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МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ  
Юго-Западный государственный университет

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:  
Заведующая кафедрой  
иностраннных языков

*(наименование кафедры полностью)*



Е.Г. Баянкина

*(подпись)*

«29» 06 2023 г.

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА  
для текущего контроля успеваемости  
и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся  
по дисциплине

Иностраннный язык

*(наименование дисциплины)*

ОПОП ВО 15.03.01 Машиностроение

*(шифр и наименование направления подготовки (специальности))*

Направленность (профиль) «Технология, оборудование и автоматизация  
машиностроительных производств»

*Наименование направленности (профиля, специализации)*

## **1.1 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ УСТНОГО ОПРОСА**

### ***Тема 1. О себе и о своей семье.***

1. Where were you born?
2. What city did you come from?
3. Are you an only child?
4. What are your parents?
5. Who do you most take after, your mother or your father?
6. Can you describe yourself?
7. Where did you go to school?
8. Why did you enter this university?
9. What are you favorite subjects at the university?
10. Where do you live?
11. How do you usually spend your week-ends?
12. Are you a stay-at-home or do you prefer to go out when you have some time to spare?
13. Are you fond of having friends in?
14. What qualities do you most admire in people?
15. What is your hobby?
16. Can you make money from doing your hobby?
17. What do you do to relax after work?
18. Do you collect anything?
19. What board games do you like?
20. Do you like to learn new skills?
21. Do you follow a healthy way of life?
22. Do you find time to do sports?
23. What is your favorite sport?
24. Would you like to learn a new foreign language? Which one?
25. Which foreign country would you like to visit?

### ***Тема 2. Высшее образование в России.***

1. What stages is formal education divided into in Russia?
2. What are specific features of the educational system in our country?
4. What is education?
5. What is vocational education?
6. Do you enjoy learning new things? Give an example if you can.
8. Does studying make you tired? Is it hard work? How can a student get energy for study?
9. Some people learn on their own. What things, if any, have you learned without teachers or formal education?
10. Are there some subjects/classes you wanted to study but they weren't available at your university?
11. Does education guarantee a good job?
12. Do you think that most parents influence what university their child will attend?
13. Do you think your university is a good one? Why/why not?
14. What skills separate good students from bad students?
15. Should people go straight from school to university, or do something different?

### ***Тема 5. Наука и технологии.***

1. What is science?
2. What is technology?
3. What famous scientists do you know?
4. What famous inventors do you know?
5. What scientific fields are you interested in?
6. What do you think robots should be used for?
7. In your life time what changes have you seen in your environment for better or worse?
8. Do you think money should be spent to explore space or is it better spent helping people on earth?
9. What was your favorite science subject? Biology? Physics? Chemistry? Why?
10. How will science change the world in the next 100 years?

### ***Тема 4. Техника в 21 веке.***

1. Do you think using cell phones too much is bad for our physical or mental health? Why?
2. What social changes have cell phones made?
3. What are good and bad points of using computers?
4. Do you think modern technology reduces or increases stress? Why?
5. What is your opinion about children playing violent video games or computer programs?
6. What do you think should be done to people who spread viruses, start hoaxes or create spam on the Internet?
7. Do you worry about identity theft or credit card number theft when buying things on the Internet or do you avoid buying things online because of this concern?
8. Have you heard of the Large Hadron Collider? If so, what do you know about it?
9. How much private information are you prepared to share about yourself on the internet?
10. Do you feel comfortable with the idea of Artificial Intelligence (that robots can think)?

### ***Тема 4. Гибкие производственные системы.***

1. What is FMS?
2. What are the goals of FMS?
3. What is the prospect for the automation and flexibility if any?
4. What kind of machines were the first FMSs?
5. What are the benefits and drawbacks of FMS?
6. What industries are FMSs valued most of all? Why?
7. Flexible production is based on use flexibility and machine flexibility. What are these two areas of FMSs?
8. How and when was FMSs brought about?
9. How can downtime be minimized in flexible manufacturing?
10. How do FMSs affect overall scrap and waste?
11. What does the concept of flexible manufacturing imply?
12. What are some examples of flexible production?
13. What are the major characteristics of flexible production systems?
14. What are the main advantages of FMSs?
15. What are disadvantages of FMSs implementation?

***Шкала оценивания:*** 2 балльная.

***Критерии оценивания:***

**2 балла** выставляется обучающемуся, если он демонстрирует глубокое знание содержания вопроса; дает точные определения основных понятий; аргументированно и логически стройно излагает учебный материал; иллюстрирует свой ответ актуальными примерами (типовыми и нестандартными), в том числе самостоятельно найденными; не нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

**1 балл** выставляется обучающемуся, если он освоил основные положения контролируемой темы, но недостаточно четко дает определение основных понятий и дефиниций; затрудняется при ответах на дополнительные вопросы; приводит недостаточное количество примеров для иллюстрирования своего ответа; нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

**0 баллов** выставляется обучающемуся, если он не владеет содержанием вопроса или допускает грубые ошибки; затрудняется дать основные определения; не может привести или приводит неправильные примеры; не отвечает на уточняющие и (или) дополнительные вопросы преподавателя или допускает при ответе на них грубые ошибки.

## ***1.2 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ДИСКУССИИ***

### ***Тема 6: Компьютеры***

What is your opinion of the use of computer technology in the classroom? Use the ideas below as clues:

1. Increases academic achievement (e.g. grades).
2. Results in neglecting important traditional learning resources (e.g., library books).
3. Is too costly in terms of resources, time and effort.
4. Is successful only if technical staff regularly maintains computers.
5. Is an effective tool for students of all abilities?
6. Helps accommodate students' personal learning styles.
7. Could reduce the number of teachers employed in the future.
8. Increases the amount of stress and anxiety.
9. Is effective only when extensive computer resources are available.
10. Improves learning of critical concepts and ideas.
11. In what fields do computers find application?
12. What are the main functional units of the computer?
13. What kind of storage do you know?
14. Do you think our lives have been improved by computer technology?
15. Does having a computer make life more complicated or less complicated?
16. What computer games have you played?
17. On the Internet, you can say whatever you want? Is it a good or a bad thing? How much private information are you prepared to share about yourself on the internet?
18. What do you think of artificial intelligence?
19. What is your favorite website?
20. What do you think should be done to people who spread viruses, start hoaxes or create spam on the Internet?

### ***Тема 8: Технология конструкционных материалов***

1. What technologies made it possible to produce new materials?
2. What ferrous and non-ferrous metals do you know?

3. What are the most common representatives of non-metallic materials?
4. Why are the plastics properties indispensable?
5. Are ceramics good conductors of heat and electricity?
6. What should an engineer take into consideration while choosing a material for the given purpose?
7. What are the concrete attributes?
8. Is wood still used in construction in the days of engineered and synthetic materials? Why?
9. Why is stone considered to be difficult to work with?
10. What is the strongest and most commonly used masonry unit nowadays?
11. What is your opinion of different building materials? Use the ideas below as clues:

1. Drainage property.
2. Durability.
3. Fire resistance.
4. Moisture damage.
5. Energy efficiency.
6. Maintenance.
7. Strength.
8. Insulation properties.
9. Shock absorbance / vibration resistance.
10. Aesthetic appeal.

***Тема 9: Виды транспортных средств.***

1. What vehicle categories do you know?
2. How are passenger vehicles classified?
3. Which vehicle would be desirable for the transportation of bulky equipment?
4. What do the abbreviations LGV and HGV mean?
5. How can you characterize off-road vehicles?
6. Which vehicles would you prefer to drive?
7. Have you ever driven a car?
8. What is the prime purpose of the vehicle structure?
9. Have you any ideas how to improve a motor car structure?
10. What determines the size and weight of the vehicle systems and components?
11. Have you got a car? - Can you drive a car?
12. What kind of transport do you prefer and why?
13. How do you get to the University?
14. How do you and your family like to travel?
15. Do you like to travel by train / bus?
16. Are you afraid to fly a plane? Have you flown a plane before?
17. Are there convenient buses in your city? How much is a bus ticket?
18. What kind of transport is more comfortable?
19. How often do you go by train/ plane/ tube/ bus/ ferry?
20. What is the most unusual form of transport?

***Тема 10. Конструкция автомобиля.***

1. Why is it important to have technological advancement in the automobile safety technologies?
2. What are the new safety technologies in automobiles?
3. Who invented the world's first car?
4. What are the most widely used technologies of chassis active control technology?

5. What are the most representative and major vehicle protection devices?
6. Where were the first airbags invented?
7. What system works with the seat belt to prevent occupants from being hurt in traffic accidents?
8. What are the effects of vehicles on the environment?
9. What is the heart of the car?
10. What thing is necessary to protect the driver or passenger(s) in the event of a collision?
11. Where is fuel stored in a car?
12. What system prevents the wheels locking or skidding in the event of hard braking?
13. How can you characterize off-road vehicles?
14. Which vehicles would you prefer to drive?
15. What determines the size and weight of the vehicle systems and components?
17. Have you any ideas how to improve a motor car structure?
18. What is the prime purpose of the vehicle structure?
19. What does the suspension system involve?
20. What does transmission embrace?
21. What are the main parts of the motor car?
22. What are the chassis components?

***Тема 11: Защита окружающей среды.***

1. What country has the most problems in the environment?
2. Do you think what factors affect the environment?
3. Our planet's resources are not unlimited, isn't it, how to use them effectively?
4. As the UN helps the fight for a clean environment?
5. Should a man be responsible for your impact on nature? Most people don't think about the environment.
6. Sometimes people destroyed entire species of animals as think, whether costs to strengthen the protection for animals, because most of the species already on the brink of extinction?
7. How would you support your child to take responsibility for the environment and do not pollute the nature?
8. What are the negative effects of cars?
9. How do cars pollute the air?
10. How do cars affect global warming?

***Шкала оценивания:*** 3-балльная.

***Критерии оценивания:***

**3 балла** (или оценка «отлично») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает активное участие в беседе по большинству обсуждаемых вопросов (в том числе самых сложных); демонстрирует сформированную способность к диалогическому мышлению, проявляет уважение и интерес к иным мнениям; владеет глубокими (в том числе дополнительными) знаниями по существу обсуждаемых вопросов, ораторскими способностями и правилами ведения полемики; строит логичные, аргументированные, точные и лаконичные высказывания, сопровождаемые яркими примерами; легко и заинтересованно откликается на неожиданные ракурсы беседы; не нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

**2 балла** (или оценка «хорошо») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает участие в обсуждении не менее 50% дискуссионных вопросов; проявляет уважение и интерес к иным мнениям, доказательно и корректно защищает свое мнение; владеет хорошими знаниями вопросов, в обсуждении которых принимает участие; умеет не столько вести полемику, сколько участвовать в ней; строит логичные, аргументированные высказывания, сопровождаемые подходящими примерами; не всегда откликается на неожиданные ракурсы беседы; не нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

**1 балл** (или оценка «удовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает участие в беседе по одному-двум наиболее простым обсуждаемым вопросам; корректно выслушивает иные мнения; неуверенно ориентируется в содержании обсуждаемых вопросов, порой допуская ошибки; в полемике предпочитает занимать позицию заинтересованного слушателя; строит краткие, но в целом логичные высказывания, сопровождаемые наиболее очевидными примерами; теряется при возникновении неожиданных ракурсов беседы и в этом случае нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

**0 баллов** (или оценка «неудовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если он не владеет содержанием обсуждаемых вопросов или допускает грубые ошибки; пассивен в обмене мнениями или вообще не участвует в дискуссии; затрудняется в построении монологического высказывания и (или) допускает ошибочные высказывания; постоянно нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

### ***1.3 КЕЙС-ЗАДАЧИ***

#### ***Тема 2: Типы образования. Высшее образование в России.***

##### ***Кейс-задача № 1***

Your friend is going to enter a University but he is not sure what profession to choose. He has written an e-mail in which he asked your advice. Your choice is to be an engineer. Explain what life opportunities this profession gives to a person. What personal qualities a modern engineer should have and develop?

##### ***Кейс-задача № 2***

You are meeting your friend. He is a first-year student and wants to ask you about your studying at the University. He is asking whether you like the way you learn and what you'd like to change. Make some critical remarks.

##### ***Кейс-задача № 3***

You are going abroad to do a short English course and to stay with a family. Write them an email to:

- say you accept their offer of a room;
- tell them about your studies and your hobbies;
- give them information about your arrival;
- ask for details you would like to know.

**Тема 5. Наука и технологии.**

**Кейс-задача № 1.** You are going abroad to do a short English course and to stay with a family. Write them an email to: - say you accept their offer of a room; - tell them about your studies and your hobbies; - give them information about your arrival; - ask for details you would like to know.

**Кейс-задача № 2.** Imagine you are welcoming to Twin Towers English College in London. You are enrolled at English Language Courses. You want to learn English for Business and live with host family, the Browns. You are recommended homestay as the effective way for students to improve their language outside the school. Make your program for studying and living in London.

**Кейс-задача № 3**

You are preparing a report about the difference between the educational systems of Russia, the UK and the USA for a students' educational conference. Try to compare all these systems paying attention on such points as: stages of formal education, types of schools, vocational education, specific features of the educational system in the country.

**Кейс-задача № 4**

Your friend is going to enter a university or a college in the UK. What do you think of it? Share your point of view.

**Кейс-задача № 5**

Your university is going to hold an international research and practice conference. Invite your foreign colleagues to take part in it.

**Тема 7: Конструкционные материалы.**

**Кейс-задача № 1.** Your company is a synthetic building materials supplier. The company is going to launch a new product to the market. Make up a description of the product for a promotion flyer.

**Кейс-задача № 2**

You are at the International scientific conference for the first time. You meet a famous scientist there and want to talk with him about the branches of engineering that you are going to work in. What would you ask him about?

**Кейс-задача № 3**

After graduating university your friend decided to build a career as an automotive engineer. But now he doesn't really enjoy the type of work he is doing. Would you advise him to take the opportunity to develop his skills in another field or to succeed in chosen one? Give your reasons.

**Кейс-задача № 4**

At the international scientific conference you meet a famous scientist and discuss with him why the manufactures are interested in developing flexible manufacturing systems.



### **Кейс-задача № 5**

You are discussing the application of engineering materials to machines at the textile factory.

### **Тема 6: Компьютеры.**

### **Кейс-задача № 1**

Decide what sort of computer is best for each of these users:

1. John Willring is a salesperson and he spends a lot of time visiting customers. He wants a computer to carry with him so he can access data about his customers and record his sales. 2. Pal Nye is a personnel officer. She needs a computer to keep staff records and to keep a diary of appointments. She also needs a computer for writing letters.

3. The University of the North needs a computer to look after its accounts, its network, the records of all students and staff, and to help with scientific research.

4. The James family want a computer for entertainment, writing letters, the Internet, and for calculating tax.

Types of computer systems:

a) A mainframe is the most powerful type of computer. It can process and store large amounts of data. It supports multiple users at the same time and can support more simultaneous processes than a PC. The central system is a large server connected to hundreds of terminals over a network. Mainframes are used for large-scale computing purposes in banks, big companies and universities.

b) A desktop PC has its own processing unit, monitor and keyboard. It is used as a personal computer in the home or as a workstation for group work. Typical examples are the IBM PC and the Apple Macintosh.

c) A laptop (also called a notebook PC) is a lightweight computer that you can transport easily. It can work as fast as a desktop PC, with similar processors, memory capacity, and disk drives, but it is portable and has a smaller screen.

d) A tablet PC looks like a book, with an LCD screen on which you can write using a special digital pen. You can fold and rotate the screen 180 degrees. Your handwriting can be recognized and converted into editable text. You can also type at the detached keyboard or use voice recognition. It's mobile and versatile.

e) A wearable computer runs on batteries and is worn on the user's body, e.g. on a belt, backpack or vest; it is designed for mobile or hands-free operation. Some devices are equipped with a wireless modem, a small keyboard and a screen; others are voice-activated and can access email or voice mail.

