглавьте каждый абзац

**The man who escaped
(Episode 10)**

1. The motorbike was fast but the roads were icy. Coke drove dangerously. He knew he had to. He had very little time. Around 2 o'clock in the morning he suddenly saw lights in his mirror. They were the headlights of police car. It came closer and closer and then suddenly speeded up. For several seconds, Coke and the

car raced along side by side. The two policemen in the car were looking at him but they couldn't see his face clearly. Coke raised his hand and waved casually. Then, the car speeded up again. In a few seconds it was far ahead him. Coke raced towards London. He knew exactly where he wanted to go.

He reached London just before 6. He drove to a block of small flats not far from the river in the south east. There was a light on in one of the ground floor flats. He went to the window and tapped softly. He was still standing at the window when the back door opened. When he looked up, a woman was standing there. «Come in, Ted. I've been expecting you», she said very softly. «I haven't got any right to ask you for help», he said after a pause. «But there's nobody else you can go to, is there? You'd better come in», she answered calmly.

2. Baxter caught a very early train to London. When he got to Scotland Yard the Chief Inspector was waiting for him. When Baxter went into his office, he was sitting at his desk and looking at a photograph. «Perhaps it was a good thing you didn't catch Coke after all», he said suddenly. Baxter stared at him in surprise. «What do you mean, sir? I don't understand». «I have a picture here of a man who knew Coke in the army. He was also a witness at Coke's trial. I've been interested in the man for some time now. Perhaps we'll be able to find out more about him now that Coke's free», the Inspector said, and gave Baxter the photograph. «This is the man. Watch him. Follow him everywhere!» Baxter looked at the man in the photo carefully. It was Eric Masters.

3. «You really shouldn't help me, Kate. It's against the law», Coke said. He and the young woman were sitting in her kitchen. He was eating breakfast hungrily. Kate didn't say anything. «I mean, everybody thinks I'm a spy», he went on. «But I don't think so», she finally said. Coke finished his breakfast silently. Then he said, «You were the only person who ever believed I was innocent. That's why I came to you. Who else will help me?» «Help you to do what, Ted?» Kate asked. «Help me to find the real spies», he answered slowly.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Coke saw the headlights...
 - a) of another motor bike behind him;
 - b) of another police car in front of him,
 - c) of another police car behind him.
2. Coke drove to a block of flats in...
 - a) the south east;
 - b) south west;
 - c) north east.
3. The Chief Inspector wanted Baxter...
 - a) to follow Coke everywhere;
 - b) to follow Masters everywhere;
 - c) to arrest Masters.
4. Coke came to Kate because...
 - a) he wasn't afraid of her;
 - b) she believed he was innocent;
 - c) she was brave.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What did Coke see in his mirror?
2. Why did Coke wave his hand?
3. Where did Coke drive to when he got to London?
4. What did the woman say?
5. What photo was the Chief Inspector looking at?
6. Why was it a good thing they didn't catch Coke?
7. Why did Coke come to Kate?
8. What was Coke going to do?

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

**The man who escaped
(Episode 11)**

1. Kate was what the Americans call 'a cool character'; nothing seemed to surprise her very much. Perhaps this was because she was an actress. She played small parts in films and on television. She didn't hesitate even for a second when Coke said he wanted her help to find the real spies. «All right», she said. «I'll start right now. Wait here!» «What do you mean? Where are you going?» Coke asked. «You'll find out when I come back. I'll have to get some things now!» Before Coke could answer, she was gone.

2. Not very far away, Baxter was still sitting in the Chief Inspector's Office. He was still looking at Masters's photograph. «What's so interesting about him? Why do you want me to follow him?» he asked. «A few days ago, quite by accident we learned a few things about him. Coke might... be innocent after all. It's only a possibility. We want to see what Masters does if Coke contacts him, the Chief Inspector answered. Baxter was even more surprised now. «I don't understand, sir. What do you think Masters might do?» he said. «Masters might try to kill him if he's really afraid of him». «But surely that's dangerous, sir. I mean, if Coke is innocent. Masters might kill him... and if he isn't innocent, we're letting him go free. After all. Coke might kill Masters... or someone else!» The Chief Inspector looked very serious. «That's a chance we'll have to take, Baxter!» he said.

3. Time passed very slowly for Coke that morning and afternoon. It was evening before Kate came back. She was carrying a large bundle and a lot of other things. «Here. Try these things on», she said. She unwrapped the bundle quickly and showed him a suit, shoes and shirt. There was also a coat with an expensive fur collar, the sort millionaires wear in films. «I'll have to change my appearance more than this!» he said. «Of course you will», she answered. «And I've got just the things you'll need!» First Kate dyed Coke's hair grey. Then she used some theatrical make-up to give him a much older face. Finally she put a pair of dark glasses on him, gave him a white walking-stick and led him to a mirror. He was surprised when he saw himself. An old blind man stared back at him. «And now, Kate said, you'll have to do far more than simply look like an old blind man. You'll have to walk, talk and act like one, too!» For the next hour she taught him exactly how to do that. «You learn fast. We can go now», she said finally.

4. They were walking towards a taxi-rank. «Now just tell me where we're going!» Kate said. «To a pub in Soho called «The Green Rider». Masters used to go there a lot», Coke answered. «You mean you think he's one of the spies?» «I don't know, but he didn't tell the truth at the trial. Why else should he lie?» Coke said. They got to Soho half an hour later. The streets were brightly-lit. There were people, pubs, restaurants, cinemas and striptease clubs everywhere. They walked on until Coke suddenly gripped Kate's arm very hard. «This is the place. Take me in!» he said. They went into the crowded, noisy room.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. The Chief Inspector wanted to see...
 - a) if Masters kills Coke;
 - b) if Coke is innocent;
 - c) what Masters does if Coke contacts him.
2. Kate taught Coke because...
 - a) he didn't look like an old man;
 - b) she wanted him to act like a blind man;
 - c) she was a good actress.
3. Coke thought that Masters was a spy because
 - a) he used to go to «The Green Rider»;
 - b) he was afraid of him;
 - c) he didn't tell the truth at the trial.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What was Kate?
2. What did the Chief Inspector want to see?
3. Why was the Chief Inspector's plan dangerous?
4. What did Kate bring in the evening?
5. What did Kate do to Coke's hair and face?
6. Whom did Coke see in the mirror?
7. What did Kate teach Coke to do?
8. Where and why were they walking?
9. What made Coke think Masters was one of the spies?

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

The man who escaped (Episode 12)

1. Kate led Coke to a table and then went to the bar to get their drinks. «Masters isn't here», Coke said. «Surely you didn't expect to walk in and find him, just like that?» «No, I suppose not».

They had been there for over an hour. More people came in, but Masters was not among them. It was getting towards closing time when the barman came to their table. «May I take you empty glasses?» he asked politely. Coke touched him on his sleeve. «Does a man named Eric Masters ever come in here?» he asked. He did not notice the man standing at the bar who stared at him in the mirror when he mentioned Masters' name.

2. The barman thought for a second. «There's a man named Eric Masters

who comes in here a lot. He's a military type. Is that who you mean?» he asked. Coke tried to sound casual when he asked his next question. «Has he been here today?» The barman nodded. «Yes, he was in this afternoon». «I don't suppose you know where I can find him now?» Coke said. «I'm afraid not. All I know about him is that he has an antique shop somewhere near Red Lion Square», he answered.

The barman was shouting «Last orders, please» when Coke and Kate left. Kate led him through the crowded, bright streets. When they got to Shaftesbury Avenue, Kate called a taxi. Neither she nor Coke noticed the man who was so close behind them in the crowd that he heard Kate say «Red Lion Square, please» to the driver. They did not see him get into a cab and follow them.

3. «Would you mind driving round the Square once?» Kate asked the driver. Red Lion Square was deserted. «It's obviously not on the square itself», Coke said. They got out the taxi, paid the driver and started exploring. There were antique shops on several of the side streets but Masters' name was not among the other names of the owners.

Half an hour later they were still looking. Kate kept glancing over her shoulder. She had the uncomfortable feeling that someone was following them but she couldn't see anybody.

«I don't like wandering round the dark streets at this hour», she said. «I don't like doing it, either, but what else can we do? We can't stop looking now. It might be our last chance». Coke answered. Suddenly something in the window of a shop across the road caught his eye. The street was very dark but the thing gleamed. It reflected the light of a passing car. They crossed the street. The thing was an old military sabre and it was in a window marked «Antique Weapons and Military Antiques». There were old pistols, helmets and other swords in the window. Coke became excited. «This must be it!» he said. There was no name on the window but there was a phone number on the door. Coke copied it down.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. When Coke asked the barman about Eric Masters...

- a) the man at the bar stared at him;
- b) the barman stared at him in surprise;
- c) the barman looked at the man at the door bar.

2. When Kate and Coke took the taxi...

- a) they noticed the man behind them;
- b) the man followed them in a cab;
- c) the man lost sight of them.

3. When Kate glanced over her shoulder...

- a) she noticed the man following them;
- b) she could not see anybody;
- c) she saw the light of a passing car.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What did Coke ask the barman about?

2. What didn't Coke notice?

3. What did they learn from barman about Masters?

4. What did the man who followed them do?
5. What was there on the side streets of the square?
6. Why did Kate keep glancing over her shoulder?
7. What caught Coke's eye?
8. How was the window marked?
9. What was there in the window and on the door?

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

The man who escaped (Episode 13)

1. It was around midnight when the phone rang in Eric Masters' flat. The voice on the other end was hard and cold. «This is Hugo», it said. «There was an old blind man in the pub. He had a young woman with him. He asked about you and then went to your shop». Masters blinked in surprise. His voice cracked slightly. «But I don't know anybody like that. What did they want?» «How do I know, you fool? Just watch out for them, that's all!» Hugo said furiously and hung up. Masters slept very badly that night.

2. Eric Masters was cleaning an antique pistol when the phone rang in his shop. He heard a young woman's voice at the other end. «I believe you buy and sell antique weapons», she said. «Yes, that's right. I'm particularly interested in old firearms». «My father is too. He wants to sell some of 17-th century pistols. Would you be interested?» «Certainly. If you bring them to my shop, I'll look at them and give you a price». «Well, unfortunately my father's blind. It's very difficult for him to get about. Would you mind coming to our place?» Masters managed to answer calmly. «Well... er... my assistant is out to lunch. I'll come over when he comes back. Is that all right?» He noted the address she gave him and hung up. His hands were trembling slightly. «These must be the people Hugo told me about», he thought. He reached into a drawer and took out a pistol. This one was not an antique. It was a small, black, nasty-looking automatic. «Perhaps the old man really does want me to look at his pistols», he thought when he was getting into his white Jaguar and driving off.

3. He felt safer when Kate opened the door. She was slim, almost delicate-looking. «Good afternoon», he said. «I'm Eric Masters. You rang my shop earlier». She smiled. «I hope I haven't put you to any trouble», she said pleasantly, and led him into the sitting-room. Masters glanced suspiciously at the old, blind man sitting on the sofa. At first he seemed harmless enough, but there was something familiar about the man's face that made Masters look more carefully at him. «I'll go and get the pistols». Kate said. Masters stayed where he was, where he could see everything and where nobody could come in behind him. The old blind man didn't move. «Are you a collector too?» Masters asked. The old man simply nodded. The woman came out of the bedroom with a large black case. «They're all in here», she said. «If you come over here, to the table, we can look at them. My father doesn't really want anyone else to have them, but it's a question of money».

Masters kept his eyes fastened on the old man's face as he walked towards the table. He was halfway there when the old man raised his face slightly. The

sudden movement made Masters stop. The more he looked at that face, the more suspicious he became. Suddenly it dawned on him. He stared at both of them. They were both waiting for him to come nearer. It was the old man's nose and lips that made Masters think of Coke. Hereachedforhis pistol.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Masters took a pistol with him because...
 - a) he was sure he was going to meet Coke;
 - b) he always had it with him;
 - c) he felt safer with it.
2. Masters looked more carefully at the man because...
 - a) he recognized Coke;
 - b) there was something familiar about the man's face;
 - c) he recognized his voice.
3. Masters stopped because...
 - a) there was a sudden movement of the old man;
 - b) he became very suspicious;
 - c) they were staring at him.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What news did Hugo tell Masters?
 2. What did the woman speaking over the phone want?
 3. What did Eric promise?
 4. What did he take out of a drawer?
 5. What made Masters look more carefully at an old man?
 6. What made Masters think of Coke?
- 13.5.4. Give the main idea of this part of the story in 2-3 sentences.

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

The man who escaped (Episode 14)

1. When Masters pulled out the automatic, Kate was standing between him and Coke. She could see that he was almost hysterical and was probably going to shoot.

«It's you, Coke!» he burst out and came nearer. Kate was standing in his way now and he put out a hand to push her away. Coke could hardly believe his eyes. One moment Masters was pointing a pistol at him and the next he was lying on the floor; gasping for breath. Kate had thrown him over her shoulder. «I once played a policewoman in a film and I had to learn some judo», she said rather casually and looked down at Masters.

2. Masters groaned. He, too, could hardly believe what had happened. It all seemed incredible. He shook his head. He decided that it was probably a nightmare, a horrible dream. «And now that you're here, perhaps you wouldn't mind answering some questions». Coke said. Masters groaned again. «Questions? What questions?» he mumbled. «I want you to tell me everything that happened that evening you sent me to Epping Forest», Coke said in a low voice. Masters now realised that it was not a dream. «I don't know what you are talking about»,

Masters answered. «I think you do», Coke said. «You can't make me tell you anything!» Masters waited to see what Coke was going to do next. He couldn't take his eyes off the automatic in Coke's hands. «I'll give you five seconds to begin answering my questions. Then I'll shoot», Coke answered and pulled back the safety-catch. The pistol was now ready to fire. Then he began counting.

3. «But I know nothing!» Masters protested. Coke had already raised the pistol and simply said, «One!» Masters said nothing. «Two!» Coke brought the pistol nearer. «You can't frighten me!» Masters shouted. «Three!» Masters saw Coke had already taken aim. «How can I tell you something I don't know?» Masters demanded. «Four». Masters watched Coke's finger beginning to press the trigger. «All right, all right, I'll tell you anything you want, but for God's sake, put the pistol down!» Masters gasped.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Kate managed to throw Masters down because...

- a) she was very strong;
- b) she learned judo;
- c) Coke helped her.

2. Coke wanted to know...

- a) why Masters had a pistol;
- b) why Masters had come;
- c) why Masters had sent him to Epping Forest.

3. Masters agreed to tell everything because...

- a) Coke was going to shoot;
- b) he knew something;
- c) Coke told him to do it.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What could Kate see?

2. What did she do?

3. What did Masters think?

4. What did Coke want Masters to tell?

5. How much time did Coke give Masters to think?

6. Did Masters agree to tell what Coke wanted him to?

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

**The man who escaped
(Episode 15)**

1. Coke's mind went back to the time, five years earlier, when both he and Masters had been officers in the same Army Intelligence unit. Masters had been Coke's superior. Several important military secrets had disappeared and they were both trying to find out who had taken them.

One evening Coke had gone, on Masters' orders, to a lonely place in Epping Forest. Masters had told him he would meet a possible informer there. While he was waiting, three men had grabbed him from behind. They had poured whisky all over him and down his throat and then hit him over the head.

2. When he came to he was back in his car, but it had crashed into a tree.

The police had already arrived. It appeared that Coke had got drunk and lost control of his car. The police had found several files marked «Top Secret» in his car. Coke swore he had never seen them before. The police also found Coke had deposited more than 2,000 in his bank account a few weeks before. Coke had known nothing of the money. The bank said the cheques had arrived by post with Coke's countersignature. Nobody believed Coke's story. It appeared he had sold secrets for money and was going to do so again the night he had crashed. Masters denied he had ever told Coke to go to Epping Forest. This is what Coke wanted to ask questions about now.

3. «Let's start at the beginning... when you sent me to Epping Forest that night», Coke said in a flat, cold voice.

«That was Hugo's idea. I had nothing to do with it».

«And who is Hugo?» Coke demanded.

«He sells government secrets to any foreign country that's interested. He made me give him information. I didn't want to».

«Why did you involve me in all this?»

«The police suspected someone. We wanted to make them think you were the spy. We knew they would if they found your dead body in a car after a crash with all sorts of secrets in it».

«My dead body?»

«Hugo thought the crash would kill you». Masters said.

«And why aren't you still in the army? You'd be a lot more useful to Hugo if you were», Coke went on.

«It became too dangerous. Anyway, he still uses me».

«How?» Coke asked.

«We hide microfilms of secret documents in the antique weapons I send abroad. The people we send them to pose as foreign collectors». Coke had one last question. It was the most important. «Where's Hugo now? Take me to him!»

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Masters had sent Coke to Epping Forest because...

- a) he wanted him to meet the informer;
- b) he wanted him to be killed;
- c) he wanted him to receive some secret documents.

2. Nobody believed Coke because...

- a) he was drunk;
- b) the files had been found in his car;
- c) he had sold secrets for money.

3. Hugo planned to kill Coke because...

- a) he wanted the police think he was a spy;
- b) he knew too many secrets;
- c) police suspected him.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What were Coke and Masters trying to do five years earlier?
2. What happened when Coke was waiting in Epping Forest?
3. What did the police find in the car and in the bank?
4. What did Coke find out about Hugo?

5. What did the criminals want police to think?

6. How did Hugo use Masters?

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

The man who escaped (Episode 16)

1. Masters told Coke that Hugo owned a large garage in the North of London. Cars that had been damaged were taken there to be repaired. It was also where the secret documents Hugo sold were kept before they were micro-filmed and sent abroad.

They got into Masters' white Jaguar and drove there. Coke sat in front with Masters. Kate sat behind. It was almost evening when they got to the garage. It was at the end of the street and was surrounded by shops and small houses. They parked at the end of the street. People were beginning to close their shops and go home. The garage stood open until six. Coke sat and watched the lights go off. When the last one had been turned off and the garage was completely dark, Coke turned to Masters again.

«Now tell me exactly where the documents are kept before they're sent off», he said.

2. At first Masters didn't answer. He had become a little braver again. Coke pressed the pistol into his stomach. «Because of you, I've been kept in prison for four years. Because of you, my life has been ruined. I'll kill you here and now if you don't answer! ». Masters looked at the pistol and went pale. «They're kept in Hugo's office, in an ordinary file in his desk», he answered. «And the microfilms?» Coke demanded. «They're kept there, too». «Do you know if any documents have been sent off recently?» «Some were sent last week. I know. I sent them myself», Masters said. «And will there be any there now, waiting to be sent off?» Again Masters hesitated. Coke pressed the pistol even harder into his stomach. «I don't know. There might be. Hugo told me he was going to give me some soon», he said.

3. Coke gave Kate the pistol. She was still sitting behind Masters. «Keep him here until I get back», he said. «But what are you going to do?» she asked. «Break into the garage if I can. Perhaps I can find proof that Hugo sells these things. If I do, I'll phone the police». «But what if you don't? What if you are seen and caught before you can find anything at all?» Kate asked. But Coke had already started walking towards the dark garage. In the dark winter evening, it looked very much like a prison.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. The garage was...

- a) in the middle of the street with no houses around;
- b) at the end of the street with many cars around;
- c) at the end of the street with shops and small houses around.

2. Masters said that...

- a) there were no secret documents in the garage;
- b) there might be some secret documents in the garage;
- c) all the documents had been sent away.

3. Coke wanted to break into the garage...
 - a) to find proof that Hugo was a spy;
 - b) to find Hugo;
 - c) to find proof that Masters was a spy.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. What did Masters tell about the garage in the North of London?
2. Till what time was Coke waiting?
3. Where were the documents kept?
4. What for did Coke want to break into the garage?

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

**The man who escaped
(Episode 17)**

1. Once, a long time ago, someone had told him that an Army training was useful in many ways. Coke knew now that that was true. There was a drainpipe at the back of the garage that led to the roof, and Coke managed to climb up it. He had often done such things in the army.

There was a window in the roof, or a sky-light, as it is called. It was closed but not locked. Coke managed to get it open and peered down into the dark garage below. There was a lorry parked almost directly underneath. He jumped down onto it. It was completely dark inside the garage itself.

«Masters told me the secrets were kept in the office, but where's the office?» he wondered. Suddenly he heard a sound behind him, and realised he was not alone in the garage.

2. Before he could turn around, someone grabbed him from behind and someone else shone a powerful light into his eyes. He was blinded. Then there was an explosion of pain in his head. He realised, just before he lost consciousness, that what had happened in Epping Forest was happening to him all over again.

When he came to again, he was lying on the floor of the garage. It was at least an hour later. He heard loud voices. When he opened his eyes, he saw Kate tied to a chair. Four men were standing above him. One of them was Masters, looking pale and frightened. He was listening to a short blond man. Coke knew it must be Hugo himself. Hugo was shouting.

«I told you you were a fool... and idiot! Do you believe me now?» he demanded. Masters tried to say something but could not. Hugo slapped him across the face. «I asked you if you believed me now?» he shouted.

3. «But... but Hugo. PI ... please listen to me!» Masters stammered. «I told you someone had phoned me and had asked me to look at some pistols! I told you it was an old, blind man but you said there was nothing to worry about!» Masters said.

«No, I didn't. I asked you what you wanted me to do about it, you idiot!» Hugo roared. Suddenly, one of the other men interrupted. «What did you say we were going to do with the girl and Coke?» he asked.

«I said we were going to kill them! And I said we were going to do the job

properly this time!» Hugo answered.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Coke managed to get into the garage because...

- a) there was a drainpipe at the back of the garage;
- b) there was a sky-light which was not locked;
- c) there was a lorry beneath.

2. When he came to himself he saw:

- a) Masters shouting at a short blond man;
- b) short man shouting at Kate;
- c) short man crying at Masters.

3. Hugo said that they were going...

- a) to kill Coke and Kate;
- b) to kill Coke and Masters;
- c) to beat the girl and Coke.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

1. How did Coke manage to get into the garage?

2. What happened to him there?

3. What did he see when he came to himself?

4. What was Hugo going to do with Coke and Kate?

Передайте содержание несколькими предложениями.

The man who escaped

(Episode 18)

1. Hugo saw that Coke had come to. Coke tried to get up but his hands were tied. His head hurt terribly. Hugo looked at him like a shark inspecting his dinner. «We would never have become suspicious if you hadn't used Master's white Jaguar», he said. «When we saw it parked halfway up the road, we decided to wait and see what would happen. Then, after we got you, we went out and got your girlfriend», he continued.

Coke knew he would never have made such a stupid mistake if he had not been so tired. He had not slept properly for days. He looked at Kate. «I'd never have got you into all this if I hadn't asked you for help», he said to her. He was trapped. It seemed there was nothing he could do and nobody who could help him. Hugo took out a revolver. «You'd never have bothered us again if I'd used this four years ago», he said. He came closer to Coke and aimed the revolver carefully at his head.

2. Suddenly there was a terrific crash as three policemen broke down the side door of the garage. Hugo turned round and gaped. «No, Hugo. Look up here!» a voice roared from the sky-light above. Suddenly, everybody stopped. Nobody made a move. Then Baxter dropped through the sky-light, which was still open, and onto the lorry and finally to the ground. Three more policemen followed him. Baxter walked over to Hugo. «Your revolver, please», he said simply. «I was only protecting my property», Hugo answered. «This man broke in. That girl helped him. Send him back to prison!» Baxter listened and smiled. «Certainly, but only after you've given me that revolver», he replied. Hugo handed it to him silently.

3. The policemen around Baxter and at the door suddenly moved forward and seized Hugo, Masters and the three men.

«We've followed you everywhere for days; that's why we're here now», Baxter told Masters. Then he turned to Hugo and said: «And I've been up there for half an hour. I've heard everything you've said. Also, I think you'd have phoned us an hour ago, when Coke first broke in, if you'd only wanted to protect your property!»

Before Hugo could protest, he and the others were led away. Baxter helped Coke to his feet. «What we know now already proves you were innocent», he said. Then he untied Coke's hands. Coke was a free man again.

Выберите правильный вариант. Не пользуйтесь текстом.

1. Hugo would never have become suspicious if Coke...
 - a) hadn't come with Masters;
 - b) hadn't used Masters' car;
 - c) hadn't come to the garage.
2. Hugo said that...
 - a) he had tried to protect himself;
 - b) he hadn't done anything wrong;
 - c) he was protecting his property.
3. Baxter told Masters that...
 - a) they had been following him everywhere for days;
 - b) they had learnt about everything from Coke;
 - c) they had been phoned by somebody an hour before.

Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя

1. Why did Hugo manage to catch Coke?
2. Why did Coke make a mistake?
3. Who dropped through the sky-light?
4. How did Baxter try to explain himself?
5. What did Baxter tell Coke?

Составьте план всего рассказа «The man who escaped»

Тексты для просмотрового чтения

1. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. What did the man tell when they began to speak about robbers?
2. What did the highwayman demand?
3. How did the woman explain the matter?

Посмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Case on the road

In the old days a number of people were travelling from Bristol to London. During the long journey the passengers became friendly and didn't hide anything from each other. When the conversation turned upon robbers, a man told he had ten guineas in gold but didn't know where best to hide them. A woman advised him to put them into his boots.

Later on really a robber stopped the coach and demanded the money. Then to the astonishment of all others, the woman who had advised to hide her neighbour's money in his boot said: «I have no money, but this man has ten guineas in his boot». «The robber took the ten guineas and left. The robbed man began to accuse the woman of being in league with the robber. But the woman said: «Wait till London and I'll explain the thing to you».

When they came to London she told that she had had a large sum of money with her and that she had told the man's secret to turn the robber's attention from her. She begged now to excuse her and awarded the man with one hundred pounds.

Ответьте на вопросы

2. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно ответить на них после прочтения текста

1. What did the man hear?
2. What did the man think?
3. What did the man at the station say?

Начинайте просматривать текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Not a robber

A young man was going from the railway station. It was a dark night and there was nobody in the street. He was walking as fast as he could when suddenly he heard that somebody was following him. The faster he went, the faster the man behind him followed him. The man decided to turn into a side-street. After some time he looked back and saw that the other man was still following him. «That man behind me wants to rob me», thought the first man and seeing a high wall around a garden jumped over it. The other man jumped over the wall too. Now he was quite sure that this man was a robber, but he couldn't understand why the robber was not in a hurry to attack him.

The man didn't know what to do. Then he turned round and said: «What do you want? Why are you following me?»

«I'm going to Mr. White and the man at the station told me to go after you because Mr. White lives next door to you. Excuse me please but will you have some more jumping tonight or will you go straight home?»

Ответьте на вопросы

3. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. Why was Hugh Boggs worried?
2. Where was his bicycle picked up?
3. When did he leave it?

Начинайте просматривать текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

His name and address was on the wheel

Hugh Boggs was worried all day. In the morning he received a letter from the police. They asked him to call at the station. Hugh couldn't understand why the

police wanted him. He didn't do anything wrong. It was perhaps a mistake.

At the police station a policeman told him that his bicycle had been found. It was picked up in the hills in Wales about a hundred miles away. His name and address were written on the wheel.

The bicycle was sent to his home by train. Hugh was very much surprised when he heard the news. He was amused, too, because it was his old broken bicycle he had left behind last summer when returning to town after his holidays. Now when he receives his bike, he will have to think how to get rid of it again.

Ответьте на вопросы

4. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. What did the judge's wife ask him to do?
2. What did the judge do with the box?
3. What was there in the box?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Caught in his own trap

It happened in England not very long ago. A judge was going for an assize (выездная сессия суда) to a distant town. His wife asked him to allow her to go with him. The judge agreed but told her not to take a lot of boxes. Next morning they started in a carriage. On the way the judge wanted to stretch his legs and his feet struck against something under the seat. It was a box. The judge was very angry, he opened the window and threw the box out. The coachman stopped the horses to pick up the box but the judge ordered to drive on.

The next day the travellers reached the town. The judge put on the robes and was ready for going to the court, but he couldn't find his wig (парик) which is a very important attribute of an English judge. Then he cried: «Where in all the world is my wig?»— «Your wig, my Lord? Why, your Lordship threw it out of the carriage window yesterday», explained the coachman who was watching the scene.

Ответьте на вопросы.

5. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. What does the merchant take with him?
2. What is the monkey doing when the thieves attack the merchant?
3. Where does the monkey lead the magistrate with his men?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

The monkey detective

A merchant goes to Calcutta on some business. He takes with him a large sum of money and some valuable jewels. A monkey, of which he is very fond, also travels with him. Some thieves decide to attack and to rob merchant. On a lonely part of the road they catch him, murder him and take his things. Then they throw the body into a dry well, cover it over with leaves and go away. All this time the

monkey is watching them from the tree. When the murderers are out of sight, the monkey goes to the magistrate's house and is crying and moaning and finally makes the magistrate follow him to the well. The magistrate brings some men with him, and one of them goes down into the well where the body of the murdered man is found. The monkey then leads them to the bazaars, and as soon as he sees one of the murderers he runs at him and bites him in the leg. The magistrate's servants come and seize the man. In this way all the murderers are detected by the monkey. They are all caught and punished accordingly.

(202 words)

Отвѣтѣнавопросы.

6. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. Who was murdered once?
2. Who guarded the body?
3. What did the king order to do with the body and the dog?
4. What did the dog do when he saw the murderers?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Crime Will Be Out Sooner or Later

Once during the civil wars of Rome a slave was murdered in one of the city squares, and nobody knew who committed the crime. The murdered slave's dog guarded the body and didn't allow anybody to touch it. The king, travelling that way, saw the animal watching the body. When he learnt that the dog had been there for three days without food or drink he ordered to bury the body and bring the dog to him.

After some time the review of the king's troops took place, and every soldier had to march past the king. All this time the dog lay quietly by the king's side, but on seeing the murderers of his late master, he flew at them with extraordinary fury barking and tearing their clothes. The king took notice of it. He ordered to make an inquest and the criminals confessed the crime. Later they were tried and sentenced to death.

Отвѣтѣнавопросы.

7. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. How many members must be present at the session of the House of Commons?
2. When do most of the members of House of Lords appear in the House?
3. When must the members bow to the chair?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

From Monday to Thursday the House of Commons, when in session, meets daily in the early afternoon. Most members of the House of Commons do not

attend Parliament all the time it is in session, but at least 50 members must be present. If a member calls for a «Count» and fewer than this number are present, the House is adjourned.

The House of Lords meets on only three days a week, for hours. Not more than 100 peers take part in the regular work of the House. The rest of them appear only on ceremonial occasions.

There is a chair at the top of the House of Commons, in which sits Mr Speaker or his deputy when the House is in session. Every member entering or leaving the House is supposed to bow to the chair – not to the occupant, for the chair may be empty; still they must bow. Some members make quite a ceremony of it.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы.

8. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. Where did he think he lost the lighter?
2. What did he take with him when he went to the police station?
3. What did he realize when he got home?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

How I lost my lighter

The last time I went to Exham I lost my lighter. The lighter was old but it had been a present from my mother. I tried hard to remember where and how I could have lost it. I wondered when I had last used it. At first I could not remember. Then I knew. It had been on that bus I had taken on my way back from the National Gallery to the boarding-house. An old man had asked me to give him a light and I had. I well remembered how he handed the lighter back to me, so it must have disappeared either while I was on the bus or later, in the street, between the bus stop and my boarding-house because it was there that I discovered my loss.

So I decided to get in touch with the police. Off I went. The moment I stepped outside the door I realized it was raining hard, so I returned to my room to take my umbrella.

I reported my loss to the officer on duty at the enquiry desk saying that the lighter had my initials engraved on it: N. S. «Very well. Let's see the lost-and-found book». The police officer lifted a heavy black book on to his desk, opened it, and ran his finger down the page. «Quite a few things have been brought in from all over the district today. Keys, wallet, glasses, handbag, bottle of whisky, right glove, umbrella, pocket transistor, two books, camera...» The officer continued his list of objects for a little longer and then suddenly he raised his voice: «Lighter! What did you say your initials are, sir?» «N. S., sergeant». «And N. S. they are».

The rest was a simple formality. The officer gave me my lighter and filled out a form for me to sign. I left a ten-shilling note as a reward for the finder, and left the police-station. I took a taxi home, and only after I had got home did I realize that I had left my umbrella at the police-station.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы.

9. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. What did the daughter's friend phone to say?
2. Where did Mr Barker have to go with the money?
3. Where did he put the money?
4. What was his daughter's explanation?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Kidnap!

Mr and Mrs Barker were having a quiet day at home. Their 17-year-old daughter was away in Scotland staying with a friend. At 12 noon, Mr and Mrs Barker got a phone call from the friend where their daughter was supposed to be staying, saying that she had disappeared. They were just about to call the police when the phone rang again. A hoarse voice informed Mr Barker that his daughter had been kidnapped and that unless he paid a ransom of \$ 1000 he would never see his daughter alive again. When Mr Barker inquired who the caller was, the voice answered that it was someone he knew well. The voice then gave him instructions about where and when to hand over the money. He was warned not to tell the police or to attempt to have the phone call traced. Mr Barker went to the bank and immediately withdrew the money out of his bank account and left on the next train to Brighton. When he arrived, he entered the Grand Hotel at five to six and carefully placed the briefcase beside a sofa as arranged. At six o'clock precisely, a woman in a scarf and raincoat approached, took the briefcase and walked quickly away.

At 10 p.m. the same evening, to his great relief, his daughter returned home. She could hardly refrain from laughing. Imagine his surprise when she handed him his briefcase containing the \$ 1000. It turned out that she and her friend had decided to play a practical joke. It was she who had put on a hoarse voice to phone her father and it was she who had collected the briefcase in Brighton. The joke had succeeded but, strangely enough, Mr And Mrs Barker did not appreciate it as much as their daughter did.

Ответьте на вопросы.

10. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. What was a man charged with?
2. Who defended the criminal?
3. What was the verdict of the jury?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

A strange sentence

A man was brought up before a judge and charged with burglary. He had cut a hole in the side of a tent, had put his head, his right arm and his right shoulder through the hole and had stolen several things belonging to the people sleeping in

the tent.

The lawyer of the defendant said that as the man had not entered the tent, he couldn't be convicted of burglary and ought to be set free. The judge however said that while the man as a whole had not committed burglary, his head, his right arm and his right shoulder had.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against these parts, which were sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour in the state prison. All the rest of the man was found not guilty and discharged.

Ответьте на вопросы.

11. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. What was the verdict for the students?
2. When was the diplomat kidnapped?
3. What did the prosecution say about him?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Two students convicted of diplomat's murder

Two students who took part in the killing in February last year of an Indian diplomat, Mr. Ravindra Mhatre, were convicted of murder at Birmingham Crown Court.

Mohammed Riaz, aged 23, a student, of Jarrom Street, Leicester, and Abdul Raja, aged 21, a student, of rue de la Butte, Blauchet, Paris, both Kashmiris, were convicted on a majority verdict of eleven to one.

They were remanded in custody for sentencing with four others who have admitted taking part in the kidnapping plot.

The court heard how Mr. Mhatre, the assistant commissioner at the Indian High Commission in Birmingham, was kidnapped as he returned to his home in Bartley Green, on the outskirts of city.

He was held prisoner in Birmingham for three days before being driven to a lane in Leicestershire, where he was shot three times at point-blank range.

Mr. Igor Judge, QC, for the prosecution, said: «This happened to a man with no known enemies. It happened to a man who had never caused offence to the defendants or any of those involved in the problems thousands of miles away».

Ответьте на вопросы.

12. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. Why did Mr. Newbery shoot?
2. What was the judgement?
3. What did the judgement cause?
4. Was Mr. Newbery right, trying to defend himself?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

82-year-old man who shot burglar must pay him \$ 4000

An 82-year-old man who shot a burglar who was trying to break into his allotment shed was ordered to pay him \$ 4000 damages yesterday. Ted Newbery had been sleeping in a shed to try to stop vandals destroying his allotment. He fired through a hole in the door when he heard voices outside. Mark Revill, 28, was hit in the chest and arm by 50 shotgun pellets as he and another man tried to smash their way into the shed.

They had gone there to steal, knowing that the pensioner had a television set and a washing machine in the shed.

Mr Newbery had slept in the shed every night for four years because of vandalism, the court was told by the defense. That night, he heard a loud banging on the door and a voice saying: «If the old man's in there, we'll do him». He was absolutely terrified, and fired the gun in self-defense. As the result of the incident, Mr Revill lost two fingers, and has partially lost the use of one arm

Mr Justice Rougier ruled that Mr. Newbery had acted out of all proportion to the threat. He had not acted in panic, but had planned his response in advance, and it had been reckless to shoot the shotgun through a hole in the door, while not being able to see what he was shooting at. Mr Justice Rougier awarded Revill \$4000 for his injuries and loss of earnings.

The judgement coursed an immediate public outcry. Tim Molloney the Mayor of Erewash, launched an appeal to raise money to pay Mr Newbery's bill, and started the fund with a contribution of \$100. Since then, money has been pouring in from all over the country. A London restaurateur was one of the dozens to call «The Times» to express his anger over the affair. HusseyinOzer, 42, said he would sell his Rolex watch to pay the award. «I'm outraged. The old saying that an Englishman's home is his castle doesn't seem to be true any more», he said.

Ответьте на вопросы.

13.Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. Who was placed behind the doors?
2. What would happen if the door which concealed the tiger was opened?
3. What would happen if the door which concealed the lady was opened?
4. What was the princess" decision?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

The lady or the tiger?

Once a king had decreed that every person accused of crime should be placed in a large room, where, in the presence of the king and the court he is to open one of two doors which were exactly alike. Behind one door was a hungry, man-eating tiger and behind the other a beautiful lady, dressed as a bride. If he opened the door which concealed the tiger he was considered to be guilty and put to death, if he opened the door which concealed the lady, he was considered innocent and was immediately married to her. No previous ties were allowed to be an obstacle to marriage. The disposition of the lady and the tiger was, of course, a secret.

Now it happened that a young noble man who was rather poor won the love of the king's daughter; and being suspected by the king was imprisoned and brought to trial before two doors. The princess discovered behind which doors the lady and the tiger were to be placed. She didn't want, of course, her lover to be eaten by tiger, but she also didn't want him to become the husband of some other lady. At length her mind was made up. On the day of the trial she managed to signal her lover to open the right-hand door. This he immediately did. The author leaves the question to you: «Who came out of the opened door – the lady or the tiger?»

Ответьте на вопросы.

14. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. Who was Mr Aristos Constantinou?
2. When and where the murder was committed?
3. What are the police looking for?
4. How many intruders were there according to the police?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Burglary theory after wealthy businessman is shot dead

A big police investigation was under way in north London after a wealthy businessman died when intruders broke into his luxury home.

Mr. Aristos Constantinou, aged 40, was shot a number of times after he and his wife Elena arrived home at their detached house in the Bishop's Avenue, Hampstead, after a New Year party.

Detectives were waiting to interview Mrs. Constantinou, who is in the twenties, to discover what happened in the house at about 1.30 in the morning. The house was empty apart from Mr. and Mrs. Constantinou, whose three children were staying with friends for the night.

Police believe the intruders were burglars and discount any connection between the shooting and Mr. Constantinou's Cypriot origin. A police spokesman said that although a full inventory was not complete some cash is thought to be missing.

The police need to discover whether the couple came home and chanced upon the intruders, whether the intruders broke in after the Constantinous had arrived home and whether there was an attempt to force the couple to reveal the whereabouts of jewellery and cash.

The dead man was an extremely wealthy dress manufacturer with offices in London's West End. His home is in one of the most expensive roads in London.

Running up to the Kenwood estate in Hampstead, the road is known locally as «Millionaire's Row». Many of the houses are large, detached buildings with elaborate security precautions. Many foreign families live in the area.

The investigation is being headed by Det Sup Robert Green, who has set up a squad of detectives at Finchley police station. The police are looking for witnesses who may have seen anything suspicious in the area of Hampstead Heath

between midnight and 1.45 a.m.

It is likely that the intruders had a car nearby, but police have not disclosed any sightings.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said the victim was shot «several times» but he refused to say what type of gun was used. «There were signs of forced entry to the house and first indications suggest there were two intruders» he said.

Ответьте на вопросы.

15. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. What did a Spaniard do?
2. Where did the Indian apply?
3. What kind of a man was the judge of the court?
4. What did the Indian invent?
5. What did the Indian tell the judge?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Bribery stopped

It happened in America not long after its colonization by the Spaniards. A Spaniard stole an Indian's horse. The Indian however found the thief and demanded the horse to be returned to him, but the Spaniard refused to do it. The Indian applied to the court and brought witnesses who could testify that it was his horse. But the judge of the court was a bad man and used to take bribes from the parties who came to the court. The Indian knew this, and he invented a trick how to deceive the judge. Before going to the court on the day of the trial, he took a big stone and put it under his arm. The judge at once noticed that the Indian had something under his arm and decided the case in the Indian's favour. He ordered the horse to be returned to the Indian and punished the Spaniard for theft. After the trial, when the judge and the Indian were left alone, the judge asked the former what it was under his arm and whom it was meant for. The Indian showed him the stone and told it was meant for the judge in case he would had decided in the Spaniard's favour. It was a good lesson for the bad judge, and he gave up the habit of taking bribes.

Ответьте на вопросы.

16. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. How did the criminals manage to hijack the helicopter?
2. Who were the hijackers?
3. How did the prisoners escape?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Helicopter plucks two from jail

Rome. Two gunmen yesterday hijacked a Red Cross helicopter, lifted two inmates from a Rome prison courtyard and flew off in a hail of automatic gunfire.

A third prisoner ran to the helicopter, but slipped in the rain.

After taking off from the prison, the helicopter landed in a Rome football field where a match was underway, and the hijackers and escapees fled by car.

Officials said the two hijackers spoke French and that one of the escapees, a Tunisian-born Frenchman, was sought by French authorities for a Paris bank robbery and murder. The other one was suspected of supplying arms to Italian terrorists.

Police said the hijackers walked into San Camilo Hospital in Western Rome and cornered the helicopter pilot, Mr. Mauro Pompa, aged 42. They handcuffed the pilot's 10-year-old son to a radiator and forced Mr. Pompa at gunpoint to take them to the helicopter, parked across the street.

The white helicopter with red crosses painted on each side then flew across the city to Rebibbia prison in eastern Rome. There, it hovered a yard above the courtyards where about 50 inmates were exercising, deputy warden, Mr. Giancarlo Baldassini, said. As the hijackers fired automatic weapons for cover and lowered a rope ladder, two inmates dashed to the helicopter and jumped in. A guard at Rebibbia prison was slightly injured by flying glass during the gun battle.

Two shots fired by a guard hit the helicopter.

Ответьте на вопросы.

17. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. What is a barrister according to Mr Staughton?
2. What does the phrase «With respect» really mean?
3. What does the judge want?
4. What does the judge say about some words?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

Judge's «respectful» plea for plainer English

A barrister is a man born with a silver spoon in his mouth in place of a tongue. Or so it would appear to Mr Justice Staughton, a judge in the Commercial Court.

The learned judge has become irritated at the linguistic duplicity of counsel, and the way in which they use archaic words to camouflage what is at bottom, an insult.

Writing in the current edition of the quarterly legal journal «Counsel», a learned magazine read by upper echelons of the legal profession, the judge tells about barristers who preface a statement to him with the phrase «With respect». What that really means, says the judge, is «you are wrong».

A statement prefaced with the words «With great respect» means «you are utterly wrong». And if a barrister produces the ultimate weapon of «With utmost respect» he is really saying to the court, «Send for the men in white coats».

The judge wants more plain English used in courts, and less of the legal language of the obscure past, some of which he says has been «obsolete» in ordinary speech almost since the Bible.

Words like «humbly» and «respectfully» are not only unnecessary in written legal documents, they are generally untruthful in oral argument, says the judge with utmost respect.

Judges themselves are, of course, not entirely free of guilt in the matter of exchanges which are not very understandable.

As the courtroom clock moves towards 1 pm, counsel might say: «It might be of value to your Lordship if I were to inform you at this juncture that I have several more questions to ask of this witness which would take some little while». The judge will reply: «This seems a useful time to adjourn». What they really mean is lunch.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы.

18. Прочитайте вопросы. Вам нужно будет ответить на них после прочтения текста.

1. Whom did the police arrest in connection with the killing?
2. Why did the police free him three months later?
3. What does the test involve?
4. What does the DNA form?
5. How much time and money does test take?

Просмотрите текст. Не забудьте отметить время начала и конца работы.

DNA prints (A foolproof crime test)

Dawn Ashworth, 15, left a friend's house last July to walk to her home in Enderby, a village in England's East Midlands. She never made it. Two days later her body was found; she had been raped and strangled. Soon after, police arrested a 17-year-old youth in connection with that killing and an earlier, similar murder.

But three months later, convinced that the suspect was innocent of both crimes, the police freed him. How could they be so sure? By using the new technique of DNA fingerprinting they had proved that man was innocent. This month the police began using the test on blood from 2,000 Midlands men, hoping that if one of them is guilty, his DNA print will give him away.

The test involves comparing the DNA of blood or hair roots found at the scene with the DNA of a suspect. What makes it foolproof is that no two people (other than identical twins) have the same genetic characteristics. While considering this fact in 1983, Alec Jeffreys, a geneticist at the University of Leicester in England, realized it might be the basis for an important new tool in criminal investigations. The DNA from each individual, he found, formed a unique pattern – in effect a DNA fingerprint.

In the Midlands case, Jeffreys established that the DNA pattern of the 17-year-old suspect did not match those obtained during the murder investigations. The patterns of each of the 2,000 Midlands men will undergo similar scrutiny. But that may take a while. Each test involves a complicated series of steps over a period of 2 1/2 weeks. Still, Jeffreys believes, with further refinements, and despite \$ 300 price tag, the test will more than pay for itself in criminal

investigations.

Ответьте на вопросы.

3.1.2. Типовые контрольные задания для промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский язык)»

Изучение дисциплины предполагает промежуточную аттестацию в первом, втором и третьем семестре (контрольные работы).

Контрольная работа 1

1. Употребить глагол *to be* в правильной форме.
 - 1) My father ... a teacher.
 - 2) He ... a pupil twenty years ago.
 - 3) I ... a doctor when I grow up.
 - 4) My sister ... not... at home tomorrow.
 - 5) They ... in Moscow last year.

2. Употребите глагол *to have* в правильной форме.
 - 1) I ... an interesting book about Repin.
 - 2) My sister ... two little children.
 - 3) ... you ... some time in the evening to discuss this question?
 - 4) I ... a lot of work yesterday.
 - 5) Who ... any questions now?

3. Употребите оборот *there is/are* нужном времени.
 - 1) How many rooms ... there in your flat?
 - 2) There ... 30 pupils in our class last year.
 - 3) There ... no school near our house 5 years ago.
 - 4) How many people ... there ... at the party next Sunday?
 - 5) There ..a new cinema near my house now.

4. Напишите указанные существительные во множественном числе.
Class, ox, baby, leaf, sheep, advice, shoe, hero, roof, factory

5. Напишите степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.
Tall, big, grey, angry, careful, narrow, expensive, cold, clever, difficult, bad.

6. Вставьте *some, any* или *no*.
 - 1) Do you want... milk in your coffee?
 - 2) There is ... snow in the street because it is warm.
 - 3) I can see ... children in the yard. They are playing.
 - 4) There were not... flowers on the table.

7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужном времени.
 - 1) My friend (to work) at the factory.
 - 2) This group (to go) to the theatre next month.
 - 3) We (to get) books from the library last week.
 - 4) I (to come) home later than usual yesterday.
 - 5) This student (to answer) well at the last lesson

Контрольная работа 2

1. Образуйте множественное число

Face, portfolio, swine, house, tomato, hearth, mother-in-law, clergyman, ox, cry, key, fox, downfall, rock, bush, enemy, leaf, roof, genius, hero.

2. Поставьте предложение во множественное число:

1. This cup is dirty. 2. That biscuit was tasty. 3. This hotel is very expensive but it's very nice. 4. There is a children's playground in the park. 5. That is a new supermarket in our town. 6. It's a delicious lemon pie for dessert. 7. It's a nice cotton dress for my niece. 8. This man is an engineer. 9. That woman is my sister. 10. This child is my son.

3. Вставьте *some, any*.

1. We haven't got ... milk. We can't make an omelet. 2. Bob always likes ... sugar in his coffee. 3. Poor Oliver was hungry. He wanted ... bread. 4. They haven't got... stamps. I can't post my letter. 5. He has got ... money. He can't spend his holidays in Switzerland any more and stay at luxury hotels. 6. There are ... schools in this street. 7. Are there ... pictures in your book? 8. There are ... flowers here in winter. 9. I can see ... children in the yard. They are playing. 10. Are there ... new buildings in your street?

4. Вставьте *much, many, (a) few, (a) little*.

1. Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again. 2. She ate so ... ice cream that she's going to have a sore throat (больное горло). 3. His father earned ... money, but he enjoyed his job. He loved teaching English very 4. There are ... cookies (печенье) in the box. I should have bought them last Monday. 5. Does your sister read ... ? – Yes, she does. And your brother? – Oh, he doesn't. He has so ... books, but he reads very

5. Образуйте предложение:

1. the / is/ living-room / There / in / a /sofa
 2. in / is/ the/not/ kitchen / There / a /mirror.
 3. the / bedroom / there / in / Are / beds / 2 / ?
 4. Are / wardrobes / the/ hall / there / in / 8 /?
 5. a / lamp / there / Is / room / your / in/?

6. Переведите предложение:

1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.
 2. На диване три кошки.
 3. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.
 4. В корзине нет клубники.
 5. На автобусной остановке есть люди?

Контрольное работа 3

1. Поставьте существительное во множественное число:

flower
 man
 language
 country
 address

2. Напишите 3 формы глагола:

build
 lose
 give

drive
forget

3. Поставьте прилагательное в сравнительную и превосходную степень:
Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin, thick, fat, nice, warm, cold.

4. Используйте нужную степень сравнения:

1. – How do you like Smucker's Sweet Orange Marmalade, Mrs. Johnson? – I think it's (delicious). It's much (delicious) than the marmalade I usually buy. – We agree with you, Mrs. Johnson. We think Smucker's Sweet Orange Marmalade is (delicious) marmalade in the world.
2. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 3. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 4. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 5. The English Channel is (wide) than the Straits of Gibraltar.

5. Выберите правильный вариант глагола:

- 1) ... she in the park yesterday? (were, is was)
- 2) Mike and Nick ... at 3 o'clock tomorrow. (are, were, will be)
- 3) Did you ... English last week? (has, have, had)
- 4) They ... 5 lessons tomorrow. (had, have, will have)
- 5) The teacher ... us at the next lesson. (asked, asks, will ask)
- 6) Usually our lesson ... at 8.30. (will begin, begins, begin)
- 7) He ... this book when he was a child. (has, have, had)

Изучение дисциплины предполагает выполнение домашних контрольных работ для заочной формы обучения.

Домашняя контрольная работа №1

Задание 1. Проверка знания правил образования и употребления Present Simple.

- 1) При помощи какого/каких вспомогательных глаголов образуются вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в Present Simple?
- 2) Какое окончание имеет глагол в Present Simple при употреблении в первом лице единственного числа?
- 3) Какое окончание имеет глагол в Present Simple при употреблении в третьем лице единственного числа?
- 4) Напишите не менее трех обстоятельств времени, которые обычно употребляются в предложениях во времени Present Simple.

Задание 2. Составьте вопросительные предложения из утвердительных. Вопрос должен начинаться с вопросительного слова, указанного в скобках.

1. People do stupid things. (Why?)
2. Tom works. (Where?)
3. I have dinner in the evening. (What time / usually?)
4. The car breaks down. (How often?)
5. I go to the cinema. (How often?)

Задание 3. Соедините части предложения из правой и левой колонок таблицы.

What does	you come from?
In summer Tom usually	patients in hospitals.
Where do	this word mean?
Nurses look after	grow in Britain.

Ricedoesn't	plays tennis twice a week.
-------------	----------------------------

Задание 4. Выберите из двух вариантов один верный.

- 1) The Earth goes / go round the sun.
- 2) Does your wife arrive / arrives on Monday?
- 3) I don't understand / understands this sentence.
- 4) Don't / doesn't talk so loudly, I hear / hears you well.
- 5) How often do / does you go / goes to the dentist?

Задание 5. Решите 5 тестов (только один ответ верный).

1. We usually ... a bus or a taxi early in the morning to get to work.

- a) took
- b) take
- c) taken
- d) were taking

2. I ... to work now. Good-bye!

- a) go
- b) went
- c) am going
- d) goes

3. This is a great party. Everyone ...

- a) dance
- b) is dancing
- c) dances
- d) are dancing

4. Nurses ... after people in hospital.

- a) looks
- b) is looking
- c) will look
- d) look

5. My sister seldom ... our parents.

- a) visit
- b) do visit
- c) does visit
- d) visits

Домашняя контрольная работа №2

1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. sole proprietorship | a. управление |
| 2. partnership | b. доляпотерь |
| 3. shareofprofit | с. партнерство с ограниченной юридической ответственностью |
| 4. incometax | d.партнерство |
| 5. management | e. недостатки |
| 6. corporation | f. налог на доходы |
| 7. advantages | g. льготы по налогообложению |
| 8. taxadvantages (benefits) | h. доля прибыли |
| 9. disadvantages | i. единоличное владение |
| 10. share of lossk | j. преимущества |
| 11. life insurance | к.корпорация |
| 12. limited partnership | l. страхованиезжизни |

2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:

form, formal, business, organization, position, title, president, documentation, corporation, economical, product, partner, service, industry, personal, professional, manager, state, financial, resources, sum, registration, specialist.

3.Прочтите текст и выполните следующие за ним упражнения:

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP, PARTNERSHIP, CORPORATION

1. There are three forms of organization of your business. These forms are the sole proprietorship, the partnership and the corporation. Which of these forms of organization you choose depends on suchquestions as the size of your business, whether you are the only owner of your business or you have partners.

2. Sole Proprietorship. A sole proprietorship is the simplest organizational form. There is one owner of the business, who usually takes the title of President. So he or she can make any decision without consulting anyone. Such kinds of business are in the service industries, such as repairing shops, restaurants, etc.

3. Partnership. A partnership means that there is more than one owner to carry out business. And each partner declares his or her share of profit or loss on the personal income tax return.

There is a special type of partnership, called a limited partnership, where the limited partner is not involved in the management of the firm.

4. This form of organization is useful in such professional fields as law, insurance, and some industries, for example, oil prospecting.

But partnership has some disadvantages. Partnership business fails when one of the partners loses his interest or disagrees with the other.

5. Corporation. A corporation is a more formal way of organization. It is established for the purpose of making profit and operated by managers. Corporation involves registration with a state department of commerce. There are some advantages, such as being able to attract financial resources, and to attract talented specialists and managers due to high salaries. In general, this form is economically better for business when its profit reaches a great sum of money.

4. Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 2, 3 и 5.

5. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:

Вопросы:

кусок, ломтик
колбаса
кисломолоко, простокваша
каша

3. Поставьте к тексту пять вопросов на английском языке.

4. Выпишите из текста предложения, которые стоят в прошедшем неопределенном и будущем неопределенном времени.

5. Найдите в тексте предложения, где прилагательное стоит в сравнительной и превосходной степени. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных: young, long, difficult, bad, good.

6. Переведите на английский язык предложения:

1. На столе много новых книг.
2. Ее книги старые.
3. В книге 5 глав. Книга состоит из 5 глав.
4. Вы очень хорошо говорите по-английски.
5. Я жду моего брата.
6. Я родился в Москве.
7. Жизнь – очень интересная.
8. Знание – сила.
9. Вам лучше обратиться к стоматологу.
10. Где находится автобусная остановка?

7. Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Where are you from?
A I'm France. B I'm from France. C French. D I'm French.
2. How old are you?
A I have 16. B I am 16. C I have 16 years. D I am 16 years.
3. Are you having a nice time?
A Yes, I'm nice. B Yes, I'm having it. C Yes, I am. D Yes, it is.
4. Could you pass the salt please?
A Over there. B I don't know. C Help yourself. D Here you are.
5. Yesterday I went _____ bus to the National Museum.
A on B in C by D with
6. Sue and Mike _____ to go camping.
A wanted B said C made D talked
7. Who's calling, please?
A Just a moment. B It's David Parker. C I'll call you back. D Speaking.
8. They were _____ after the long journey, so they went to bed.
A hungry B hot C lazy D tired
8. Can you tell me the _____ to the bus station?
A road B way C direction D street
10. _____ you remember to buy some milk?
A Have B Do C Should D Did
11. Don't forget to put the rubbish out. – I've _____ done it!
A yet B still C already D even
12. You don't need to bring _____ to eat.
A some B a food C many D anything
13. What about going to the cinema?

- A Good idea! B Twice a month. C It's *StarWars*. D I think so.
14. What would you like, Sue? – I'd like the same _____ Michael please.
A that B as C for D had

Изучение дисциплины предполагает сдачу экзамена в четвертом семестре изучения дисциплины.

Ситуации для диалогической речи

Getting acquainted
Buying a ticket
At a hotel
A job vacancy
At the supermarket

Тексты для экзамена

TEXT 1

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

One of the most famous statues in the world stands on an island in New York Harbour. This statue is, of course, the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is a woman who holds a torch up high. Visitors can go inside the statue. The statue is so large that as many as twelve people can stand inside the torch. Many more people can stand in other parts of the statue. The statue weighs 225 tons and is 301 feet tall.

The Statue of Liberty was put up in 1886. It was a gift to the United States from the people of France. Over the years France and the United States had a special relationship. In 1776 France helped the American colonies gain independence from England. The French wanted to do something special for the U.S. centennial, its 100th birthday.

Laboulaye was a well-known Frenchman who admired the United States. One night at a dinner in his house, Laboulaye talked about the idea of a gift. Among Laboulaye's guests was the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. Bartholdi thought of a statue of liberty. He offered to design the statue.

Many people contributed in some way. The French people gave money for the statue. Americans designed and built the pedestal for the statue to stand on. The American people raised money to pay for the pedestal. The French engineer Alexander Eiffel, who was famous for his Eiffel Tower in Paris, figured out how to make the heavy statue stand.

In the years after the statue was put up, many immigrants came to the United States through New York. As they entered New York Harbour, they saw the Statue of Liberty holding up her torch. She symbolized a welcome to a land of freedom.

Answer the questions:

1. How many people can go inside the statue?
2. When the statue was established?
3. Who did create the statue of Liberty? What for?
4. What does the statue of liberty symbolize?

TEXT 2**Hollywood**

To many people, the world Hollywood has two meanings. Hollywood is an area in Los Angeles. Hollywood is also the American movie industry.

Hollywood was just farmland at the beginning of this century. Early American movies were made in other places; for example, in New York and Chicago.

In 1917 a director was making a movie in Chicago. Because of cold weather, he couldn't finish the movie. He took a trip to southern California, and there he found just the weather and scenery he needed to finish his movie. The director realized that southern California was the perfect place for making movies.

The next year his company built a movie studio in Hollywood. Other companies followed. Before long nearly all important American movie studios were in Hollywood, Los Angeles. The next thirty years were Hollywood's greatest years. Thousand of movies were made, most by a few large and powerful studios. Directors, actors and writers worked for these studios. They made some movies that today are considered great art. Hollywood, the area in Los Angeles, also reached its high point in those years. Many famous and glamorous movie stars, like Better Davis and Clark Gamble, lived in Hollywood.

Today, Hollywood is not what it was. More movies are made outside of Hollywood. Many studios have moved. The movie stars have also moved to areas like Beverly Hills and Malibu.

But visitors to Hollywood today can go to the famous Chinese Theatre and see the footprints and autographs of movie stars. They can go down the Walk of Fame, on Hollywood Boulevard, and see the golden stars on sidewalk.

Answer the questions:

1. What does Hollywood mean today?
2. When the movie studio was built in Hollywood?
3. Where do people can see the golden stars in Hollywood?
4. If you could be a famous movie TV star, who would you like to be?

TEXT 3**American Indians**

There were about one million people in North America when Columbus arrived in 1492. Columbus thought he was in India. He called the people with dark skin Indians. This was a mistake, but the name Indian stuck.

There were more than 2,000 tribes at the time of Columbus. Each tribe had a different name. Each tribe also had a different language and customs. But all these people could speak with each other in one language — sign language. All these people also thought in the same way. They believed that the land and waters belonged to everybody.

The people who came after Columbus from Europe did not understand the first or "native" Americans. Many of them thought the Indians were savages. They were afraid of them. For the next 400 years they fought with each other. They fought about who owned the land and how to use it.

The tribes lost their land, and the U. S. government made them live on reservations. Reservations were tax free land "reserved for" the Indians. The government gave them food because they could not hunt and find food for themselves. There was no work for them. In 1924 a law made "native" Americans citizens of the United States. Today some Indian tribes choose to live by their old customs, and some do not.

Answer the question:

1. How many people were there in North America in 1492?
2. Why did Columbus call all the people with dark skin Indians?
3. How many tribes were there at the time of Columbus?
4. When did a law make "native" Americans citizens of the United States?