### **Кейс-задача № 2**

Decide which the best kind of printer for these users is: Someone who needs to: 1) print forms with two parts, 2) print high quality black and white copies, 3) print a lot of colour photos in a short time, 4) print a few copies – colour and speed are not important, 5) print a few pages in colour.

### **Кейс-задача № 3**

Give recommendations to your friend who is going to buy a new monitor. Student A: Give some characteristics of a monitor you would like to buy, the purpose Student B: After listening to the needs of your partner, taking into account his/her wishes, give your recommendations.

#### **Кейс-задача № 4**

Find a solution to the given below problems. Give an algorithm of your actions. 1. Make sure there are no viruses on a floppy disk. 2. Prevent unauthorized access to a network. 3. Avoid the risk of losing data. 4. Avoid eye-strain when using computers. 5. Avoid back problems when using computers.

#### **Тема 11: Защита окружающей среды.**

##### **Кейс-задача № 1**

You are going to join the Greenpeace organization. During the interview you was asked the question about the role of youth in solving ecological problems nowadays. Share your opinion.

##### **Кейс-задача № 2**

You are the editor-in-chief of the *Save the Planet* magazine. What issues would your magazine discuss (for example, pollution problems, enhancing food security, practicing organic farming, environmental protection, nature conservation etc.)? Share your vision.

**Кейс-задача № 3.** Talk about environmental problems. Remember to say:  
why people worry about environmental problems nowadays?  
what the most serious environmental problem in the place where you live is?  
what young people can do to improve the ecological situation?  
what your attitude to environmental problems is?

**Кейс-задача №4.** You are a member of a dispute club. Discuss with your opponent the problems of global warming.

**Шкала оценивания:** 3-балльная.

##### **Критерии оценивания:**

3 балла (или оценка «отлично») выставляется обучающемуся, если задача решена правильно, в установленное преподавателем время или с опережением времени, при этом обучающимся предложено оригинальное (нестандартное) решение, или наиболее эффективное решение, или наиболее рациональное решение, или оптимальное решение.

2 балла (или оценка «хорошо») выставляется обучающемуся, если задача решена правильно, в установленное преподавателем время, типовым способом; допускается наличие несущественных недочетов.

1 балл (или оценка «удовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если при решении задачи допущены ошибки не критического характера и (или) превышено установленное преподавателем время.

0 баллов (или оценка «неудовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если задача не решена или при ее решении допущены грубые ошибки

## **1.4. РОЛЕВАЯ ИГРА**

## ***Тема 8: Технология конструкционных материалов***

***Ролевая игра № 1.*** “Construction Tech Conference” Roles: – conference speaker; – conference participants. Role play concept: – Conference speaker is to provide an overview of modern engineered and synthetic building materials. Conference participants are to ask questions about environmental consequences of producing and operating buildings with the use these materials.

Outcome: The players are to outline the key issues associated with assessment of the production and use of engineered/synthetic building materials and to present examples of environmental and public health safety threats and efficient ways to eliminate them.

***Ролевая игра № 2.*** “Designing a Residential Project” Roles: – architect; – client. Role play concept: – As the architect, you are to provide a list of questions that for your client to answer so that you can plan your client’s house tailor-made to his/her tastes and preferences. – As the client, you are to explain: what your current house looks like, what inconveniences you are currently facing in this house, what you particularly like or dislike about your current house, whether you feel like something is missing in your house.

Outcome: The players are to decide on the best design of the house to be built, including the type of the building, the number of stores, specific accessibility requirements, indoor space, energy efficiency, etc.

## ***Тема 10. Конструкция автомобиля.***

### ***Ролевая игра № 1.***

**Student A.** You think speed is the most important aspect of road safety. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): traffic police, wearing a seatbelt or drivers wearing a helmet.

**Student B.** You think more traffic police is the most important aspect of road safety. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): speed, wearing a seatbelt or drivers wearing a helmet

**Student C.** You think wearing a seatbelt is the most important aspect of road safety. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): traffic police, speed or drivers wearing a helmet.

**Student D.** You think drivers wearing a helmet is the most important aspect of road safety. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): traffic police, wearing a seatbelt or speed.

### ***Ролевая игра № 2.***

**Student A-** You think **looks** is the most important thing in a car. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): safety, performance or comfort.

**Student B-** You think **safety** is the most important thing in a car. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): looks, performance or comfort.

**Student C** - You think **performance** is the most important thing in a car. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): safety, looks or comfort.

**Student D** -You think **comfort** is the most important thing in a car. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): safety, performance or looks.

### ***Ролевая игра № 3.***

**Student A is a Toyota boss.** You are very excited about the driverless cars. Tell the others three reasons why. You think the others do not know what they are talking about. The safety expert has no background in cars. The driver needs to accept new technology. The environmentalist needs to be realistic – we need cars.

**Student B is a safety expert.** You are very worried about driverless cars. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell Toyota's boss (s)he is more interested in selling more cars and making money than car safety. You think driverless cars will increase the number of accidents.

**Student C is a driver.** You think the idea of driverless cars is stupid. Tell the others three reasons why. You love driving and think self-driving cars will take all the fun away. There will be more accidents many drivers will be driving normal cars.

**Student D is an environmentalist.** You think there should be no cars. Tell the others three reasons why. You don't care if cars are driverless or not, all cars make pollution; all cars crash and kill or injure people. You want everyone to stop driving cars and ride bicycles instead to help save the planet.

### ***Ролевая игра № 4.***

**Student A** – You think **self-cleaning cars** would help motorists most. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that aren't so helpful about their ideas. Also, tell the others which is the least probable of these (and why): self-driving cars, self-fuelling cars or self-repairing cars.

**Student B** – You think **self-driving cars** would help motorists most. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that aren't so helpful about their ideas. Also, tell the others which is the least probable of these (and why): self-cleaning cars, self-fuelling cars or self-repairing cars.

**Student C** – You think **self-fuelling cars** would help motorists most. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that aren't so helpful about their ideas. Also, tell the others which is the least probable of these (and why): self-cleaning cars, self-driving cars or self-repairing cars.

**Student D** – You think **self-repairing cars** would help motorists most. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that aren't so helpful about their ideas. Also, tell the others which is the least probable of these (and why): self-cleaning cars, self-fuelling cars or self-driving cars.

**Шкала оценивания:** 3-балльная.

**Критерии оценивания:**

**3 балла** (или оценка «отлично») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает активное участие в ролевой игре и полностью справляется с порученной ему ролью, выполняя

требуемые от него трудовые действия и проявляя способность применять на практике необходимые для этого знания, умения и навыки; легко откликается на развитие и неожиданные повороты игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателем в режиме реального времени; свободно и эффективно взаимодействует с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания, полученные в ходе игры, выполнены точно и правильно; при обсуждении результатов игры демонстрирует способность к профессиональной саморефлексии.

**2 балла** (или оценка «хорошо») выставляется обучающемуся, если он хорошо ориентируется в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации, при выполнении своей роли демонстрирует активность и готовность выполнять необходимые трудовые действия, допуская отдельные недочеты; адекватно реагирует на развитие и неожиданные повороты игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателем в режиме реального времени; старается «профессионально» взаимодействовать с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания, полученные в ходе игры, выполнены с небольшими недочетами; при обсуждении результатов игры проявляет критичность по отношению к самому себе.

**1 балл** (или оценка «удовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если он нуждается в посторонней помощи при выполнении трудовых действий, выполняя доверенную ему роль в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации; при выполнении своей роли демонстрирует неполноту собственных знаний, вследствие чего пассивен и испытывает затруднения при неожиданном развитии игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателем в режиме реального времени; неуверенно взаимодействует с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания, полученные в ходе игры, выполнены с ошибками; при обсуждении результатов игры пассивен, внешнюю оценку предпочитает самооценке.

**0 баллов** (или оценка «неудовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если он не справился с выполнением трудовых действий, необходимых по доставшейся ему роли в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации; при выполнении своей роли демонстрирует отсутствие элементарных знаний, вследствие чего пассивен и теряется при неожиданном развитии игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателем в режиме реального времени; вынужденно и неэффективно взаимодействует с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания, полученные в ходе игры, не выполнены или выполнены с грубыми ошибками; при обсуждении результатов игры не способен дать адекватную профессиональную оценку своим действиям.

## ***1.5 ВОПРОСЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ***

***Тема 1: О себе и о своей семье.***

### ***2. Вопросы в открытой форме.***

Тест. (Choose the form)

1. My hair... clean.

A is B are

C am D its

2. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine... not sharp enough.

A is B are

C am D its

3. Bad news (not / make) people happy.  
 A don't make B doesn't make  
 C does make D do make
4. There... hair in my soup.  
 A is a B is  
 C are D am
5. I don't want... or help.  
 A advices B an advice  
 C advice D advise
6. I've seen some comedies this month. Each... funnier than the last.  
 A was B were  
 C are D is
7. We'd like three ... eggs.  
 A dozen of B dozen  
 C dozens D dosens
8. Knowledge... power.  
 A is B are  
 C am D isn't
37. Everybody... ready.  
 A is B are  
 C am D it
9. I need my glasses. Where ... the glasses?  
 A is B are  
 C are D is
10. In summer we eat a lot of.....  
 A fruit B fruits  
 C fruites D frutis
11. There ... a lot of sheep in the field.  
 A is B are  
 C - D am
12. The police ... to interview Fred about the accident.  
 A wants B want  
 C wantes D wans
13. Money... not everything.  
 A is B are  
 am D its
14. Last Saturday we went fishing, but we didn't catch many ... .  
 A fish B fishes  
 C fishes D fihses
15. Mathematics ... an exact science.  
 A is B are  
 C am D its
16. The sunlit... look wonderful.  
 A rooves B roofs  
 C roof D roosf
17. It costs four... dollars.  
 A hundred B hundreds  
 C hundrds D hunreds
18. Julia's clothes ... in her wardrobe.  
 A is B are

C her D its

19. Our team... the best.

A is B are

C - D its

20. Our team... playing well.

A is B are

C it D its

21. I'd like to have ... hamburger for ... breakfast

A the C an

B a D -

22. Pushkin is ... outstanding Russian poet.

A the C an

B a D -

23. At ... night I had ... terrible headache after I had drunk ... lot of coffee in ... evening.

A the C an

B a D -

24. My favourite subject at school is ... History.

A the C an

B a D -

25. He knows ... history of the French Revolution well.

A the C an

B a D -

26. Tom's going to take ... his fishing-rod.

A the C an

B a D -

27. Could you phone later, please? Jane's having ... shower.

A the C an

B a D -

28. The rent is 50 dollars ... week.

A the C an

B a D -

29. We often go to ... theatre and to... cinema

A the C an

B a D -

30. Yesterday Dad came home at 8 o'clock, we had ... dinner and then watched ... TV. We went to ... bed at 11 p.m.

A the C an

B a D -

## 2. Вопросы в открытой форме.

### Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets

2.1. The new chemical \_\_\_\_\_ when it exploded. (TO TEST)

2.2. Acupuncture \_\_\_\_\_ by the Chinese long before the official medicine appeared. (TO DISCOVER)

2.3. The championship on 3-D Modelling \_\_\_\_\_ by the team of our University. (TO WIN)

2.4. Preparations \_\_\_\_\_ by the time the guests arrived. (TO FINISH)

- 2.5. Students with best exam results \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity of having the industrial training abroad. (TO OFFER)
- 2.6. She couldn't answer the phone as she \_\_\_\_\_ for the job at that moment. (TO INTERVIEW)
- 2.7. The trains \_\_\_\_\_ because of the storm. (TO DELAY)
- 2.8. The graduate's application \_\_\_\_\_ twice before he succeeded. (TO REJECT)
- 2.9. A wi-fi network \_\_\_\_\_ in some public places of our town. (TO ESTABLISH)
- 2.10. They asked us to pay but it \_\_\_\_\_ in advance. (TO PAY)
- 2.11. The student \_\_\_\_\_ to speak about his master's thesis work. (TO ASK)
- 2.12. Before the workers went on strike, a lot of their workmates \_\_\_\_\_. (TO FIRE)
- 2.13. Millions of mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia this year. (TO SELL)
- 2.14. As our car \_\_\_\_\_ we had to rent one. (TO SERVICE)
- 2.15. Many accidents \_\_\_\_\_ by careless driving. (TO CAUSE)
- 2.16. By the next year the students \_\_\_\_\_ the full course of Thermodynamics. (TO STUDY)
- 2.17. Where's John? I want to talk to \_\_\_\_\_. (HE)
- 2.18. Christmas is the \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in Great Britain. (POPULAR)
- 2.19. The water \_\_\_\_\_. Can you turn it off? (TO BOIL)
- 2.20 Two hundred people \_\_\_\_\_ by the company. (TO EMPLOY)
- 2.21 Where's Jane? I want to talk to \_\_\_\_\_. (SHE)
- 2.22 The Sahara is the \_\_\_\_\_ desert in the world. (HOT)
- 2.23 We \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain last summer. (TO BE)
- 2.24 This house is very old. It \_\_\_\_\_ in 1930. (TO BUILD)
- 2.25 Who is that woman? Why are you looking at \_\_\_\_\_? (SHE)
- 2.26 It's \_\_\_\_\_ to go by car than by train. (CHEAP)
- 2.27 We \_\_\_\_\_ Rose in town a few days ago. (TO SEE)
- 2.28 Many accidents \_\_\_\_\_ by careless driving every year. (TO CAUSE)
- 2.29 We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come with \_\_\_\_\_? (WE)
- 2.30 A lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ in the robbery yesterday. (TO STEAL)

### **3. Вопросы на установление последовательности.**

- 1) A) to focus his job B) a segment about his interests C) Elementary Education D) children in a regular classroom setting

Henry graduated from college with a degree in \_\_\_\_\_, and began searching for jobs. While doing an internship previously as a university student, he discovered his greatest strength and interest was teaching \_\_\_\_\_. He also had previous volunteer experience as a camp and youth counselor.

He therefore decided \_\_\_\_\_ hunt on elementary schools in his state. First, he prepared and printed a neat and comprehensive CV, highlighting his educational background, work and volunteer experiences. He then added a section pointing out his other skills in such areas as foreign languages and computer programming. Finally, he added \_\_\_\_\_, and listed some personal references.

- 2) A) lasts 30 to 60 minutes B) that we spend meetings C) per person per week D) revealed that workers



Since 2000, the amount of time \_\_\_\_\_ has increased by an estimated 10% per year. An average meeting \_\_\_\_\_, and we attend up to 10 meetings a week.

A recent study in the USA \_\_\_\_\_ spend an average of two hours a week in pointless meetings. Two hours \_\_\_\_\_ has been estimated at \$400 billion per year of lost productivity.

- 3) A) with a happy customer B) the most efficient production line C) watch the whole line  
D) moved through the factory

Henry Ford hated waste. His ambition was to produce \_\_\_\_\_ for making his Model T cars. He thought about the process flow; beginning with raw materials and finishing \_\_\_\_\_ driving a new car.

In Michigan, USA in 1913, Henry Ford created a moving, assembly line to produce cars. Every worker had a different job and the cars \_\_\_\_\_ past each workstation. Mr. Ford had an office on the second floor so he could \_\_\_\_\_. If he saw that a part of the line was too slow or workers had to move too quickly, he would change the system until it was more efficient.

- 4) A) convenient, reliable, and efficient B) appreciated by coworkers C) as much as possible  
D) a major role

Besides playing \_\_\_\_\_ in most individuals' personal lives, technology plays a major role in most businesspersons' professional lives, as it's \_\_\_\_\_. From text messaging to emailing and scanning files to Skyping, high-tech practices are common in companies.

To benefit \_\_\_\_\_ from these practices, businesspersons must craft and send professional business emails, or emails that serve an official, company-related purpose and are appropriately written. Professional business emails are \_\_\_\_\_, customers, and potential clients alike.

- 5) A) understand one another B) deals, agreements, and any other information C) inhibit a  
business phone call's effects D) should be considered

Even with today's overall focus on technology, business phone calls, or phone calls intended to discuss \_\_\_\_\_ of professional significance are important and often-utilized, as they allow experts from a number of different companies and organizations to completely \_\_\_\_\_. Like many other aspects of business, phone calls feature quite a few variables and elements that \_\_\_\_\_ by those involved. Failing to consider these variables and elements can \_\_\_\_\_ and negatively impact business relationships.