TEXT 4**TORNADOES**

Tornadoes are storms with very strong turning winds and dark clouds. These winds are perhaps the strongest on earth. They reach speeds of 300 miles per hour. The dark clouds are shaped like a funnel – wide at the bottom. The winds are strongest in the center of the funnel.

Tornadoes are especially common in the United States, but only in certain parts. They occur mainly in the central states. A hot afternoon in the spring is the most likely time for a tornado. Clouds become dark. There is thunder, lightning, and rain. A cloud forms a funnel and begins to twist. The faster the winds, the louder the noise. Tornadoes always move in northeastern direction. They never last longer than eight hours.

A tornado's path is narrow, but within that narrow path a tornado can destroy everything. It can smash buildings and rip up trees. Tornadoes can kill people as well.

The worst tornado swept through the states of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana in 1925, killing 689 people. Modern weather equipment now makes it possible to warn people of tornadoes. People have a much better chance of protecting themselves. But nothing can stop tornadoes from destroying everything in their path.

Answer the questions:

1. What other types of natural disasters can you name?
2. What speed has tornado?
3. How does the tornado move?
4. When and where was the worst tornado?

TEXT 5**The hamburger**

The hamburger has no connection to ham. It got its name from the German town of Hamburg, which was famous for its ground steak. German immigrants to the United States introduced the “hamburger steak.”

At the St. Louis World’s Fair in 1904, hamburger steaks were served on buns for the first time. Hamburgers on buns were convenient and tasted good. This became the usual way of eating hamburgers.

How did the hamburger become the most popular, most typical American food? The introduction of the bun is an important part of the answer. Another important part is McDonald’s, the fast food restaurant. The first McDonald’s was opened in San Bernadino, California, in 1949. Hamburgers were the main item on its menu. People liked the restaurant’s fast service. By the 1960’s there were many McDonald’s restaurants. McDonald’s was a part of nearly every community in the United States.

There were also other fast-food restaurants that sold hamburgers. McDonald’s alone sold millions of hamburgers a year.

Today, of course, there are McDonald’s restaurants around the world. The food they serve is considered typically American. And although McDonald’s has expanded its menu, the main item on that menu is – always – the hamburger.

Answer the questions:

1. Where the hamburger did get its name?
2. Where did the hamburger appear the first time?
3. Where and when did the first McDonald open?
4. What is a special item in the McDonald’s restaurant?

5.

TEXT 6**COCA-COLA**

In 1886 John Pemberton, a druggist in Atlanta, Georgia, made a brown syrup by mixing coca leaves and cola nuts. Pemberton sold the syrup in his drugstore as a medicine to cure all kinds of problems. Pemberton called his all-purpose medicine “Coca-Cola”.

When few people bought Coca-Cola, Pemberton sold the recipe to another druggist, Asa Candler. Candler decided to sell Coca-Cola as a soda-fountain drink instead of a medicine. At soda fountains in drugstores, the syrup was mixed with soda water to make the drink Coca-Cola. Candler advertised a lot and sold his syrup to many drugstores.

Soon everyone was going to soda fountain and asking for Coca-Cola. Candler saw no reason for putting Coca-Cola into bottles. But two businessmen thought this would be a good idea. They got permission from Candler, and before long they became millionaires.

As of 1903, coca leaves were no longer used in Coca-Cola. The exact ingredients used and their quantities are not known — the Coca-Cola company keeps its recipe a secret.

World War I helped make Coca-Cola popular outside the United States. The Coca-Cola Company sent free bottles of the drink to U.S. soldiers fighting in Europe. Coca-Cola became very popular with the soldiers — so popular that the U.S. Army asked the company to start ten factories in Europe.

After the war, these factories continued to make Coca-Cola. Today, there are Coca-Cola factories around the world.

Answer the questions:

1. Who did create Coca-Cola as a medicine?
2. Who did start to sell Coca-Cola as a drink?
3. When did the coca leaves stop use in Coca-Cola?
4. What did promote to spreading of Coca-Cola?

TEXT 7**Chewing Gum**

We think of chewing gum as a modern American invention. But this is only partly true. For thousands of years people have chewed gum resin, a juice collected from trees. In Mexico, for example, Indians have long chewed chicle, the gum resin from the sapodilla tree.

In 1850 Mexico and the United States fought a war over Texas. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna led the Mexican soldiers. When Mexico lost the war, Santa Anna had to leave his country. He went to live in New York and he took with him a large amount of chicle.

An American inventor, Thomas Adams, bought some chicle from Santa Anna. He wanted to make the chicle into rubber but his plan failed. Adams then decided that chicle was better as something to chew. In 1871 he made and sold the first gum balls. These gum balls were a great success.

Then, in the 1890s, a man named William Wrigley first made chewing gum as we know it today. William Wrigley had little education or money, but he had an idea. He made gum into flat sticks and added special flavors. Today, Wrigley's spearmint gum and juicy fruit gum are among the most popular chewing gums in America.

How did modern chewing gum spread from the United States to other countries? During World War 1 and World War 2, the U.S. Army found that chewing gum kept soldiers from getting thirsty. So American soldiers were given chewing gum each day. The soldiers who fought in Europe often gave gum to the people they met. Gum became as popular as it was in the United States. Today, of course, chewing gum can be found around the world.

Answer the questions:

1. Where did the first gum appear?
2. Who did bring the chicle to America?
3. Who did the first chewing gum in America?
4. What the famous chewing gums do you know?

5.

TEXT 8**George Washington**

In 1775, when the American War of Independence began, George Washington was chosen to lead the American army. Washington knew his job would be difficult. The army was small. The soldiers were untrained and had few guns. The British army was large and strong. Its soldiers were very well trained.

Early battles showed Washington's problems. His army was easily defeated in the Battle of New York. Then Washington thought of a plan. On Christmas night in 1776, he had his soldiers attack the enemy in the city of Trenton, New Jersey. The enemy soldiers never expected an attack on such a night. They were having a Christmas party. Washington won his first victory. Washington's army won the final battle in Yorktown in 1781.

George Washington was a great leader and was respected by all his men. He was not interested in fame or money, but only in helping his country. There are many stories about George Washington. Many are probably not true. The most famous story, though, is about the cherry tree. It is said that young George cut down his father's cherry tree. When his father asked who cut down the tree, George confessed and said, "I cannot tell a lie."

In 1789 leaders from all the states met to choose the first president of the United States. The vote was unanimous. Everyone voted for George Washington. He became the country's first president, and is remembered as the "Father of our Country."

Answer the questions:

1. When was Washington chosen to lead American Army?
2. How did the first battles show American Army?
3. Where did the final battle take place?
4. What was the main life goal for Washington?

TEXT 9**Abraham Lincoln**

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth President of the United States. He was born in Kentucky in 1809, in the family of a very poor farmer. When Lincoln was a boy, he worked on the farm all days long. He did not go to school. He taught himself to read and write. Later Lincoln studied law and became a lawyer. After that he became a politician.

Everybody liked Abraham Lincoln because he was intelligent and hardworking. Lincoln was very ambitious. He wanted to be good at everything he did. He said that he wanted to win the "race of life". He was kind and honest. People called him "Honest Abe".

Lincoln became President in 1860. In 1861 there was a war between the North and the South of the United States. The people of the South wanted a separate government from the United States. The people of the North wanted the United States to stay together as one country. Lincoln was the leader of the North. In the war brother killed brother. The Civil War was four years long.

The North won the Civil War. The War ended on April 9, 1865. Six days later President Lincoln and his wife went to the theatre. In the theatre a man went behind the President and shot him in the head. The man's name was John Wilkes Booth. He was a supporter of the South. Lincoln died the next morning.

Answer the questions:

1. What do you know about his childhood?
2. What did people call him?
3. When did he become President?
4. When and how did he die?

TEXT 10**Henry Ford**

Henry Ford was born in 1863 in the state of Michigan. He grew up on a farm but he did not want to become a farmer. He left school when he was sixteen. He wanted to make cars so he went to work as a mechanic.

In 1896 Ford built his first car. This car was very different from the cars of today. For example, its wheels were bicycle wheels.

In 1902 Ford built a car that won an important race. This car was the fastest car that had ever been built. It went seventy miles per hour. By then Ford had enough money to start the Ford Motor Company.

At this time cars cost a lot of money. Only very rich people bought cars. Ford had a dream. He wanted to build a car that many people could afford. Ford was sure that, if people could afford cars, they would buy them. He said, "everybody wants to be somewhere he isn't."

Ford's plan was to make all his cars the same. In 1908 Ford produced his famous Model T Ford. The Model T sold for \$850. This was much cheaper than other cars but still more than most people could pay.

One day Ford visited a meat-packing factory. There he saw beef carcasses being moved from one worker to another. Each worker had particular job to do when the beef carcasses reached him. Ford realized that he could use this assembly line method to build cars.

It took less than two hours to build a car on the assembly line. Before, it took fourteen hours. Ford was able to drop the price of the Model T to \$265.

Ford's dream had come true. The Model T was now a car that many people could afford. By 1927, when Ford stopped making the Model T, over 15 million of these cars had been sold.

Answer the questions:

1. At what age did Ford finish his education?
2. What was Ford's main goal about car company?
3. Did Henry Ford want to continue a family business?
4. Where did Ford find a new technology for building cars?

TEXT 11**Mark Twain**

Mark Twain, who lived from 1835 to 1910, is one of America's most famous authors. He wrote many books, including *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Mark Twain's own life was interesting enough to be a book.

Twain was born in the state of Missouri, near the Mississippi River. He came from a poor family. His father died when he was twelve, so he had to leave school. While he was still a boy, he worked as a riverboat pilot. He steered boats up and down the long Mississippi River.

The Civil War, which started in 1861, made traveling on the Mississippi impossible. Twain then went west to Nevada. There he worked on a newspaper. In 1864 he went to California to find gold. Twain did not have much luck as a gold miner. He left California to travel in Europe. Twain wrote a book about his trips around Europe.

But the most important influence on Twain and his books had the Mississippi River. When Twain finally settled down, he lived in a house with a porch that looked like the deck of a riverboat. *Huckleberry Finn*, Twain's greatest book, is about the adventures of a boy on the Mississippi River. Another of Twain's books is called *Life on the Mississippi*.

In fact, even the name Mark Twain comes from the Mississippi. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens. On the river Samuel Clemens often heard the boatmen shout "Mark twain!" This meant the water was twelve feet deep. When Samuel Clemens began to write he chose for himself the name Mark Twain.

Answer the questions:

1. Tell about Twain's life and family.
2. Why did he stop work as a riverboat pilot?
3. What was the greatest influence on Twain's books?
4. What does Mark Twain mean?

TEXT 12**Learning foreign language**

More and more people realize that every educated person should know a foreigner language. The most popular language now is English. English is a world language. It's the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relation, commerce and business. It's the universal language of international aviation, shipping and sports. It is also the major language of diplomacy. Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English. 75% of the world's mail and 60% of the world's telephone calls are in English. Half of the world's scientific literature is written in English too.

English is spoken by more than 350 million people . It is the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the United States of America, of Australia and New Zealand. English is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic. It's also spoken as second language speakers in many parts of Asia and Africa.

In Russia English is very popular: it is studied at schools, colleges and universities. There are also other languages that are popular in the world. For example over 1000 million people use Chinese. Another popular language is Arabic, which is the official language of several Asia's countries (Iran, Iraq, Syria, United Arab Emirates and others).

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But to know languages today is absolutely necessary for everyone.

Answer the questions:

1. What for we need learn foreign languages?
2. What foreign languages can you think of?
3. Why do you think English is so popular today?
4. What is the second popular foreign language in the world?

TEXT 13**Environmental protection**

Our earth is our home, so if we want to protect our home we should protect our environment from harmful effects of human activity. Some of these activities cause pollution. Pollution now is a very important problem. Some of these problem are: the ozone holes, global warming (or green-house effect), acid rain ... The ozone layer is a layer of gases which stop harmful radiation from the sun protecting the earth. Recent research shows that there is a hole in part of the ozone layer which is caused by smoke from factories, car exhaust fumes, aerosol cans 'cause they contain CFC. Global warming is an increase in world temperature caused by an increase in carbon dioxide. Acid rain is rain that contains dangerous chemicals, this is caused by smoke from factories. Another problem is poisons in food.

Farmers often spray chemicals in crops to save them from pests. These chemicals are called pesticides. Scientists have found that pesticides often end up in our food and they can cause health problems – especially for kids. The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison : industrial, chemical, nuclear waste. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out for ever. And if nothing is done our earth will die in about 30 years from now. So what can we do to protect our environment ? I think that we should recycle our used things, we should plant more trees, we should not waste resources but try save them, we also must make smoke from factories and car's fumes more clean, we must not dump industrial waste to seas and rivers ... Now people are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They make different organization, whose aim is conservation. For example "GREEN PEACE" , "FRIEND OF THE EARTH" and others. Everyday millions people from all over the world do everything to protect our environment , and they need for our help. I think we ought to help them, just to make our future better.

Answer the questions:

1. Give three examples of ecological problems today.
2. What is the ozone layer? Where the ozone holes are appear from?
3. What is another great problem that poisons our lives?
4. What can we do in order to save our home?

TEXT 14**The US government**

After its 200th birthday the United States of America still holds the leading position in the western world. A country that has inspired many names – "Land of Opportunity", "Meeting Pot", "God's Country" is still referred to as land of superlatives – "the richest", "the greatest", "the most".

In size the United States is not the biggest. What makes the USA the leader of the western world is its economic, political and military dominance over other countries. The United States is a parliamentary republic. The Government is divided into 3 branches: legislative (the US Congress), executive (the President and his Administration) and judicial (the US Supreme Court).

There are two main political parties in the USA the Democratic (symbolized by a "donkey") and the Republican (symbolized by an "elephant"). The US president is both head of State and of government. He is elected for a 4-year term. The Supreme Court consists of Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices who are appointed for life. The Supreme Court is supposed to decide whether a law of the Congress or an executive order of the President is "Constitutional or not".

Answer the questions:

1. What makes the USA the leader of the western world?
2. How many branches is the Government divided on?
3. How many main parties are there?
4. How many people are there in the Supreme Court?

TEXT 15**Human rights**

In November 1960 the American people elected Senator John F. Kennedy to the Presidency. Kennedy defeated by a narrow margin his Republican opponent, Vice President Richard Nixon. The two youthful presidential candidates highlighted their campaigns by appearing on television in a series of debates - Nixon emphasized the experience he had gained during his eight years in the, administration and reminding voters of the "peace and prosperity" achieved under Republican leadership, and Kennedy calling for new, forward-looking leadership and more effective use of the country's human and economic resources.

Almost everything about the new President caught the imagination of the people, and his Inauguration was no exception. In his eloquent address the President set the tone of youthful energy and dedication that was the mark of his administration. Kennedy said: "Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans, born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed..." Co-operation is better than conflict; let us then substitute co-operation for conflict. Let both sides explore what problems unite us... Let both sides seek benefits in science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease."

The first President was born in the twentieth century, and the youngest ever was elected to the presidency, Kennedy was not only spokesman for a new generation, but symbol as well. He brought to the presidency not only an alert intelligence, immense personal charm, a warm and generous humanitarianism, but also a lively awareness of the immense potentialities of presidential leadership. Indeed, his Cabinet and his White House advisers made up the youngest group of top-level officials in the country's history – a group notable for its openness to new ideas and its readiness to take vigour actions.

Answer the questions:

1. When was Senator John F. Kennedy elected to the Presidency?
2. Who was John F. Kennedy's opponent?
3. What was Nixon emphasis during the TV debates?
4. What caught the imagination of the people about the new President?

TEXT 16**The US court system**

The courts are the overseers of the law. They administer it, they resolve disputes under it, and they ensure that it is and remains equal to and impartial for everyone.

In the United States each state is served by the separate court systems, state and federal. Both systems are organized into three basic levels of courts – trial courts, intermediate courts of appeal and a high court, or Supreme Court. The state courts are concerned essentially with cases arising under state law, and the federal courts with cases arising under federal law.

Trial courts bear the main burden in the administration of justice. Cases begin there and in most instances are finally resolved there.

The trial courts in each state include: common pleas courts, which have general civil and criminal jurisdiction and smaller in importance municipal courts, county courts and mayors' courts.

The common pleas court is the most important of the trial courts. It is the court of general jurisdiction – almost any civil or criminal case, serious or minor, may first be brought there. In criminal matters, the common pleas courts have exclusive jurisdiction over felonies (a felony is a serious crime for which the penalty is a penitentiary term or death). The probate division deals with wills and the administration of estates, adoptions, guardianships. It grants marriage licenses to perform marriages. The domestic division deals with divorce, alimony, child custody.

The juvenile division has jurisdiction over delinquent, unruly or neglected children and over adults, who neglect, abuse or contribute to the delinquency of children. When a juvenile (any person under 18) is accused of an offence, whether serious, or minor, the juvenile division has exclusive jurisdiction over the case.

The main job of courts of appeal is to review cases appealed from trial courts to determine if the law was correctly interpreted and applied.

The supreme court of each state is primarily a court of appeal and the court of last resort.

The federal court structure is similar to the structure of the state court system. The trial courts in the federal system are the United States district courts. The United States courts of appeal are intermediate courts of appeal between the district courts and the United States Supreme Court.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the dual court system existing in the USA? What three levels of courts does it consist of?
2. What is the jurisdiction of the trial court? Define the jurisdiction of the common pleas court.
3. What kind of civil matters are brought to common pleas courts? Elaborate on probate, domestic relation and juvenile matters.
4. What is the duty of the US Supreme Court?

TEXT 17**THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN****The Monarchy and the Cabinet.**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary monarchy. The monarch has certain political rights. Now at the head of the State is the Queen. She is only a formal ruler and does not actually govern. Her position is usually described as a constitutional or limited monarchy. In practice that means the Queen does not act independently. Whatever she does must be done on the advice of the Prime Minister and her Ministers.

However it would be wrong to underestimate the role of the monarchy in Britain. No Bill can become Law until it receives the Royal Assent. Nobody but the Queen can summon Parliament or dissolve it. One of the most important powers is that of appointing the Prime Minister. But the Queen is bound to appoint a person who will be supported by a majority in the House of Commons.

Another important attribute of power is information. All cabinet minutes and papers go in a red box to Buckingham Palace: atomic secrets, budget plans, important foreign correspondence - all go to the Queen. Every Tuesday night, when the Queen is in London, the Prime Minister goes round to Buckingham Palace for a talk with her.

The British Government consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The Parliamentary regime of Great Britain is sometimes referred to as a system of Cabinet Government. The Ministers who compose the Cabinet are members of one or the other House of Parliament, and the Cabinet must be supported by a majority in, at least, the House of Commons. The Cabinet meets at No 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet usually meets once a week but sometimes more often. The Cabinet and its committees work in great secrecy. The Members of the Cabinet introduce legislation, control finance, arrange the time-table of the Houses of Parliament, conduct foreign affairs, dispose military forces and exercise control over every department of administration.

Answer the questions:

1. What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?
2. What party is called the Government?
3. Who is the ruler of the country?
4. Who does the Cabinet of Ministers consist of?

TEXT 18**Problems of youth**

Life used to be fun for 'teenagers'. They used to have money to spend, and free time to spend it in. They used to wear teenage clothes, and meet in teenage coffee bars and discos. Some of them still do. But for many young people, life is harder now. Jobs are difficult to find. There's not so much money around. Things are more expensive, and it's hard to find a place to live. Most young people worry more about money than their parents did twenty years ago. They try to spend less and save more. They want to be able to get homes of their own one day.

For some, the answer to unemployment is to leave home and look for work in one of Britain's big cities. Every day hundreds of young people arrive in London from other parts of Britain, looking for jobs. Some find work, and stay. Others don't find it, and go home again, or join the many unemployed in London. There used to be one kind of teenage fashion, one style, one top pop group. Then, the girls all wore mini-skirts and everyone danced to the music of the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. But now an eighteen-year-old might be a punk, with green hair and chains round his legs, or a skin head, with short, short hair and right wing politics, or a 'rasta', with long uncombed hair and a love for Africa. There's a lot of different music around too. There's reggae, the West Indian sound, there's rock, there's heavy metal, country and western, and disco. All these kinds of music are played by different groups and listened to by different fans.

When you read the newspapers and watch the news on television, it's easy to get the idea that British young people are all unemployed, angry and in trouble. But that's not true. Three quarters of them do more or less what their parents did. They do their best at school, find some kind of work in the end, and get married in their early twenties. They get on well with their parents, and enjoy family life. They eat fish and chips, watch football on TV, go to the pub, and like reading about pop stars. After all, if they didn't, they wouldn't be British, would they?

Answer the questions:

1. What problems do teens have today? Is it difficult to solve them?
2. What are the trends of today's youth fashion in clothes, music, ways of life?
3. How does the mass media describe the young generation?
4. What is the author's attitude to the young people?

TEXT 19**How to write a resume?**

No matter what method of job hunting you use, inevitably somebody will ask you for a resume. Most companies require a resume before seriously considering a job candidate from the outside. Resumes are sometimes also required in order to receive a job transfer within a company. The purpose of a resume is to help you obtain a job interview, not a job. Very few people are hired without a personal interview.

Effective resumes are straight forward, factual presentations of a person's experience and accomplishments. They are neither over detailed nor too sketchy. A general rule is that two or three pages in length are best. One page seems too superficial; a four-page (or longer) resume may irritate an impatient employment official. Some writers suggest that a chronological (the standard-type) resume be used; others argue for an accomplishment resume.

A useful resume should include both your experiences and key accomplishments. When sent to a prospective employer, a resume should be professionally reproduced, with particular attention to misspellings, typographical errors, and careful spacing. To attract attention, some job seekers print resumes on tinted paper, in a menu-like folder, or on unusual-sized paper. If done in a way to attract positive attention to you, these approaches have merit.

1. What is the purpose of a resume?
2. What are effective resumes?
3. What should a useful resume include?
4. How should a resume be reproduced?

TEXT 20**National Emblems of the United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom (abbreviated from "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland") is the political name of the country. Great Britain is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, whereas the British Isles is the geographical name of all the islands the north-west coast of the European continent. In everyday speech "Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom. The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the 1st George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The Welsh flag, called the Welsh dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background. St. George's Day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England's national day. On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the Wars of the Roses (15th century). St. Andrew's Day (the 30th of November) is regarded as Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole. As a national emblem of Scotland, thistle apparently first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defense. The Order of the Thistle is one of the highest orders of knighthood. It was founded in 1687, and is mainly given to Scottish noblemen (limited to 16 in number). St. Patrick's Day (the 17th of March) is considered as a national day in Northern Ireland and an official bank holiday there. The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock. According to legend, it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the flag of the United Kingdom made up of?
2. How is the Welsh flag called?
3. What do some Englishmen wear on St. George's Day?
4. What day is a national day in Northern Ireland?

TEXT 21**The British Education System. State Education in Britain**

Education in Great Britain and all state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies. Nine million children attend 35.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school playgroup to prepare them » the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensivewhich accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational.

At 16 pupils take a national exam called "G.C.S.E." (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. Thisistheendofcompulsoryeducation.

Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level (advanced level) at 18. You need "A" level to enter a university. Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics. Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with "A" levels from Students study for a degree which takes on average three years of full-time study. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony.

Answer the questions:

1. What do state schools in Britain provide their pupils with?
2. When do pupils take a national exam called GCSE?
3. What prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level?
4. How long do students study for a degree?

3.1.1. Типовые контрольные задания для текущей аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (немецкий язык)»

Задания для контроля лексико-грамматических знаний

Задание 1. Впишите возвратное местоимение.

- 1) Wir waschen ... morgens und abends kalt.
- 2) Wer freut ...auf die Ferien?
- 3) Ich treffe...um 5 Uhr mit meiner Mutter.
- 4) Wollen wir ... bekannt machen!
- 5) Wer nichts tut, der irrt ...nicht.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения.

- 1) Мы отдыхали на юге.
- 2) Мы торопимся в театр.
- 3) Она очень обрадовалась цветам.
- 4) Ученик опоздал в школу.
- 5) Я опаздываю.

Задание 3. Вставьте определённый артикль.

- 1) Wir schlafen in ... Schlafzimmer.
- 2) Wer frühstückt in ... Küche?
- 3) Komm an ... Fenster!
- 4) Der Schlüssel ist in ... Tasche.

Задание 4. Переведите предложения.

- 1) Der Teppich liegt auf dem Boden.
- 2) Das Auto steht vor dem Haus.
- 3) Kommandas Fenster!
- 4) Lege den Schlüssel auf den Tisch!

Задание 5. Вставьте притяжательное местоимение в нужном падеже.

- 1) Ist das ... Mutter?
- 2) Wie heißt ... Bruder?
- 3) Ich helfe ... Oma.
- 4) Wir helfen ... Freunden.

Задание 6. Переведите предложения.

- 1) Wie alt ist dein... Schwester?
- 2) Unser... Eltern arbeiten.
- 3) Mein... Familie ist gut.
- 4) Unser... Haus ist alt.

Задание 7. Выберите правильную грамматическую форму.

1. Jede Maschine erfüllt ... Funktion.

- a) entsprechend b) entsprach c) entsprochen e)

2. Die Unternehmen ... die Marktveränderungen

- a) haben... zu berücksichtigen b) sind... zu berücksichtigen
c) den... zu berücksichtigen

Задание 8. Укажите буквой русский вариант, соответствующий немецкому слову.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. der Markt | a) реклама |
| 2. die Nachfrage | b) предложение |
| 3. das Angebot | c) покупатель |
| 4. der Wettbewerb | d) спрос |
| 5. die Werbung | e) конкуренция |
| 6. der Kunde | f) рынок |

Задание 9. Дополните предложения.

1. Laser ist ein Kunstwort, gebildet aus den ... Wörtern.

- a) deutschen b) englischen c) russischen

2. Die Kehrseite des technischen Fortschritts ist ... der Umwelt.

- a) das Verhalten b) die Umgebung c) die Gefährdung

Задание 10. Вставьте определённый артикль и напишите множественное число имён существительных.

- 1) ... Gedanke - ...
- 2) ... Problem - ...
- 3) ... Koffer - ...
- 4) ... Teil - ...

Задание 11. Вставьте определённый артикль и напишите множественное число имён существительных.

- 1) ... Schloss - ...

- 2) ... Leistung - ...
- 3) ... Gespräch - ...
- 4) ... Fahrplan - ...

Задание 12. Напишите предложения в Futurum I, используя глаголы в скобках.

- 1) Wann ... du ...? (zurückkommen)
- 2) Wann ... er uns ...? (besuchen)
- 3) ... Sie die Einladung ...? (annehmen)
- 4) Ich ... an der Diskussion (teilnehmen)

Задание 13. Продолжите предложения.

- 1) Wir haben erfahren, dass ...
- 2) Ich weiß, dass...
- 3) Ich möchte fragen, wie...
- 4) Er fragt, wieviel....

Задание 14. Продолжите предложения в Präsens Passiv.

- 1) Unser Dasein ... durch die Technik ... (erleichtern).
- 2) In diesem Betrieb ... Maschinen ... (herstellen).
- 3) Das Werkstück (formen).
- 4) Im Labor ... die Eigenschaften der Metalle ... (prüfen).

Лексико-грамматические тесты

Test №1

Выберите нужный вариант:

1. Der Zug Moskau- Berlin ... vom dritten Bahnsteig
*macht; zu *nimmt; ab *fährt; ab *geht; weg
2. Endlich sitzen sie in ihr... Abteil.
*-en *-er *-em *-es
3. Dann zeigen sie d... Grenzbeamte... ihre Reisepässe.
*-er; -en *-en; -en *-em; -en *-es; -en
4. Hier wechselt man die Wagenräder, ... im Westen haben eine kleinere Spurweite.
*dann *weil *denn *damit
5. Der Polizist erklärt d... Ausländer d... Weg.
*-er; -es *-em; -en *-en; -em *-es; -ie
6. Auf dem Weg zur Hochschule ... ich am Wärmekraftwerk №3
*gehe; weg *machen; zu *finde; statt *fahre; vorbei
7. ... du den Mascherow-Prospekt?
*kannst *magst *darf *kennst
8. Hier gibt es ... Betriebe, deshalb ist die Luft sauber.
*viele *keine *die *fünf
9. Aber ich ... nicht direkt zur Hochschule fahren, ich ... umsteigen.
*soll; kann *kann; muß *will; kann *mag; mag
10. Ich nehme einen Bus und fahre an zahlreich... öffentlich... Gebäud... .
*-en; -em; -e *-en; -en; -en *-em; -em; -en *-en; -en; -em
11. Das ist am schnell... .
*-er *-ersten *-est *-sten
12. Minsk ... mehr als 900 Jahre alt.
*hat *ist *wird *hatte
13. Bekommen wir ein... günstig... Anschluss?
*-e; -en *-en; -en *-er; -e *-em; -em
14. Freut ihr ... auch auf die Reise?
*uns *euch *sich *mich
15. Olga verabschiedet ... der Abreise herzlich ... den Eltern.

- *dich; vom; von *sich; von; vor *sich; vor; von *sich; vor; vom
16. Kaufst du ... auch einen langen Rock?
*dir *dich *sich *euch
17. Juri und Igor warten ... sie mit Ungeduld.
*für *auf *über *aus
18. Gegenüber sehen sie die Staatsoper, ... kommt der Marx- Engels- Platz.
*denn *weil *dann *deshalb
19. Während ... Reise lernte mein Freund viele Städte kennen.
*des *der *die *dem
20. Die Fahrgäste sprechen ... dem Schaffner.
*über *seit *unter *mit
21. Sie ... durch das ganze Land gereist.
*hat *haben *sind *wird
- Schlüssel: 1) fährt; ab, 2) -em, 3) dem; -en, 4) denn, 5) dem; den, 6) fahre; vorbei, 7) kennst, 8) keine, 9) kann; muss, 10) -en;-en;-en, 11) -sten, 12) ist, 13) -en;-en, 14) euch, 15) sich; vor; von, 16) dir, 17) auf, 18) dann, 19) der, 20) mit, 21) sind.