- 6) A) to guide the conversation B) a common business phone call practice C) is unable to  
talk at a given moment D) mutually beneficial

Receiving a business phone call is similarly straightforward. If one \_\_\_\_\_, the generally accepted practice is to answer a call and request that the caller phone back at a later time. Other than that, one simply answers, remains courteous and attentive, and allows the caller \_\_\_\_\_. It's recommended that one take notes during business phone calls.

Exchanging information, or providing contact details, pertinent figures or statistics, or other requested data is \_\_\_\_\_ that can be started by the caller or the receiver. To exchange information, one simply asks the individual on the other end of the phone if he or she believes it would be \_\_\_\_\_ to swap specified information. If an agreement is made, the received information should be taken note of.

- 7) A) rise to fame B) the world's largest computer C) Seattle, Washington D) January 2000

Bill Gates was born in \_\_\_\_\_. He has accomplished a lot in the business world, but his \_\_\_\_\_ came when he developed Microsoft. He co-founded the company in 1975 with business partner and childhood friend, Paul Allen. Microsoft became \_\_\_\_\_ software company.

Bill Gates was chairman of the company and Chief Executive Officer (CEO). He stepped down from his CEO position in \_\_\_\_\_, but continued as chairman and chief software architect.

- 8) A) or non-official talk B) the business world C) take short breaks D) use the term

The term "small talk" is frequently used in and outside of \_\_\_\_\_. However, if asked, few of the individuals who \_\_\_\_\_ would be able to clearly explain what it means. And to enjoy and take full advantage of small talk, one must truly understand it.

Small talk, \_\_\_\_\_ that's intended to provide a break from official conversation, is often used by business professionals. Most people \_\_\_\_\_ during the work day to converse with others, and business employees aren't exceptions—even if they're taking a break from a conversation with another conversation.

- 9) A) as quickly as possible B) that the individual responsible C) for cancelled appointments D) will be forced to cancel

Occasionally, because of business professionals' ultra-busy workdays, one \_\_\_\_\_ a scheduled appointment to fulfill another obligation. Common reasons \_\_\_\_\_ include, but are not limited to: scheduling conflicts, illness, social obligations, and work mandates (or company-instituted guidelines that impact workers' schedules and are designed to meet a certain goal).

Whatever the reason an appointment is cancelled, it's important \_\_\_\_\_ for the cancellation call the person(s) expected to attend the meeting \_\_\_\_\_, to inform them of the change and provide them with the maximum amount of time to restructure their own schedule.

- 10) A) commonly contact clients B) combine to make C) mutually beneficial agreements D) are utilized

Even with the prominence of text messages, emails, and live video chats in today's fast-paced professional and social landscapes, business experts \_\_\_\_\_, or individuals representing companies with which official contracts or agreements have been made, with business phone calls. Business phone calls \_\_\_\_\_ by experts regularly because they allow for the maximum professional dialogue to be had, the mood and feelings of others to be better understood, and are inherently personal; all these things \_\_\_\_\_ business phone calls ideal for individuals who wish to develop and maintain profitable and \_\_\_\_\_.

- 11) A) business experts B) to see a number of C) typically issued in response D) find themselves

Today, it's common \_\_\_\_\_ different professionals in a number of different fields of employment engaged and rather busy with their work. However, \_\_\_\_\_ have an especially minimal amount of free time available in the office, and as such, they often \_\_\_\_\_ returning phone calls—or calling back fellow industry specialists who've contacted them regarding a matter of professional significance. Return phone calls are \_\_\_\_\_ to business call messages, or short

summaries left when a professional isn't able to take a phone call, for the purpose of highlighting the reason that contact is being initiated.

- 12) A) to meet and discuss a matter B) have been important parts C) a face-to-face meeting  
D) developing professional relationships

As many quick-learning students of business, business phone calls are great for \_\_\_\_\_ and making agreements, for a number of different reasons. With that said, when a lot of time, money, and respect are on the line, it's not unusual for two or more individuals \_\_\_\_\_ of significance face-to-face.

Face-to-face meetings \_\_\_\_\_ of the business process for years, and all signs indicate that they will remain so for many years to come. However, arranging \_\_\_\_\_ is a process most often completed through a business phone call; thus, it's imperative that this call be as precise as possible.

- 13) A) of phone calls B) naturally unpredictable C) using a phone call D) responds to unexpected

As any industry specialist will attest to, the business world is \_\_\_\_\_; unforeseen obstacles and dilemmas are common, and can affect even the best-prepared individuals. Accordingly, it's how one \_\_\_\_\_ business setbacks that defines his or her career.

The importance and prevalence \_\_\_\_\_ in business has been detailed in previous lessons, but the process of \_\_\_\_\_ to inform a client of an order mishap has not.

- 14) A) a fantastic company B) does everything correctly C) the nature of the industry D) with dissatisfied and potentially angry customers

The greatest business professional in the world, employed at \_\_\_\_\_ and completely focused on performing his or her work-related tasks, will undoubtedly be faced \_\_\_\_\_ at some point; these customers will speak of complaints that they believe to be entirely valid and pressing.

Because, as seasoned financial experts can attest to, even if one \_\_\_\_\_ in business, unforeseen dilemmas will appear; that's simply \_\_\_\_\_.

- 15) A) to customer complaints B) are addressed C) demanding, exhausting D) a business specialist

It must be emphasized that how \_\_\_\_\_ reacts to these issues will define his or her reputation, as well as that of his or her company. Furthermore, responding \_\_\_\_\_, or specific issues voiced by clients with regard to a transaction, can be \_\_\_\_\_, and aggravating, but it's once again imperative that the process be completed to the highest possible degree of quality.

Typically, customer complaints \_\_\_\_\_ over the phone, as the communication form is a favorite of business experts, given its personal and direct general nature.

- 16) A) may offer a service B) the periods of various success C) D) is actually the direct result

It might seem somewhat random when the economy encounters a downturn, companies struggle, and prices rise, but the process \_\_\_\_\_ of a number of specific factors, including business cycles. Business cycles refer to \_\_\_\_\_, struggle, and medium-quality profits encountered by companies in the normal course of the economy; these periods affect every individual. In other words, businesses \_\_\_\_\_ at an affordable price at one point in time and fail to become profitable,

but may then see this same service bring in tons of cash at a later point; the difference isn't the business, but rather, is the economy.

17) A) encountered by companies B) may offer a service C) the direct result D) the economy encounters

It might seem somewhat random when \_\_\_\_\_ a downturn, companies struggle, and prices rise, but the process is actually \_\_\_\_\_ of a number of specific factors, including business cycles. Business cycles refer to the periods of various success, struggle, and medium-quality profits \_\_\_\_\_ in the normal course of the economy; these periods affect every individual. In other words, businesses \_\_\_\_\_ at an affordable price at one point in time and fail to become profitable, but may then see this same service bring in tons of cash at a later point; the difference isn't the business, but rather, is the economy.

18) A) to try and get ahead B) through the grocery store C) the cumulative force of actions D) the free economy

Customers might not think about competition when they're walking \_\_\_\_\_ or making an online purchase, but it happens to be a cornerstone of business and \_\_\_\_\_ that impacts every single thing that's bought and sold. Technically, competition consists of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by companies that're designed to improve their market standing, sales, and ultimately, profits. But really, competition is simply what allows businesses \_\_\_\_\_ of each other, and consumers to get the best possible value.

19) A) respond by lowering B) a profitable retail location C) much cheaper bread D) open a store of their own

Like many business ideas, competition is best explained through an example. Imagine that a company opens \_\_\_\_\_ and sells bread at an enormous profit. After another company notices all the profits that're being made through bread sales in this neighborhood, they may \_\_\_\_\_ and undercut the competition, or sell similar items or services for lower prices. The first company may \_\_\_\_\_ their own prices (so they sell more bread to their former customers, who're presumably buying the cheaper bread), and the end result is \_\_\_\_\_ for consumers. In this way, businesses going head-to-head benefits customers.

20) A) the tendency of some businesses B) that's worth five dollars C) recognize the discrepancy D) a business practice

Reverse competition, or \_\_\_\_\_ to purchase items that're being sold below market value (or the price that an item can reasonably be expected to sell for) and reprice them, is also \_\_\_\_\_ that's worth considering. Imagine that a bread company, to limit the success of other businesses, sells their bread \_\_\_\_\_ per loaf elsewhere for one dollar per loaf. Instead of being pushed out of the market, a competing business could \_\_\_\_\_ between the bread's value and its sale price, and then proceed to purchase all the first company's bread for one dollar and resell it for two dollars with their own label.

21) A) no other companies B) to charge whatever high prices C) a particular professional sphere D) over an industry

The effects of not having competition, in \_\_\_\_\_ or entire economies, are devastating to consumers and the wellbeing of citizens generally. Consider the example of railroad companies in Europe and America a couple centuries back that owned a multitude of tracks and land; essentially \_\_\_\_\_ existed to create competition (because the major railroad companies bought all the land and kept others from doing so), and they were able \_\_\_\_\_ they wanted. This described scenario is an example of a monopoly, or a situation when one company has complete control \_\_\_\_\_ and its prices due to a lack of competition.

- 22) A) a calculation of the business B) all the products made C) free market and large population D) business terms

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), or the measure of \_\_\_\_\_, services offered, and business conducted in a country over a set period of time, is another one of those \_\_\_\_\_ that's frequently referenced but seldom understood. Once again, GDP is simply \_\_\_\_\_ that's taken place in a country annually. The United States, for example, has the largest GDP in the world, thanks to its \_\_\_\_\_; other nations have solid GDPs as well, and the exact number usually corresponds to its country's economic system, development, natural resources, education, and more.

- 23) A) over a period of time B) on private consumption C) the value of exports D) gross domestic product

Similarly, the process of calculating GDP is simple and straightforward. GDP is comprised of "private consumption + total investments + government investments + government spending + the value of exports minus imports." In other words, \_\_\_\_\_, which is once again the measure of all the business that's taken place in a country \_\_\_\_\_, is determined by adding together money spent \_\_\_\_\_, personal investments, government investments, government spending, and \_\_\_\_\_ (minus imports, so that the total reflects the trade agreements that give money to the country at-hand).

- 24) A) high demand results B) wide-ranging impact C) supply and demand D) to hear and see references

In the business world, it's common \_\_\_\_\_ to supply and demand. With that said, few individuals possess a thorough understanding of the idea and its \_\_\_\_\_ on markets, prices, and consumers. In short, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the force of consumers (or how much customers want or need to buy something) in relation to the available supply (or how much of something companies are able to sell). Generally speaking, \_\_\_\_\_ in limited supply and increased prices, and low demand results in an ample supply and decreased prices.

- 25) A) enough of something available B) that produce a product or products C) are willing to pay more D) between supply and demand

This latter phenomenon - the correlation \_\_\_\_\_ and prices - might sound confusing at first, but it's actually rather simple. When there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ for sale to satisfy demand (or so that everyone who wants this "something" can simply purchase it), manufacturers, or businesses \_\_\_\_\_, charge more; they are able to do so because they aren't faced with competition (as whatever they're selling is in demand and presumably not offered by many other businesses), and customers \_\_\_\_\_ to secure said product. Inversely, if something is available in abundance, companies will have to contend with competition, or actions taken by a company that're designed to improve its market standing, sales, and ultimately, profits.

26) A) to purchase something B) will build both naturally C) of supply and demand D) have no other way

An example will make the concept \_\_\_\_\_ entirely clear. Imagine that a company creates a fantastic video game system that many customers want to buy. Demand \_\_\_\_\_ and as the product isn't available to buy (this marketing technique is utilized by many companies today; not being able \_\_\_\_\_ seems to create consumer buzz), and if the supply doesn't increase to give every willing customer a system, prices will rise. In other words, if customers \_\_\_\_\_ to buy the system than through its manufacturer, and are having a hard time finding the system to buy, they'll be willing to pay more to buy it.

27) A) sell a box of pasta B) for four dollars C) will be plenty of the product D) that's not proprietary

On the other side of the coin, a product \_\_\_\_\_, is widely accessible, and can be sold by any company - pasta, for instance - will be manufactured, marketed, and sold by a number of businesses. One company might \_\_\_\_\_ for \$10, and another company could respond to this price by selling their own pasta for six dollars, and another company could sell their pasta \_\_\_\_\_, and so on and so forth until the price has been driven down to a very affordable rate. Demand won't be particularly high in this scenario, as there \_\_\_\_\_ at-hand to go around. Moreover, demand comes before competition; if demand is relatively low because a supply is high, prices will fall and some degree of competition will occur.

28) A) want to be employed B) a high unemployment rate C) or the official percentage D) being out of work

Nobody - including business professionals and those who \_\_\_\_\_ - enjoys talking about unemployment, or the state of \_\_\_\_\_ for those who are fit to hold a job, but it's an important consideration of the financial industry. The unemployment rate, \_\_\_\_\_ of work-eligible persons who aren't currently hired, is often used to gauge the health of an area's economy generally; broadly speaking, \_\_\_\_\_ indicates a poorly performing economy, while a low unemployment rate indicates a solid economy.

29) A) an abundance of wealth B almost every eligible employee) C) when the national or statewide D) an unemployment rate

With that said, \_\_\_\_\_ of zero percent, meaning that every single eligible individual in an area is employed, is entirely unrealistic, and will never be seen. Full employment refers to an unemployment rate wherein \_\_\_\_\_ is working, and a rate wherein few additional individuals can be expected to work. The common reasons for these persons not working could include their coming into \_\_\_\_\_ but temporarily deciding against retirement, and their choosing for personal reasons (such as caring for a family member) not to seek employment. Generally, an unemployment rate of just five percent or so is indicative of full employment. Accordingly, \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment rate is somewhere in the ballpark of five percent, it means that few individuals are unable to find work.

30) A) demand in the first place B) highly intelligent business C) big stoves to cook with D) because people naturally

Utility, or the state of being beneficial and useful, falls under this category; many \_\_\_\_\_ students understand that market trends result directly from supply and demand, but other wonder why exactly there is \_\_\_\_\_.

The explanation is straightforward: demand, or the desire or need of consumers to own a certain product or receive a certain service, exists because these goods and services provide customers with advantages, pleasure, or other fulfillment. In short, demand exists \_\_\_\_\_ want to buy things that improve the quality of life! Demand has existed and will always exist; even if everyone gave up their hobbies, made their own food, and lived simply, they would still “demand” sharp axes to cut wood, and \_\_\_\_\_, and strong materials to build with, and so on.

**4. Вопросы на установление соответствия.**

**Match the two halves of these sentences:**

**1**

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 There's been a slight mix-up | <b>A</b> but there seems to be some mistake. |
| 2 I'm sorry to bother you      | <b>B</b> with the reasons for the delay.     |
| 3 I'm not at all satisfied     | <b>C</b> over your recent order.             |

**2**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. If you don't send the payment today | <b>A</b> the figures I quoted were accurate.       |
| 2. Please accept our apologies for     | <b>B</b> we will be forced to cancel the contract. |
| 3. I'm quite sure that                 | <b>C</b> the late arrival of this flight.          |

**3**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Please accept our apologies for                   | <b>A</b> the company had more than 5000 employees. |
| 2. In 1885   | <b>B</b> from receipt of your written order.       |
| 3. The goods will be ready for shipment 3 to 4 weeks | <b>C</b> the delay in dispatching your order.      |

**4**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Do you think  | <b>A</b> my seat on flight TR 998.                               |
| 2. If someone keeps looking out of the window when you're talking, | <b>B</b> you could check my hotel booking?                       |
| 3. I'd like to reconfirm   | <b>C</b> they are probably not listening to what you are saying. |

**5**

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. In answer to your enquiry   | <b>A</b> I have investigated the problems she raised about health and safety. |
| 2. According to our records    | <b>B</b> payment of our invoice has not been received.                        |
| 3. As requested by Ms. Renoir, | <b>C</b> we have pleasure in enclosing our price list.                        |

**6**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I think we need to spend more money on marketing | <b>A</b> what you are saying.                                    |
| 2. It could be interesting                          | <b>B</b> if we want to grow the business.                        |
| 3. I hear   | <b>C</b> to invest a little bit more in new product development. |

**7**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The sales last month</li> <li>2. We must constantly</li> <li>3. I would be pleased</li> </ol> | <p><b>A</b> improve our marketing techniques unless the business stops growing.</p> <p><b>B</b> to provide you with any further information you may require.</p> <p><b>C</b> were pretty good.</p> |
|---|--|

8

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Would you, please, send me</li> <li>2. I would like to have</li> <li>3. We are interested in</li> </ol> | <p><b>A</b> goods produced by your company.</p> <p><b>B</b> your catalogue and price list?</p> <p><b>C</b> some more information about the services you provide.</p> |
|---|--|

9

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We would appreciate it if</li> <li>2. Please return the enclosed envelope</li> <li>3. Should you need any further information,</li> </ol> | <p><b>A</b> please do not hesitate to contact me.</p> <p><b>B</b> you could send us some samples.</p> <p><b>C</b> with your payment.</p> |
|---|--|

10

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I would be very grateful</li> <li>2. The enclosed catalogue</li> <li>3. Please contact us again</li> </ol> | <p><b>A</b> if you have any questions</p> <p><b>B</b> if you could send me this information.</p> <p><b>C</b> will give you an idea of the type of products we supply</p> |
|--|--|

11

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Everyone looks forward to meeting you</li> <li>2. You were recommended to me by some friends of mine so</li> <li>3. I would be pleased to discuss the position and my qualifications further</li> </ol> | <p><b>A.</b> when you have had a chance to review my resume.</p> <p><b>B.</b> and sharing holiday spirit with you at our Annual New Year Party.</p> <p><b>C.</b> I would be interested in booking a double room at your hotel from 20 July to 2 August 2022.</p> |
|---|--|

12

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I can offer your company a strong work ethic, a wealth of experience,</li> <li>2. You were recommended to me by some friends of mine so</li> <li>3. I would be pleased to discuss the position and my qualifications further</li> </ol> | <p><b>A.</b> and sharing holiday spirit with you at our Annual New Year Party.</p> <p><b>B.</b> I would be interested in booking a double room at your hotel from 20 July to 2 August 2022.</p> <p><b>C.</b> when you have had a chance to review my resume.</p> |
|---|--|

13

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The opportunity presented in this listing is very interesting</li> <li>2. I look forward to speaking with you</li> <li>3. If I can provide you with any further information on my background and qualifications</li> </ol> | <p><b>A.</b> please let me know.</p> <p><b>B.</b> and I believe that my strong technical experience and education will make me a very competitive candidate for this position.</p> <p><b>C.</b> about this employment opportunity.</p> |
|--|--|

14

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In my position as an Assistant Communications Director for ABC Company,</li> <li>2. In addition to my enthusiasm, I will bring to the position strong communication skills, flexibility, and the ability to encourage others</li> </ol> | <p><b>A.</b> and hope to hear from you soon.</p> <p><b>B.</b> I wrote articles for the company website, managed contributing articles, and wrote and sent a weekly email newsletter to subscribers.</p> <p><b>C.</b> to work cooperatively with the department.</p> |
|---|---|



|  |  |
|--|--|
| 3. I look forward to having the opportunity to meeting you in person |  |
|--|--|

15

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I appreciate having the opportunity to speak with you today</li> <li>2. I really enjoyed our conversation</li> <li>3. I'm skilled in several programming languages, and comfortable working as part of a team</li> </ol> | <p><b>A.</b> and believe my background in developing apps makes me a strong match for this position.</p> <p><b>B.</b> about the marketing assistant position at the ABCD company.</p> <p><b>C.</b> to ship products on time and as bug-free as possible.</p> |
|--|--|

16

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Thank you so much for meeting with me today</li> <li>2. I have just completed my final year at the University of Chicago</li> <li>3. I do not have any work experience</li> </ol> | <p><b>A.</b> but I have a great wish to become the part of your company and do my best for its success.</p> <p><b>B.</b> and would like to apply for a position of Marketing Specialist in your company.</p> <p><b>C.</b> to discuss the Senior Developer position at Tech Company.</p> |
|---|---|

17

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For your information we may add</li> <li>2. We have seen your advertisement in the Business Weekly Journal,</li> <li>3. If your goods meet our requirements, and we receive a favourable offer,</li> </ol> | <p><b>A.</b> we will be able to represent your cameras in Eastern Europe.</p> <p><b>B.</b> that our company was established five years ago.</p> <p><b>C.</b> and we shall appreciate it if you will send us more detailed description of your cameras.</p> |
|--|--|

18

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not only is school a place of education,</li> <li>2. People often say that our modern way of life, with its individualism and fast speed,</li> <li>3. Friends enjoy doing things together and</li> </ol> | <p><b>A.</b> they have a lot of interests in common.</p> <p><b>B.</b> it is a place where young people develop and reaffirm their identities within peer groups and where much of their socializing takes place.</p> <p><b>C.</b> has made the world a lonely place.</p> |
|--|--|

19

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you think you are not one of those people</li> <li>2. Good manners are important across the globe,</li> <li>3. So many of us live and work surrounded by people,</li> </ol> | <p><b>A.</b> but it is hard to find true friendship.</p> <p><b>B.</b> whose buying habits are influenced by advertisements, you are most probably mistaken.</p> <p><b>C.</b> but that doesn't mean they are the same.</p> |
|--|---|

20

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The rules of politeness vary greatly all over the world,</li> <li>2. It's also all the techniques supermarkets use</li> <li>3. In many countries people shake hands when they greet each</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> to make customers buy more than they have actually planned.</li> <li><b>B.</b> from country to country everywhere.</li> <li><b>C.</b> but in others it might be seen as aggressive.</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

**21**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In spite of all the differences most of the countries have to face one problem nowadays:</li> <li>2. At the same time in China the government had to start a campaign during the Olympics to give up bad habits such as</li> <li>3. If parents find that their child is especially talented,</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> spitting in public, littering the streets and using bad language.</li> <li><b>B.</b> the disappearance of good manners.</li> <li><b>C.</b> they have to take some important and difficult decisions.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

**22**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I knew that it would be difficult to find a good job in this area,</li> <li>2. While in Western cultures it is polite to keep eye-contact during a conversation, in other countries</li> <li>3. As we can see good manners are treated seriously all over the world, that's why we should learn and follow them.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> that's why we should learn and follow them.</li> <li><b>B.</b> so I decided to set up my own business.</li> <li><b>C.</b> it is best to show your respect by not looking directly at the speaker.</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

**23**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Everybody knows that looking good</li> <li>2. In early versions of fairy tales there is much more cruelty and violence</li> <li>3. Some of the most important discoveries in history have been made</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> in the stories published for children today.</li> <li><b>B.</b> by people studying at Cambridge University.</li> <li><b>C.</b> helps to feel good.</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

**24**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Good people become victims and must work impossibly hard</li> <li>2. These books try to help people deal with the many difficulties of life</li> <li>3. Instead of blaming others</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> so that they can become happy and feel strong inside themselves.</li> <li><b>B.</b> we should learn how we ourselves can change to improve the situation.</li> <li><b>C.</b> to solve their problems and find happiness.</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

**25**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. British education has many different faces, but one goal. Its aim is to realize the potential of all,</li> <li>2. School is also a focal point for many activities</li> <li>3. When you move to a different country or</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> which complement young people's academic and vocational education.</li> <li><b>B.</b> for the good of the individual and society as a whole.</li> <li><b>C.</b> learning the local language will help you to communicate and integrate with the local</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| region | community. |
|--------|------------|

26

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. There's been a slight mix-up<br>2. I'm sorry to bother you<br>3. I'm not at all satisfied | A. but there seems to be some mistake.<br>B. with the reasons for the delay.<br>C. over your recent order. |
|--|--|

27

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. If you don't send the payment today<br>2. Please accept our apologies for<br>3. I'm quite sure that | A the figures I quoted were accurate.<br>B we will be forced to cancel the contract.<br>C the late arrival of this flight. |
|--|--|

28

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Please accept our apologies for<br>2. In 1885<br>3. The goods will be ready for shipment 3 to 4 weeks | A the company had more than 5000 employees.<br>B from receipt of your written order.<br>C the delay in dispatching your order. |
|--|--|

29

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. How much is this tin of<br>2. If you ask your teacher questions<br>3. We finally got to the stadium just in | A. time to see the match start.<br>B. tuna, sir?<br>C. you'll know the subject better. |
|--|--|

30

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1.If you don't send the payment today<br>2. accept our apologies for<br>3. I'm quite sure that | A. the figures I quoted were accurate.<br>B. we will be forced to cancel the contract.<br>C. the late arrival of this flight |
|--|--|

**Тема 7: Конструкционные материалы.**

**1. Вопросы в закрытой форме**

1. Choose the best word to fit the gap.

1.1 You can see the about the sale in the local paper.

(a) announcement (b) warning (c) notice (d) alarm

1.2 They do not cheques in that restaurant.

(a) accept (b) agree (c) allow (d) admit

1.3 I cannot work today because I have very bad tooth... .

(a) pain (b) hurt (c) damage (d) ache

1.4 In other words I help people with their money.

(a) inviting (b) inventing (c) investing (d) involving

1.5 What sort of things do you have in ...?

(a) thought (b) mind (c) idea (d) think

1.6 My clients contact our office via email or phone and then we an appointment.

(a) make (b) take (c) give (d) do

1.7 You arrange an appointment with another person because you want to or see them.

(a) encounter (b) greet (c) meet (d) talk

1.8 The two things that are important for an appointment are the time and the place. You say for example: Let's meet next Monday 10 o'clock.

(a) on (b) at (c) in (d) for

1.9 Another word that is very similar in meaning to appointment is the word date. A date is usually a private meeting with ....person.

(a) different (b) second (c) other (d) another

1.10 So, when you say: I've got a date with my boss, it means you see your boss privately.

(a) are going to (b) will not be (c) will be (d) would be

1.11 The trouble is I haven't made a .

(a) detail (b) note (c) sheet (d) list

1.12 What's the..... ?

(a) thing (b) matter (c) material (d) stuff

1.13 Don't , I'll see you very soon.

(a) concern (b) care (c) worry (d) mind

1.14 Well, this is very interesting but I am very..... .

(a) busy (b) occupied (c) hurried (d) active

1.15 I will come home early..... .

(a) today at night (b) this night(c) tonight (d) the night

1.16 I like to visit other countries but I find the of travel is too high.

(a) money (b) cost (c) expenses(d) currency

1.17 She is very happy because she starts her new today.

(a) job (b) work (c) labour (d) post

1.18 One day I hope I shall the lottery.

(a) gain (b) collect (c) reach (d) win

1.19 He must have a lot of money because this summer he is going on a cruise the world.

(a) about (b) around (c) across (d) through

1.20 Have you read that book the life of Van Gogh?

(a) about (b) of (c) over (d) in

1.21 The president stated in the press conference that the situation was very serious.

(a) economical (b) economy (c) economic (d) economist

1.22 I like horse racing, but I never any money. I think gambling is stupid.

(a) bet (b) win (c) lose (d) earn

1.23 There's a at the bank if you need some money.

(a) credit card (b) cheque (c) cash machine (d) currency

1.24 At the end of each month my employer pays my into the bank.

(a) savings (b) funds (c) wages (d) cash

1.25 I see from your form that you have had three different jobs in the last 5 years.

(a) apply (b) applying (c) applied (d) application

1.26 Have you ever visited other countries? - Yes, I... to Italy and France.

a) was b) had been c) have been d) would be

1.27 I feel really tired. We ... to the party last night and have just returned home.

a) went b) had seen c) has gone d) was going

1.28 . At the beginning of the film I realized that I ... it before.

a) see b) had seen c) saw d) have seen

1.29 When the bus stopped in the small square, Helen ... her magazine and didn't realized at first that she had arrived at her destination.

a) read b) was reading c) reads d) had read

1.30 My sister's son ... in tomorrow's race, because he is too young. They do not allow riders under sixteen.

a) won't ride b) wouldn't ride c) shan't ride d) doesn't ride

## **2. Вопросы в открытой форме**

2.1 The student to speak about his master's thesis work. (TO ASK)

- 2.2 Before the workers went on strike, a lot of their workmates. (TO FIRE)
- 2.3 Millions of mobile phones in Asia this year. (TO SELL)
- 2.4 As our car we had to rent one. (TO SERVICE)
- 2.5 Many accidents by careless driving. (TO CAUSE)
- 2.6 By the next year the students the full course of Thermodynamics. (TO STUDY)
- 2.7 The suspected person by the police at the moment. (TO QUESTION)
- 2.8 Before the sportsmen of our university team left for Brasil they. (TO VACCINATE)
- 2.9 Nowadays a Wi-Fi network in public places of our city. (TO ESTABLISH)
- 2.10 The storm destroyed the hotel which a year before. (TO BUILD)
- 2.11 The new chemical when it exploded. (TO TEST)
- 2.12 Acupuncture by the Chinese long before the official medicine appeared. (TO DISCOVER)
- 2.13 The championship on 3-D Modelling by the team of our University. (TO WIN)
- 2.14 Preparations by the time the guests arrived. (TO FINISH)
- 2.15 Students with best exam results the opportunity of having the industrial training abroad. (TO OFFER)
- 2.16 She couldn't answer the phone as she for the job at that moment. (TO INTERVIEW)
- 2.17 The trains because of the storm. (TO DELAY)
- 2.18 The graduate's application twice before he succeeded. (TO REJECT)
- 2.19 A Wi-Fi network in some public places of our town. (TO ESTABLISH)
- 2.20 They asked us to pay but it in advance. (TO PAY)
- 2.21 The student to speak about his master's thesis work. (TO ASK)
- 2.22 Before the workers went on strike, a lot of their workmates..... (TO FIRE)
- 2.23 Millions of mobile phones in Asia this year. (TO SELL)
- 2.24 As our car we had to rent one. (TO SERVICE)
- 2.25 any accidents by careless driving. (TO CAUSE)
- 2.26 The situation isn't so bad. It could be \_\_\_\_\_. (BAD)
- 2.27 This coffee is very weak. I like it a bit \_\_\_\_\_. (STRONG)
- 2.28 We know her well – probably \_\_\_\_\_ than anybody else. (WELL)
- 2.29 What is the \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in your country? (POPULAR)
- 2.30 You're talking very loudly. Can you speak a bit \_\_\_\_\_? (QUIETLY)

## Задания на установление последовательности

### 3.1. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.

- a) loneliness amongst the elderly
- b) dealing with harmful chemicals
- c) comes from the television
- d) can communicate with deaf people

#### ASIMO - the caring robot

In 1986, Honda (a company known mainly for its cars and motorbikes) started work on developing a robot which would be able to walk. 28 years later, in 2014, ASIMO was unveiled. ASIMO is currently the most realistic humanoid robot in the world. It can jump, run, walk, climb stairs and even hop on one leg! It can also use its five fully functioning fingers to hold objects in its hands. ASIMO has cameras for eyes, and has the ability to recognize faces and map out its surroundings. It can also understand basic commands and is programmed to know American and British Sign Language so (1)\_\_\_\_\_.

Honda has been taking ASIMO all around the world to show it to young people in order to inspire and encourage them to study science. Honda has also said that in the future, ASIMO might be able to do certain things which would be dangerous for humans to do, such as firefighting and (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

Many people say that ASIMO is a fantastic creation because it could be used to help elderly and disabled people who cannot do basic important tasks, such as cleaning or washing up. In England, more than half of people aged 75 and over live by themselves, and 5 million of them say that their main form of company (3)\_\_\_\_\_. The fact that elderly people are increasingly lonely in a society which is built around communication through the internet and social media is incredibly sad.

Personally, although I think ASIMO is an incredible invention, I am disgusted by the fact that we are having to use a robot to combat such a simple problem as (4)\_\_\_\_\_. It is a horrible thought that no one seems to care enough about the older generation to make an effort to communicate and be friendly with them.