Test №2

Выберите подходящий вариант:

1. In den letzten Jahren hat sich die durchschnittliche Temperatur der Erdoberfläche um 0,6 Grad
*reduziert *geschrumpft *vernichtet *erhöht
2. ... länger dieser Prozeß andauert, ... schneller werden sich die Wüsten ausweiten. *wenn; so *wie; deshalb *je; desto *als; desto
3. Heute ... in der Welt täglich mehrere Arten von Tieren und Pflanzen
*steigen; an *werden; gestiegen *werden; verboten *sterben; aus
4. Toxische Abfallprodukte werden
*geändert *exportiert *reduziert *verringert
5. Die Polkappen
*steigen; ab *dauern; an *schmelzen; ab *wachsen; an
6. Der Meeresspiegel
*weitet; sich *dauert; an *werden; vernichtet *steigt; an
7. Die Tropenwälder
*dauern; an *sind; ausgestorben *wachsen; an *werden; vernichtet
8. Sie betrifft unser... Planet... Erde.
*-es;-e *-en;-e *-en;-en *-er;-en
9. Die Umweltschäden betreffen alle, ... geht der Umweltschutz auch alle an.
*weil *als *wenn *deshalb
10. Ich bin der Meinung, ... das Problem der Abfallbeseitigung zuerst gelöst werden muß.
*ob *weil *dass *deshalb
11. Ist die Energieerzeugung wenig... problematisch?
*-en *-sten *-er *-e
12. ... muss an alternative Möglichkeiten denken.
*wir *Sie *es *man
13. Ihre Gewinnung ist aber mit viel... Risik... verbunden.
*-e;-e *-en;-e *-es;-en *-en;-en
- Продолжите предложения по-немецки:
14. Ich bin ganz sicher, dass ...
15. Mir scheint, dass ...
16. Ich bin überzeugt, dass ...
17. ... hat sich die Temperatur auf der Erde in den letzten Jahren verändert?
*wann *welche *wozu *wie

Schlüssel: 1) erhöht, 2) je; desto, 3) sterben; aus, 4) exportiert, 5) schmelzen; ab, 6) steigt; an, 7) werden; vernichtet, 8) -en; -en, 9) deshalb, 10) dass, 11) -er, 12) man, 13) -en;-en, 17) wie.

Test №3

Выберите нужный вариант:

1. Um diese Zeit könnte es ... viele Besucher geben.
*sehr *zu *etwa *so
2. Ich konnte dir ein Geschäft empfehlen, ... es solche Geräte zu ganz günstigen Preisen gibt.
*wann *wie *wo *welche
3. Treffen ... also am Eingang zum Messegelände um Viertel vor zehn?
*Sie; euch *wir; sich *wir; uns *sie; mich
4. Die Messe ... Vielzahl von Unternehmen mit unterschiedlichen Rechtsformen ... *lädt; an *wird; schimpfen *zieht; an *führt; ein
5. Nach anderthalb Tagen Verkauf hatten sie ... für die Messe gedeckt.
*das Geld *die Möglichkeiten *die Ausgaben *den Gewinn
6. Unter ... waren Anton und Alexander, zwei gute Freunde.
*sie *mich *ihm *ihnen
7. Zuerst machten sie einen Rundgang auf d... Messegeländ...
*-er;-en *-em;-en *-en;-e *-em;-e
8. Neue Messegesellschaften ...
*hat; entstanden *haben; entstehen *haben; entstanden *sind; entstanden
9. Die meisten Betriebe können ... ausländischen Ausstellungen teilnehmen.
*in *für *an *statt
10. Es gibt noch ... richtige Koordinierung der Messen.
*ohne *viele *keine *besser
11. ... kann es auf den Messen kostenlos erhalten.
*es *man *du *ihr
12. Переведите на русский язык предложения. Обратите внимание на особые случаи употребления модальных глаголов!
Ich möchte gern eine Erfindung machen.
13. Er mag alles Neue.
14. Er soll jetzt im Ausland sein.
15. Er kann bereits zurückgekommen sein.
16. Das könnte Herr Meier gewesen sein.
17. Damals mag sie 40 Jahre alt gewesen sein.
18. Was hätte ich nur gemacht, wenn ich den Messekatalog nicht gekauft hätte?

Schlüssel: 1) zu, 2) wo, 3) wir; uns, 4) zieht; an, 5) die Ausgaben, 6) ihnen, 7) dem; -e, 8) sind; entstanden, 9) an, 10) keine, 11) man.

Test №4

Выберите нужный вариант ответа:

1. ... immer mehr Autos produziert werden, wird jeder dritte Bewohner ein Auto haben.
*weil *denn *da *deshalb
2. Bei der Produktion entstehen ...
*Rauch *Kopfschmerzen *Staub *Abfälle
3. Die Abwasser ... das Wasser, ... die Pflanzen.
*schonen; schaden *verseuchen; retten *verunreinigen; verseuchen
*bedrohen; voraussagen
4. ... Mutanten schwimmen in den Flüssen.
*schöne *ungewöhnlichen *häßliche *verrostete
5. Autos erzeugen ... und ...

- *Gift; Blutkrankheit *Staub; Abwasser *Müll; Abwasser *Abgase; Gestank
6. ... die Wälder gestorben sind, werden auch die Menschen sterben.
*denn *während *bevor *nachdem
7. Du siehst alles
*rot *gelb *schwarz *schön
8. Was könnte man tun, ... die Umweltprobleme gelöst werden?
*um *dass *damit *bevor
9. Laßunzusammen ... nachdenken!
*darauf *darüber *danach *davon
10. Er sprach nur darüber, ... wir aussteigen mussten.
*bevor *bis *während *nachdem
11. Die Luft soll sauber sein, ... die Menschen gesund leben wollen.
*da *damit *weil *denn
12. ... die Menschen gesund leben wollen, soll die Luft sauber sein.
*weil *denn *dass *da
13. In den Fabriken und Kraftwerken sollen Schadstofffilter eingebaut werden, ... die Luft sauber wird.
*weil *um *dass *damit.
- Продолжите предложение по-немецки.
14. Ich habe gehört, dass...
15. Das ist gar nicht so leicht, weil... .
Выберите нужный вариант:
16. Was macht man mit... Abfällen und ... Müll?
*dem; den *den; der *den; den *den; dem
17. Innerhalb der Stadt sollen mehr Fußgängerzonen eingerichtet werden, ... die Autos da mehr nicht fahren.
*um *weil *dass *dann
- Schlüssel: 1) da, 2) Abfälle, 3) verunreinigen; verseuchen, 4) häßliche, 5) Abgase; Gestank, 6) nachdem, 7) schwarz, 8) damit, 9) darüber, 10) bis, 11) weil, 12) da, 13) damit, 16) den; dem, 17) damit.

Тест №5

Выберите нужный вариант и вставьте в предложение:

1. Das Wort Landeskunde bedeutet
*правоведение *страноведение *земельное дело *история края
2. Deutschland erstreckt sich von Norden nach Süden über etwa ... Kilometer.
*300 *1000 *700 *900
3. Zahlreiche ... verbinden die großen natürlichen Wasserstraßen Deutschlands miteinander.
*Berge *Berge *Dächer *Kandle
4. Berlin ist auch ein Bundesland so wie ... und
*Hamburg ... Bremen *Bremen ... Köln *Brandenburg ... Sachsen *Thüringen ...
- Bayern
5. Der Bundestag wählt
*den Bundesrat *den Bundeskanzler *den Bundespräsidenten *die Minister
6. Dresden ist eine weltbekannte Stadt ... und
*der Kunst ... Wissenschaft *der Industrie ... Kultur *der Landwirtschaft ... Kunst
*der Banken ... Büren
7. Dresden ... seine Produktion in über 80 Ländern der Erde
*fährt ... aus *fährt ... ein *sucht ... aus *bringt ... mit
8. Deutschland hat über ... Millionen Einwohner.
*72 *56 *80 *90

9. Deutschland hat ein ... Regierungssystem.
 *oekonomisches *parlamentarisches *interessantes *knappes
10. Ddnemark liegt ... von Deutschland.
 *noordlich *soedlich *westlich *oestlich
11. Die Stadt braucht immer mehr ... foer die Industrie.
 *Buecher *Schulen *Energie *Gliederungen
- Выберите нужное окончание и вставьте в предложение:
12. Sie liest d... Text... ueber die BRD.
 *-en; -e *-ie; -en *-en; - *-es;-es
13. Ich kann d... Name... im Telefonbuch nicht finden.
 *-en; -n *-er; -n *-es; -s *-en; -

Schlüssel: 1) странoведение, 2) 900, 3) Kanaele, 4) Hamburg; Bremen, 5) den Bundeskanzler, 6) der Kunst; Wissenschaft, 7)foehrt; aus, 8) 80, 9)parlamentarisches, 10)noordlich, 11)Energie, 12) -en; -, 13) -en; -n.

Тексты для диктанта

Текст 1

Mein Tagesablauf

Mein Arbeitstag beginnt ziemlich frueh. Ich stehe gewoehnlich um 7 Uhr auf, mache mein Bett, fuehre das Zimmer und mache Morgengymnastik. Dann gehe ich ins Badezimmer. Ich wasche mich, putze mir die Zdhne, trockne mich ab, koemme mich, ziehe mich an und setze mich an den Tisch.

Zum Fruehstueck trinke ich eine Tasse Kaffee mit Milch und esse Brot mit Butter und Wurst. Nach dem Fruehstueck gehe ich in die Schule. Der Unterricht beginnt um 8 Uhr. Ich habe 6-7 Stunden. Um halb 2 kehre ich nach Hause zurueck. Ich esse zu Mittag und helfe meiner Mutter beim Haushalt. Um 5 Uhr beginne ich meine Hausaufgaben zu machen. Das dauert 3 Stunden. Danach bummle ich ein bisschen durch die Straeuen oder plaudere mit meinen Freunden per Telefon. Manchmal mache ich Einkaeufe. Jeden Dienstag und Samstag gehe ich zum Schwimmbad. Am Wochenende bleibe ich selten zu Hause. Sonnabends gehe ich ins Kino oder ins Konzert, treffe mich mit meinen Freunden. Sonntags bringe ich meine Wohnung in Ordnung.

Am Abend lese ich die Buecher oder sehe fern. Um 11 Uhr gehe ich zu Bett.

Текст 2

Der Tag von Familie Raptis

Morgens trinke ich zuerst meinen Kaffee. Ohne Kaffee geht nichts.

Dann wecke ich meinen Mann Kostas und die Kinder und mache unser Fruehstueck. Wir fruehstuecken, danach fuehrt Kostas ins Krankenhaus. Er ist Arzt. Ich bringe Lena und Jakob in den Kindergarten. Dort treffen sie ihre Freunde. Jetzt bereite ich meinen Unterricht vor und mache den Haushalt. Mittags essen Lena, Jakob und ich zusammen zu Mittag.

Mein Mann kommt erst abends zurueck. Sein Beruf ist sehr anstrengend. Nachmittags habe ich Zeit foer unsere Kinder. Wir spielen, wir gehen spazieren oder besuchen Nachbarn.

Abends gehe ich in die Volkshochschule und unterrichte Deutsch. Da ist mein Mann zu Hause. Die Kinder und Kostas essen zusammen zu Abend, dann bringt er die Kinder ins Bett.

Тексты профессиональной направленности для самостоятельного изучения и задание к ним

Задание к текстам

1. Lesen Sie und uebersetzen Sie den Text (mit dem Wuerterbuch)!
2. Stellen Sie drei Fragen zum Inhalt des Textes!
3. Suchen Sie die Stichwuertter (Schluesselwuertter) und schreiben Sie sie heraus!
4. Beurteilen (charakterisieren) Sie den Text; benutzen Sie die folgenden Redewendungen und Redemittel:

- a) Der vorliegende Text heißt ...
- b) Der Autor behandelt ...
- c) Eingangs wird/ werden ... beschrieben.
- d) Weiter wird auf ... eingegangen.
- e) Anschließend wird ... behandelt.
- f) Abschließend informiert der Text über ...

Die Firma (юридическоенаименованиекомпании)

Umgangssprachlich werden die Begriffe Unternehmung, Betrieb und Firma gleichgesetzt. Was im juristischen Sinne die Firma ist, regelt das Handelsgesetzbuch (das HGB). Nach §17 Abs. 1 HGB: Die Firma eines Kaufmanns ist der Name, unter dem er im Handel seine Geschäfte betreibt und die Unterschrift abgibt.

Die Firma besteht aus dem Firmenkern und dem Firmenzusatz. Beispiele. Primus GmbH, Groß- und Außenhandel für Großbedarf; Großdesign GmbH, Herstellung von Großmöbeln.

Der Firmenkern beinhaltet den Namen des Kaufmanns, den Gegenstand des Unternehmens oder eine Fantasiebezeichnung. Beispiel. Primus GmbH, Großfachgeschäft Herbert Blank e. K.

Der Firmenzusatz kann das Gesellschaftsverhältnis erklären, über Art und Umfang des Geschäftes Auskunft geben oder der Unterscheidung der Person oder des Geschäftes dienen. Er muss der Wahrheit entsprechen. Beispiel. Primus GmbH, Groß- und Außenhandel für Großbedarf, Computer GmbH & Co. KG, Hard- und Softwarevertrieb.

Arten der Firma:

Personenfirma: der Firmenkern besteht aus einem oder mehreren Namen und gegen ebenfalls dem Vornamen. Beispiel. Herbert Blank e. K. Sachfirma: Der Firmenkern ist aus dem Gegenstand des Unternehmens abgeleitet. Beispiel. Großdesign GmbH Gemischte Firma: die Firma besteht aus Namen und Gegenstand des Unternehmens. Beispiel. Computerfachhandel Martina van den Bosch e. K.

Fantasiefirma: Die Firma besteht aus einer Abkürzung oder einem Fantasienamen. Beispiel. Brottec. GmbH

Правовая система (Rechtssystem)

Das Rechtssystem jedes Landes hat seine Besonderheiten. Jedes Rechtssystem schließt öffentliches Recht und Privatrecht ein. Das öffentliche Recht muss die Beziehungen zwischen öffentlicher Gewalt und einzelnen Personen regeln. Die Beziehungen unter den Bürgern werden vom Privatrecht geregelt.

Правовая система каждой страны имеет свои особенности. Каждая правовая система включает в себя публичное и частное право. Публичное право призвано регулировать взаимоотношения между государственной властью и отдельными личностями. Отношения между гражданами регулируются частным правом.

Das öffentliche Recht umfasst mehrere Bereiche. Dazu gehören Prozess- und Strafrecht, Verfassungsrecht, Verwaltungsrecht, Völkerrecht und Staatsrecht.

Публичное право охватывает разные области. К ним относятся процессуальное право, уголовное право, конституционное право, административное право, международное право и государственное право.

Verschiedene Gerichtszweige haben mehrere Instanzen, in deren Zuständigkeitsbereich unterschiedliche Fragen liegen. Zur Zuständigkeitsbereich von Zivilrechten gehören verschiedene Rechtsstreitigkeiten zwischen den Bürgern. In den Zuständigkeitsbereich der Verwaltungsgerichte fallen sämtliche Streitigkeiten zwischen dem Staat und deren Bürgern. Es gibt auch Arbeitsgerichte, die die Probleme im Zusammenhang mit Arbeitsverhältnissen lösen. Sozialgerichte sind für diverse Streitigkeiten im Zusammenhang mit der Sozialversicherung zuständig. An die Finanzgerichte wendet man sich im Falle von Streitigkeiten zwischen verschiedenen Finanzbehörden und einzelnen Bürgern.

Различные правовые области имеют разные инстанции, в области полномочий которых находятся самые разные вопросы. К полномочиям гражданских судов относятся разные спорные вопросы между гражданами. К полномочиям административных судебных инстанций относятся все споры между государством и его гражданами. Существуют также суды по трудовым спорам, которые решают все проблемы, связанные с рабочими отношениями. Социальные суды занимаются решением разных споров в связи с социальным страхованием. В налогово-финансовые суды обращаются в случае возникновения споров между различными финансовыми учреждениями и отдельными гражданами.

Das Recht hat viele Funktionen. Die wichtigste darunter ist die Sicherung des Friedens im Lande. Verschiedene Bürger haben unterschiedliche Interessen, welche in bestimmten Fällen zu unerwünschten Konflikten führen können. Die Aufgabe des Rechtes ist, die entstandenen Konflikte auf friedliche Weise zu lösen.

У права много функций. Самой важной из них является обеспечение мира в стране. Разные граждане имеют разные интересы, которые в определенных случаях могут приводить к нежелательным конфликтам. Задачей права является решение возникающих конфликтов мирным путем.

Die Gesetze berücksichtigen den Schutz von allen möglichen Interessen von Bürgern und ihren potentiellen Opponenten. Dies ermöglicht die Vermeidung von mehreren Konflikten.

Законы предусматривают защиту всевозможных прав граждан и их потенциальных оппонентов. Это делает возможным избежание многих конфликтов.

Aber nicht nur der innere Frieden in der Gesellschaft ist wichtig. Das Recht gewährleistet auch die Freiheit der Landesbürger. Andererseits werden die Rechte von den Letzten durch dieses Recht auch in gewissem Maße beschränkt. «Freiheit» ist ein Begriff, der nie uneingeschränkt sein kann. Das Ende dieser Freiheit beginnt dort, wo es an die Rechte der anderen Menschen grenzt. Die allerwichtigste Funktion des Rechtes ist, die Willkür zu vermeiden.

Но не только внутренний мир в обществе является важным. Право обеспечивает также и свободу жителей страны. С другой стороны, права последних этим правом в определенной степени и ограничиваются. «Свобода» – это понятие, которое никогда не может быть неограниченным. Конец данной свободы начинается там, где проходит граница с правами других людей. Самой важной функцией права является предотвращение произвола.

Zur höchsten Funktion des Rechtes gehört die Bereitstellung des Systems von rechtlichen Regeln, wo autonome Rechtsbeziehungen gestaltet werden können. Der liberale Rechtsstaat gewährleistet die Privatautonomie, die Freiheit und Frieden in der Gesellschaft sichert.

К следующей функции права относится выработка системы правовых отношений, в которой могут быть определены автономные правовые отношения. Либеральное правовое государство обеспечивает личную автономию, которая, в свою очередь, обеспечивает свободу и мир в обществе.

Das soziale Recht regelt das wirtschaftliche, soziale und persönliche Leben. Diese Regelungen schützen die Schwachen und vermindern soziale Gegensätze.

Социально-правовое регулирует экономическую, социальную и личную жизнь. Это право защищает слабых и уменьшает социальные противоречия.

Задания для контроля умений и навыков аудирования

Текст 1

Тема: Tagesablauf.

Höre dir den Dialog an. Bestimme:

Wer nimmt am Gespräch teil? Wie heißen die Personen? Wo spielt die Handlung?

Welche Schulsachen haben die Kinder gekauft? Was haben sie noch nicht?

- Stefan, übermorgen gehst du in die Schule. Hast du schon alles besorgt?

- Ja, mein Vater und ich habe gestern den ganzen Schulbedarf gekauft. Komm ich zeige es dir.

- Habt ihr Hefte gekauft?
- Ja, wir haben Hefte, Buntstifte, Radiergummis, Bleistifte, Kugelschreiber, ein Lineal und Ordner gekauft.
- Und eine Schultasche?
- Die haben wir vergessen. Die kaufen wir morgen und noch eine neue Federtasche.

Текст 2

Тема: Schule und Ausbildung.

Höre dir den Dialog an. Bestimme:

Wer nimmt am Gespräch teil? Wie heißen die Personen? Wovon sprechen sie? Wo lernt Rosa-Maria? Was besucht Beata? Wie langewird Rosa-Maria lernen? Wie lange wird Beata lernen? Wo lernt Thomas? Was will Beata werden?

- Hallo, Rosa-Maria, ich habe dich so lange nicht gesehen. Wir besuchen jetzt verschiedene Schulen.
- Hallo, Beata, ich bin so froh dich zu sehen. Ich habe gehört, du gehst jetzt aufs Gymnasium.
- Ja, ich besuche das Gymnasium. Wir haben dort so interessante Fächer. Und wo lernst du?
- Ich habe die Realschule gewählt. Sie dauert nicht so lange wie dein Gymnasium.
- Ich werde 9 Jahre das Gymnasium besuchen, dann mache ich das Abitur und gehe an eine Universität.
- Ich werde 5 Jahre zur Realschule gehen und dann kann ich einen Beruf in der Berufsschule erlernen.
- Das ist auch gut. Du müchtest doch Designerin werden.
- Ich muss noch viel lernen, um ein gute Designerin zu werden.
- Du bist zielstrebig. Ich glaube, alles klappt.
- Ich glaube auch.
- Hast du Thomas gesehen?
- Ja, er geht jetzt auf die Hauptschule.
- Komm mal zu uns ins Gymnasium. Oliver, Margrit, Stefan, Kurt, Fabian und ich gehen in eine Klasse.
- Klar, ich komme auf jeden Fall vorbei.

Текст 3

Тема: Berufe und Job.

Höre dir das Vorstellungsgespräch. Was ist Richtig oder Falsch?

1. Der Personalchef ist auf das Gespräch vorbereitet. 2. Frau Abal hat die Berufserfahrung. 3. Frau Abal bedauert, dass sie Schriftverkehr nicht erledigen kann. 4. Frau Abal kann Fremdsprachen nicht. 5. Frau Abal will selbstständig arbeiten.

Sie kommen von der Arbeitsvermittlung. Sind Sie Berufsanfänger?	Ja. Bisher hatte ich nur Kurzzeitleistungen. Dabei habe ich gelernt, selbstständig zu arbeiten.
Können Sie denn auch Schriftverkehr erledigen?	Selbstverständlich. Auch im Rechnungswesen kenne ich mich aus.
Und wo haben Sie das gelernt?	Also, in meinem Betriebspraktikum und bei den verschiedenen Jobs. Ich spreche auch mehrere Fremdsprachen.
Aha. Und was für Gehaltsvorstellungen haben Sie?	Das ist von meinem Tätigkeitsfeld abhängig. Natürlich muss es für den Lebensunterhalt reichen!

Задание для контроля умений и навыков письма

Задание 1.

Fülle den Fragebogen aus:

Name:

Sternzeichen:

Lieblingsbeschäftigung:

Deine Blume:

Dein Duft:
 Dein Dichter:
 Dein Schriftsteller in Prosa:
 Mein Hauptcharakterzug:
 Dein Lieblingstugend beim Mann:
 Dein Lieblingstugend bei der Frau:
 Was ist für dich Glück:
 Was ist für dich Unglück:
 Dein Held:
 Deine Heldin:
 Deine Farbe:

Задание 2.

Фülle den Fragebogen aus:

- 1) Wie heißen Sie?
- 2) Wie lautet Ihr voller Name?
- 3) Wie alt sind Sie?
- 4) Wann sind Sie geboren?
- 5) Wann haben Sie Geburtstag?
- 6) Wo wohnen Sie?
- 7) Arbeiten Sie jetzt?
- 8) Besuchen Sie eine Mittel- Fach- oder Hochschule?
- 9) Wie groß ist Ihre Familie?

Задание 3.

Schreibe deine Assoziationen mit den Wörtern:

Deutsche-Deutschland

Amerikaner-die USA

Franzose-Frankreich

Задание 4.

Schreibe deine Assoziationen mit den Wörtern:

Russland	Russe	Moskau	Woronesh	Heimat

Задание 5.

Gib Argumente für und gegen Schulunterricht. Mache eine Tabelle.

Pro	Contra
1.	1.
2.	2.

Задание 6.

I. Ordne die unten genannten Fähigkeiten den drei Bereichen zu. Mache eine Tabelle.

Körperliche Leistungsfähigkeit, gesundheitliche Leistungsfähigkeit, rechnerisches Denken, Sprachbeherrschung, logisches Denken, Kontaktfähigkeit, Teamfähigkeit, Gewissenhaftigkeit, Ideenreichtum, Hand- und Fingergeschick

Sozialer/persönlicher Bereich	Geistiger Bereich	Körperlicher Bereich

Задание 7.

II. Schreibe eine Liste von Wörtern und Wortverbindungen, die deine Stärken und Schwächen bezeichnen. Trage sie in die Spalten der Tabelle.

Meine Stärken	Meine Schwächen

Задания для контроля лингвострановедческой компетенции

Задание 1.

Wdhle die Antwort.

1. Welches Verhalten ist in Deutschland tabu?
 - a) sich laut unterhalten
 - b) betrunken auf der StraЯe torkeln
 - c) beim Essen schmatzen
 2. Welches Benehmen ist in Deutschland tabu?
 - a) sich in der Цffentlichkeit umarmen und kьssen
 - b) auf die StraЯe spucken
 - c) sich die Nase schnдuzen
 3. Welche BegryЯung ist in Deutschland unter Bekannten nicht Ёblich?
 - a) Ндndedruck
 - b) Verbeugen
 - c) Wangenkьssen
 4. Du wirst von deinen Nachbarn zum Grillen eingeladen. Wie verhdltst du dich?
 - a) Ich gehe hin, ohne etwas mitzubringen.
 - b) Ich nehme Getrdnke fьr mich mit.
 - c) Ich bringe einen Salat und mein Grillgut mit.
 5. Deine Kollegin macht dir ein Kompliment. Welche Reaktion ist in Deutschland selten?
 - a) „Ja, finde ich auch.“
 - b) „Du aber auch.“ (Rьckgabe des Kompliments)
 - c) „Nein, ganz und gar nicht.“ (Themenwechsel)
 6. Deine Kollegin kommt aus dem Urlaub zurьck. Welche Aussage von dir wdre in Deutschland eine Beleidigung?
 - a) „Du bist aber dick geworden.“
 - b) „Du bist braun geworden.“
 - c) „Du siehst aber entspannt aus.“
 7. Deine Kommilitonen veranstalten eine Party. Was ist in Deutschland uncool?
 - a) mit den Klamotten zu erscheinen, die du den ganzen Tag anhattest
 - b) pьnktlich zu erscheinen
 - c) Alkohol zu trinken und zu plaudern
 8. Du lernst jemanden kennen. Wie verhdltst du dich?
 - a) Du fragst nach Familienstand, Hцhe des Verdienstes.
 - b) Du sagst nur „hallo“ und noch etwas Unverbindliches.
 - c) Du bist sehr freundlich und fragst nach der Telefonnummer.
 9. Dein Deutschlehrer lдdt dich zum Essen ein. Womit wьrdest du unangenehm auffallen?
 - a) Du bringst der Frau rote Rosen mit.
 - b) Du fragst, ob du noch mehr Suppe haben kannst.
 - c) Du цffnest selbst die Tьr wenn du gehst.
 10. Ein Auslдnder hцrt von einem deutschen Bekannten: „Komm doch mal vorbei“. Wie soll er reagieren?
 - a) sofort am nдchsten Tag den deutschen Bekannten besuchen
 - b) die Einladung vergessen
 - c) die Einladung nicht allzu ernst nehmen und vor dem eventuellen Besuch lieber anrufen
- Schlьssel: 1c,2b,3b,4c,5c,6a,7b,8b,9a,10c

Задание 2.

I. Was bedeuten diese Redensarte Ёber die Liebe und Freundschaft?

1. Tu mir die Liebe (an)!

- а) Люби меня как я тебя!
 б) Сделай мне одолжение!
 с) Ты моя любовь!
2. Was sich liebt, das neckt sich.
 а) От любви до ненависти один шаг.
 б) Любовь не картошка, не выбросишь в окошко.
 с) Милые бранятся - только тешатся.
3. AlteLieberostetnicht.
 а) Старая любовь не ржавеет.
 б) Старый друг-лучше новых двух.
 с) Старый конь борозды не испортит.
4. Eine Liebe ist der andern wert.
 а) Любовь слепа.
 б) Долг платежом красен.
 с) Охота пуще неволи.
5. Minne verkehrt die Sinne.
 а) Любовью не шутят.
 б) Любишь кататься, люби и саночки возить.
 с) Любовь зла.
6. Glick macht Freunde, Unglick pruft sie.
 а) Для милого дружка и сережка из ушка.
 б) Друзья познаются в беде.
 с) Старый друг лучше новых двух.
7. Freunde sind ьber Silber und Gold.
 а) Для друга семь вёрст не околица.
 б) Над другом посмеялся, над собою поплачешь.
 с) Не имей сто рублей, а имей сто друзей.
8. Freundschaft bewdhrt sich in der Not.
 а) Услуга за услугу.
 б) Друг познаётся в беде.
 с) Не имей сто рублей, а имей сто друзей.
9. Vorgen schadet der Freundschaft.
 а) Долг платежом красен.
 б) Услуга за услугу.
 с) Кредит портит отношения.
10. Freunde in der Not gehen hundert auf ein Lot.
 а) Друзья познаются в беде.
 б) Скажи мне, кто твой друг, и я скажу, кто ты.
 с) Рыбак рыбака видит издалека.
- Schlъssel: 1b,2c,3a,4b,5a,6b,7c,8b,9c,10a

Задание 3.

WdhledieAntwort.

1. Aus welcher Sprache kommt der Name des weltweit berъhmtesten deutschen Autos „Mercedes“?
 а) aus dem Deutschen
 б) aus dem Търkischen
 с) aus dem Spanischen
2. Aus welcher Sprache stammt das Wort „Въro“?
 а) aus dem Englischen
 б) aus dem Franzцsischen
 с) aus dem Italienischen

3. Wie spricht ein Berliner von sich selbst?
 - a) ich
 - b) ikke
 - c) jo
 4. „Das kommt mir spanisch vor“ heiЯt:
 - a) das sieht spanisch aus
 - b) ich verstehe ьberhaupt nichts
 - c) ich finde es typisch ausлndisch
 5. Aus welcher Sprache stammt das Wort „Schal“?
 - a) aus dem Persischen
 - b) aus dem Englischen
 - c) aus dem Polnischen
 6. Das Wort „Partner“ ist..... Herkunft.
 - a) hollndischer
 - b) hebrдischer
 - c) englischer
 7. Wer hat das Wort und das Getrnk „Wein“ nach Deutschland gebracht?
 - a) die Griechen
 - b) die Germanen
 - c) die Rцmer
 8. Das Deutsche ist eine germanische Sprache wie...
 - a) Spanisch, Franzцsisch oder Rumдnisch
 - b) Englisch, Niederлndisch oder Dдnisch
 - c) Baskisch, Ungarisch oder Finnisch
 9. Wie heiЯt der deutsche Dialekt, der in Мьnchen gesprochen wird?
 - a) Bayrisch
 - b) Schwдbisch
 - c) Badisch
 10. Was bedeutet der Ausdruck „etwas ist getьrkt“?
 - a) ein Wort ist aus dem Тьrkischen entlehnt
 - b) etwas als echt hinstellen um jemanden zu тдuschen, фдlschen
 - c) das hat ein Тьrke gemacht
- Schlьssel: 1c,2b,3b,4b,5a,6c,7c,8b,9a,10b

Задание 4.

I. Ergдnze die Wцrter.

1. Der wichtigste Energietrnger Deutschlands ist die K****.
2. Andere Energiequelle sind das Erd** und das Erd***; beide мьssen aus dem Ausland importiert werden.
3. Wegen der Gefahr werden heute keine neuen Kern***** in der Bundesrepublik gebaut.
4. Trotzdem werden bereits 35% des Stroms aus ****energie gewonnen.
5. Steinkohle wird im ****gebiet gewonnen.