So if you know an elderly person, like your grandma or grandpa, maybe you should call them up on the phone each week or go round to their house for a cup of tea or coffee and talk about the weather. I'm sure they will really appreciate the effort; a little goes a long way.

### 3.2. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.

- a) every 11 people in Britain
- b) in classrooms, toilets and changing rooms
- c) will be watching you walk around the shop
- d) were caught and prosecuted

#### Has CCTV gone too far

Closed Circuit Television, usually abbreviated to CCTV, is everywhere in today's society. In fact, when we go about our everyday lives it is virtually impossible to avoid it. If you take a bus to school, there will be a camera on it. When you pop out to the supermarket to buy some bread, a camera (1)\_\_\_\_\_. If you look up, you'll see cameras on many street corners, at bus

stops, on trains and even in some public toilets. We seem to have developed an obsession with them!

In 2013, an article published in *The Guardian* (a British newspaper) stated that there was 1 camera for (2) \_\_\_\_\_. There are estimated to be around 6 million CCTV cameras across Britain - now that's a lot of cameras! Thanks to our apparent love of CCTV, Britain has been nicknamed the "surveillance state".

CCTV is a vital tool for the police and can help solve crimes - a notable example would be the James Bulger case from 1993. CCTV images meant that the two boys who committed the crime (3) \_\_\_\_\_. However, CCTV does not always have all the answers. Sometimes the images aren't clear enough to identify people; often, criminals obscure their faces to avoid being caught. Recently, some talking CCTV cameras have been installed in the UK. These react to movement, and warn criminals that their photo has been taken.

In my opinion, CCTV has gone too far. As a nation, we rely on it far too much. At what point did we decide to replace police officers with technology? Many people claim to feel safer as a result of CCTV; if more police were around I'm sure they'd feel just as safe! Many schools across Britain have installed CCTV – (4) \_\_\_\_\_. They say it helps to prevent bullying - but surely something else could be done instead?

What do you think about CCTV? Are there lots of cameras in the public areas of your town or city?

### **3.3. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) to check our messages.
- b) a fitness monitor and a messaging device
- c) be charged every day
- d) hinder face-to-face communication

### **The Apple watch: technology gone too far?**

For those of you who haven't heard of it, the Apple watch is the latest invention from the infamous creators of the iPhone and Apple Mac. As the name suggests, this creation is a device designed to tell us the time. This is Apple, however, and an Apple watch is never just a watch. In fact, this accessory is multifunctional; not only does it show us the time, but it also acts as (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that can be connected with an iPhone.

Is this a genius invention or technology gone too far?

Whilst the upcoming Apple watch is stylish in appearance, I can't help but question certain aspects of the new device. Is it a positive thing to be able to receive messages through a watch, or is this another way of letting technology disrupt our social lives?

Thanks to the invention of the smartwatch, we will no longer have to reach for our phones (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Imagine the possible consequences. A group of friends sitting at a table in a restaurant will ignore each other as everyone will be too busy watching their wrists in anticipation of a new message. Students will have a means of 'discreetly' checking their inbox during school, despite the fact that mobile phones are forbidden in class. The list goes on. Although smartwatches may make communicating through technology easier, it seems that it could actually (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Much like a phone, the watch would also need to (4) \_\_\_\_\_. This is yet another aspect of the device which sets it apart from any 'normal' watch. If, like me, you struggle when remembering to put your phone on charge, this is not necessarily a positive thing.



Whilst there are clearly both positive and negative aspects when it comes to Apple's latest invention, I personally like my single-purpose watch that simply tells me the time! What about you? Would you be interested in having a smartwatch?

### **3.4. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) private space explorers
- b) would be transported
- c) are a possibility in the years to come
- d) what life will be like in the future

#### **What is space tourism?**

Space tourism is the term used to describe space travel for recreational or leisure purposes. What was once only a dream - described in books such as Arthur C. Clarke's 2001: A Space Odyssey - is now becoming a reality.

Futurologists are scientists who attempt to develop predictions of (1)\_\_\_\_\_. After the first man landed on the moon in 1969, they thought that hotels would be built on the moon by the year 2000. Futurologists also considered the possibility that, in the 21st century, families might go for a holiday on the moon. Neither of these predictions have come true yet - but the rapid development of technology may mean these predictions (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

Space Adventures is currently the only company to have succeeded in sending paying passengers into space. Space Adventures worked with the Federal Space Agency of the Russian Federation and Rocket and Space Corporation Energia to facilitate flights for the world's first (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Each person paid over \$20 million for their 10-day trip to the International Space Station.

Following several successful explorations into space, several companies are now considering the possibility of enabling tourists to visit space. In order to make it more affordable, suborbital space travel is being considered by many companies, including Virgin Galactic. Passengers (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to a height of between 100-160km above earth, experience 3-6 minutes of weightlessness and a view of the stars before being taken back down to earth. This is expected to cost around \$200,000 per person.

Whilst it could be an enriching experience, there are some disadvantages to space tourism. Many critics have commented that a huge growth in the spaceflight industry could drastically speed up the process of global warming. The ozone layer would be damaged further, and the polar regions would suffer. In addition, space travel is only really a possibility for the super-rich. Although Virgin Galactic claims to be "opening space to the rest of us", there are still millions of people worldwide who wouldn't be able to afford it.

### **3.5. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) does not have some gadget lying around in it
- b) page on its website designed for recruiting volunteers
- c) carry some piece of technology
- d) on charge somewhere in the house

#### **Online volunteering**

Technology is everywhere. We see it any place we go and, in fact, almost all of us (1)\_\_\_\_\_ with us every time we leave the house. What I always forget, though, is just how useful and powerful technology can be when we want to help others.

There is not a single room in my house that(2)\_\_\_\_\_. Whenever I am at home, providing that I am not sleeping, I am almost always using at least one electronic device. If you walked into my living room on any given day, you would find that, first, I have the television on (along with the other related appliances, such as the DVD player or my current favourite games console).

At the same time, even though multi-tasking is definitely not my strongpoint, I usually have my laptop resting on my knee, or I will be using my tablet or mobile phone. In the background, the technology that I am not using will most likely be (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Even when I'm not at home I am constantly using my phone, and at work or in cafés, I sit down and connect to the local wireless network on my laptop.

I must admit, though you have probably already guessed it, that I waste a lot of time on the computer and the time I spend on it could be much better spent if I were to commit to a little online volunteering.

The technology we carry about everywhere can have a great power to do good for the world and to help others and recently I discovered just how much online volunteering there is to do in the world. From using your language skills to do translations, to developing and managing projects and helping with IT work, there is so much that so many people can do to help people in their own countries and across the world. The United Nations, in fact, has a huge(4)\_\_\_\_\_.

This work can support the poor and help charities who otherwise would not have the funding to pay for staff. Many organizations only require you to work an hour a week – some even less. And the support provided by online volunteers can really help make a difference to those in need.

### **3.6. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) body's movements and vital signs
- b) a transparent, stretchable touch
- c) stretched, folded or bent
- d) a device that combines all those functions

### **New flexible sensor holds potential for foldable touch screens**

Picture a tablet that you can fold into the size of a phone and put away in your pocket, or an artificial skin that can sense your (1)\_\_\_\_\_. A new, inexpensive sensor developed at the University of British Columbia could help make advanced devices like these a reality.

The sensor uses a highly conductive gel sandwiched between layers of silicone that can detect different types of touch, including swiping and tapping, even when it is (2)\_\_\_\_\_. This feature makes it suited for foldable devices of the future.

"There are sensors that can detect pressure, such as the iPhone's 3D Touch, and some that can detect a hovering finger, like Samsung's AirView. There are also sensors that are foldable, transparent and stretchable. Our contribution is(3)\_\_\_\_\_ in one compact package," said researcher MirzaSaquibSarwar, a PhD student in electrical and computer engineering at UBC.

The prototype, described in a recent paper in *Science Advances*, measures 5 cm x 5 cm but could be easily scaled up as it uses inexpensive, widely available materials, including the gel and silicone.

"It's entirely possible to make a room-sized version of this sensor for just dollars per square meter, and then put sensors on the wall, on the floor, or over the surface of the body -- almost

anything that requires (4)\_\_\_\_\_ screen," said Sarwar. "And because it's cheap to manufacture, it could be embedded cost-effectively in disposable wearables like health monitors."

The sensor could also be integrated in robotic "skins" to make human-robot interactions safer, added John Madden, Sarwar's supervisor and a professor in UBC's faculty of applied science.

**3.7. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) are connecting more and more
- b) I first arrived in France I didn't have any internet
- c) slowly beginning to take over our lives
- d) tea when they come round to visit

**Are we addicted to our smartphones?**

As part of the 'Facebook generation', we have grown up in a world where access to the internet is constantly at our fingertips and we're able to connect with people at the touch of a button. Nowadays, it's become increasingly common to offer guests the Wi-Fi password along with a cup of (1)\_\_\_\_\_. We have become addicted to our smartphones.

Of course, smartphones are undeniably useful and have revolutionized our lives in so many ways. Thanks to thousands of apps available to download, we're now able to do almost anything when we're out and about. However, it seems a shame that these addictive pieces of technology are (2)\_\_\_\_\_ slowly beginning to take over our lives. It's so easy to become dependent on our phones, whether it's to find your way around with the map application or even just check the time. As a result we're becoming more anti-social, choosing to consult the internet rather than talk face-to-face with other human beings.

Even when we're socializing, it seems most of us struggle without our phones at arm's reach. Phones were invented to keep us more connected, and indeed they have done just that. We can now get in contact by an endless list of social media outlets, yet this means we're starting to lack genuine contact with each other. People (3)\_\_\_\_\_ across screens rather than in person, even when it comes to relationships - dating apps and websites are more popular than ever before. Recently, an artist released a series of images depicting people in social situations and edited out their smartphones and tablets. The result was a collection of powerful images that have, perhaps ironically, gone viral. They force people to wake up to the fact that we are no longer interacting properly with each other.

I'm not to say I'm any better (as I write this my phone is sitting across from me at my desk).

However, I'm trying to use it less and less when I'm out and about. When (4)\_\_\_\_\_ on my phone and it was actually quite liberating. Rather than constantly checking my phone for messages or searching for directions, I was forced to talk to people and find my way around independently. Next time you're out with your friends, put your phone away and see how long you can last without it.

**3.8. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) Chinese history
- b) The Terracotta Army
- c) the artefacts currently buried
- d) Germany in 1937

## Ancient technology

One of the most famous archaeological discoveries in all of history is (1)-----It's also called the Terracotta Warriors and Horses and they were found by farmers digging for a well on the outskirts of Xi'an in 1974. Becoming a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1987, the spectacular figures continue to attract millions of visitors from all over the world. Yet the excavations are unfinished. Famously, archaeological work at the site and the accompanying Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor has been allowed to slow down until technology advances enough to preserve(2)\_\_\_\_\_ underground. In addition to this, safety concerns have been raised regarding the unusually high levels of mercury found on the soil. Allegedly this is from the mercury streams which were inlaid in the floor of the burial chamber, but only time will tell if this ancient tale is true.

Currently 8000 soldiers have been found, each one with a distinctively different look. This was achieved through an early use of assembly-line-type construction. The warriors were assembled using molds, with 8 different heads to choose from, and features being added with additional clay by skilled craftsmen. Studying the warriors and their horses offers historians an important insight into this period in (3)\_\_\_\_\_. The technology used to assemble the underground army was truly remarkable. Over 40,000 bronze weapons were found, and after more than 2000 years they still appear sharp. How is this possible? The ancient Chinese managed to use protective chrome plating, something which was thought to have been invented in (4)\_\_\_\_\_! Chinese metallurgy was thousands of years ahead of its time.

When it is finally uncovered, the sight will truly be spectacular and much more will be understood about China's first Emperor and the level of technology the ancient Chinese possessed. Have you ever seen any ancient archaeological sites?

### 3.9. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.

- a) running at full speed
- b) the fastest in its
- c) its experimental stage
- d) the International Journal of Robotics Research

## A robot that runs like a cat

Thanks to its legs, whose design faithfully reproduces feline morphology, EPFL's four-legged "cheetah-cub robot" has the same advantages as its model: it is small, light and fast. Still in (1)-----, the robot will serve as a platform for research in locomotion and biomechanics.

Even though it doesn't have a head, you can still tell what kind of animal it is: the robot is definitely modeled upon a cat. Developed by EPFL's Bio robotics Laboratory (Biorob), the "cheetah-cub robot," a small-size quadruped prototype robot, is described in an article appearing today in (2)\_\_\_\_\_. The purpose of the platform is to encourage research in biomechanics; its particularity is the design of its legs, which make it very fast and stable. Robots developed from this concept could eventually be used in search and rescue missions or for exploration.

This robot is (3)\_\_\_\_\_ category, namely in normalized speed for small quadruped robots under 30Kg. During tests, it demonstrated its ability to run nearly seven times its body length in one second. Although not as agile as a real cat, it still has excellent auto-stabilization characteristics when (4)\_\_\_\_\_ or over a course that included disturbances such as small

steps. In addition, the robot is extremely light, compact, and robust and can be easily assembled from materials that are inexpensive and readily available.

**3.10. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) an appropriate mold
- b) the quality of the final product
- c) can be processed quite efficiently
- d) solved by chemical means

**Turning bottles into windcheaters**

Unlike metals, the quality of which often suffers during the recycling process itself, recycled plastics (1)------. "Polymers represent an interesting basis for the sustainable cycling of technological materials. The crucial requirement is that the recycled material should be chemically pure. In that case, bottles made of PET, for example, can be relatively easily turned into synthetic fiber for use in waterproof windcheaters," says Langhals.

The vast majority of technical polymers are processed as thermoplastics, i.e., they are melted at high temperature and the finished article is produced by injecting the molten material into (2)\_\_\_\_\_, where it allowed to set. Reheating of recycled plastic can, however, lead to deleterious alterations in its properties of the material unless the sorted material is of high purity. Contamination levels as low as 5% are sufficient to significantly reduce the quality of the reformed product. The reason for this "down-cycling" effect is that, as a general rule, polymers tend to be immiscible, as they are chemically incompatible with one another. Remelting of polymer mixtures therefore often leads to partitioning of the different polymers into distinct domains separated by grain boundaries, which compromises (3)\_\_\_\_\_. For this reason, high-quality plastics are always manufactured exclusively from pristine precursors -- never from recycled material.

The new method developed by the LMU team could, however, change this. "The waste problem can only be (4)\_\_\_\_\_, and our process can make a significant contribution to environmental protection, because it makes automated sorting feasible," says Langhals. Indeed, the use of fluorescence lifetime measurements permits the identification and sorting of up to 1.5 tons of plastic per hour. In other words, the method in its present form already meets the specifications required for its application on an industrial scale.

**3.11. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) thus improving the efficiency of recycling
- b) can be used to identify their chemical nature
- c) have developed a new process
- d) highly characteristic for the different types of polymers

**Novel recycling methods: Fluorescent fingerprint of plastics**

Researchers at Ludwig-Maximilians-University (LMU) in Munich (1)\_\_\_\_\_ which will greatly simplify the process of sorting plastics in recycling plants. The method enables automated identification of polymers, facilitating rapid separation of plastics for re-use.

A team of researchers led by Professor Heinz Langhals of LMU's Department of Chemistry has taken a significant step which promises to markedly expedite the recycling of plastic waste. They have developed a technique which provides for automated recognition of their polymer

constituents, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and re-use of the various types of plastic. The technique takes advantage of the polymer-specific nature of the intrinsic fluorescence induced by photoexcitation. "Plastics emit fluorescent light when exposed to a brief flash of light, and the emission decays with time in a distinctive pattern. Thus, their fluorescence lifetimes are (3) \_\_\_\_\_, and can serve as an identifying fingerprint," Langhals explains. Details of the new method appear in the latest issue of the journal "Green and Sustainable Chemistry."