Schlьssel: 1- Kohle , 2- Erdцл, Erdgas , 3-Kernkraftwerke, 4-Kernenergie, 5- Ruhrgebiet

II.

1. Es gibt in Deutschland eine politische Partei, die die Umweltfragen im Parlament stellt. Wie heiЯt sie?
2. Es gibt folgende Gebiete der Umweltpolitik Deutschlands. Welche?
3. Man denkt in Deutschland an alternative Energiearten, wie z.B. ____ und ____ Energie.
4. Viele Deutsche heute mit dem ____ zur Arbeit. Manche Familien haben sogar mehrere ____, die die Umwelt belasten.

5. Dieser Fluss war noch vor 10 Jahren sehr schmutzig, weil Abwässer von vielen Industriebetrieben darin kamen. Um den Fluss zu retten hat man Milliarden DM ausgegeben. Die Abwässer werden heute gereinigt. Jetzt gibt es wieder Fische in diesem Fluss. Wie heißt der Fluss?

Schlüssel: 1-die Grünen, 2-Luft, Energie, Boden, Wasser, Müll, 3-Wind-und Sonnenenergie, 4-Auto, Autos, 5- der Rhein

Задание 5.

Was ist richtig?

1. Die längste Flüsse Deutschlands und Russlands sind ...
 - a) die Elbe, der Don
 - b) die Donau, die Wolga
 - c) der Rhein, der Ob
2. Sowohl Deutschland als auch Russland grenzen an ...
 - a) Finnland
 - b) Polen
 - c) Tschechien
3. Die höchsten Berge Deutschlands und Russlands sind ...
 - a) die Zugspitze, der Elbrus
 - b) der Schwarzwald, der Elbrus
 - c) die Zugspitze, der Tiens Chan
4. Die größten Seen Deutschlands und Russlands sind ...
 - a) die Ostsee, der Ladogasee
 - b) der Bodensee, der Baikalsee
 - c) die Müritz, der Baikalsee
5. Diese Tiere leben sowohl in Deutschland als auch in Russland...
 - a) Eisbären, Fische, Hasen
 - b) Bären, Tiger, Wildschweine
 - c) Fische, Wölfe, Hasen
6. Die größten Städte Deutschlands und Russlands sind...
 - a) München, Moskau
 - b) Bonn, Moskau
 - c) Berlin, Moskau
7. Die deutsche Nationalflagge ist:
 - a) schwarz- rot - gold
 - b) schwarz - gold - rot
 - c) rot - schwarz – gold
8. Die russische Nationalflagge ist:
 - a) rot – weiß- blau
 - b) blau - weiß- rot
 - c) weiß- blau – rot
9. Das vereinte Deutschland besteht jetzt aus _____ Bundesländern.
 - a) 14
 - b) 15
 - c) 16
10. Das Staatsoberhaupt der BRD ist der _____.
 - a) Bundestag
 - b) Bundespräsident
 - c) Bundeskanzler

Schlüssel: 1c,2b,3a,4b,5c,6c,7a,8c,9c,10b

Задание 6.

Was ist richtig?

1. Wie heit es auf Deutsch "Рождество"?
a) Silvester b) Advent c) Weihnachten
 2. Wie heit das deutsche Sprichwort «Muss ist eine harte Nuss» auf Russisch?
a) Взялся за гуж - не говори, что не дюж.
b) Без труда не вытянешь и рыбки из пруда.
c) Чему быть, того не миновать.
 3. Wie heit das deutsche Sprichwort " Das Werk lobt den Meister» auf Russisch?
a) Делай что должно.
b) Дело мастера боится.
c) Не боги горшки обжигают.
 4. Wie heien 4 Dezemberwochen vor den Weihnachten?
a) Silvester b) Advent c) Fasching
 5. Die meisten Deutschen stehen gewhnlich frh/spt auf.
 6. Die meisten Deutschen gehen gewhnlich frh/spt zu Bett.
 7. Die meisten Deutschen heiraten gewhnlich frh/spt.
 8. An diesem Wochentag sind die Geschfte in Deutschland geschlossen. Was fr ein Tag ist das?

 9. Am Mittag gren die Deutschen einander mit den Worten...
a) Guten Tag!
b) Guten Appetit!
c) Mahlzeit!
 10. Worber sprechen die Deutsche lieber...
a) Geld, Sex, Krankheiten
b) Kinder, Frauen, Arbeit
c) Freunde, Preisvernderung, Alltagsfragen
- Schlssel: 1c, 2a,3b,4b,5 frh, 6 frh, 7 spt, 8 Sonntag, 9c,10c

Задание 7.

Richtig oder falsch?

1. Die allgemeine Schulpflicht beginnt in Deutschland mit 5 Jahren.
 2. Am ersten Schultag bekommen die Grundschler eine Schultte mit Syigkeiten und Schulsachen.
 3. Alle Kinder besuchen 4 Jahre die Grundschule.
 4. Die berufliche Ausbildung findet in einem dualen System statt.
 5. „Zehn“ ist die beste Note in Deutschland.
 6. Das Lernen in der deutschen Schule ist fr Geld.
 7. Die deutsche Schler besuchen die Schule auch am Sonnabend.
 8. Die 2. Stufe des deutschen Bildungssystems bildet die Grundschule.
 9. Vorbereitung auf das Universittsstudium beginnt im Gymnasium.
 10. "Abitur machen" bedeutet die Abschlussprfung an der Hauptschule.
- Schlssel: 1-f, 2-r, 3-r, 4-r, 5-f, 6-f,7-f, 8-f, 9-r, 10-f

Задание 8.

Richtig oder falsch?

1. Die Ausbildung in 350 staatlich anerkannte Berufen dauert in der BRD zwischen 2 und 3 S Jahren.
2. Die Ausbildung erfolgt nach dem Abitur.
3. Grundlage der deutschen Ausbildung ist das prgale System.
4. In der Regel verbringen die Azubis 4 Tage in der Woche in einem Betrieb.
5. Theoretischer Teil der beruflichen Ausbildung bekommt man in der Gesamtschule.

6. Jugendliche bewerben sich bereits vor dem Ende ihrer Schulzeit um einen Ausbildungsplatz.

7. Zu einer Bewerbung gehören eine Grußformel und eine Unterschrift.

8. Das Bewerbungsschreiben besteht aus den Absenderangaben, der Einleitung, der der Anrede, dem „Betreff“, der Schlussformel, der Unterschrift.

Schlüssel: 1-r, 2-f, 3-f, 4-r, 5-f, 6-r, 7-f, 8-r,

Задание 9.

Wdhle die Dquivalente.

1. Wie heiЯt das deutsche Sprichwort “ Lehrjahre sind keine Herrenjahre“ auf Russisch?

a) Тяжело в ученье, легко в бою.

b) Без муки нет и науки.

c) Ученье-свет, не ученье-тьма.

2. Wie heiЯt das deutsche Sprichwort „Arbeit schldgt Feuer aus dem Stein“ auf Russisch?

a) От трудов праведных не наживёшь палат каменных.

b) Нет дыму без огня.

c) Терпение и труд всё перетрут.

Schlüssel: 1-b, 2-c

Задания для контроля умений чтения

Задание 1.

Lies, verstehe den Text und bitte ergdnze die fehlenden Wцrter in Sцtzen:

Schwester, aufs Gymnasium, Kinder, nach Hause, mit meiner Familie, Techniker, Stock, Hausfrau, woher

Das Gesprдch zwischen zwei Mдdchen (Kira und Maria)

Kira: Hallo!

Maria: Hallo!

Kira: Sag mal, du bist doch neu hier im Haus.

Maria: Ja, ich bin erst vor einer Woche ___1___ hier eingezogen. Wir wohnen im zweiten Stock. Ich bin die Maria. Und du?

Kira: Ich heiÙe Kira und wohne im vierten. ___2___ kommst du denn?

Maria: Ich komme aus Halle an Saale.

Kira: Aus Halle? Du, mein Bruder studiert in Halle!

Maria: Was? Du hast einen Bruder, der studiert?

Kira: Ja, und ich habe auch eine ___3___. Sie ist die Jüngste, 12 Jahre alt. Sie geht ___4___.

Maria: Und dein Bruder, wie alt ist er?

Kira: Der ist 20. Hast du auch Geschwister?

Maria: Nein, leider nicht. Meine Mutter wollte keine ___5___ mehr haben. Manchmal fühle ich mich allein, aber das macht nichts.

Kira: Arbeitet deine Mutter?

Maria: Ja, sie ist Lehrerin. Und deine?

Kira: Meine Mutter ist ___6___ und sie ist immer zu Hause und mein Vater arbeitet als ___7___ in Leipzig. Er kommt nur am Wochenende ___8___.

Maria: Du Kira, es ist schon spät. Ich muss jetzt leider gehen. Wenn du willst, komme ich dich heute Nachmittag besuchen.

Kira: Super! Wir sehen uns dann!

Maria: Tschüs!

Kira: Tschüs! Bis später!

Задание 2.

Bringe die folgenden Abschnitte in die richtige Reihenfolge, so dass ein zusammenhängender Text entsteht. Beantworte Fragen zum Text:

1. Was wissen Sie von Frđulein Salim?
2. Was wissen Sie von Frau Huber und ihrer Familie?
3. Warum machen die Studenten des Herder-Instituts Exkursionen in Betriebe?

Frđulein Salim besucht eine deutsche Familie.

A) An einem Sonnabend nachmittag fđhrt Frđulein Salim mit dem Omnibus nach Halle. Frau und Herr Huber mit ihren beiden Kindern holen Frđulein Salim von der Bushaltestelle in Halle ab. Die Familie freut sich sehr, dass sie gekommen ist. Die Studentin schenkt Frau Huber Blumen und den Kindern ein Bilderbuch. Herr Huber ruft ein Taxi, und alle fahren zur Wohnung in der NordstraЯe.

B) Am Sonntag vormittag will Familie Huber mit ihrem Gast einen Spaziergang durch das Zentrum der Stadt machen und dann in einer Gaststette Mittag essen. Am Abend muss Frđulein Salim schon wieder nach Leipzig zurđckfahren, weil sie am Montag frđh Unterricht hat.

C) Frđulein Salim ist eine Studentin aus Kairo und lernt am Herder-Institut in Leipzig Deutsch, weil sie in der BRD Chemie studieren will. Bei einer Exkursion in einen Chemiebetrieb hat sie eine Chemiefacharbeiterin kennengelernt. Diese Facharbeiterin hat sie zu einem Besuch eingeladen.

D) Nach dem Kaffee zeigt Frđulein Salim Fotos von Дгypten. Herr und Frau Huber zeigen Dias von ihrem letzten Urlaub an der Ostsee. Dann spielt Frđulein Salim mit den Kindern. Halb sieben Uhr gibt es Abendessen. Nach dem Abendessen bringen Frau Huber und Frđulein Salim die Kinder ins Bett. Danach gehen sie ins Theater.

E) Dort bittet Frau Huber den Gast ins Wohnzimmer. Sie nehmen Platz. Nach ein Paar Minuten geht Frau Huber in die Къche und kocht Kaffee. Bald bringt sie Kaffee und Milch ins Wohnzimmer. Herr Huber holt die Kinder aus dem Kinderzimmer. Nun setzen sich alle an den Tisch und trinken Kaffee.

Schlъssel: C) A) E) D) B)

Тексты для домашнего чтения и задание к ним

Текст 1

Lies den Text ுber das Familienleben von Brigitte und Thomas. Suche idiomatische Synonyme zu folgenden Wortverbindungen:

- 1) sich verheiraten 2) sich gedulden 3) helfen 4) leise 5) mit seinen finanziellen Mitteln auskommen 6) viel Geld kostend 7) sich fђhlen niedergedrđckt 8) sich zeigen 9) etwas erfolgreich verwirklichen 10) weitergehen

Familienleben

Bald nachdem Brigitte und Thomas in den Stand der Ehe traten(Plusq.), kam das erste Kind zur Welt. Damit ging ihr grđЯter Wunsch in Erfђllung. Die junge Mutter ging sehr liebevoll mit ihrem Kind um. Dem jungen Vater diese Fђrsorge manchmal zu weit. Und das Kinderschrei ging ihm oft auf die Nerven. Trotzdem fuhr er nicht aus der Haut. Im Gegenteil: Bei der Kinderpflege ging er ihr oft zur Hand. Und wenn das Kind schlief, ging er wie auf Eiern durch die Wohnung. Allerdings tat Thomas bei seiner Frau immer mehr in den Hintergrund. In ihren Gesprдchen ging es fast nur noch um das Kind. Finanziell kamen sie ுber die Runden, obwohl das Kind ins Geld ging. Der vielbeschдftigten Mutter fiel zu Hause mit der Zeit die Decke auf den Kopf. Brigittes Unzufriedenheit trat klar zutage. Deshalb kam sie auf die Idee wieder halbtags zu arbeiten. Thomas ging sofort auf diesen Vorschlag ein. Sein Organisationstalent kam jetzt voll zum Zuge: Mit seiner Hilfe ging die Arbeitssuche glatt ுber die Бђhne. Brigitte kam einer angesehenen Firma unter. Gleichzeitig trat eine akzeptable Kinderfrau in Erscheinung. Das neue Leben ging nun seinen Gang. Die junge Familie kam mit der neuen Organisation ihres Alltags gut zurecht.

Текст 2

Lies den Text und beantworte die Fragen:

Wo befindet sich die Tretjakow-Galerie? Wer ist der Grϋnder dieser Galerie? Wann begann er die Gemϋlde zu sammeln? Wie viele Werke zahlt diese Sammlung? Die Meisterwerke von welchen Kunstlern sind in der Tretjakow-Galerie vertreten?

Tretjakow – Galerie

Die stille Lawruschensky Gasse in Samoskworetshje, wo das Gebϋude der Tretjakow-Galerie liegt, kennt nicht nur die Moskauer. Die Tretjakow-Galerie gehϋrt zum geistigen Leben unseres Volkes. Um sich die Schatze der nationalen Kunst anzusehen, kommen in die Galerie aus dem In- und Ausland Menschen aller Berufe, aller Generationen, Erwachsene und Kinder.

Der Grϋnder dieser Galerie war der Moskauer Kaufmann Pawel Michajlowitsch Tretjakow (1832—1898), ein sehr gebildeter Mensch, groϋer Kunstkenner und ein leidenschaftlicher Sammler. Viele Jahre sammelte er liebevoll Gemϋlde russischer Maler.

Im Jahre 1872 begann Tretjakow die zukϋnftige Galerie zu bauen. Und erst nach 20 Jahren ьbergab er seine reiche Sammlung der Stadt Moskau. Damals zahlte diese Sammlung etwa 2000 Werke.

Vom Jahr zu Jahr bereicherte sich die Sammlung durch viele Werke. Heutzutage sind in der Tretjakow-Galerie die besten Werke der nationalen Kunst vertreten, die die Kunstkenner nicht nur in unserem Land, sondern auch in anderen Lϋndern bewundern.

Die Meisterwerke von A.Rubljow und O.Kiprenski, A.Iwanow und I.Kramskoi, I.Repin und I.Schischkin, I.Lewitan und M.Wrubel, A.Plastow, S.Schadr und M.Sarjan und zahlreicher anderen Kϋnstler der Vergangenheit und der Gegenwart machen unser Leben schϋner und sinnvoller, helfen dem Menschen, seine Umwelt und ihn selbst besser zu verstehen.

Текст 3

Lies den Auszug aus dem Roman von K. Tucholsky und beantworte die Fragen zum Text, gib Herrn Мϋller Ratschlage, z.B. - Stehen Sie frϋh auf!

1. Trinkt Herr Мϋller Bier?
2. Isst er viel Schokolade?
3. Steht er morgens frϋh auf?
4. Macht er Morgengymnastik?
5. Besucht er Museen?
6. Besucht er den Spanischunterricht?
7. Macht er Ausflϋge?
8. Plant er die Zeit richtig?
9. Was plant Herr Мϋller jeden Abend am 31. Dezember?
10. Warum erfϋllt er seine Plane nicht?

Ab Morgen neues Leben.

Von Morgen ab beginnt ein neues Leben. Von Morgen ab trinke ich kein Bier mehr. Wenn mir Mutter wieder Schokolade schickt, gebe ich sie den Kindern. Und Edith darf nicht mehr so fett kochen. Das hϋrt jetzt auf!

Von morgen ab beginne ich wieder Morgengymnastik zu machen. (Wieder – denke ich deshalb, denn ich habe das schon so oft geplant). Und 50 Kniebeugen wenn ich fleiϋig trainiere, kann ich leicht auf 100 bringen. Ich war doch ein sehr guter Sportler. Von morgen ab stehe ich frϋh auf. Dieses ewige Lange-im Bett-Liegen—das habe ich schon satt! Ich stehe um 6 Uhr auf, mache Morgengymnastik, dann schon duschen – ah – darauf freue ich mich!

Von morgen ab beginne ich wieder den spanischen Unterricht. Jeden Tag abends im Bett ein halbes Stϋndchen Spanisch – das ist ganz gut! Dann kann ich die Reise nach Sudamerika machen – ich sage Edith nichts – das wird eine ьerraschung, wenn ich wϋhrend der Reise spanisch spreche.

ьbermorgen beginnt ein neues Jahr – ich werde ein anderer Mensch. Von ьbermorgen ab wird alles ganz anders sein. Also zuerst muss ich die Bibliothek aufrϋumen – das wollte ich schon lange. Ich will wieder jeden Sonntag ins Museum gehen. Oder lieber jeden zweiten

Sonntag. Am anderen Sonntag machen wir Ausflüge.

Die Hauptschule – man muss die Zeit richtig planen. Ich schreibe mir alles auf – und dann erfülle ich täglich das ganze Programm. Von morgen ab. Nein, von übermorgen ab.

Im nächsten Jahr. Huah – bin ich müde. Aber das wird fein: kein Bier, keine Schokolade, Morgengymnastik machen, Museum, Ausflüge – Hoppla! Das wird ein Leben!

Und das denkt sich Herr Müller jedes Jahr am 31. Dezember abends im Bett.

Домашние контрольные работы для заочной формы обучения

Задания для контроля грамматических знаний

Задание 1. Переведите предложения.

- 6) Мы отдыхали на юге.
- 7) Мы торопимся в театр.
- 8) Она очень обрадовалась цветам.
- 9) Ученик опоздал в школу.
- 10) Я опаздываю.

Задание 2. Вставьте определённый артикль.

- 5) Wir schlafen in ... Schlafzimmer.
- 6) Wer frühstückt in ... Küche?
- 7) Komm an ... Fenster!
- 8) Der Schlüssel ist in ... Tasche.

Задание 3. Вставьте притяжательное местоимение в нужном падеже.

- 5) Ist das ... Mutter?
- 6) Wie heißt ... Bruder?
- 7) Ich helfe ... Oma.
- 8) Wir helfen ... Freunden.

Задание 4. Переведите предложения.

- 5) Wie alt ist dein... Schwester?
- 6) Unser... Eltern arbeiten.
- 7) Mein... Familie ist gut.
- 8) Unser... Haus ist alt.

Задание 5. Укажите буквой пропущенную грамматическую форму.

1. Jede Maschine erfüllt ... Funktion.

a) entsprechend b) entsprache) entsprochene

2. Die Unternehmen ... die Marktveränderungen

a) haben... zu berücksichtigen b) sind... zu berücksichtigen c) wer) den... zu berücksichtigen

Задание 6. Вставьте определённый артикль и напишите множественное число имён существительных.

- 5) ... Schloss - ...
- 6) ... Leistung - ...
- 7) ... Gespräch - ...
- 8) ... Fahrplan - ...

Задание 7. Напишите предложения в Futurum I, используя глаголы в скобках.

- 5) Wann ... du ...? (zurückkommen)
- 6) Wann ... er uns ...? (besuchen)
- 7) ... Sie die Einladung ...? (annehmen)
- 8) Ich ... an der Diskussion (teilnehmen)

Задание 8. Продолжите предложения.

- 5) Wir haben erfahren, dass ...
- 6) Ich weiß, dass...
- 7) Ich möchte fragen, wie...
- 8) Er fragt, wieviel....

Лексико-грамматические тесты

Test №1

Выберите нужный вариант:

1. Der Zug Moskau- Berlin ... vom dritten Bahnsteig

*macht; zu *nimmt; ab *fährt; ab *geht; weg

2. Endlich sitzen sie in ihr... Abteil.

*-en *-er *-em *-es

3. Dann zeigen sie d... Grenzbeamte... ihre Reisepässe.
*er; -en *en; -en *em; -en *es; -en
4. Hier wechselt man die Wagenräder, ... im Westen haben eine kleinere Spurweite.
*dann *weil *denn *damit
5. Der Polizist erklärt d... Ausländer d... Weg.
*er; -es *em; -en *en; -em *es; -ie
6. Auf dem Weg zur Hochschule ... ich am Wärmekraftwerk №3
*gehe; weg *machen; zu *finde; statt *fahre; vorbei
7. ... du den Mascherow-Prospekt?
*kannst *magst *darf *kennst
8. Hier gibt es ... Betriebe, deshalb ist die Luft sauber.
*viele *keine *die *fünf
9. Aber ich ... nicht direkt zur Hochschule fahren, ich ... umsteigen.
*soll; kann *kann; muß *will; kann *mag; mag
10. Ich nehme einen Bus und fahre an zahlreich... öffentlich... Gebäud... .
*-en; -em; -e *-en; -en; -en *-em; -em; -en *-en; -en; -em
11. Das ist am schnell... .
*-er *-ersten *-est *-sten
12. Minsk ... mehr als 900 Jahre alt.
*hat *ist *wird *hatte
13. Bekommen wir ein... günstig... Anschluss?
*-e; -en *-en; -en *-er; -e *-em; -em
14. Freut ihr ... auch auf die Reise?
*uns *euch *sich *mich
15. Olga verabschiedet ... der Abreise herzlich ... den Eltern.
*dich; vom; von *sich; von; vor *sich; vor; von *sich; vor; vom
16. Kaufst du ... auch einen langen Rock?
*dir *dich *sich *euch
17. Juri und Igor warten ... sie mit Ungeduld.
*für *auf *über *aus
18. Gegenüber sehen sie die Staatsoper, ... kommt der Marx- Engels- Platz.
*denn *weil *dann *deshalb
19. Während ... Reise lernte mein Freund viele Städte kennen.
*des *der *die *dem
20. Die Fahrgäste sprechen ... dem Schaffner.
*über *seit *unter *mit
21. Sie ... durch das ganze Land gereist.
*hat *haben *sind *wird
- Schlüssel: 1) fährt; ab, 2) -em, 3) dem; -en, 4) denn, 5) dem; den, 6) fahre; vorbei, 7) kennst, 8) keine, 9) kann; muss, 10) -en;-en;-en, 11) -sten, 12) ist, 13) -en;-en, 14) euch, 15) sich; vor; von, 16) dir, 17) auf, 18) dann, 19) der, 20) mit, 21) sind.

Test №2

Выберите лучший вариант:

1. In den letzten Jahren hat sich die durchschnittliche Temperatur der Erdoberfläche um 0,6 Grad
*reduziert *geschrumpft *vernichtet *erhöht
2. ... länger dieser Prozeß andauert, ... schneller werden sich die Wüsten ausweiten. *wenn; so *wie; deshalb *je; desto *als; desto
3. Heute ... in der Welt täglich mehrere Arten von Tieren und Pflanzen
*steigen; an *werden; gestiegen *werden; verboten *sterben; aus
4. Toxische Abfallprodukte werden

*geändert *exportiert *reduziert *verringert

5. Die Polkappen ...

*steigen; ab *dauern; an *schmelzen; ab *wachsen; an

6. Der Meerspiegel ...

*weitet; sich *dauert; an *werden; vernichtet *steigt; an

7. Die Tropenwälder ...

*dauern; an *sind; ausgestorben *wachsen; an *werden; vernichtet

8. Sie betrifft unser... Planet... Erde.

*-es;-e *-en;-e *-en;-en *-er;-en

9. Die Umweltschäden betreffen alle, ... geht der Umweltschutz auch alle an.

*weil *als *wenn *deshalb

10. Ich bin der Meinung, ... das Problem der Abfallbeseitigung zuerst gelöst werden muß.

*ob *weil *dass *deshalb

11. Ist die Energieerzeugung wenig... problematisch?

*-en *-sten *-er *-e

12. ... muss an alternative Möglichkeiten denken.

*wir *Sie *es *man

13. Ihre Gewinnung ist aber mit viel... Risik... verbunden.

*-e;-e *-en;-e *-es;-en *-en;-en

Продолжите предложения по-немецки:

14. Ich bin ganz sicher, dass ...

15. Mir scheint, dass ...

16. Ich bin überzeugt, dass ...

17. ... hat sich die Temperatur auf der Erde in den letzten Jahren verändert?

*wann *welche *wozu *wie

Schlüssel: 1) erhöht, 2) je; desto, 3) sterben; aus, 4) exportiert, 5) schmelzen; ab, 6) steigt; an, 7) werden; vernichtet, 8) -en; -en, 9) deshalb, 10) dass, 11) -er, 12) man, 13) -en;-en, 17) wie.

Задания для контроля лингвострановедческой компетенции

Задание 1.

ВдhлeдiеАntwоrt.

1. Welche Begrüßung ist in Deutschland unter Bekannten nicht üblich?

a) Händedruck

b) Verbeugen

c) Wangenküssen

2. Du wirst von deinen Nachbarn zum Grillen eingeladen. Wie verhältst du dich?

a) Ich gehe hin, ohne etwas mitzubringen.

b) Ich nehme Getränke für mich mit.

c) Ich bringe einen Salat und mein Grillgut mit.

3. Deine Kollegin macht dir ein Kompliment. Welche Reaktion ist in Deutschland selten?

a) „Ja, finde ich auch.“

b) „Du aber auch.“ (Rückgabe des Kompliments)

c) „Nein, ganz und gar nicht.“ (Themenwechsel)

4. Deine Kollegin kommt aus dem Urlaub zurück. Welche Aussage von dir wäre in Deutschland eine Beleidigung?

a) „Du bist aber dick geworden.“

b) „Du bist braun geworden.“

c) „Du siehst aber entspannt aus.“

5. Deine Kommilitonen veranstalten eine Party. Was ist in Deutschland uncool?

a) mit den Klamotten zu erscheinen, die du den ganzen Tag anhastest

b) pünktlich zu erscheinen

c) Alkohol zu trinken und zu plaudern

6. Du lernst jemanden kennen. Wie verhältst du dich?
- Du fragst nach Familienstand, Höhe des Verdienstes.
 - Du sagst nur „hallo“ und noch etwas Unverbindliches.
 - Du bist sehr freundlich und fragst nach der Telefonnummer.

Задание 2.

I. Was bedeuten diese Redensarten über die Liebe und Freundschaft?

- Tu mir die Liebe (an)!
 - Люби меня как я тебя!
 - Сделай мне одолжение!
 - Ты моя любовь!
- Was sich liebt, das neckt sich.
 - От любви до ненависти один шаг.
 - Любовь не картошка, не выбросишь в окошко.
 - Милые бранятся - только тешатся.
- Alte Liebe rostet nicht.
 - Старая любовь не ржавеет.
 - Старый друг - лучше новых двух.
 - Старый конь борозды не испортит.
- Eine Liebe ist der andern wert.
 - Любовь слепа.
 - Долг платежом красен.
 - Охота пуще неволи.
- Minne verkehrt die Sinne.
 - Любовью не шутят.
 - Любишь кататься, люби и саночки возить.
 - Любовь зла.
- Glück macht Freunde, Unglück prüft sie.
 - Для милого дружка и сережка из ушка.
 - Друзья познаются в беде.
 - Старый друг лучше новых двух.
- Freunde sind über Silber und Gold.
 - Для друга семь вёрст не околица.
 - Над другом посмеялся, над собою поплачешь.
 - Не имей сто рублей, а имей сто друзей.

Тексты профессиональной направленности для самостоятельного изучения

Задание к текстам

- Lesen Sie und übersetzen Sie den Text (mit dem Wörterbuch)!
- Stellen Sie drei Fragen zum Inhalt des Textes!
- Suchen Sie die Schlüsselwörter (Schlüsselwörter) und schreiben Sie sie heraus!
- Beurteilen (charakterisieren) Sie den Text; benutzen Sie die folgenden Redewendungen und Redemittel:
 - Der vorliegende Text heißt
 - Der Autor behandelt
 - Eingang wird/ werden ... beschrieben.
 - Weiter wird auf ... eingegangen.
 - Anschließend wird ... behandelt.
 - Abschließend informiert der Text über

Der Bundespräsident

Федеральный президент Германии

Staatsoberhaupt (глава государства) der Bundesrepublik Deutschland ist der Bundespräsident (бундеспрезидент или федеральный президент).

Er wird von der Bundesversammlung (*федеральным собранием*) gewählt (*выбирается*), einem Verfassungsorgan (*высший орган государственной власти*), das nur zu diesem Zweck (*цель*) zusammentritt (*созывается*).

Es besteht (*состоит*) aus den Bundestagsabgeordneten sowie (*атакже*) einer gleich großen Zahl von Delegierten, die von den Länderparlamenten gewählt werden.

Wählbar ist jeder Deutsche (*Баллотироваться может каждый немец*), der das 40. Lebensjahr vollendet hat. Gewählt wird der Bundespräsident mit der Mehrheit (*большинство*) der Stimmen der Bundesversammlung für eine Amtszeit (*сроки пребывания на должности*) von fünf Jahren.

Eine einmalige Wiederwahl ist zulässig (*допустима*).

Bei der Konstruktion der Bundesversammlung hat sich der Parlamentarische Rat von zwei grundlegenden (*основополагающие*) Prinzipien der Verfassungsordnung leiten lassen: dem repräsentativen Prinzip - der Bundespräsident wird durch Volksvertreter gewählt; föderalistischen Prinzip - an der Wahl sind die Parlamente des Bundes und der Länder gleichermaßen beteiligt.

Das Amt des Präsidenten erhalte damit eine eigene, vom Parlament unabhängige (*независимый*) Legitimation, die vom Grundgesetz (*основной закон*) nicht gewollt ist. Der Bundespräsident vertritt die Bundesrepublik Deutschland völkerrechtlich (*согласно международному праву*). Er repräsentiert die Einheit (*единство*) des Staates.

Der Parlamentarische Rat hat nach den Erfahrungen der Weimarer Republik die Befugnisse (*право*) des Präsidenten bewusst (*осознанно*) beschränkt (*ограниченный*). Der Bundespräsident der Bundesrepublik Deutschland hat die üblichen Funktionen eines Staatsoberhauptes (*главы государства*).

Dazu gehören:

1) die Repräsentation (*представление*) der Bundesrepublik Deutschland nach innen und außen: nach innen durch sein öffentliches Auftreten (*выступлений*) bei staatlichen, gesellschaftlichen und kulturellen Veranstaltungen (*мероприятия*), durch Reden bei besonderen Anlässen, durch Besuche (*визиты*) in den Bundesländern und Gemeinden; nach außen durch Staatsbesuche (*государственные визиты*) und den Empfang (*прием*) ausländischer (*иностранных*) Staatsgäste;

2) die völkerrechtliche Vertretung (*представление*) der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: durch Unterzeichnung (*подписание*) der Verträge (*договоров*) mit anderen Staaten; durch förmliche Bestellung (Beglaubigung - *удостоверение*) der deutschen diplomatischen Vertreter (*представителей*) und die Entgegennahmen (*принятие*) der Beglaubigungsschreiben der ausländischen Diplomaten.

Bei der Wahrnehmung (*соблюдение*) weiterer Rechte kann der Bundespräsident nicht selbständig (*самостоятельный*), sondern nur im Zusammenwirken (*содействие*) mit anderen Verfassungsorganen handeln. Einen Kandidaten für das Amt des Bundeskanzlers schlägt (*предлагает*) der Bundespräsident dem Bundestag vor. Er ernennt und entlässt auf Vorschlag (*рекомендацию*) des Kanzlers die Bundesminister.

Deutschland als EU-Mitglied

Германия как член Европейского союза

Zur Europäischen Union (EU) gehören siebenundzwanzig Staaten, nämlich: Belgien, Dänemark, Deutschland, Finnland, Frankreich, Griechenland, Großbritannien, Irland, Italien, Luxemburg, Niederlande, Österreich, Portugal, Schweden und Spanien.

Am 1. Mai 2004 wurden an die EU noch zehn Staaten angeschlossen, nämlich folgende: Estland, Lettland, Litauen, Malta, Polen, Slowakei, Slowenien, Tschechien, Ungarn und Zypern. Die EU bestand damit bis zur neuerlichen Erweiterung um Bulgarien und Rumänien (am 1. Januar 2007). Weitere Länder Europas stehen auf der Warteliste und möchten gerne Mitglieder der EU werden.

Die EU hat ein gemeinsames Parlament. Dort sitzen Abgeordnete aus den Mitgliedstaaten, die von den jeweiligen Bürgern gewählt werden. An der Spitze der EU steht der Ministerrat, dessen Sitz in Brüssel in Belgien ist.

Der Zusammenschluss dieser 25 Staaten zur EU hat das Ziel, im gemeinsamen Gebiet bestimmte Dinge für alle verbindlich zu regeln. Und zwar Dinge, die sich besser im Großen – also auf europäischer Ebene – regeln lassen als im Kleinen – also in den einzelnen Staaten.

Dazu gehören zum Beispiel Umweltgesetze. Denn weder Abgase noch Abwasser lassen sich an einer Grenze stoppen; sie sind kein Problem eines einzelnen Landes. Auch der Verbraucherschutz ist ein europäisches Problem. Das hat sich in den letzten Jahren am Beispiel der BSE – Erkrankung von Rindern gezeigt.

Häufig versucht die EU auch Gesetze einzelner Länder zu vereinheitlichen. So geschieht es jetzt im Fall des Verbots von Tabakwerbung. Die EU will außerdem gemeinsam gegen Verbrecherbanden vorgehen, sie plant Programme zur Bildungspolitik, zur Gesundheitspolitik und vieles andere mehr.

Das Wichtigste aber ist eine gemeinsame Wirtschaftspolitik. Die Mitgliedsstaaten haben innerhalb der EU die Möglichkeit, ihre Waren überall zu verkaufen. Bald soll auch eine gemeinsame Währung, der Euro, eingeführt werden, damit die Abwicklung von europäischen Geschäften noch einfacher wird.

Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland liegt im Herzen Europas. Diese Mittellage ist ausgeprägter seit der Wiedervereinigung Deutschlands am 3. Oktober 1990.

Die BRD besteht aus 16 Ländern: Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein und Thüringen.

Das Territorium der BRD ist 357.048 Quadratkilometer groß.

Deutschland zählt rund 80 Millionen Einwohner und ist somit nach Russland der bevölkerungsreichste Staat Europas.

In der BRD leben weit über fünf Millionen ausländischer Arbeitnehmer mit ihren Familien. Davon: Türken – 30 Prozent, Jugoslawen – 12 %, Italiener – 10%. Fast 60 % der Ausländer halten sich schon zehn Jahre und länger in Deutschland auf.

Die Hauptstütze der deutschen Wirtschaft ist die Industrie. Allein in den alten Bundesländern gibt es heute 46.700 Betriebe. Nur etwa 2 % der Industriebetriebe sind Großunternehmen mit mehr als 1000 Beschäftigten etwa die Hälfte sind dagegen Kleinbetriebe mit weniger als 50 Mitarbeitern. Die Industrie in der BRD ist also vorwiegend mittelständisch strukturiert. Nach wie vor beschäftigt die Industrie mit Abstand die meisten Menschen in Deutschland.

Deutschland setzt sich gemeinsam mit seinen europäischen und transatlantischen Partnern weltweit für Frieden, Demokratie und Menschenrechte ein.

Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland ist Gründungsmitglied der Europäischen Union. Deutschland trägt mit 26,6 Milliarden Euro etwa 20 Prozent zum EU-Haushalt bei und ist damit größte Beitragszahler. Seit 1973 ist Deutschland Vollmitglied der Staatengemeinschaft der Vereinten Nationen. Seit 1955 ist Deutschland Mitglied in dem Verteidigungsbündnis NATO, der Organisation für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa (OSZE), der Weltbank und dem Internationalen Währungsfonds (WF).

Das Auswärtige Amt mit seiner Zentrale in Berlin und seinem Netz von 229 Auslandvertretungen repräsentiert Deutschland in der Welt. Derzeit unterhält Deutschland diplomatische Beziehungen zu mehr als 190 Staaten. Vorrangiges Ziel der deutschen Außenpolitik ist der Erhalt von Frieden und Sicherheit in der Welt.

Juristische Berufe

Das Bild des Juristen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland wird bestimmt durch die Idee des Einheitsjuristen. Der Jurist soll in der Lage sein, nach angemessener Einarbeitung in Besonderheiten einzelner Gebiete grundsätzlich alle Bereiche des Rechts kompetent zu bearbeiten und damit alle juristischen Berufe auszufüllen. Die juristische Ausbildung soll

deshalb vor allem die juristische Methode vermitteln, nicht in erster Linie Einzelwissen. Das Studium der Rechtswissenschaft wird in juristischen Fakultäten der Universitäten absolviert. Dieses Universitätsstudium dauert etwa acht Semester, also vier Jahre, eine Obergrenze besteht nicht. Es endet mit einem Staatsexamen, dem Referendarexamen, das von den Landesjustizministerien unter Mitwirkung von Professoren und Praktikern abgenommen wird. Daran schließt sich eine zweijährige praktische Ausbildung an, das Referendariat. Die Referendare verbringen jeweils einige Monate bei Gerichten, Verwaltung und in weiteren Stationen, um sich mit der Praxis der Rechtsanwendung vertraut zu machen. Als Abschluss folgt das zweite Staatsexamen, das Assessorexamen. Mit Bestehen dieser Prüfung ist der Absolvent fertiger Jurist, sogenannter Volljurist, und grundsätzlich fähig, jeden juristischen Beruf zu ergreifen.

Die meisten Juristen werden Rechtsanwälte in eigenen Kanzleien oder als angestellte Rechtsanwälte. Sie sind befugt, Mandanten juristisch zu beraten und vor Gericht zu vertreten. Zur Vertretung vor den Zivilgerichten ist eine Zulassung an einem bestimmten Landgericht oder Oberlandesgericht erforderlich. Nur sehr wenige Rechtsanwälte sind beim Bundesgerichtshof zugelassen. Im übrigen können sie vor jedem Gericht auftreten. Der Rechtsanwalt ist nach der Bundesrechtsanwaltsordnung ein unabhängiges Organ der Rechtspflege (§ 1 BRAO), er ist dabei jedoch keineswegs eine staatliche Stelle, sondern übt einen freien Beruf aus.

Viele junge Juristen ergreifen auch Berufe in der gewerblichen Wirtschaft. Sie können dann als Mitarbeiter in den Rechtsabteilungen größerer Firmen oder als Syndikus, das ist als Rechtsberater, in Verbänden vornehmlich juristisch tätig sein. Oft verlassen sie aber auch die rein juristische Laufbahn und sind im allgemeinen Firmenmanagement tätig. Hier konkurrieren sie besonders mit Betriebswirten.

Der Volljurist besitzt stets die Befähigung zum Richteramt. Der Richterberuf ist eine Laufbahn, in die der Assessor regelmässig unmittelbar nach dem zweiten Staatsexamen eintritt. Freilich werden hier meist nur Absolventen mit guten Examensergebnissen eingestellt. Zuständig ist hier die für die jeweilige Gerichtsbarkeit verantwortliche Ministerialverwaltung. Die Richter an höheren Gerichten werden durch Richterwahlausschüsse gewählt. Eng an die Richterlaufbahn angelehnt ist der Beruf des Staatsanwalts. Er ist zuständig für die Strafverfolgung. In manchen Bundesländern findet ein regelmässiger Austausch des Personals zwischen Gerichtsbarkeit und Staatsanwaltschaft statt.

Ein erheblicher Bedarf an Juristen besteht in der Staatsverwaltung. Sie arbeiten dort regelmässig als Beamte. Auch dies ist eine Laufbahn, die zumeist unmittelbar nach dem zweiten Staatsexamen von besseren Kandidaten eingeschlagen wird. Sie führt zu Verwaltungsaufgaben in Behörden von Kommunen, Ländern und Bund mit Aufstiegsmöglichkeiten bis zum beamteten Staatssekretar. Ein nicht unerheblicher Bedarf an Juristen besteht darüber hinaus in internationalen Organisationen wie der UNO und in den Organen der Europäischen Union, wo ebenfalls primär verwaltende Aufgaben zu erfüllen sind.

Der Beruf des Notars ist in den Bundesländern unterschiedlich ausgestaltet. Seine Aufgaben liegen besonders in der öffentlichen Beurkundung, dabei aber auch in der Gestaltung etwa von Grundstücksgeschäften, Gesellschaftsverträgen, Ehe- und Erbverträgen. Süddeutsche Länder kennen den Amtsnotar, entweder als Beamten oder aber als Selbständigen, der ausschließlich als Notar tätig ist. Nur wenige Juristen ergreifen die Laufbahn als Hochschullehrer. Beide setzen unterschiedlich intensive schriftliche Arbeiten, meist Monographien voraus, sowie das Bestehen mündlicher Prüfungen. Die weitere Laufbahn vollzieht sich regelmässig nicht an der Fakultät, an der sich der Hochschullehrer habilitiert hat, sondern bedingt einen Ruf an eine andere Universität.

Словактексту

Einarbeitung *f* =, -en – зд.: – освоение специальности

ausfallen (*Akk*) – зд.: – справляться

vermitteln – способствовать, содействовать (чему-либо)

abnehmen (*a, o*) – принимать (например, экзамен)

- anwenden** (*a, a*) – применять
sich mit etw. (D) **vertrautmachen** – ознакомиться, осваиваться с чем-либо
fähigsein (*für A. или zu D*) – быть способным (к чему-либо или на что-либо)
einen Beruf ergreifen (*i, i*) – выбрать профессию
anstellen – определять на службу
befähigt sein – иметь право (полномочие)
Mandant *m – en, – en* – 1. мандант, доверитель; 2. клиент (адвоката)
beraten (*ie; a*) – советовать, консультировать
vertreten (*a; e*) – представлять
Syndikus *m* – юрисконсульт предприятия
Laufbahn *f =, –en* – карьера, поприще
eine Laufbahneinschlagen – выбрать какую-либо карьеру
Laufbahnder Beamten – прохождение государственной службы
Beamte *m – n, – n* – служащий, чиновник
zulassen (*ie, a*) – допускать, разрешать
Landgericht *n, – es, – e* – суд второй инстанции (ФРГ), суд земли (Австрия)
Oberlandesgericht *n – es, – e* – верховный суд земли (ФРГ, Австрия)
Bundesgerichtshof *m – es, – e* – Федеральный суд ФРГ (верховный суд ФРГ)
auftreten (*a, a*) – выступать
Rechtspflege *f =* – судопроизводство
Rechtsanwaltsordnung *f =, –en* – положение об адвокатуре
Gerichtsbareit *f =* – подсудность, юрисдикция
Betriebswirt – *m – (e)s, – e* – экономист (специалист по экономике и организации производства)
Richterwahlausschuss *m – es, – e* – комитет, состоящий из министров юстиции земель и лиц, назначенных бундестагом и занимающихся подбором кандидатов на высшие судебские должности (ФРГ)
anlehnen – примыкать
Strafverfolgung *f =, –en* – уголовное преследование
zuständig – компетентный
Behörde *f =, –n* – 1. pl. власти, органы власти 2. учреждение, ведомство
Berurkundung *f =, –en* – засвидетельствование
Gestaltung *f =, –en* – оформление
Ehe *f =* – брак, супружество
Erben – *s* – наследство
Erbe *m – n, – n* – наследник
Grundstück *n – (e)s, – e* – земельный участок
Vertrag *m – (e)s, – trage* – договор, контракт
Promotion *f =, –en* – присуждение (получение) ученой степени доктора наук
Habilitation *f =, –en* – получение доцентуры (профессуры) после защиты диссертации
bedingen – обуславливать, вызывать
Ruf *m – (e)s, – e* – зд.: – приглашение

Тексты для самостоятельной работы и задание к ним

Текст 1

Lies den Text über das Familienleben von Brigitte und Thomas. Suche idiomatische Synonyme zu folgenden Wortverbindungen:

- 1) sich verheiraten
- 2) sich gedulden
- 3) helfen
- 4) leise
- 5) mit seinen finanziellen Mitteln auskommen
- 6) viel Geld kostend
- 7) sich fühlen niedergedrückt
- 8) sich zeigen
- 9) etwas erfolgreich verwirklichen
- 10) weitergehen

Familienleben

Bald nachdem Brigitte und Thomas in den Stand der Ehe traten(Plusq.), kam das erste Kind zur Welt. Damit ging ihr größter Wunsch in Erfüllung. Die junge Mutter ging sehr liebevoll mit ihrem Kind um. Dem jungen Vater diese Fürsorge manchmal zu weit. Und das Kinderschrei ging ihm oft auf die Nerven. Trotzdem fuhr er nicht aus der Haut. Im Gegenteil: Bei der Kinderpflege ging er ihr oft zur Hand. Und wenn das Kind schlief, ging er wie auf Eiern durch die Wohnung. Allerdings tat Thomas bei seiner Frau immer mehr in den Hintergrund. In ihren Gesprächen ging es fast nur noch um das Kind. Finanziell kamen sie über die Runden, obwohl das Kind ins Geld ging. Der vielbeschäftigten Mutter fiel zu Hause mit der Zeit die Decke auf den Kopf. Brigittes Unzufriedenheit trat klar zutage. Deshalb kam sie auf die Idee wieder halbtags zu arbeiten. Thomas ging sofort auf diesen Vorschlag ein. Sein Organisationstalent kam jetzt voll zum Zuge: Mit seiner Hilfe ging die Arbeitssuche glatt über die Bühne. Brigitte kam einer angesehenen Firma unter. Gleichzeitig trat eine akzeptable Kinderfrau in Erscheinung. Das neue Leben ging nun seinen Gang. Die junge Familie kam mit der neuen Organisation ihres Alltags gut zurecht.

Текст 2

Lies den Text und beantworte die Fragen:

Wo befindet sich die Tretjakow-Galerie? Wer ist der Gründer dieser Galerie? Wann begann er die Gemälde zu sammeln? Wie viele Werke zählt diese Sammlung? Die Meisterwerke von welchen Künstlern sind in der Tretjakow-Galerie vertreten?

Tretjakow-Galerie

Die stille Lawruschensky Gasse in Samoskworetshje, wo das Gebäude der Tretjakow-Galerie liegt, kennt nicht nur die Moskauer. Die Tretjakow-Galerie gehört zum geistigen Leben unseres Volkes. Um sich die Schätze der nationalen Kunst anzusehen, kommen in die Galerie aus dem In- und Ausland Menschen aller Berufe, aller Generationen, Erwachsene und Kinder.

Der Gründer dieser Galerie war der Moskauer Kaufmann Pawel Michajlowitsch Tretjakow (1832-1898), ein sehr gebildeter Mensch, großer Kunstkenner und ein leidenschaftlicher Sammler. Viele Jahre sammelte er liebevoll Gemälde russischer Maler.

Im Jahre 1872 begann Tretjakow die zukünftige Galerie zu bauen. Und erst nach 20 Jahren übergab er seine reiche Sammlung der Stadt Moskau. Damals zahlte diese Sammlung etwa 2000 Werke.

Vom Jahr zu Jahr bereicherte sich die Sammlung durch viele Werke. Heutzutage sind in der Tretjakow-Galerie die besten Werke der nationalen Kunst vertreten, die die Kunstkenner nicht nur in unserem Land, sondern auch in anderen Ländern bewundern.

Die Meisterwerke von A. Rubljow und O. Kiprenski, A. Iwanow und I. Kramskoi, I. Repin und I. Schischkin, I. Lewitan und M. Wrubel, A. Plastow, S. Schadr und M. Sarjan und zahlreicher anderen Künstler der Vergangenheit und der Gegenwart machen unser Leben schöner und sinnvoller, helfen dem Menschen, seine Umwelt und ihn selbst besser zu verstehen.

Текст 3

Lies den Auszug aus dem Roman von K. Tucholsky und beantworte die Fragen zum Text, gib Herrn Müller Ratschläge, z.B. - Stehen Sie früh auf!

1. Trinkt Herr Müller Bier?
2. Isst er viel Schokolade?
3. Steht er morgens früh auf?
4. Macht er Morgengymnastik?
5. Besucht er Museen?
6. Besucht er den Spanischunterricht?
7. Macht er Ausflüge?
8. Plant er die Zeit richtig?
9. Was plant Herr Müller jeden Abend am 31. Dezember?
10. Warum erfüllt er seine Pläne nicht?

Ab Morgen neues Leben

Von Morgen ab beginnt ein neues Leben. Von Morgen ab trinke ich kein Bier mehr. Wenn mir Mutter wieder Schokolade schickt, gebe ich sie den Kindern. Und Edith darf nicht mehr so fett kochen. Das hört jetzt auf!

Von morgen ab beginne ich wieder Morgengymnastik zu machen. (Wieder – denke ich deshalb, denn ich habe das schon so oft geplant). Und 50 Kniebeugen wenn ich fleißig trainiere, kann ich leicht auf 100 bringen. Ich war doch ein sehr guter Sportler. Von morgen ab stehe ich früh auf. Dieses ewige Lange-im Bett-Liegen—das habe ich schon satt! Ich stehe um 6 Uhr auf, mache Morgengymnastik, dann schon duschen – ah – darauf freue ich mich!

Von morgen ab beginne ich wieder den spanischen Unterricht. Jeden Tag abends im Bett ein halbes Stündchen Spanisch – das ist ganz gut! Dann kann ich die Reise nach Sudamerika machen – ich sage Edith nichts – das wird eine Überraschung, wenn ich während der Reise spanisch spreche.

Übermorgen beginnt ein neues Jahr – ich werde ein anderer Mensch. Von übermorgen ab wird alles ganz anders sein. Also zuerst muss ich die Bibliothek aufräumen – das wollte ich schon lange. Ich will wieder jeden Sonntag ins Museum gehen. Oder lieber jeden zweiten Sonntag. Am anderen Sonntag machen wir Ausflüge.

Die Hauptschule – man muss die Zeit richtig planen. Ich schreibe mir alles auf – und dann erfülle ich täglich das ganze Programm. Von morgen ab. Nein, von übermorgen ab.

Im nächsten Jahr. Huah – bin ich müde. Aber das wird fein: kein Bier, keine Schokolade, Morgengymnastik machen, Museum, Ausflüge – Hoppla! Das wird ein Leben!

Und das denkt sich Herr Müller jedes Jahr am 31. Dezember abends im Bett.

3.1.2. Типовые контрольные задания для промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (немецкий язык)»

Контрольные работы

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 1

1. Дополните предложения словами, данными под чертой.

1. Legen Sie ab! Kommen Sie! bitte Platz.
2. Leider können wir heute diese Frage nicht
3. Unser Unternehmen ist auf Export von ... spezialisiert.
4. Können Sie uns Ihre Prospekten und Kataloge zur ... stellen?

Verfügung, lizen, Sienehmen, Personalcomputer

2. Вставьте в предложение данные справа местоимения.

1. Wir verkaufen ... Ware. welche
2. ... Probleme besprechen Sie? unsere

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод инфинитивных групп и оборотов.

1. Ohne die Veränderungen am Markt zu berücksichtigen, kann kein Unternehmer seine Produkte mit Gewinn realisieren.
2. Es ist für viele Firmen wichtig, rechtzeitig die Situation am Markt vorausszusehen.

4. Переведите предложение, в котором глагол «haben» выражает долженствование.

1. Die Leipziger Messe hat eine hundertjährige Geschichte.
2. Die Leipziger Messe hat die Aufgabe, die Entwicklung des Handels zwischen den Ländern zu fördern.
3. Die Leipziger Messe hat zur Erweiterung des Handels beizutragen.

5. Образуйте сложносочиненное предложение из двух простых при помощи сочинительного союза «und».

Es gibt viele anstehende Fragen.

Wir müssen sie heute besprechen.

Вариант 2

1. Дополните предложения словами, данными под чертой.

1. Ich habe eine sehr wichtige ... an Sie.
2. Wir möchten mit Ihnen in ein ... kommen.
3. Im ... können wir diese Frage nicht klären.

Telefongespräch, Frage, Geschäft

2. Вставьте в предложение данные справа местоимения.

1. Wir interessieren ... für Perspektiven unserer Geschäftsbeziehungen. dieses
2. Hier sind unsere Kataloge für ... Jahr. uns
3. Heute bespricht ... diese wichtige Frage. man

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Обратите внимание на перевод инфинитивных групп и оборотов

1. Es ist unmöglich, große Leistungen zu erzielen, ohne Arbeitsproduktivität zu steigern.

2. Statt die Lehrbücher zu nehmen, legte er nur Hefte in die Mappe.

4. Переведите предложение, в котором глагол «sein» выражает долженствование или возможность.

1. Die Leipziger Messe ist eine Mustermesse genannt.

2. Die Leipziger Messe ist als Instrument der Erweiterung des Handels zu betrachten.

3. Die Aufgabe der Leipziger Messe ist, die Entwicklung des Handels zwischen den Ländern zu fördern.

5. Bilden Sie zusammengesetzte Sätze aus zwei einfachen Sätzen mit Hilfe des verbindenden Satzes «und».

Wir haben viele Probleme besprochen.

Wir haben einen Vertrag abgeschlossen.

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 1

1. Дополните предложения словами, данными под чертой.

1. Ich bin Buchhalter ...

2. Wir brauchen mehr ..., um Entscheidungen zu treffen.

3. ... Ware produziert Ihre Firma?

welche, von Beruf, Informationen

2. Вставьте в предложение данные справа местоимения.

1. ... spricht über den Einkauf der Ware.

dieses

2. Wir kommen morgen auf Frage zurück.

man

3. ... Ware produziert Ihre Firma?

welche

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод инфинитивных групп и оборотов

1. Um diese Arbeit zu erfüllen, muß man viel arbeiten.

2. Jeder soll die Chance erhalten, einen neuen Beruf zu erlernen.

4. Переведите предложение, в котором глагол «sein» выражает долженствование или возможность.

1. Die Produktion der sieben reichsten Länder ist 1991 nur noch um ein Prozent gestiegen.

2. Die Marktforschung ist zu einem bedeutenden Instrument in der Wirtschaft geworden.

3. Die Wirtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen den Ländern sind zu erweitern.

5. Bilden Sie zusammengesetzte Sätze aus zwei einfachen Sätzen mit Hilfe des verbindenden Satzes «und».

In der Deutschstunde lesen wir diesen Text.

Wir erzählen ihn nach.

Вариант 2

1. Дополните предложения словами, данными под чертой.

1. Ich besuche dreimal in der Woche ...

2. Ich bekomme allgemeine Information über ... von Computern.

3. Ich glaube, wir haben alle ... gelöst.

Probleme, der Computerkurs, der Gebrauch

2. Вставьте в предложение данные справа местоимения

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. In unserem Technikum lernt Deutsch. | dieses |
| 2. ... Mädchen ist Studentin. | sie |
| 3. Wir können mit ... den Vertrag unterzeichnen. | man |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод инфинитивных групп и оборотов.

1. Es gibt gute Möglichkeiten, sich beruflich weiterzubilden.
2. Man kann keinen großen Wortschatz haben, ohne neue Wörter zu lernen.

4. Переведите предложение, в котором глагол «sein» выражает долженствование или возможность.

1. In den Verhandlungen sind noch Preise und Liefertermine zu besprechen.
2. Die Marktforschung ist zu einem bedeutenden Instrument in der Wirtschaft geworden.
3. Das Ziel jeder Firma ist, die Absatzmöglichkeiten zu berechnen.

5. Образуйте сложносочиненное предложение из двух простых при помощи сочинительного союза «und».

- Wir lesen und übersetzen deutsch.
Wir können noch deutsch sprechen.

Контрольная работа №3

Вариант 1

1. Дополните предложения словами, данными под чертой.

1. Ich habe eine sehr wichtige ... an Sie.
2. Wir möchten mit Ihnen in ein ... kommen.
3. Im ... können wir diese Frage nicht klären.

Telefongespräch, Frage, Geschäft

2. Вставьте в предложение данные справа местоимения.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Wir interessieren ... für Perspektiven unserer Geschäftsbeziehungen. | dieses |
| 2. Hier sind unsere Kataloge für ... Jahr. | uns |
| 3. Heute bespricht ... diese wichtige Frage. | man |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод инфинитивных групп и оборотов.

1. Es ist unmöglich, große Leistungen zu erzielen, ohne Arbeitsproduktivität zu steigern.
2. Statt die Lehrbücher zu nehmen, legte er nur Hefte in die Mappe.

4. Переведите предложения, в которых глагол «sein» выражает долженствование или возможность.

1. Die Leipziger Messe ist eine Mustermesse genannt.
2. Die Leipziger Messe ist als Instrument der Erweiterung des Handels zu betrachten.
3. Die Aufgabe der Leipziger Messe ist, die Entwicklung des Handels zwischen den Ländern zu fördern.

5. Образуйте сложносочиненное предложение из двух простых при помощи сочинительного союза «und».

- Wir haben viele Probleme besprochen.
Wir haben einen Vertrag abgeschlossen.

Вариант 2

1. Дополните предложение словами, данными под чертой.
1. Die beiden Firmen bleiben auch weiterhin gute
2. Das Zentrum für ... veranstaltet ein Seminar für Geschäftsleute.
3. Er arbeitet

als Manager, Geschäftspartner, Marketingsforschungen

2. Вставьте в предложение данные справа местоимения.

1. Das ist Buchhalter. diese
2. ... Ware ist auf dem Markt gefragt. uns
3. Wir interessieren ... für diese Probleme. unser

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод инфинитивных групп и оборотов.

1. Jeder soll die Chance erhalten, am wirtschaftlichen Wachstum teilzuhaben.
2. Der Handel setzt sich das Ziel, seine materiell-technische Basis zu entwickeln und zu vervollkommen.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на временные формы глаголов «haben» и «sein».

1. Die Wirtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen den Ländern sind zu erweitern.
2. Die russischen Kaufleute waren zum erstenmal 1770 auf der Leipziger Messe zu sehen.
3. Unser Betrieb hat seine Geräte an der Leipziger Messe zu demonstrieren.

5. Образуйте сложносочиненное предложение из двух простых предложений при помощи сочинительного союза «und».

Wir trinken eine Tasse Kaffee.

Wir kommen gleich zur Sache.

Die Kontrollarbeit №4

Variante I

- I. Übersetzen Sie den Text.

In größeren Betrieben sind die Arbeitsteilung und Zusammenarbeit etwas anders organisiert. Hier lassen sich Personalwesen und Buchhaltung nicht mehr nebenbei erledigen. Hier hat man in der Regel auch eine eigene Rechtsabteilung.

Aufgaben, die für alle Abteilungen gleich sind, werden in den Zentralabteilungen bearbeitet. Andere Aufgaben werden von den einzelnen Abteilungen erledigt.

Ein Ingenieur oder ein Naturwissenschaftler arbeitet entweder in der Produktion oder in der Abteilung für Forschung und Entwicklung.

- II. Stellen Sie 3 Fragen zum Inhalt des Textes.

- III. Übersetzen Sie die Sätze. Beachten Sie haben, sein+zu+Infinitiv.

1. Darunter ist die Orientierung der Unternehmen auf die Bedürfnisse und Wünsche der Kunden zu verstehen.
2. Auf dem Kundenermarkt sind die vorhandenen Kundenwünsche zu erforschen.
3. Der Absatzmarkt hat den Ausgangspunkt aller Planungen zu bilden.
4. Die Unternehmen haben das Marktgeschehen aufmerksam zu beobachten.

- IV. Übersetzen Sie die Sätze. Beachten Sie sich lassen+ Infinitiv.

1. Die Entscheidung lässt sich leicht begründen.

2. Die Markterfolge lassen sich durch die Orientierung auf die Kundenwünsche erklären.
3. Der Begriff "Marketing" lässt sich von dem Wort "market" ableiten.

V. Übersetzen Sie die Sätze mit Infinitivkonstruktionen.

1. Um seine Aufgaben zu bewältigen, muß der Manager über verschiedene Hilfsmittel verfügen.
2. Kaum einer kann arbeiten, ohne Fehler zu machen.
3. Statt der Meinung seiner Mitarbeiter zu vertrauen, handelte er immer nach seinem eigenen Ermessen (посвоемуусмотрению).

Variante II

I. Übersetzen Sie den Text.

Das international bekannte Wort "Marketing" kommt aus den USA und könnte im Deutschen mit "etwas auf den Markt bringen" übersetzt werden. Marketing ist aber kein Ort, sondern ist eine Politik, genauer gesagt, alle unternehmerischen Maßnahmen zur Schaffung eines Marktes, d.h. zur Förderung des Absatzes für die Erzeugnisse eines Unternehmens. Was den Begriff "Markt" angeht, so bezeichnet er den ökonomischen Ort des Zusammentreffens von Angebot und Nachfrage.