The new technique, which is the subject of a patent application, involves exposing particles of plastic to a brief flash of light which causes the material to fluoresce. Photoelectric sensors then measure the intensity of the light emitted in response to the inducing photoexcitation to determine the dynamics of its decay. Because the different polymer materials used in the manufacture of plastics display specific fluorescence lifetimes, the form of the decay curve (4) \_\_\_\_\_. "With this process, errors in measurement are practically ruled out; for any given material, one will always obtain the same value for the fluorescence half-life, just as in the case of radioactive decay," says Langhals.

### ***3.12. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.***

- a) almost everybody else was on their phones
- b) to spend more time taking in my surroundings
- c) without actually talking to anyone in particular
- d) There is a constant connection to everyone in the world

### **Are mobile phones taking over our lives?**

Next time you're in a public place, take a look around you, and count how many people are using their phones. I can tell you now that it is probably more than half, whether you're on public transport, in a café or simply walking down the street.

I'm not saying that I am not an example of this, but it always amazes me how people can spend so much time on their phones (1) \_\_\_\_\_. With the constant upgrade of technology we can now do practically anything on a device which can fit in the palm of our hands. But has it gone too far? Do we spend too much time on our mobiles and not enough time talking to people 'in real life'?

For example, I recently visited London and travelled on the tube while I was there. Apart from the people asleep, (2) \_\_\_\_\_, and because of the nature of the tube, it is difficult not to see exactly what they are all doing. Of course, being underground it is difficult to get any signal, which rules out texting or using the internet, but there is still plenty you can use your phones for. People were playing games, reading articles and listening to music, and I am sure that as soon as they emerged from the train station they would start texting or calling or checking their e-mails. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, as long as you have a mobile phone in your hand.

Recently, my smart phone broke and had to be sent off to the warehouse for repair for a week or so. In the meantime I had to use a really old, basic phone just to keep me in touch with my family and friends. All I could do on this phone was send text messages, make calls and play one game. And I loved it. I loved being free from the internet, and I really didn't mind not having constant updates about what my friends were doing or what the latest celebrity story was. It was quite refreshing and it allowed me (4) \_\_\_\_\_ – I could enjoy my time in London more, for example, and I could watch the people around me and really see what was going on.

However, I knew that as soon as I got my smart phone back I would be one of those people once again, obsessed with finding out what everyone is doing and wasting my time playing games

or checking social network sites. Perhaps I should just go back to using the basic phone and forget I ever got my smart phone back...

**3.13. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) with a very thin layer of a more expensive
- b) pinning the nanoparticles to the electrode surface
- c) Some researchers think so
- d) the devil is in the details

**Nano-engineering electrodes to give tiny generators a boost**

Could our waste be part of the answer to humanity's energy problems? (1) \_\_\_\_\_, thanks to bacteria that chow down on everything from sewage to heavy metals and give off electricity as one of their own waste products.

But as with many great ideas, (2) \_\_\_\_\_. OIST's Biological Systems Unit is one of the research groups now working on making waste-fueled microbial fuel cells (MFCs) cheap and efficient enough for real-world applications.

One great challenge in achieving that goal is designing sturdy, cheap electrodes for MFCs that conduct electricity well, resist corrosion, and won't poison bacteria that cling to their surfaces. To this end, the Nanoparticles by Design Unit is working with the Biological Systems Unit to build and test new types of nanoparticle-studded electrodes. The idea is to coat a core of cheap material (3) \_\_\_\_\_, biocompatible metal, then stick the resulting nanoparticles onto the surface of a carbon electrode. In addition to harnessing the properties of the expensive metal at minimal cost, this will increase the surface area of the electrode so that it can host more electricity-generating bacteria.

Other researchers have found that nanoparticle-studded carbon electrodes increase the electricity output of MFCs up to 20-fold compared with plain carbon electrodes; Nanoparticles by Design Unit head Mukhles Sowwan hopes to increase this by experimenting with different sizes, compositions, and methods of (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Says Sowwan, "I believe that this innovative multidisciplinary approach in applying cutting-edge research could lead to the development of efficient microbial fuel cells."

**3.14. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) this eco-friendly air filter improves natural lighting and visibility
- b) effectively remove harmful particles and further improves indoor air quality
- c) which exist in the form of an organic solution
- d) and are suitable for applications on windows and doors

**Engineering team develops novel nanofibre solution for clean, fresh air**

A research team from the National University of Singapore (NUS) has successfully concocted a novel nanofibre solution that creates thin, see-through air filters that can remove up to 90 per cent of PM2.5 particles and achieve high air flow of 2.5 times better than conventional air filters. As an added bonus, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ while blocking harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays.

Overall, air filters developed using the novel nanofibre solution are two times better in quality than commercial ones, and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to improve indoor air quality. This novel air filter also has promising applications in respirators.

The NUS team's air filter is also eco-friendly and easy to produce -- simply by applying the novel nanofiber solution onto a non-woven mesh, and leaving it to dry naturally. Using phthalocyanine, a chemical compound commonly used in dyeing, the NUS team engineered organic molecules that could self-organize, similar to the stacking of building blocks, to form nanoparticles and subsequently, nanofibers. These nanofibers, (3) \_\_\_\_\_, easily "cling" onto the non-woven mesh when dispersed onto the material.

"Air pollution poses serious health threats. Therefore, there is a strong need for economical and effective technologies for air filtration. Currently, most nanofibers used in air filters are energy intensive to produce and require specialized equipment. Our team has developed a simple, quick and cost-effective way of producing high-quality air filters that (4) \_\_\_\_\_ by enhancing air ventilation and reducing harmful UV rays. In the long run, it may even be possible for a DIY (do-it-yourself) kit to be made available commercially for consumers to make air filters at home," explained Assistant Professor Tan SweeChing from the Department of Materials Science and Engineering at the NUS Faculty of Engineering, who led the research.

### **3.15. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following**

- a) for example when we go on holiday
- b) we are now able to create our own online identities through the forms of
- c) whereas it's normal to see people out socializing with friends
- d) Despite having over half a million Instagram followers

### **Behind the filter of social media**

It's easy to be misled by social media. With the sudden rise of social networks over the last decade, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Blogger, Pinterest ... the list goes on. At the touch of a button we're able to share photos, videos and our thoughts and feelings with friends and followers all over the world. It has become a platform to share all the positives in our lives, a way to show off, (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Our culture has become obsessed with counting the number of 'likes' we get on a photo or how many 'favorites' we get on a tweet. It's easy to look at someone on social media and consider them to have the perfect life, however in many cases there is another story behind the filtered selfies.

An Australian '*Instagram celebrity*' called Essena O'Neill recently made headlines after she decided to quit social media. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, she revealed her pictures were all completely fake and had been set up. She explained she was often paid by companies to post photos and would take hundreds of selfies before posting what appeared to be a candid shot.

Social media can also often make us feel isolated, since we only ever see one side of a person's life. You will rarely see someone post to say they are watching TV on their own or studying for an exam, (4) \_\_\_\_\_. It's easy to assume all our friends are having an amazing time all the time, but remember to take what you see on social media with a pinch of salt; someone's online presence may not be all it's cracked up to be.

### **3.16. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) measurable variables
- b) to predict consequences
- c) involves choice under
- d) the economy as a whole



## Economics

Economics (from the Greek «household management») is a social science that studies the production, distribution, trade and consumption of goods and services. Economics, which focuses on (1) \_\_\_\_\_, is broadly divided into two main branches: microeconomics, which deals with individual agents, such as households and businesses, and macroeconomics, which considers (2) \_\_\_\_\_, in which case it considers aggregate supply and demand for money, capital and commodities.

Aspects receiving particular attention in economics are resource allocation, production, distribution, trade, and competition. Economic logic is increasingly applied to any problem that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ scarcity or determining economic value. Mainstream economics focuses on how prices reflect supply and demand, and uses equations (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of decisions. The fundamental assumption underlying traditional economic theory is the utility-maximizing rule.

### *3.17. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.*

- a) a different explanation
- b) history, and mathematics
- c) more knowledge
- d) as the explanation

## History of economics

In the 1500s there were few universities. Those that existed taught religion, Latin, Greek, philosophy, (1) \_\_\_\_\_. No economics. Then came the Enlightenment (about 1700) in which reasoning replaced God (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of why things were the way they were. Pre-Enlightenment thinkers would answer the question, «Why am I poor?» with, «Because God wills it.» Enlightenment scholars looked for (3) \_\_\_\_\_. «Because of the nature of land ownership» is one answer they found. Such reasoned explanations required (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the way things were, and the amount of information expanded so rapidly that it had to be divided or categorized for an individual to have hope of knowing a subject.

### *3.18. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.*

- a) the first use of money
- b) were used as money
- c) were invented before coins
- d) a relatively modern form

## Origins of Money

There are numerous myths about the origins of money. The concept of money is often confused with coinage. Coins are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of money. Their first appearance was probably in Asia in the 7th century BC. And whether these coins (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the modern sense has also been questioned. To determine the earliest use of money, we need to define what we mean by money. We will return to this issue shortly. But with any reasonable definition (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is as

old as human civilization. The early Persians deposited their grain in state or church granaries. The receipts of deposit were then used as methods of payment in the economies. Thus, banks (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Ancient Egypt had a similar system, but instead of receipts they used orders of withdrawal– thus making their system very close to that of modern checks.

**3.19. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) a society uses for allocation
- b) a matter of degree
- c) the mixed private enterprise system
- d) completely free of governmental influence

**The economic system**

There are many forms of economic order, ranging from (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to partially or completely controlled economies. Regardless of their form, however, economic system is the system that (2)\_\_\_\_\_ and distribution of scarce resources. Private enterprise means that decisions about what and how much to produce are left to the discretion of owners and managers. In controlled economies such decisions are the responsibility of some governmental agency. There is, of course, no economy today that is (3)\_\_\_\_\_, nor is this condition necessarily undesirable. There are many beneficial services and protections available from government. The question then is (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Irrespective of the form of economic order, it performs certain valuable functions in the life of organizations of all types.

**3.20. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) are usually operated
- b) to generate capital
- c) is owned by the feudal lords
- d) where the means of production

**What Is Capitalism?**

In common usage capitalism refers to an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and operated in order (1)\_\_\_\_\_, and where investment and the production, distribution and prices of commodities (goods and services) are determined mainly in a free market, rather than by the state. The means of production (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in pursuit of profits. Capitalism is contrasted with feudalism, where land (3)\_\_\_\_\_, who collect rent from private operators; socialism, where the means of production is owned and used by the state; and communism, (4)\_\_\_\_\_ is owned and used by the community collectively

**3.21. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) the means of production
- b) other earlier system
- c) ancient Rome
- d) the institution of rule

## Private Property

An essential characteristic of capitalism is (1)\_\_\_\_\_of law in establishing and protecting private property, including, most notably, private ownership of (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Private property was embraced in some earlier systems legal systems such as in (3)\_\_\_\_\_, but protection of these rights was sometimes difficult, especially since Rome had no police. Such and (4)\_\_\_\_\_often forced the weak to accept the leadership of a strong patron or lord and pay him for protection.

### ***3.22. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.***

- a) free market system
- b) all economic decisions
- c) may act in a defensive mode
- d) an essential characteristic

## Market Economy

The notion of a «free market» where (1)\_\_\_\_\_regarding transfers of money, goods, and services take place on a voluntary basis, free of coercive influence, is commonly considered to be (2)\_\_\_\_\_of capitalism. Some individuals contend, that in systems where individuals are prevented from owning the means of production (including the profits), or coerced to share them, not all economic decisions are free of coercive influence, and, hence, are not free markets. In an ideal (3)\_\_\_\_\_none of these economic decisions involve coercion. Instead, they are determined in a decentralized manner by individuals trading, bargaining, cooperating, and competing with each other. In a free market, government (4)\_\_\_\_\_to forbid coercion among market participants but does not engage in proactive interventionist coercion. Nevertheless, some authorities claim that capitalism is perfectly compatible with interventionist authoritarian governments, and/or that a free market can exist without capitalism.

### ***3.23. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.***

- a) earlier economic systems
- b) the form of organization
- c) some unique advantages
- d) productive capacity

## Private Enterprise

In capitalist economies, a predominant proportion of (1)\_\_\_\_\_has belonged to companies, in the sense of for-profit organizations. These include many forms of organizations that existed in (2)\_\_\_\_\_, such as sole proprietorships and partnerships. Non-profit organizations existing in capitalism include cooperatives, credit unions and communes. More unique to capitalism is (3) \_\_\_\_\_called corporation, which can be both for-profit and non-profit. This entity can act as a virtual person in many matters before the law. This gives (4)\_\_\_\_\_to the owners, such as limited liability of the owners and perpetual lifetime beyond that of current owners.

**3.24. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) the adequate or improved availability of food
- b) «standard of living»
- c) a free market setting production
- d) a social system

**Economic Growth**

One of the primary objectives in (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in which commerce and property have central roles is to promote the growth of capital. The standard measures of growth are Gross Domestic Product or GDP, capacity utilization, and (2)\_\_\_\_\_. The ability of capitalist economies to increase and improve their stock of capital was central to the argument which Adam Smith advanced for (3)\_\_\_\_\_, price and resource allocation. It has been argued that GDP per capita was essentially flat until the industrial revolution and the emergence of the capitalist economy, and that it has since increased rapidly in capitalist countries. It has also been argued that a higher GDP per capita promotes a higher standard of living, including (4)\_\_\_\_\_, housing, clothing, health care, reduced working hours and freedom from work for children and the elderly. These are reduced or unavailable if the GDP per capita is too low, so that most people are living a marginal existence.

**3.25. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following.**

- a) the ownership of the bulk
- b) earn their incomes
- c) for true capitalist economies
- d) will be able to find

**Employment**

Since individuals typically (1)\_\_\_\_\_ from working for companies whose requirements are constantly changing, it is quite possible that at any given time not all members of a country's potential work force (2) \_\_\_\_\_ an employer that needs their labor. This would be less problematic in an economy in which such individuals had unlimited access to resources such as land in order to provide for themselves, but when (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of its productive capacity resides in relatively few hands, most individuals will be dependent on employment for their economic well-being. It is typical (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to have rates of unemployment that fluctuate between 3 % and 15 %. Some economists have used the term «natural rate of unemployment» to describe this phenomenon.

**4. Вопросы на установление соответствия.**

**Match the two halves of these sentences:**

**1**

|                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 As he was approaching the line | A difficult time during a test. |
| 2 He is famous                   | B he tripped and fell down.     |
| 3 The students are having        | C but he is not very friendly   |

**2**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 The cars did more than simply satisfy customer's requirements</p> <p>2 Let us consider what happened when Japanese cars</p> <p>3 The average value</p> | <p>A Were worst imported into the UK and America</p> <p>B They provided value for money</p> <p>C is also known as the mean</p> <p>.</p> |
|---|---|

3

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 How much is this tin of</p> <p>2 If there's a fire</p> <p>3 Thank you</p> | <p>A for your recent application.</p> <p>B tuna, sir?</p> <p>C keep calm and leave the building..</p> |
|--|---|

4

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Can I get a bar of chocolate for</p> <p>2 I waited outside the tennis club for</p> <p>3 I'd like to get</p> | <p>A to know the new boy in our class.</p> <p>B my brother, please?</p> <p>C a long time, but George didn't appear</p> |
|--|--|

5

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 When you rang, I was in</p> <p>2 It's great to appear on</p> <p>3 Jenny has to deal</p> | <p>A with her daughter's temper.</p> <p>B the middle of cleaning my football boots.</p> <p>C stage, with all the audience clapping.</p> |
|--|---|

6

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 We finally got to the stadium just in</p> <p>2 To release your physical tensions, march in</p> <p>3 Harry sometimes falls</p> | <p>A out with his siblings.</p> <p>B time to see the match start.</p> <p>C time to the music as you are singing</p> |
|--|---|

7

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 I just play football for</p> <p>2 Actually I wrote this story for</p> <p>3 My brother and I get</p> | <p>A fun and it's not really meant to be serious.</p> <p>B on well with our parents.</p> <p>C fun, and I don't want to do it as a job.</p> |
|--|--|

8

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 If you buy a cat or a dog</p> <p>2 I loved that film and when it comes out</p> <p>3 I just play football for</p> | <p>A fun, and I don't want to do it as a job.</p> <p>B you won't feel lonely.</p> <p>C on DVD, I'll definitely get it.</p> |
|---|--|

9

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 It's great to appear on</p> <p>2 If you use a map</p> <p>3 Can I get a bar of</p> | <p>A you won't get lost.</p> <p>B chocolate, please?</p> <p>C stage, with all the audience clapping</p> |
|--|---|

10

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Looking at how scientific theory can be used in practice</p> <p>2 The process of tests and trials to see what happens The study of parts and their relationship</p> <p>3</p> | <p>A Under different conditions is called</p> <p>B Is called applied research</p> <p>C To one another is called analyses</p> |
|---|--|

11

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 I would be very grateful</p> <p>2 The enclosed catalogue</p> <p>3 Please contact us again</p> | <p>A if you have any questions</p> <p>B if you could send me this information.</p> <p>C will give you an idea of the type of products we supply</p> |
|--|---|

12

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 The antenna is a transmitter which is used for</p> <p>2 There's a lot of dust in the air</p> <p>3 New government regulations mean</p> | <p>A that we are all required to be more aware</p> <p>B so please wear masks to stop you breathing it in</p> <p>D. C the transmission of signals to the satellite .</p> |
|--|---|

13

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 When you rang, I was in<br/>2 How many slices of<br/>3 If you take an umbrella today</p> | <p>A cake do you want?<br/>B you won't get wet.<br/>C the middle of cleaning my football boots</p> |
|---|--|

**14**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 When you rang, I was in<br/>2 How many slices of<br/>3 If you take an umbrella today</p> | <p>A cake do you want?<br/>B you won't get wet.<br/>C the middle of cleaning my football boots</p> |
|---|--|

**15**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Do you think<br/>2 If someone keeps looking out of the window when you're talking,<br/>3 I'd like to reconfirm</p> | <p>A my seat on flight TR 998.<br/>B you could check my hotel booking?<br/>C they are probably not listening to what you are saying.</p> |
|---|--|

**16**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Thank you so much for meeting with me today<br/>2 I have just completed my final year at the University of Chicago<br/>3. I do not have any work experience</p> | <p>A but I have a great wish to become the part of your company and do my best for its success.<br/>B and would like to apply for a position of Marketing Specialist in your company.<br/>C to discuss the Senior Developer position at Tech Company.</p> |
|--|---|

**17**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 I waited outside the tennis club for<br/>2 If you go to bed earlier<br/>3 Is this a carton of</p> | <p>A juice you are looking for?<br/>B long time, but George didn't appear.<br/>C you'll feel better in the morning.</p> |
|--|---|

**18**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Not only is school a place of education,<br/>2. People often say that our modern way of life, with its individualism and fast speed,<br/>3. Friends enjoy doing things together and</p> | <p>A they have a lot of interests in common.<br/>B it is a place where young people develop and reaffirm their identities within peer groups and where much of their socializing takes place.<br/>C has made the world a lonely place.</p> |
|---|--|

**19**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 We are writing<br/>2 If you have something to eat<br/>3 Don't forget to buy a loaf,</p> | <p>A you won't be hungry.<br/>B bread, please.<br/>C to inform you about our next exhibition.</p> |
|--|---|

**20**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 We are writing<br/>2 If you have something to eat<br/>3 Don't forget to buy a loaf,</p> | <p>A you won't be hungry.<br/>B bread, please.<br/>C to inform you about our next exhibition.</p> |
|--|---|

**21**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. The rules of politeness vary greatly all over the world,<br/>2. It's also all the techniques supermarkets use<br/>3. In many countries people shake hands when they greet each</p> | <p>A. to make customers buy more than they have actually planned.<br/>B. from country to country everywhere.<br/>C. but in others it might be seen as aggressive.</p> |
|--|---|

**22**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 If you turn on the electrical heater<br/>2 I look forward<br/>3 Lenona lost some weight</p> | <p>A to meeting you in September.<br/>B after joining the gym.<br/>C you'll feel warmer.</p> |
|--|--|

**23**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Everybody knows that looking good<br/>2. In early versions of fairy tales there is much more cruelty and violence<br/>3. Some of the most important discoveries in history have been made</p> | <p>A. in the stories published for children today.<br/>B. by people studying at Cambridge University.<br/>C. helps to feel good.</p> |
|---|--|

**24**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Good people become victims and must work impossibly hard<br/>2. These books try to help people deal with the many difficulties of life<br/>3. Instead of blaming others</p> | <p>A so that they can become happy and feel strong inside themselves.<br/>B we should learn how we ourselves can change to improve the situation.<br/>C to solve their problems and find happiness.</p> |
|---|---|

**25**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. British education has many different faces, but one goal. Its aim is to realize the potential of all,<br/>2. School is also a focal point for many activities<br/>3. When you move to a different country or region</p> | <p>A. which complement young people's academic and vocational education.<br/>B. for the good of the individual and society as a whole.<br/>C. learning the local language will help you to communicate and integrate with the local community.</p> |
|---|--|

**26**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. There's been a slight mix-up<br>2. I'm sorry to bother you<br>3. I'm not at all satisfied | A. but there seems to be some mistake.<br>B. with the reasons for the delay.<br>C. over your recent order. |
|--|--|

27

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 If you don't send the payment today<br>2 Please accept our apologies for<br>3 I'm quite sure that | A the figures I quoted were accurate.<br>B we will be forced to cancel the contract.<br>C the late arrival of this flight. |
|---|--|

28

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Please accept our apologies for<br>2. In 1885<br>3. The goods will be ready for shipment 3 to<br>4 weeks | A the company had more than 5000 employees.<br>B from receipt of your written order.<br>C the delay in dispatching your order. |
|---|--|

29

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. How much is this tin of<br>2. If you ask your teacher questions<br>3. We finally got to the stadium just in | A. time to see the match start.<br>B. tuna, sir?<br>C. you'll know the subject better. |
|--|--|

30

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Jeremy and Ben have<br>2. If you put the light on<br>3. He is famous | A. but he is not very friendly.<br>B. much in common.<br>C. you'll see better. |
|---|--|

**Шкала оценивания результатов тестирования:** в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов, по очно-заочной и заочной формам обучения – 60 баллов (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальный балл за тестирование представляет собой разность двух чисел: максимального балла по промежуточной аттестации для данной формы обучения (36 или 60) и максимального балла за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи (6).

Балл, полученный обучающимся за тестирование, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи.

Общий балл по промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической шкале следующим образом (привести одну из двух нижеследующих таблиц):

Соответствие 100-балльной и дихотомической шкал



|                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале | Оценка по дихотомической шкале |
| 100-50                             | зачтено                        |
| 49 и менее                         | не зачтено                     |

**Критерии оценивания результатов тестирования:** Каждый вопрос (задание) в тестовой форме оценивается по дихотомической шкале: выполнено – 2 балла, не выполнено – 0 баллов.

## 2 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

### 2.1 БАНК ВОПРОСОВ И ЗАДАНИЙ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

#### 1. Вопросы в закрытой форме.

*Choose the correct answer for each blank.*

1.1 I don't know how we are going to get to the airport. We will have to \_\_\_\_\_ for a taxi to come.  
a. plan                                      b. arrange                                      c. book                                      d. hire

1.2 If you don't like the soup, why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ to the waiter and he can bring you another one.  
a. complain                                      b. protest                                      c. criticise                                      d. insult

1.3 If you were a more \_\_\_\_\_ person, you would not have left me waiting for you in the rain for an hour.  
a. polite                                      b. considerate                                      c. kind                                      d. humorous

1.4 Oh I am so \_\_\_\_\_! Let's go and rent a video or something.  
a. boring                                      b. fed up                                      c. tired                                      d. unhappy

1.5 I don't think Alan is \_\_\_\_\_. Sherie is at home with him.  
a. lonely                                      b. solitary                                      c. unsociable                                      d. alone

1.6 His uncle owns four computer companies and lives in a big \_\_\_\_\_ out in the country.  
a. mansion                                      b. bungalow                                      c. apartment                                      d. hut

1.7 I am afraid this car doesn't have enough \_\_\_\_\_ to get up that hill. We will have to walk up!  
a. motor                                      b. power                                      c. charge                                      d. engine

- 1.8 The company didn't have any \_\_\_\_\_ opening shops in Paris and Marseilles so they closed after only three months.  
a. profit                      b. success                      c. victory                      d. winnings
- 1.9 If you want to enjoy the holidays and experience \_\_\_\_\_ stress this year, here are a few simple holiday shopping tips.  
a. few                      b. fewer                      c. most                      d. less
- 1.10 The first step to successful gift shopping is to \_\_\_\_\_ a list of who you need to buy presents for.  
a. make                      b. take                      c. do                      d. give
- 1.11 The next step is to \_\_\_\_\_ where you want to do your shopping.  
a. agree                      b. select                      c. find                      d. decide
- 1.12 This will help \_\_\_\_\_ down on the time you have to spend on your shopping trip.  
a. fall                      b. cut                      c. ride                      d. break
- 1.13 If possible, try to do your shopping on weekdays, or if you have to do it on the weekends, go early in the morning to \_\_\_\_\_ the crowds.  
a. take on                      b. admit                      c. regret                      d. avoid
- 1.14 Another tip is to stock up on \_\_\_\_\_ items, such as wrapping paper, ribbon, tape, cards and tags.  
a. basic                      b. need                      c. base                      d. great
- 1.15 He was on a \_\_\_\_\_ to the International Space Station.  
a. travel                      b. tour                      c. journey                      d. passage
- 1.16 Dennis Tito was the first tourist \_\_\_\_\_ in space.  
a. while                      b. ever                      c. never                      d. even
- 1.17 As the spacecraft left the earth's atmosphere, Tito looked down at the earth's blue-green \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bottom                      b. floor                      c. ground                      d. surface
- 1.18 Luckily, it was only a \_\_\_\_\_ problem.  
a. minor                      b. major                      c. lower                      d. worthless
- 1.19 He recovered soon and from then on \_\_\_\_\_ a smooth journey.  
a. enjoyed                      b. delighted                      c. liked                      d. loved
- 1.20 For a long time, space travel was \_\_\_\_\_ for heroes.  
a. nothing                      b. something                      c. anything                      d. nothing
- 1.21 Businessmen are \_\_\_\_\_ large sums of money in space travel.  
a. moving                      b. investing                      c. supplying                      d. giving
- 1.22 His company, together with many others, want space and space travel to \_\_\_\_\_ to the public.  
a. belong                      b. have                      c. own                      d. take
- 1.23 Maybe we will be able to depart from New York at nine in the morning and \_\_\_\_\_ an hour later in Tokyo.

a. reach                      b. come                      c. get                      d. arrive

1.24 Pandas belong to the most \_\_\_\_\_ species of our world.

a. dangerous                      b. endangered                      c. endangered                      d. danger

1.25 About 2000 pandas live in the wilderness and 300 live in \_\_\_\_\_ zoos around the world.

a. range                      b. various                      c. often                      d. fewer

## **2. Вопросы в открытой форме.**

### **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets.**

2.1 Where's John? I want to talk to \_\_\_\_\_. (HE)

2.2 Christmas is the \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in Great Britain. (POPULAR)

2.3 The water \_\_\_\_\_. Can you turn it off? (TO BOIL)

2.4 Two hundred people \_\_\_\_\_ by the company. (TO EMPLOY)

2.5 Where's Jane? I want to talk to \_\_\_\_\_. (SHE)

2.7 The Sahara is the \_\_\_\_\_ desert in the world. (HOT)

2.8 We \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain last summer. (TO BE)

2.9 This house is very old. It \_\_\_\_\_ in 1930. (TO BUILD)

2.11 Who is that woman? Why are you looking at \_\_\_\_\_? (SHE)

2.13 It's \_\_\_\_\_ to go by car than by train. (CHEAP)

2.14 We \_\_\_\_\_ Rose in town a few days ago. (TO SEE)

2.15 Many accidents \_\_\_\_\_ by careless driving every year. (TO CAUSE)

2.16 We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come with \_\_\_\_\_? (WE)

2.17 Jane has lost \_\_\_\_\_ keys. (SHE)

2.18 I don't play tennis much these days. I used to play \_\_\_\_\_. (OFTEN)

2.19 Jane \_\_\_\_\_ tea very often. (TO DRINK)

2.20 A lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ in the robbery yesterday. (TO STEAL)

2.21 He wants the key. Please give it to \_\_\_\_\_. (HE)

2.22 You are \_\_\_\_\_ than me. (OLD)

2.23 Tom burnt his hand when he \_\_\_\_\_ the dinner. (TO COOK)

2.24 A cinema is a place where films \_\_\_\_\_. (TO SHOW)

2.25 I know him well – probably \_\_\_\_\_ than anybody else. (WELL)

## **3. Вопросы на установление последовательности.**

### **Make up sentences from the given words.**

3.1 Are, more, water, polluted, and, becoming, air, now.

3.2 Problem, what, becoming, is, global?

3.3 Not, will, passed, by, have, they, exams, their, arrival, your.

3.4 Lake Baikal, the, situation, at, is, very, remaining, serious.

3.5 You, already, have, your, finished, work, diploma?

3.6 Not, I, Business English, am, yet, doing.

3.7 Will, several, have, new, manipulators, robots.

3.8 Seen, you, I, not, have, a, time, long, not, for.

3.9 People, speak, will, language, all, the same, the world, over?

3.10 Power, universal, become, electric, has.

3.11 Exams, are, when, held?

3.12 There, no, students, are, the, now, room, in.

3.13 Provide, a, generator, can, potable, electricity.

3.14 Are, taking, what, here, course, you, here?

3.15 Could, not, we, our, park, car.

- 3.16 Speak, the, people, of, their, language, country.  
 3.17 Has, the, who, test, finished?  
 3.18 He, want, not, to tell, does, the truth, us.  
 3.19 Country, needs, good, every, for, further, specialists, progress, its.  
 3.20 Was, the, why, production, stopped, TV?  
 3.21 At, did, find, they, not, anybody, home.  
 3.22 Does, operate, how, computer, an, ordinary?  
 3.23 Nowadays, devices, in, are, use, electronic, general.  
 3.24 Would, not, Tretyakov Gallery, he, spend, the, hours, in.  
 3.25 We, see, where, different, can, devices?