II. Stellen Sie 3 Fragen zum Inhalt des Textes.

III. Übersetzen Sie die Sätze. Beachten Sie haben, sein+zu+Infinitiv.

1. Wir haben diesen Begriff wissenschaftlich zu definieren.
2. Die Unternehmen haben sorgfältig auf die Marktveränderungen zu reagieren.
3. Es sind nicht nur aktuelle, sondern auch latente Bedürfnisse der Kunden zu erforschen.
4. Die Marktforschung ist sorgfältig durchzuführen.

IV. Übersetzen Sie die Sätze. Beachten Sie sich lassen+ Infinitiv.

1. Die Antworten auf die Fragen lassen sich im Text finden.
2. Dieser Unterschied lässt sich einfach erklären.
3. Die Beziehungen zu anderen Abteilungen lassen sich regeln.

V. Übersetzen Sie die Sätze mit Infinitivkonstruktionen.

1. Um unvorhergesehene Schwierigkeiten zu vermeiden, muss er ein umfassendes und zeitgemäßes Wissen besitzen.
2. Ohne gründlich zu überlegen, darf der Manager keine Entscheidung treffen.
3. Statt die Situation allseitig zu analysieren, fasste er einen übereilten Entschluss.

Для заочной формы обучения

Kontrollarbeit №1 die 1. Variante

1. Вставьте глаголы müssen или sollen в простом прошедшем времени (Präteritum).
 - 1) Der Lehrer hat uns eine Übersetzung aufgeben, und wir ... sie gestern aufgeben.
 - 2) Der Arzt meint, dass der Kranke im Bett bleiben
 - 3) Mein Bruder ging zur Post, denn er ... Briefmarken kaufen.
2. Поставьте глаголы, приведенные в скобках, в Plusquamperfekt.
 - 1) Wir standen heute spät auf. Wir ... gestern lange im Restaurant (bleiben).
 - 2) Er wartete lange auf den Zug. Er wusste, dass der Zug mit großer Verspätung (abfahren).
 - 3) Die Touristen fuhren heute nach Hause. Gestern ... sie Geschenke und Souvenirs (kaufen).

3. Вставьте вместо точек haben или sein.
 - 1) Wir ... diese Aufgabe mündlich vorzubereiten.
 - 2) Die Übung ... schriftlich zu machen.
 - 3) Sie ... alle neuen Wörter zu lernen und Beispiele zu bilden.
4. Переведите предложения и определите временную форму Passiv.
 - 1) Berlin wurde im 13. Jahrhundert gegründet.
 - 2) Bremen und Hamburg werden Stadtstaaten genannt.
 - 3) Nachdem Berlin Mitte des 15. Jahrhunderts zur kurfürstlichen Residenz gewählt worden war, begann eine rasche Entwicklung der Stadt.
5. Допишите окончания прилагательных.
 - 1) Der neu- Schüler malt ein Plakat.
 - 2) Die Mutter des neu- Schüler ist Ärztin.
 - 3) Der Lehrer zeigt dem neu- Schüler die Aufgabe.
 - 4) Der Gruppenleiter fragt den neu- Schüler.
6. Поставьте слова, заключенные в скобки, в требуемом падеже.
 - 1) Dieser Forscher befasst sich mit (wichtige Probleme).
 - 2) Der Gipfel dieses Berges ist mit (ewiger Schnee).
 - 3) Der Biologe machte im Norden (interessante Beobachtungen).
 - 4) Er ging mit (große Begeisterung) an die Arbeit.
7. Поставьте прилагательное, взятое в скобки, в превосходной степени.
 - 1) Die Gorkistraße ist (lang).
 - 2) Dieser Platz ist (breit).
 - 3) Kaufen Sie diesen Mantel! Er ist (billig).

die 2. Variante

1. Вставьте глаголы müssen или sollen в простом прошедшем времени (Präteritum).
 - 1) Hat dir dein Lehrer gesagt, dass du mehr an der Sprache arbeiten ... ?
 - 2) Vor den Prüfungen hatte sie keine Zeit, weil sie viel lernen
 - 3) Er antwortete, dass wir ihn in Ruhe lassen
2. Поставьте глаголы, приведенные в скобках, в Plusquamperfekt.
 - 1) Sie reiste vorgestern nach Deutschland. Ihre Freunde aus Köln ... Sie (einladen).
 - 2) Ich antwortete heute in der Stunde gut. Ich ... gut (sich vorbereiten).
 - 3) Warst du gestern im Konzert? ... du vor dem Konzert alle Hausaufgaben (machen)?
3. Вставьте вместо точек haben или sein.
 - 1) Die Hausaufgaben ... genau aufzuschreiben.
 - 2) Ihr ... eure Wörterbücher aufzuschlagen.
 - 3) Ich ... heute viele Einkäufe zu machen.
4. Переведите предложения и определите временную форму Passiv.
 - 1) 1945 wurde Berlin in 4 Sektoren eingeteilt.
 - 2) Bremen und Hamburg werden Stadtstaaten genannt.
 - 3) Heute, wenn viele Theater geschlossen werden, wird alles gemacht, damit dieses Theater weiter besteht.
5. Допишите окончания прилагательных.
 - 1) Die neu- Schüler kommen heute in die Schule.
 - 2) Die Eltern der neu- Schüler sind Betriebsarbeiter.
 - 3) Der Lehrer zeigt dem neu- Schüler die Aufgabe.
 - 4) Ich sehe dort die neu- Schüler.
6. Поставьте слова, заключенные в скобки, в требуемом падеже.
 - 1) Mein Bruder trinkt (kalte Milch) gern.
 - 2) Sein Mantel ist aus (guter Stoff).
 - 3) Der Biologe machte im Norden (interessante Beobachtungen).
 - 4) Wir tranken (heißen Tee) mit Zitrone.

7. Поставьте прилагательное, взятое в скобки, в превосходной степени.

- 1) Die Wintermonate sind kalt. (Kalt) ist Januar.
- 2) Dieser Platz ist (breit).
- 3) Der Lцwe ist (stark) Raubtier.

Die Kontrollarbeit №2

Variante I

I. Переведите текст. Составьте 3 вопроса к содержанию текста.

Überall in der Welt sind Messen internationale "Drehscheiben" der Information und Kommunikation. Das Kennenlernen neuer Technologien durch Informations- und Erfahrungsaustausch sowie das Suchen, Finden und Wiedertreffen von Geschäftspartnern spielen eine zentrale Rolle.

Früher hatten die Messen einen universellen Charakter wie beispielsweise die jahrhundertalte "Leipziger Messe" in Deutschland. Mit der Zeit gewannen neben den Universalmessen Fachmessen für eine oder mehrere Branchen immer mehr an Bedeutung. Die Fülle des Angebots in einer hochentwickelten Industrie machte die Konzentration auf bestimmte Produktionsgebiete notwendig.

II. Составьте сложноподчинённые предложения, переведите их.

1. Wissen Sie, wie ... : Man kann den Eingang zur Messe schnell finden.
2. Können Sie mir sagen, ob ... : Der Eintritt zum Informationszentrum ist kostenlos.
3. Ich weiß, dass ... : Hannover ist die bedeutendste Messestadt.
4. Wir hoffen, dass ... : Die regionalen Messen werden ständig an Bedeutung gewinnen.

III. Переведите текст. Выпишите из текста предложения, в которых сказуемое выражено формой Passiv. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его временную форму.

Aufgrund archäologischer Funde von Werkzeugen, primitiven Bewässerungsanlagen, Hochöfen usw. wird angenommen, dass diese Anfänge zur Entwicklung des späteren Maschinenbaus geführt haben. Das war in hohem Maße von der Kenntnis der Werkstoffe abhängig. Die ältesten Werkstoffe waren pflanzlicher Herkunft (Fasern, Holz), tierischer Herkunft (nämlich Knochen*, Horn*) oder Stein. Der Stein bot wegen seiner Härte die meisten Möglichkeiten. Damit konnte man andere Werkstoffe bearbeiten.

*der Knochen - кость

*das Horn - рог

Variante II

I. Переведите текст. Составьте 3 вопроса к содержанию текста.

Es gibt Messen von regionaler, überregionaler und internationaler Bedeutung. Daran beteiligen sich Groß- und Kleinunternehmen oder ganze Länder. Auf den Messen treffen sich Fachleute aus der ganzen Welt. Die Messebesucher - Privatpersonen und Firmenvertreter - kommen mit konkreten Interessen. Die einen wollen sich über das Angebot informieren und Kontakte knüpfen, die anderen wollen kaufen und Verträge abschließen. Jeder hat seine Wünsche und Bedürfnisse. Das Fachpublikum holt sich Informationen und Auskunft über die Größe von Unternehmen, deren Produktionsprogramm, die Qualität ihrer Erzeugnisse, ihre Marktposition, ihr Ansehen, ihre internationalen Kontakte und Exporterfolge.

II. Составьте сложноподчинённые предложения, переведите их.

1. Ich weiß, dass ... : Hannover ist die bedeutendste Messestadt.
2. Wir haben gehört, dass ... : Die Leipziger Messe hat früher eine große Rolle gespielt.
3. Er will wissen, ob ... : Viele Aussteller haben daran teilgenommen.

4. Ich möchte fragen, wie ... : Man kann zur Messe fahren.

III. Переведите текст. Выпишите из текста предложения, в которых сказуемое выражено формой Passiv. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите его временную форму.

Mit der Entdeckung der Metalle bekam der Mensch einen neuen Werkstoff. *Dessen Möglichkeiten übertrafen bei weitem die des Steins. Erstens konnte man Metalle durch plastische Verformung oder Gießen wesentlich einfacher bearbeiten, zweitens waren ihre mechanischen Eigenschaften, wie Zugfestigkeit und Zähigkeit, wesentlich besser als die des spröden Steins. Anfangs wurde vor allem Bronze, eine Legierung aus Kupfer und Zinn, benutzt. Später wurde mit Eisen gearbeitet. Dieses Metall bot noch mehr Möglichkeiten als Bronze.

*dessen– его

Контрольная работа №3

I вариант

I. Укажите буквой пропущенную грамматическую форму.

1. Jede Maschine erfüllt ... Funktion.

a) entsprechende b) entsprach c) entsprochene

2. Die Unternehmen ... die Marktveränderungen ...

a) haben... zu berücksichtigen b) sind... zu berücksichtigen
c) werden... zu berücksichtigen

II. Укажите буквой русский вариант, соответствующий немецкому слову.

1. der Markt

a) реклама

2. die Nachfrage

b) предложение

3. das Angebot

c) покупатель

4. der Wettbewerb

d) спрос

5. die Werbung) конкуренция

f) рынок

III. Дополните предложения.

1. Laser ist ein Kunstwort, gebildet aus den ... Wörtern.

a) deutschen b) englischen c) russischen

2. Die Kehrseite des technischen Fortschritts ist ... der Umwelt.

a) das Verhalten b) die Umgebung c) die Gefährdung

IV. Укажите правильный вариант перевода немецкого предложения.

1. Wir haben diesen Begriff wissenschaftlich zu definieren.

a) Мы должны этому понятию дать научное толкование.

b) Мы хотим этому понятию дать научное толкование.

c) Этому понятию нужно дать научное толкование.

2. Zur Stromerzeugung werden verschiedene Energiequellen eingesetzt.

a) Для производства электроэнергии используются различные энергоносители.

b) Необходимо рациональное использование энергоресурсов.

c) Могут использоваться лишь немногие энергоисточники для производства электричества.

V. Закончите предложения.

1. Zu den wichtigsten Energieträgern gehören ...

a) Angebot und Nachfrage b) Abgase und Abwässer c) Erdöl und Atomenergie

2. Die angebotene Waren müssen den Wünschen der ...

a) Managers entsprechen b) Kunden entsprechen c) Verkäufer entsprechen

VI. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.

1. Das wichtigste Ziel einer Marktanalyse ist ... der Kundenwünsche.
 a) Werbung b) Marketing c) Befriedigung
 2. Diese komplizierten Aufgaben können nur mit einem ... gelöst werden.
 a) Auto b) Computer c) Buch

- VII. Исходя из содержания предложения, укажите буквой вопрос.
 Management umfasst alle zur Steuerung einer Unternehmung notwendigen Aufgaben.
 a) Was bedeutet das Wort „Markt“?
 b) Woher kommt das Wort „Management“?
 c) Was bedeutet „Management“?

- VIII. Укажите незаконченное предложение.
 a) Wir müssen zuerst die Bedeutung des Wortes „Marketing“ klären.
 b) Zuerst muss die Bedeutung des Wortes „Marketing“ geklärt werden.
 c) Wir haben zuerst die Bedeutung des Wortes „Marketing“ zu.

- IX. Укажите предложения с правильным порядком слов.
 a) Elektromagnetische Schwingungen werden im Laser verstärkt.
 b) Elektromagnetische Schwingungen werden verstärkt im Laser.
 c) Elektromagnetische Schwingungen im Laser werden verstärkt.

- X. Укажите слово, не соответствующее смыслу высказывания.
 Zum Bohren kleinster oder genauer Löcher wird ein ... benutzt.
 a) Computer b) Laser c) Laserstrahl

II вариант

- I. Укажите буквой пропущенную грамматическую форму.
 1. Zuerst ... die Information ...
 a) ist... zu erarbeiten b) hat... zu erarbeiten c) wird... zu erarbeiten
 2. Dieser Begriff ... deuten.
 a) lässt sich b) lassen sich c) ließen sich

- II. Укажите буквой русский вариант, соответствующий немецкому слову.
 1. der Speicher a) память
 2. die Gefahr b) излучение
 3. das Ozonloch c) опасность
 4. der Müll d) мусор
 5. die Strahlung e) озоновая дыра
 f) управление

- III. Дополните предложения.
 1. Umwelt schützen heißt ...
 a) Maßnahmen treffen b) mit dem Auto fahren c) nach Hause gehen
 2. Die dünne ... fängt die für uns schädliche Violettstrahlung der Sonne auf.
 a) Ozonmoleküle b) Ozonlöcher c) Ozonschicht

- IV. Укажите правильный вариант перевода немецкого предложения.

1. Die Nutzung der Atomenergie ist nach wie vor umstritten.
 a) Использование атомной энергии не вызывает споров.
 b) Использование атомной энергии, как и прежде, вызывает споры.
 c) Использование атомной энергии, как и прежде, оправданно.
 2. Der Begriff „Roboter“ wird in der Technik für selbstbewegliche Automaten gebraucht.
 a) Понятие „Робот“ подходит для самостоятельных автоматов.

- b) Понятие „Робот“ применяется в технике для самодвижущихся автоматов.
 c) Понятие „Робот“ самостоятельно применяется в технике для автоматов.

V. Закончите предложения.

1. Drei Viertel der Bevölkerung werden bald in den ...
 a) Städten wohnen b) Fachschulen studieren c) Dörfern leben
 2. Marketing ist zur Förderung des ...
 a) Absatzes entstanden b) Angebots entstanden c) Managers entstanden

VI. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.

1. Richtig zählen, ehrlich messen darf der Kaufmann nicht ...
 a) machen b) sagen c) vergessen
 2. Der Begriff „Roboter“ wird im allgemeinen auf ... bezogen.
 a) Maschinen b) Lehrer c) Studenten

VII. Исходя из содержания предложения, укажите буквой вопрос.

- Da sich der Geschmack und die Ansprüche der Kunden häufig ändern, sind die damit verbundenen Marktveränderungen rechtzeitig zu erkennen.
 a) Was ist Marktwirtschaft?
 b) Warum müssen die Marktveränderungen sofort erkannt werden?
 c) Welcher Aspekt ist besonders wichtig?

VIII. Укажите незаконченное предложение.

- a) Dieser Begriff kann einfach gedeutet werden
 b) Dieser Begriff lässt sich einfach deuten
 c) Dieser Begriff ist einfach zu

IX. Укажите предложения с правильным порядком слов.

- a) Die Intensität können und die Einwirkdauer des Laserstrahls verschieden sein.
 b) Die Intensität und die Einwirkdauer des Laserstrahls können sein verschieden.
 c) Die Intensität und die Einwirkdauer des Laserstrahls können verschieden sein.

X. Укажите слово, не соответствующее смыслу высказывания.

- Die Umweltverschmutzung hat für den Menschen ... Folgen.
 a) gefährliche b) bedrohende c) schnee

Контрольная работа №4

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Juristische Berufe

Das Bild des Juristen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland wird bestimmt durch die Idee des Einheitsjuristen. Der Jurist soll in der Lage sein, nach angemessener Einarbeitung in Besonderheiten einzelner Gebiete grundsätzlich alle Bereiche des Rechts kompetent zu bearbeiten und damit alle juristischen Berufe auszufüllen.

Die juristische Ausbildung soll deshalb vor allem die juristische Methode vermitteln, nicht in erster Linie Einzelwissen. Das Studium der Rechtswissenschaft wird in juristischen Fakultäten der Universitäten absolviert. Dieses Universitätsstudium dauert etwa acht Semester, also vier Jahre, eine Obergrenze besteht nicht. Es endet mit einem Staatsexamen, dem Referendarexamen, das von den Landesjustizministerien unter Mitwirkung von Professoren und Praktikern abgenommen wird.

Daran schließen sich eine zweijährige praktische Ausbildung an, das Referendariat. Die Referendare verbringen jeweils einige Monate bei Gerichten, Verwaltung und in weiteren

Stationen, um sich mit der Praxis der Rechtsanwendung vertraut zu machen. Als Abschluss folgt das zweite Staatsexamen, das Assessorexamen. Mit Bestehen dieser Prüfung ist der Absolvent fertiger Jurist, sogenannter Volljurist, und grundsätzlich fähig, jeden juristischen Beruf zu ergreifen.

2. Выполните следующие задания к тексту.

1. Проанализируйте предложения, определите порядок слов, определите временную форму глагола-сказуемого, образуйте словарную форму глагола (Infinitiv).
2. Выпишите из 1, 2 абзацев текста все глаголы в их начальной форме.
3. Выпишите глаголы с отделяемой и неотделяемой приставкой, назовите их словарную форму.
4. Найдите в тексте прилагательные в краткой форме.
5. Найдите прилагательные в сравнительной (превосходной) степени, назовите их словарную форму.
6. Найдите возвратные глаголы, назовите их начальную форму.
7. Выпишите сложные существительные, подчеркните основные слова, определите род этих существительных, переведите их на русский язык.
8. Найдите отрицания, переведите.
9. Образуйте вопросительные и указательные местоименные наречия со следующими предлогами: mit, an, auf, für, durch, vor, in, über, von, aus, gegen.
10. Поставьте отрицание nicht к подчеркнутому члену предложения, переведите.
11. Выпишите глаголы-сказуемые из 3 абзаца:
- назовите их начальную форму, образуйте Partizip II.
12. Укажите номера предложений, в которых встречается сочетание модального глагола с Infinitiv Passiv.
13. Назовите предложения, в которых глагол употреблен в форме Passiv, дайте модель перевода.
14. Поставьте вопросы ко всем членам подчеркнутого предложения.
15. Найдите в тексте:
 - a) бессоюзное условнопридаточное предложение;
 - b) конструкции haben ... zu + Infinitiv, sein ... zu + Infinitiv.
16. Укажите №№ сложноподчиненных предложений. Выпишите подлежащее и сказуемое придаточных предложений.
17. Выпишите глаголы-сказуемые в:
 - a) Präsens Indikativ;
 - b) Präteritum (Imperfekt) Indikativ;
 - c) Präsens Passiv.
18. Найдите Partizip II в форме определения перед существительным.
19. Выпишите незнакомые слова.

Вариант №2

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Das Bildungssystem in Deutschland

Deutschland ist das Land der Bildung und der Wissenschaften. Der Anfang des deutschen Bildungswesens (народное образование) liegt im frühen Mittelalter. Die meisten Kinder wurden ausschließlich von ihren Eltern unterrichtet. Die Ritterschaft (рыцарское сословие) bildete eine eigene Erziehung aus. So wurde die erste Universität auf dem heutigen deutschen Staatsgebiet, die Universität Heidelberg, 1386 gegründet.

Das heutige Bildungssystem in Deutschland hat folgende Besonderheit. Nach 4 Jahren Grundschule muss man sich entscheiden zwischen 3 möglichen Schulformen: der Hauptschule, der Realschule oder dem Gymnasium.

Der Vielfalt menschlicher Begabungen entspricht eine Vielfalt möglicher Bildungswege. Die

Hauptschule ist für Schüler gedacht, die nach dem Schulabschluss eine Lehre (профобразование ПТУ) machen wollen. In der Hauptschule sollen die Schüler auf das Berufsleben vorbereitet werden. Die Hauptschule dauert neun Jahre. Am Ende erhalten die Schülerinnen und Schüler einen Hauptschulabschluss.

In der Realschule können die Schüler beispielsweise eine zweite Fremdsprache lernen. Im Vergleich zum Gymnasium werden die Schülerinnen und Schüler einer Realschule berufsbezogener (получить профессиональную ориентацию) ausgebildet.

Schüler, die auf das Gymnasium gehen, besuchen diese Schule neun Jahre lang, bevor sie die Abschlussprüfung (выпускной экзамен), das Abitur, ablegen. Das Gymnasium ist für Schüler gedacht, die nach der Schule an einer Universität oder Fachhochschule studieren möchten. Nach sechs Jahren können sich die Schüler in verschiedenen Fächern spezialisieren. Im Vergleich zur Haupt- und Realschule wird von den Schülern des Gymnasiums mehr Eigenmotivation erwartet.

Выполните следующие задания к тексту.

1. Проанализируйте предложения, определите порядок слов, определите временную форму глагола-сказуемого, образуйте словарную форму глагола (Infinitiv).
2. Выпишите из 1, 2 абзацев текста все глаголы в их начальной форме.
3. Выпишите глаголы с отделяемой и неотделяемой приставкой, назовите их словарную форму.
4. Найдите в тексте прилагательные в краткой форме.
5. Найдите прилагательные в сравнительной (превосходной) степени, назовите их словарную форму.
6. Найдите возвратные глаголы, назовите их начальную форму.
7. Выпишите сложные существительные, подчеркните основные слова, определите род этих существительных, переведите их на русский язык.
8. Найдите отрицания, переведите.
9. Образуйте вопросительные и указательные местоименные наречия со следующими предлогами: mit, an, auf, für, durch, vor, in, über, von, aus, gegen.
10. Поставьте отрицание nicht к подчеркнутому члену предложения, переведите.
11. Выпишите глаголы-сказуемые из 3 абзаца:
- назовите их начальную форму, образуйте Partizip II.
12. Укажите номера предложений, в которых встречается сочетание модального глагола с Infinitiv Passiv.
13. Назовите предложения, в которых глагол употреблен в форме Passiv, дайте модель перевода.
14. Поставьте вопросы ко всем членам подчеркнутого предложения.
15. Найдите в тексте:
 - a) бессоюзное условнопридаточное предложение;
 - b) конструкции haben ... zu + Infinitiv, sein ... zu + Infinitiv.
16. Укажите №№ сложноподчиненных предложений. Выпишите подлежащее и сказуемое придаточных предложений.
17. Выпишите глаголы-сказуемые в:
 - a) Präsens Indikativ;
 - b) Präteritum (Imperfekt) Indikativ;
 - c) Präsens Passiv.
18. Найдите Partizip II в форме определения перед существительным.
19. Выпишите незнакомые слова.

3.2. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания уровня сформированности знаний и умений

3.2.1. Критерии оценивания выполнения теста

«Отлично»	«Хорошо»	«Удовлетворительно»	«Неудовлетворительно»
правильно выполнено 85-100 % тестовых заданий	правильно выполнено 65-84 % тестовых заданий	правильно выполнено 50-65 % тестовых заданий	правильно выполнено менее 50 % тестовых заданий

3.2.2. Критерии оценивания выполнения практической работы

«Отлично»	«Хорошо»	«Удовлетворительно»	«Неудовлетворительно»
<p>Полно излагается изученный материал, дается правильное определение языковых понятий; обнаруживается понимание материала, показывается возможность обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные; материал излагается последовательно и правильно с точки зрения норм литературного языка</p>	<p>Дается ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для оценки «отлично», но допущены 1-2 ошибки, которые самостоятельно исправляются и 1-2 недочета в последовательности и языковом оформлении излагаемого.</p>	<p>Обнаруживается знание и понимание основных положений данной темы, но: материал излагается неполно и допускаются неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил; не достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновываются суждения и приводятся примеры; материал излагается непоследовательно и допускаются ошибки в языковом оформлении излагаемого.</p>	<p>Обнаруживается незнание большей части соответствующего раздела изучаемого материала, допускаются ошибки в формулировке определений и правил, искажающие их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагается материал. Оценка «неудовлетворительно» отмечает такие недостатки в подготовке ученика, которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному овладению последующим материалом.»</p>

3.2.3. Критерии оценивания выполнения докладов и письменных сообщений

«Отлично»	«Хорошо»	«Удовлетворительно»	«Неудовлетворительно»
<p>Полно излагается изученный материал, дается правильное определение языковых понятий; обнаруживается понимание материала, показывается возможность</p>	<p>Дается ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для оценки «отлично», но допущены 1-2 ошибки, которые самостоятельно исправляются и 1-2 недочета в последовательности и</p>	<p>Обнаруживается знание и понимание основных положений данной темы, но: материал излагается неполно и допускаются неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил;</p>	<p>Обнаруживается незнание большей части соответствующего раздела изучаемого материала, допускаются ошибки в формулировке определений и правил, искажающие их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагается</p>

<p>обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные; материал излагается последовательно и правильно с точки зрения норм литературного языка</p>	<p>языковом оформлении излагаемого.</p>	<p>не достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновываются суждения и приводятся примеры; материал излагается непоследовательно и допускаются ошибки в языковом оформлении излагаемого.</p>	<p>материал. Оценка «неудовлетворительно» отмечает такие недостатки в подготовке ученика, которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному овладению последующим материалом.»</p>
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3.2.4. Критерии оценивания внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Видами заданий для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы могут быть:

- для овладения знаниями: чтение текстов (просмотровое, аналитическое, с извлечением нужной информации); заполнение пробелов с использованием ЛЕ по изучаемой теме; составление плана текста; графическое изображение структуры текста; конспектирование текста; выписки из текста; работа со словарями и справочниками; выполнение домашних работ; устное описание с опорой на иллюстративный материал, на ассоциогаммы; пересказ текста; письменный рассказ; написание рассказа с опорой на ключевые слова; тренировочные лексико-грамматические упражнения; инсценировка, использование аудио- и видеозаписей, компьютерной техники и Интернета и др.;

- для закрепления и систематизации знаний: повторная работа над учебным материалом (учебника, первоисточника, дополнительной литературы, аудио- и видеозаписей); составление плана и тезисов ответа; составление таблиц для систематизации учебного материала; подготовка сообщений к выступлению; подготовка докладов; составление тематических кроссвордов; тестирование и др.;

- для формирования умений: тренировочные лексико-грамматические упражнения; подготовка к деловым играм; домашние задания проблемного характера; практические задания по работе с информацией, литературой; защита индивидуальных и групповых заданий проектного характера; тестирование; написание писем и заполнение анкет; ответы на вопросы в письменной форме; работа со словарными статьями; нахождение эквивалентов к русским словам и выражениям и наоборот в текстах; извлечение нужной информации из текста; перевод с русского языка на иностранный и обратно; тестирование с целью проверки понимания текста; составление диалогов по образцу; использование таблиц, ассоциогамм;

нахождение ключевых слов в тексте; сравнительный анализ грамматических категорий русского языка и иностранного; составление плана к тексту.

Виды заданий для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы, их содержание и характер могут иметь вариативный и дифференцированный характер, учитывать специфику специальности, изучаемой дисциплины, индивидуальные особенности студента.

При предъявлении видов заданий на внеаудиторную самостоятельную работу рекомендуется использовать дифференцированный подход к студентам. Перед выполнением студентами внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы преподаватель проводит инструктаж по выполнению задания, который включает цель задания, его содержание, сроки выполнения, ориентировочный объем работы, основные требования к результатам работы, критерии оценки. В процессе инструктажа преподаватель предупреждает студентов о возможных типичных ошибках, встречающихся при выполнении задания. Инструктаж проводится преподавателем за счет объема времени, отведенного на изучение дисциплины.

Во время выполнения студентами внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы и при необходимости преподаватель может проводить консультации за счет общего бюджета времени, отведенного на консультации.

Самостоятельная работа может осуществляться индивидуально или группами студентов в зависимости от цели, объема, конкретной тематики самостоятельной работы, уровня сложности, уровня умений студентов.

Контроль результатов внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов может осуществляться в пределах времени, отведенного на обязательные учебные занятия по дисциплине и внеаудиторную самостоятельную работу студентов по дисциплине, может проходить в письменной, устной или смешанной форме, с представлением изделия или продукта творческой деятельности студента.

Критериями оценки результатов внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студента являются:

- уровень освоения студентом учебного материала;
- умение студента использовать теоретические знания при выполнении практических задач;
- сформированность общеучебных умений;
- обоснованность и четкость изложения ответа;
- оформление материала в соответствии с требованиями.

3.2.5. Критерии оценивания усвоения лексико-грамматического минимума

Структура проверочных заданий: письменные лексико-грамматические задания, нацеленные на проверку лексических и грамматических знаний обучающихся (задания тестового характера, задания на трансформацию и/или подстановку).

Критерии оценивания: за верный ответ на каждый вопрос письменного проверочного задания студент получает 1 балл, за неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов. Максимальное количество баллов, которое может получить студент за выполнение письменного задания, составляет 10 баллов.

Количество правильных ответов (баллов)	Отметка	Вербальный аналог
9 – 10	5	Отлично
7 – 8	4	Хорошо
5 – 6	3	Удовлетворительно
менее 5	2	Неудовлетворительно

3.2.6. Критерии оценивания усвоения лингвострановедческих знаний

Структура проверочных заданий: письменные задания, нацеленные на проверку знаний обучающихся о социокультурной специфике стран изучаемого языка и культурных особенностях носителей языка, их привычках, традициях, нормах поведения и этикета.

Критерии оценивания: за верный ответ на каждый вопрос письменного проверочного задания студент получает 1 балл, за неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов. Максимальное количество баллов, которое может получить студент за выполнение письменного задания, составляет 10 баллов.

Количество правильных ответов (баллов)	Отметка	Вербальный аналог
9 – 10	5	Отлично
7 – 8	4	Хорошо
5 – 6	3	Удовлетворительно
менее 5	2	Неудовлетворительно

3.2.6. Критерии оценивания домашнего чтения

«Отлично»	«Хорошо»	«Удовлетворительно»	«Неудовлетворительно»
ставится за наличие читательского дневника, полный перевод прочитанного отрывка, полные, грамматически правильные ответы на	ставится за наличие читательского дневника, полный перевод прочитанного отрывка, полные ответы на контрольные вопросы по содержанию	ставится за наличие читательского дневника, перевод прочитанного отрывка, ответы на контрольные вопросы по содержанию текста на русском языке	ставится за отсутствие всего вышеперечисленного и невыполнения задания в установленный срок

контрольные вопросы по содержанию текста на иностранном языке	текста на иностранном языке с незначительными грамматическими или лексическими ошибками		
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3.2.7. Критерии оценивания выполнения (домашней) контрольной работы (для заочной формы обучения)

«Отлично»	«Хорошо»	«Удовлетворительно»	«Неудовлетворительно»
полное и правильное выполнение заданий (домашней) контрольной работы, грамотное построение ответов, оформление работы в полном соответствии с предъявляемыми требованиями использование дополнительных научных и нормативных источников	полное и правильное выполнение заданий (домашней) контрольной работы, незначительные ошибки и погрешности в оформлении работы, дополнительные научные и нормативные источники не использовались	частично правильное выполнении заданий (домашней) контрольной работы, некритические ошибки в оформлении работы, дополнительные научные и нормативные источники не использовались	(домашняя) контрольная работа не предоставлена студентом или полностью не соответствует требованиям, предъявляемым к ее оформлению и содержанию

3.2.8. Критерии оценивания знаний и умений по итогам освоения дисциплины

Промежуточная аттестация (итоговый контроль) проводится в форме контрольных работ в ходе первого, второго и третьего семестра изучения дисциплины экзамена в ходе четвертого семестра изучения дисциплины с выставлением итоговой оценки по дисциплине. К экзамену допускаются студенты, успешно выполнившие все виды отчетности, предусмотренные по дисциплине учебным планом. В ходе экзамена проверяется степень усвоения материала, умение творчески и последовательно, четко и кратко отвечать на поставленные вопросы, делать конкретные выводы и формулировать обоснованные предложения. Итоговая оценка охватывает проверку достижения всех заявленных целей изучения дисциплины и проводится для контроля уровня понимания студентами связей между различными ее элементами.

В ходе итогового контроля акцент делается на проверку способностей студентов к творческому мышлению и использованию понятийного аппарата дисциплины в решении профессиональных задач по соответствующей специальности.

Знания, умения и навыки обучающихся на экзамене оцениваются по

пятибалльной системе. Положительная оценка («отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно») заносится в зачетно-экзаменационную ведомость и зачетную книжку лично преподавателем. Оценка «неудовлетворительно» проставляется только в экзаменационную ведомость студента.

Общими критериями, определяющими оценку знаний на экзамене, являются:

«Отлично»	«Хорошо»	«Удовлетворительно»	«Неудовлетворительно»
наличие глубоких, исчерпывающих знаний в объеме пройденного курса в соответствии с поставленными программой курса целями обучения, правильные, уверенные действия по применению полученных знаний на практике, грамотное и логически стройное изложение материала при ответе	наличие твердых и достаточно полных знаний в объеме пройденного курса в соответствии с целями обучения, незначительные ошибки при освещении заданных вопросов, правильные действия по применению знаний на практике	наличие твердых знаний в объеме пройденного курса в соответствии с целями обучения, но изложение ответов с ошибками, исправляемыми после дополнительных вопросов, необходимость наводящих вопросов, в целом правильные действия по применению знаний на практике	наличие грубых ошибок в ответе, неумение применять знания на практике

4. Материалы для компьютерного тестирования обучающихся в рамках проведения контроля наличия у обучающихся сформированных результатов обучения по дисциплине

Общие критерии оценивания

№ п/п	Процент правильных ответов	Оценка
1	86 % – 100 %	5 («отлично»)
2	70 % – 85 %	4 («хорошо»)
3	51 % – 69 %	3 (удовлетворительно)
4	50 % и менее	2 (неудовлетворительно)

Английский язык.

Вариант 1

Номер вопроса и проверка сформированной компетенции

№ вопроса	Код компетенции	№ вопроса	Код компетенции	№ вопроса	Код компетенции
1	OK5	11	OK6	21	OK1
2	OK2	12	OK9	22	OK5
3	OK8	13	OK3	23	OK9
4	OK6	14	OK8	24	OK4
5	OK4	15	OK5	25	OK2
6	OK8	16	OK2	26	
7	OK1	17	OK4	27	
8	OK9	18	OK7	28	
9	OK3	19	OK1	29	
10	OK7	20	OK3	30	

Ключ ответов

№ вопроса	Верный ответ	№ вопроса	Верный ответ	№ вопроса	Верный ответ
1	1	11	3	21	4
2	5	12	4	22	1
3	1	13	1	23	4
4	4	14	4	24	4
5	2	15	5	25	1
6	2	16	2	26	
7	2	17	3	27	
8	5	18	3	28	
9	2	19	2	29	

10	2	20	3	30	
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Задание №1

Окончание читается отлично от других в слове:

Ответ:

1. Needed
2. Waited
3. Developed
4. Wanted
5. Expected

Задание №2

Правильно написано слово:

Ответ:

1. Diffecult
2. Dufficult
3. Difficalt
4. Deefficult
5. Difficult

Задание №3

“Wet” является антонимом слова:

Ответ:

1. Dry
2. Fast
3. Old
4. Neat
5. Light

Задание №4

Найдите синоним слова “To worry”:

Ответ:

1. To appeal
2. To go on
3. To apply
4. To trouble
5. To turn

Задание №5

Замените данное выражение одним словом: You put it into your tea or

coffee.

Ответ:

1. Salt
2. Sugar
3. Sand
4. Flour
5. Juice

Задание №6

Найдите общее слово для данной группы слов:

Ответ:

1. Arm
2. Body
3. Finger
4. Palm
5. Neck

Задание №7

Выберите правильный вариант перевода слова: Невозможный

Ответ:

1. Possible
2. Impossible
3. Inpossible
4. Dispossible
5. Unpossible

Задание №8

Выберите сложное слово:

Ответ:

1. Expensive
2. Graduation
3. Beautiful
4. Demonstration
5. Airport

Задание №9

Дополните предложение существительным в притяжательном падеже:

This is my ... coat.

Ответ:

1. wives's

2. wife's
3. wifes'
4. wife
5. wives

Задание №10

Завершите разделительный вопрос. The weather was changing the whole day yesterday, ...?

Ответ:

1. haven't it?
2. wasn't it?
3. did it?
4. don't it?
5. were it?

Задание №11

Отметьте форму глагола, перед которой можно поставить «to»:

Ответ:

1. grown
2. have grew
3. grow
4. will grow
5. grew

Задание №12

Выберите правильный вариант ответа: What is the national emblem of England?

Ответ:

1. shamrock
2. tulip
3. violet
4. rose
5. maple leaf

Задание №13

Заполните пропуск: Dad was invited to ... to see the headmaster.

Ответ:

1. school
2. schools
3. the school's
4. school's

5. school

Задание №14

Вставьте необходимый предлог в предложении: Doing exercises is good ... your health.

Ответ:

1. in
2. from
3. to
4. for
5. with

Задание №15

869 правильно читается:

Ответ:

1. eight hundred sixty-nine
2. seven hundred and sixty-nine
3. eight hundred sixty-five
4. eight hundred sixty-three
5. eight hundred and sixty-nine

Задание №16

Найдите порядковое числительное:

Ответ:

1. Twelvth
2. Twelfth
3. Twelve
4. Twelveth
5. Twenty

Задание №17

Закончите предложение: The shortest word in this group is ...

Ответ:

1. July
2. February
3. May
4. July
5. April

Задание №18

Выберите правильный вариант местоимения. That butterfly looks like a flower. Aren't ... wings wonderful?

Ответ:

1. her
2. other
3. its
4. their
5. ours

Задание №19

Выберите предложение с правильным указательным местоимением:

Ответ:

1. These big black box is rather new.
2. This big black box is rather new.
3. That big black boxes are rather new.
4. These big black box are rather new.
5. Those big black box is rather new.

Задание №20

Выберите правильный общий вопрос к предложению: There wasn't anything in the bag.

Ответ:

1. What there something in the bag?
2. Was there something in the bag?
3. Was there anything in the bag?
4. There was nothing in the bag, wasn't there?
5. There wasn't anything in the bag, wasn't it?

Задание №21

Вставьте нужное слово. Where do ... live?

Ответ:

1. oxes
2. oxens
3. oxs
4. oxen
5. ox

Задание №22

Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be". I ... in the 8 form three years ago.

Ответ:

1. was
2. were
3. am
4. are
5. is

Задание №23

Выберите глагол в форме Present Indefinite:

Ответ:

1. Taughted
2. Teaching
3. Teached
4. Teaches
5. Taught

Задание №24

Поставьте глагол в предложении в Past Continuous Tense: The children (to sleep) when their parents came home.

Ответ:

1. was sleeping
2. were sleep
3. was sleep
4. were sleeping
5. were to sleeping

Задание №25

Выберите правильную форму глагола в страдательном залоге: How many buildings (to build) in your city every year?

Ответ:

1. Are built
2. Has been built
3. Were build
4. Will be build
5. Have build

Вариант 2

Номер вопроса и проверка сформированной компетенции

№ вопроса	Код компетенции	№ вопроса	Код компетенции	№ вопроса	Код компетенции
1	OK9	11	OK4	21	OK2
2	OK1	12	OK7	22	OK4
3	OK5	13	OK1	23	OK6
4	OK3	14	OK8	24	OK3
5	OK6	15	OK6	25	OK1
6	OK4	16	OK3	26	
7	OK7	17	OK9	27	
8	OK9	18	OK2	28	
9	OK5	19	OK8	29	
10	OK2	20	OK5	30	

Ключ ответов.

№ вопроса	Верный ответ	№ вопроса	Верный ответ	№ вопроса	Верный ответ
1	3	11	1	21	5
2	5	12	5	22	5
3	3	13	4	23	3
4	4	14	4	24	5
5	5	15	1	25	3
6	1	16	4	26	
7	1	17	3	27	
8	3	18	3	28	
9	4	19	1	29	
10	2	20	4	30	

Задание №1

Выделенное слово является существительным в предложении:

Ответ:

1. He stands at the window every evening.
2. Why are you standing here?
- 3.** The stand with many books is in the corner of the room.
4. Stand up, please.
5. The computer for children stands in the room.

Задание №2

Выберите правильный вариант фразового глагола «to give»: The mother and let the boy watch TV.

Ответ:

1. gave up
2. gave out
3. gave away
4. gave back
- 5.** gave in

Задание №3

Выберите правильный вариант ответа или вопроса в диалоге. - I've got an awful toothache. - Open your mouth, please. I can see it. The tooth looks very bad. - Well, I'm frightened.

Ответ:

1. Nonsense.
2. I'm very happy.
- 3.** Can you pull it out?
4. Can you examine it out?
5. Can you show it out?

Задание №4

Закончите пословицу: As you make your bed ...

Ответ:

- 1... by halves.
- 2... than to go astray.
- 3... three minutes behind.
- 4.**... so you must lie on it.
- 5... too late to learn.

Задание №5

Укажите предложение, где глагол "to be" является модальным:

Ответ:

1. She was sixteen last year.
2. She was at the cinema.
3. Mother is at home.
4. What are you doing?
- 5.** The delegation is to come on Monday.

Задание №6

Выберите правильно написанную 2 форму глагола "to stop":

Ответ:

- 1.** Stopped
2. Stopped
3. To stopped

4. To stoppd
5. Stopet

Задание №7

Найдите синоним словосочетания “to finish school”:

Ответ:

1. To leave school
2. To have school
3. To enter school
4. To get school

5. To begin school

Задание №8

Антонимом слова “Absence” является:

Ответ:

1. Delay
2. Adjustment
3. Presence
4. Substance
5. Isolation

Задание №9

Составьте словосочетание: a broken

Ответ:

1. meal
2. light
3. banana
4. window
5. mood

Задание №10

Выберите фразовый глагол со значением «вставать»:

Ответ:

1. Get into
2. Get up
3. Get from
4. Get down
5. Get off

Задание №11

Найдите лишнее слово в данном тематическом ряду.

Ответ:

1. singer
2. luggage
3. passport
4. customs
5. aircraft

Задание №12

Выберите исчисляемое существительное:

Ответ:

1. Sugar
2. Wheat
3. Butter
4. Peace
5. Republic

Задание №13

Определите функцию придаточного предложения в следующем предложении: He says, that his father is ill.

Ответ:

1. определение
2. сказуемое
3. обстоятельство
4. дополнение
5. подлежащее

Задание №14

Выберите правильный вариант. His hobby is ... stamps.

Ответ:

1. Collected
2. Collects
3. Collect to
4. Collecting
5. Collect

Задание №15

Выберите правильный вариант ответа: Whose monument stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square?

Ответ:

1. Admiral Nelson

2. Abraham Lincoln
3. Winston Churchill
4. John Glenn
5. General Washington

Задание №16

Выберите слово с четвертым типом слога.

ОТВЕТ:

1. Car
2. Dress
3. Tulip
4. Fire
5. Burn

Задание №17

Выразите одним словом: You dry yourself with it:

ОТВЕТ:

1. Paper
2. Dress
3. Towel
4. Leaves
5. Water

Задание №18

Выберите правильный вариант ответа в диалоге. - Do you like pop music? - - Let's go to the pop concert at new college. - ...

ОТВЕТ:

1. I would/ All right.
2. Yes, we are/ We go.
3. Yes, a lot/ All right.
4. I would/ You are going.
5. No, I like it./ Good bye.

Задание №19

Дополните предложение: Look at this couple. I know his name. But I don't know ...

ОТВЕТ:

1. hers
2. me

3. her
4. she
5. his

Задание №20

Выберите правильную форму глагола “to be”: We ... at the theatre tomorrow.

Ответ:

1. be
2. were
3. are
4. will be
5. was

Задание №21

Задайте вопрос к выделенному слову: He speaks English very well.

Ответ:

1. What language does he speak well?
2. When does he speak English?
3. Who speaks English well?
4. What does he do well?
5. How does he speak English?

Задание №22

Выберите правильный модальный глагол: The children ... live alone. They are too young to look after themselves.

Ответ:

1. Mustn't be
2. Wasn't able to
3. Shouldn't be
4. Had to be
5. Shouldn't

Задание №23

Выделенная буква читается отлично от других в слове:

Ответ:

1. January
2. Laboratory
3. Yellow
4. Many

5. Mostly

Задание №24

Выберите слово, правильно составленное из следующих букв: s, e, h, t, l, o, c

Ответ:

1. sehote
2. hesclot
3. teclosoh
4. eltohsc
5. clothes

Задание №25

“Nobody” является антонимом слова:

Ответ:

1. Everything
2. All
3. Anybody
4. Everytime
5. Anything

Вариант 3

Номер вопроса и проверка сформированной компетенции

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1	OK2	11	OK1	21	OK4
2	OK4	12	OK9	22	OK7
3	OK6	13	OK4	23	OK1
4	OK3	14	OK6	24	OK5
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6	OK6	16	OK8	26	
7	OK8	17	OK5	27	
8	OK5	18	OK7	28	
9	OK2	19	OK9	29	
10	OK9	20	OK3	30	

Ключ ответов.

№ вопроса	Верный ответ	№ вопроса	Верный ответ	№ вопроса	Верный ответ
1	5	11	5	21	3
2	4	12	4	22	1
3	2	13	1	23	2
4	1	14	3	24	5
5	4	15	2	25	2
6	4	16	1	26	
7	3	17	1	27	
8	5	18	4	28	
9	2	19	2	29	
10	3	20	4	30	

Задание №1

Выберите правильный вариант предлога: Go ... reading the story. I want to know its end.

Ответ:

1. Out
2. Through
3. About
4. In
5. On

Задание №2

Вставьте подходящее по смыслу слово в предложение: My father can ... a tractor.

Ответ:

1. pull
2. push
3. take
4. drive
5. pick up

Задание №3

Выберите правильный вариант перевода слова: Eatable

Ответ:

1. съели бы
2. съедобный
3. невкусный
4. едоки
5. есть

Задание №4

Выберите правильный ответ: One hundred minus forty-six is...

ОТВЕТ:

1. fifty-four
2. sixty
3. forty-four
4. seventy
5. fifty-five

Задание №5

Выберите правильно составленное предложение.

ОТВЕТ:

1. We go very often to the theatre.
2. To the theatre we very often go.
3. We go to the theatre very often.
4. We very often go to the theatre.
5. Very often we go to the theatre.

Задание №6

Выберите предложение с герундием:

ОТВЕТ:

1. Mr. Brown has been collecting stamps for 5 years already.
2. Harry has just collected the new information.
3. Students are collecting in the hall now.
4. I am fond of collecting coins.
5. The driver collected the suitcases from the station.

Задание №7

Закончите предложение: The oldest part of London is called ...

ОТВЕТ:

1. The West End
2. The East End
3. The City
4. The Capital
5. The Thames

Задание №8

Выберите правильный вариант артиклей: ... London is ... capital of ...
England and one of ... most beautiful cities in ... Europe.

Ответ:

1. - / the/ a/ the/ a.
2. -/ a/ the/ -/ the.
3. -/ the/ a/-/ a.
4. -/ a/ - / the/ -.
5. -/the/-/ the/-.

Задание №9

Вставьте предлог. This is a nice piece ... jewelry.

Ответ:

1. of
2. an
3. off
4. in
5. by

Задание №10

Образуйте прилагательное с противоположным значением от слова "correct"

Ответ:

1. Ilcorrect
2. Imcorrect
3. Uncorrect
4. Incorrect
5. Recorrect

Задание №11

Выберите эквивалент для предложения: Моей маме будет пятьдесят лет в 2005 году.

Ответ:

1. My mother will be fifty in two thousand and five years.
2. My mother will be fifty in two thousand and zero five.
3. My mother will be fifty in two zero zero and five.
4. My mother will be fifty in two twenty and zero five.
5. My mother will be fifty in two thousand and five.

Задание №12

Выберите прилагательное в превосходной степени:

Ответ:

1. more important
2. less important
3. the harder
- 4.** the fattest
5. the better

Задание №13

Выберите верное местоимение: She is younger than...

Ответ:

- 1.** Him
2. Who
3. His
4. Hers
5. What

Задание №14

Выберите правильный вариант местоимения. Do ... the students in your class learn English?

Ответ:

1. every
2. this
- 3.** all
4. some
5. any

Задание №15

Выберите правильный вариант вопросительного местоимения: ... son is playing in the yard?

Ответ:

1. Whom
- 2.** Whose
3. Which
4. What
5. Who

Задание №16

Найдите множественное число слова "a man":

Ответ:

- 1.** men
2. manes

3. man
4. mens
5. mans

Задание №17

Выберите вторую форму глагола “to find”:

ОТВЕТ:

1. Found
2. To found
3. Foneded
4. Finded
5. To finded

Задание №18

Выберите глагол в форме Present Continuous:

ОТВЕТ:

1. Is does
2. Is did
3. Is do
4. Is doing
5. Is done

Задание №19

Поставьте предложение в отрицательную форму: I usually get to work by bus.

ОТВЕТ:

1. I usually didn't get to work by bus.
2. I don't usually get to work by bus.
3. I usually not get to work by bus.
4. I usually won't get to work by bus.
5. I usually doesn't get to work by bus.

Задание №20

Выберите правильный модальный глагол: Our English lessons at school were boring. We ... long exercises and learn a lot of grammar rules by heart.

ОТВЕТ:

1. to write
2. can write
3. must
4. had to write
5. must write

Задание №21

В данной группе слов глаголом является:

Ответ:

1. cold
2. pleasant
3. freeze
4. hot
5. fog

Задание №22

Соотнесите данную идиому с ее значением: This is where I draw the line.

Ответ:

1. I will not do more.
2. I don't have enough people to help.
3. I am careful.
4. I will pay for mistake.
5. I am nervous about it.

Задание №23

Выделенное слово является существительным в предложении:

Ответ:

1. I wish you a Happy New Year.
2. Mother sends you her best wishes.
3. People always wish good things to each other.
4. He wishes me good luck.
5. What did you wish to your family?

Задание №24

Вставьте необходимое по смыслу слово в предложении: The tea isn't ...
enough for me.

Ответ:

1. favourite
2. large
3. salt
4. small
5. sweet

Задание №25

Выразите одним словом: You sent them to your relatives on holidays.

Ответ:

1. sorrows
2. postcards
3. bags
4. clouds
5. children

Вариант 4

Номер вопроса и проверка сформированной компетенции

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2	5	12	2	22	4
3	2	13	4	23	3
4	1	14	4	24	5
5	2	15	2	25	1
6	4	16	2	26	
7	3	17	5	27	
8	1	18	2	28	
9	4	19	2	29	
10	5	20	2	30	

Задание №1

Выберите правильную форму глагола “to be” в страдательном залоге:
This man (to arrest) last year.

ОТВЕТ:

1. have been arrested
2. were arrested
3. was arrested
4. is arrested
5. are arrested

Задание №2

Восстановите пословицу: ... speak louder than words.

ОТВЕТ:

1. People
2. Silence
3. Magazines
4. Newspapers
5. Actions

Задание №3

Выберите правильный вариант. His hobby is .. stamps.

ОТВЕТ:

1. Collected
2. Collecting
3. Collect to
4. Collect
5. Collects

Задание №4

Выберите фразовый глагол со значением «возвращаться»

ОТВЕТ:

1. to come back
2. to come along
3. to come off
4. to come on
5. to come across

Задание №5

Чтение буквы «g» отличается от остальных в слове:

ОТВЕТ:

1. get
2. gentle
3. guest
4. give
5. gift

Задание №6

Переведите: «Заниматься спортом»

Ответ:

1. to sport
2. to study sport
3. to learn sport
- 4.** to go in for sport
5. to have sport

Задание №7

Вставьте артикли: He is playing ... football in ... yard.

Ответ:

1. the\-
2. the\the
- 3.** -\the
4. a\the
5. a\-

Задание №8

Выберите правильный вариант предлога: America was named ... an explorer who was born in Italy.

Ответ:

- 1.** after
2. over
3. on
4. at
5. for

Задание №9

Образуйте прилагательное с противоположным значением от слова «pleasant».

Ответ:

1. impleasant
2. inpleasant
3. displeasant
- 4.** unpleasant
5. ilpleasant

Задание №10

Выберите необходимый вспомогательный глагол: Who was present at the meeting? They ...

Ответ:

1. have been
2. was
3. did
4. had been
5. were

Задание №11

Выберите правильный модальный глагол: Nick ... do any homework. He did it yesterday.

Ответ:

1. can
2. don't have to do
3. has to
4. doesn't have to
5. must

Задание №12

Выберите слово, в котором буквосочетание gh читается отлично от других слов:

Ответ:

1. daughter
2. cough
3. bright
4. caught
5. eight

Задание №13

Выберите правильно написанное слово:

Ответ:

1. organizatian
2. organezation
3. orgenization
4. organization
5. organizasion

Задание №14

Выберите правильный английский эквивалент для предложения:
Твоя сестра работает?

Ответ:

1. If your sister work?
2. Do your sister work?
3. Works your sister?
- 4.** Does your sister work?
5. Does your sister works?

Задание №15

Выберите правильный вариант чтения количественного числительного: 201

Ответ:

1. two hundreds and one
- 2.** two hundred and one
3. two hundred one
4. twenty and one
5. two hundreds one

Задание №16

Поставьте предложение в Present Continuous The pupil ... an interesting book.

Ответ:

1. were reading
- 2.** is reading
3. have reading
4. to be reading
5. are reading

Задание №17

Синонимом слова «common» является:

Ответ:

1. good
2. special
3. particular
4. definite
- 5.** general

Задание №18

«Dirty» является антонимом слова:

Ответ:

1. thin
- 2.** clean

3. beautiful
4. hot
5. fast

Задание №19

Вставьте артикли, где необходимо: ...meeting took place at ... theatre.

Ответ:

1. a\а
2. a\the
3. the\а
4. the\-
5. the\the

Задание №20

Определите часть речи: Remarkable

Ответ:

1. числительное
2. прилагательное
3. глагол
4. наречие
5. герундий

Задание №21

Дополните предложение: This apple is ...than that one.

Ответ:

1. largest
2. the largest
3. large
4. as large as
5. larger

Задание №22

Выберите правильный вариант сказуемого: Mary ... in that firm for many years.

Ответ:

1. worked
2. were worked
3. are working
4. has been working

5. were working

Задание №23

Составьте словосочетание: A sunny ...

Ответ:

1. food
2. night
3. day
4. vegetable
5. floor

Задание №24

Дополните предложение, выбрав правильный вариант: Nelson's Column is situated in ...London.

Ответ:

1. Downing Street
2. Fleet Street
3. Harley Street
4. Piccadilly Circus
5. Trafalgar Square

Задание №25

Составьте слово. В, и, о, r, g, e, h, n, i.

Ответ:

1. neighbour
2. roughnieb
3. beighnour
4. nieghbour
5. hiengbour

Немецкий язык

Номер вопроса и проверка сформированной компетенции

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Ключ ответов

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6	1	16	3	26	
7	3	17	2	27	
8	1	18	2	28	
9	3	19	1	29	
10	1	20	2	30	

Задание №1

Выберите подходящий артикль в соответствующем падеже:
Das Zimmer...Mutter ist hell.

Ответ:

1. die
2. der
3. dem
4. des

Задание №2

Выберите правильную грамматическую форму:
Der Lehrer tritt in die Klasse ein und die Schuler grüßen

Ответ:

1. ihm
2. ihn
3. er
4. sie

Задание №3

Выберите правильный перевод предложений с неопределенно-личным местоимением man:

Briefmarken kauft man auf der Post

Ответ:

1. Почтовые марки покупаются на почте.
2. Почтовые марки покупают на почте.
3. Почтовые марки куплены на почте.
4. Почтовые марки купят на почте.

Задание №4

Выберите правильный вариант:
Haben Sie jenes (bekannt) Buch gelesen?

Ответ:

1. jenes bekanntes
2. jenes bekannte
3. jenes bekannten
4. jenes bekannter

Задание №5

Выберите правильную форму слабого глагола в Präsens:
Der Schüler ... den Veteranen nach Hause.

Ответ:

1. begleitet
2. begleitete
3. begleite
4. begleitetet

Задание №6

Выберите правильную форму сильного глагола в Präsens:
Die Stadt Odessa ... am Schwarzen Meer.

Ответ:

1. liegt
2. legt
3. liegen
4. lag

Задание №7

Выберите правильную форму глагола в Präteritum:
Mein Mittagessen ... mir nie mehr als 16 Pfennig,

ОТВЕТ:

1. kosteten
2. kosten
- 3. kostete**
4. kostet

Задание №8

Выберите правильную форму глагола в Perfekt:
Hast du das Gedicht... ?

ОТВЕТ:

- 1. gelernt**
2. lernten
3. lernte
4. gelernen

Задание №9

Выберите подходящий артикль в соответствующем падеже:
Der Verfasser...Artikels ist unbekannt.

ОТВЕТ:

1. dem
2. der
- 3. des**
4. den

Задание №10

Выберите правильную грамматическую форму:
Maria fühlt sich schlecht, besuchen Sie ... bitte!

ОТВЕТ:

- 1. sie**
2. ihr
3. es
4. ihm

Задание №11

Выберите правильный перевод предложений с неопределенно-личным местоимением man:

Die Bücher bekommt man in der Bibliothek.

ОТВЕТ:

1. Книги получены в библиотеке.
2. Получите книги в библиотеке.

3. Книги получают в библиотеке.
4. Книги получают в библиотеке.

Задание №12

Выберите правильный вариант:
Er macht viele (grammatisch) Fehler.

ОТВЕТ:

1. viele grammatische
2. viele grammatischen
3. viele grammatischer
4. viele grammatisches

Задание №13

Выберите правильную форму слабого глагола в Präsens:
Wir... die Schule mit erweitertem Deutschunterricht.

ОТВЕТ:

1. besucht
2. besuche
3. besuchen
4. besuchten

Задание №14

Выберите правильную форму сильного глагола в Präsens:
... er im Briefwechsel mit einem deutschen Schüler?

ОТВЕТ:

1. stand
2. stehst
3. steht
4. stehen

Задание №15

Выберите правильную форму глагола в Präteritum:
Uwe ... heute sehr gut.

ОТВЕТ:

1. antwortet
2. antwortete
3. antwortest
4. antworteten

Задание №16

Выберите правильную форму глагола в Perfekt:
Die Sportler haben auf dem Sporplatz ...

Ответ:

1. turnte
2. turnen
- 3. geturnt**
4. geturnen

Задание №17

Выберите подходящий артикль в соответствующем падеже:
Er gibt... Freund das Heft.

Ответ:

1. den
- 2. dem**
3. des
4. der

Задание №18

Выберите правильную грамматическую форму:
Da liegt das Wörterbuch. Ich nehme ... mit.

Ответ:

1. ihm
- 2. es**
3. ihn
4. sie

Задание №19

Выберите правильный перевод предложений с неопределенно-личным местоимением man:

Im Auditorium darf man nicht sprechen.

Ответ:

- 1. В аудитории нельзя разговаривать.**
2. Не разговаривайте в аудитории.
3. В аудитории запрещено разговаривать.
4. В аудитории запрещается разговаривать.

Задание №20

Выберите правильный вариант:
Haben Sie dieser (alt) Frau geholfen?

Ответ:

1. dieser alter
- 2.** dieser alten
3. dieser alte
4. dieser alteren

Задание №21

Выберите правильную форму слабого глагола в Präsens:
....du im Garten Astern?

ОТВЕТ:

1. pflanzet
2. pflanzen
- 3.** pflanzest
4. pflanze

Задание №22

Выберите правильную форму сильного глагола в Präsens:
Am Eingang...ein Plakat: "Willkommen wieder in die Schule!"

ОТВЕТ:

- 1.** hängt
2. hing
3. hangt
4. hingt

Задание №23

Выберите правильную форму глагола в Präteritum:
Die Schüler... das Altpapier in den Schulhof.

ОТВЕТ:

- 1.** trugen
2. tragen
3. trägen
4. trug

Задание №24

Выберите правильную форму глагола в Perfekt:
Er hat jedem Besucher die Reproduktion seines Gemäldes

ОТВЕТ:

1. schenkte
2. schenkt
- 3.** geschenkt
4. geschenken

Задание №25

Выберите подходящий артикль в соответствующем падеже:

Auf der Straße sehen wir ...Mann.

Ответ:

1. ein
2. einem
- 3.** einen
4. eines