**4. Вопросы на установление соответствия.**

**Match the two parts of the sentences.**

4.1

|        |                          |    |                                       |
|--------|--------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | If you have any question | a) | you'll see better.                    |
| 2<br>. | If you put the light on  | b) | on well with our parents.             |
| 3<br>. | My brother and I get     | c) | please do not hesitate to contact me. |

4.2

|        |                                      |    |   |
|--------|--------------------------------------|----|---|
| 1<br>. | We are interested                    | a) | out with his siblings.                  |
| 2<br>. | If you turn on the electrical heater | b) | to hear about the conference in Madrid. |
| 3<br>. | Harry sometimes falls                | c) | you'll feel warmer.                     |

4.3

|        |                              |    |                                   |
|--------|------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | Could you please             | a) | but I can't help you.             |
| 2<br>. | If you have something to eat | b) | send me some further information. |
| 3<br>. | I'm sorry                    | c) | you won't be hungry.              |

4.4

|        |                          |    |                                    |
|--------|--------------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | If you go to bed earlier | a) | for your recent application.       |
| 2<br>. | Jenny has to deal        | b) | you'll feel better in the morning. |
| 3<br>. | Thank you                | c) | with her daughter's temper.        |

4.5

|        |                               |    |                                   |
|--------|-------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | I'd like to get               | a) | at our website.                   |
| 2<br>. | If you take an umbrella today | b) | to know the new boy in our class. |
| 3<br>. | Please take a look            | c) | you won't get wet.                |

4.6

|        |                                   |        |   |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|---|
| 1<br>. | If you ask your teacher questions | a)     | to hear about the conference in Madrid. |
| 2<br>. | If there's a fire                 | b<br>) | you'll know the subject better.         |
| 3<br>. | We are interested                 | c)     | keep calm and leave the building.       |

4.7

|        |                        |    |  |
|--------|------------------------|----|--|
| 1<br>. | If you use a map       | a) | to inform you about our next exhibition. |
| 2<br>. | My parents often spend | b) | you won't get lost.                      |
| 3<br>. | We are writing         | c) | time with us at the weekend.             |

4.8

|        |                           |    |                                 |
|--------|---------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | The students are having   | a) | to meeting you in September.    |
| 2<br>. | If you buy a cat or a dog | b) | a difficult time during a test. |
| 3<br>. | I look forward            | c) | you won't feel lonely.          |

4.9

|        |                            |    |                                       |
|--------|----------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | Jeremy and Ben have        | a) | please do not hesitate to contact me. |
| 2<br>. | Don't forget to buy a loaf | b) | much in common.                       |
| 3<br>. | If you have any question   | c) | bread, please.                        |

4.10

|        |                         |    |                                   |
|--------|-------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | Lenona lost some weight | a) | send me some further information. |
| 2<br>. | Is this a carton of     | b) | juice you are looking for?        |
| 3<br>. | Could you please        | c) | after joining the gym.            |

4.11

|        |                                |    |                                 |
|--------|--------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | As he was approaching the line | a) | a difficult time during a test. |
| 2<br>. | He is famous                   | b) | he tripped and fell down.       |
| 3<br>. | The students are having        | c) | but he is not very friendly.    |

4.12

|        |                        |    |                              |
|--------|------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | How many slices of     | a) | time with us at the weekend. |
| 2<br>. | Please take a look     | b) | cake do you want?            |
| 3<br>. | My parents often spend | c) | at our website.              |

4.13

|        |                         |    |                                   |
|--------|-------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | How much is this tin of | a) | for your recent application.      |
| 2<br>. | If there's a fire       | b) | tuna, sir?                        |
| 3<br>. | Thank you               | c) | keep calm and leave the building. |

4.14

|        |                                      |    |  |
|--------|--------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1<br>. | Can I get a bar of chocolate for     | a) | to know the new boy in our class.      |
| 2<br>. | I waited outside the tennis club for | b) | my brother, please?                    |
| 3<br>. | I'd like to get                      | c) | a long time, but George didn't appear. |

4.15

|        |                         |    |   |
|--------|-------------------------|----|---|
| 1<br>. | When you rang, I was in | a) | with her daughter's temper.               |
| 2<br>. | It's great to appear on | b) | the middle of cleaning my football boots. |
| 3<br>. | Jenny has to deal       | c) | stage, with all the audience clapping.    |

4.16

|        |   |    |                                       |
|--------|---|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | We finally got to the stadium just in       | a) | out with his siblings.                |
| 2<br>. | To release your physical tensions, march in | b) | time to see the match start.          |
| 3<br>. | Harry sometimes falls                       | c) | time to the music as you are singing. |

4.17

|        |                                 |    |  |
|--------|---------------------------------|----|--|
| 1<br>. | I just play football for        | a) | fun and it's not really meant to be serious. |
| 2<br>. | Actually I wrote this story for | b) | on well with our parents.                    |
| 3<br>. | My brother and I get            | c) | fun, and I don't want to do it as a job.     |

4.18

|        |   |        |  |
|--------|---|--------|--|
| 1<br>. | If you buy a cat or a dog               | a)     | fun, and I don't want to do it as a job. |
| 2<br>. | I loved that film and when it comes out | b<br>) | you won't feel lonely.                   |
| 3<br>. | I just play football for                | c)     | on DVD, I'll definitely get it.          |

4.19

|        |                         |    |  |
|--------|-------------------------|----|--|
| 1<br>. | It's great to appear on | a) | you won't get lost.                    |
| 2<br>. | If you use a map        | b) | chocolate, please?                     |
| 3<br>. | Can I get a bar of      | c) | stage, with all the audience clapping. |

4.20

|        |                                       |    |                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | How much is this tin of               | a) | time to see the match start.    |
| 2<br>. | If you ask your teacher questions     | b) | tuna, sir?                      |
| 3<br>. | We finally got to the stadium just in | c) | you'll know the subject better. |

#### 4.21

|        |                               |    |   |
|--------|-------------------------------|----|---|
| 1<br>. | When you rang, I was in       | a) | cake do you want?                         |
| 2<br>. | How many slices of            | b) | you won't get wet.                        |
| 3<br>. | If you take an umbrella today | c) | the middle of cleaning my football boots. |

#### 4.22

|        |                                      |    |  |
|--------|--------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1<br>. | I waited outside the tennis club for | a) | juice you are looking for?             |
| 2<br>. | If you go to bed earlier             | b) | a long time, but George didn't appear. |
| 3<br>. | Is this a carton of                  | c) | you'll feel better in the morning.     |

#### 4.23

|        |                              |    |  |
|--------|------------------------------|----|--|
| 1<br>. | We are writing               | a) | you won't be hungry.                     |
| 2<br>. | If you have something to eat | b) | bread, please.                           |
| 3<br>. | Don't forget to buy a loaf   | c) | to inform you about our next exhibition. |

#### 4.24

|        |                                      |    |                              |
|--------|--------------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | If you turn on the electrical heater | a) | to meeting you in September. |
| 2<br>. | I look forward                       | b) | after joining the gym.       |
| 3<br>. | Lenona lost some weight              | c) | you'll feel warmer.          |

#### 4.25

|        |                         |    |                              |
|--------|-------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 1<br>. | Jeremy and Ben have     | a) | but he is not very friendly. |
| 2<br>. | If you put the light on | b) | much in common.              |
| 3<br>. | He is famous            | c) | you'll see better.           |

**Шкала оценивания результатов тестирования:** в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов, по очно-заочной и заочной формам обучения – 60 баллов (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальный балл за тестирование представляет собой разность двух чисел: максимального балла по промежуточной аттестации для данной формы обучения (36 или 60) и максимального балла за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи (6).

Балл, полученный обучающимся за тестирование, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи.

Общий балл по промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической шкале следующим образом:

Соответствие 100-балльной и дихотомической шкал

| <i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i> | <i>Оценка по дихотомической шкале</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 100-50                                    | зачтено                               |
| 49 и меньше                               | не зачтено                            |

### ***Критерии оценивания результатов тестирования***

Каждый вопрос (задание) в тестовой форме оценивается по дихотомической шкале: выполнено – **2 балла**, не выполнено – **0 баллов**.

## ***2.2 КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ ЗАДАЧИ (кейс-задачи)***

### *Кейс-задача №1*

Your friend is going to buy a car. You are discussing advantages and disadvantages of having a car of your own. Share your opinion on pros and cons, for example:

- convenience;
- no crowded buses;
- traffic jams;
- difficulties with repairs and maintenance etc.

### *Кейс-задача № 2*

You are buying a car in Europe. The language of communication is English. Think of the following characteristics in the order of importance to you: comfort, space, speed, reliability, safety, design, low maintenance costs, low fuel consumption, price or power. What would you ask the seller about?

### *Кейс-задача № 3*

You are invited for a job interview. Make a short speech to introduce yourself and your educational background. What questions would you ask about the company and the job you are applying for.

### *Кейс-задача № 4*

You would like to take part in the Academic exchange program. Please, introduce yourself and your University.

### *Кейс-задача № 5*

Your friend is going to enter a University but he is not sure what profession to choose. He has written an e-mail in which he asked your advice. Your choice is to be an engineer. Explain what life opportunities this profession gives to a person. What personal qualities a modern engineer should have and develop?

### *Кейс-задача № 6*



You are meeting your friend. He is a first-year student and wants to ask you about your studying at the University. He is asking whether you like the way you learn and what you'd like to change. Make some critical remarks.

*Кейс-задача № 7*

You are meeting your friend. He is a first-year student and wants to ask you about your studying at the University and your future profession. Give your opinion in some words. What would you advise to your friend?

*Кейс-задача № 8*

Your computer has been broken. You are calling your friend for a piece of advice trying to describe the components you need to change.

*Кейс-задача № 9*

Your friend is going to buy a new laptop. Give him a sound piece of advice for a better choice.

*Кейс-задача № 10*

Decide what sort of a computer is necessary for each of these users.

- John Willring is a salesperson and he spends a lot of time visiting customers. He wants a computer to carry with him so he can access data about his customers and record his sales.
- Pal Nye is a personnel officer. She needs a computer to keep staff records and to keep a diary of appointments. She also needs a computer for writing letters.
- The University of the North needs a computer to look after its accounts, its network, the records of all students and staff, and to help with scientific research.
- The James family want a computer for entertainment, writing letters, the Internet, and for calculating tax.

*Кейс-задача № 11*

You are at the International scientific conference for the first time. You meet a famous scientist there and want to talk with him about the branches of engineering that you are going to work in. What would you ask him about?

*Кейс-задача № 12*

You are preparing a report about the difference between the educational systems of Russia, the UK and the USA for a students' educational conference. Try to compare all these systems paying attention on such points as: stages of formal education, types of schools, vocational education, specific features of the educational system in the country.

*Кейс-задача № 13*

You are going to join the Greenpeace organization. During the interview you was asked the question about the role of youth in solving ecological problems nowadays. Share your opinion.

*Кейс-задача № 14*

You are the editor-in-chief of the *Save the Planet* magazine. What issues would your magazine discuss (for example, pollution problems, enhancing food security, practicing organic farming, environmental protection, nature conservation etc.)? Share your vision.

*Кейс-задача № 15*

You are looking for a job. Think of an occupation that interests you and look through the following list. Which are the most important and the least important points to you? Give your reasons.

- high wages
- opportunity to use your own ideas
- on-job training when you begin
- further training
- opportunity to become a well-known specialist
- no special qualifications needed
- regular working hours
- flexible working hours
- work in a team with friendly people

*Кейс-задача № 16*

After graduating university your friend decided to build a career as an automotive engineer. But now he doesn't really enjoy the type of work he is doing. Would you advise him to take the opportunity to develop his skills in another field or to succeed in chosen one? Give your reasons.

*Кейс-задача № 17*

You are a TV reporter at the International scientific space conference. You meet a famous U.S. astronaut there and have a possibility to interview him. What questions are you going to ask him?

*Кейс-задача № 18*

You're going to take part in a students' scientific conference. You're preparing a report about science and technology. What main points should be in your report?

*Кейс-задача № 19*

Your friend is going to enter a university or a college in the UK. What do you think of it? Share your point of view.

*Кейс-задача № 20*

You got interested in a newspaper's article dealing with certain problems in the education systems of several countries. Do you agree or disagree with the author's statements? Express your own opinion on each point.

- Russia has a national education system.
- There is no difference between "high school" and "higher school" in the USA.
- Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life.
- Higher education is compulsory for getting a popular and demanded profession.
- Education by correspondence is very convenient.
- It's enough to have general education to be a necessary specialist nowadays.

*Кейс-задача № 21*

Jane and Diana had been working together as teachers in Istanbul, Turkey. It was coming up to the end of their contracts and had decided they wanted to see a bit more of 'real Turkey'. As they got further into the countryside and away from Istanbul they started to feel hostility towards them. On one occasion they stopped at a small coffee house in a village for some refreshments and found themselves the centre of attention. They felt shaken by the numerous stares. Jane and Diane could not understand the difference in attitude between people in Istanbul and those in the countryside. Which would you say explains this best?

*Кейс-задача № 22*

George Tailor works as a supervisor for an engineering company in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

In the UK he had a reputation for speaking his mind and by doing so getting the best out of his staff. At the current project in Riyadh he supervises 12 British staff and nearly 50 Saudi staff. After a few months George has become increasingly frustrated by what he sees as a less than effective Saudi team. Their lack of competence and slow work pace is worrying George. What should he do to try and bring the Saudi staff back into line?

#### *Кейс-задача № 23*

On Danté's first day at a car wash and gas station, the shift manager gave him only a few minutes of instruction on the equipment. One busy Saturday afternoon, a whole section of the car wash equipment broke down because someone had allowed the system to become overheated. Danté had worked on that section until his break, when a co-worker took over. The system had broken down at some point after that. The shift manager was furious and accused Danté of negligence. Danté replied that he believed the system was fine when he left for his break. Although Danté insisted that the equipment failure was not his fault, the shift manager fired him. Danté believed he was discriminated against because he is Black, while his co-workers and managers are White. Did the shift manager have good reason for firing Danté? Why?

#### *Кейс-задача № 24*

Cindy, 19, applied for a job at a nursing home as a nursing aide. She was given a pre-employment medical examination for her family doctor to complete. He confirmed that she could meet the requirement of being able to lift patients. At a second meeting, the interviewer reviewed the completed medical form and noticed Cindy's hand. During the initial interview, the assistant administrator had not observed her left hand, on which the index, middle and ring fingers were much shorter than those on most hands. The interviewer and another nursing director didn't think she would be able to cope with the gripping or claspings that is needed to lift patients. Although Cindy said she could perform the duties and had done similar tasks in her previous job with children with disabilities, she was not hired. What do you think the interviewer and the nursing director should have decided? What are your reasons?

#### *Кейс-задача № 25*

Tawney worked as a forest firefighter for the Province of British Columbia. Her supervisors found her work satisfactory and had no reason to question her continuing ability to do the work safely and effectively. After she had been successfully doing this job for three years, the government adopted a new series of fitness tests for forest firefighters. The running test was designed to test the forest firefighters' aerobic fitness. After four attempts, Tawney failed to meet the aerobic standard, running the distance in 11 minutes and 49.4 seconds instead of the required 11 minutes. As a result, she was laid off. Stating that the test unfairly discriminated against women, Tawney's union brought a grievance on her behalf. What do you think about having different standards for men and women? If Tawney was passed, is she being given preferential treatment over men?

#### *Кейс-задача № 26*

Réjeanne had successfully passed a college course and completed an apprenticeship as a gardener with the city's Botanical Gardens. When a suitable opening came up to work as a horticulturalist with the city, she immediately sent in her application. She successfully passed the interview. However, her physical check-up indicated she had scoliosis. A later evaluation showed that Réjeanne was able to perform all the duties of a gardener-horticulturalist in complete safety to herself and others, and that there was no need to limit her duties. However, the city decided to hire another candidate who it thought would be less of a risk for back problems and therefore unlikely to

incur increased health care costs later on. Réjeanne made a complaint to the Human Rights Tribunal, alleging that the city acted in a discriminatory way.

Why do you think that the city should or should not have hired Réjeanne? Do you think society's view towards persons with disabilities has a positive or negative impact on the barriers they face?

*Кейс-задача № 27*

Cindy, 19, applied for a job at a nursing home as a nursing aide. She was given a pre-employment medical examination for her family doctor to complete. He confirmed that she could meet the requirement of being able to lift patients. At a second meeting, the interviewer reviewed the completed medical form and noticed Cindy's hand. During the initial interview, the assistant administrator had not observed her left hand, on which the index, middle and ring fingers were much shorter than those on most hands. The interviewer and another nursing director didn't think she would be able to cope with the gripping or clasping that is needed to lift patients. Although Cindy said she could perform the duties and had done similar tasks in her previous job with children with disabilities, she was not hired.

*What do you think the interviewer and the nursing director should have decided? What are your reasons?*

*Кейс-задача № 28*

Tawney worked as a forest firefighter for the Province of British Columbia. Her supervisors found her work satisfactory and had no reason to question her continuing ability to do the work safely and effectively. After she had been successfully doing this job for three years, the government adopted a new series of fitness tests for forest firefighters. The running test was designed to test the forest firefighters' aerobic fitness. After four attempts, Tawney failed to meet the aerobic standard, running the distance in 11 minutes and 49.4 seconds instead of the required 11 minutes. As a result, she was laid off. Stating that the test unfairly discriminated against women, Tawney's union brought a grievance on her behalf.

*What do you think about having different standards for men and women? If Tawney was passed, is she being given preferential treatment over men?*

*Кейс-задача № 29*

Réjeanne had successfully passed a college course and completed an apprenticeship as a gardener with the city's Botanical Gardens. When a suitable opening came up to work as a horticulturalist with the city, she immediately sent in her application. She successfully passed the interview. However, her physical check-up indicated she had scoliosis. A later evaluation showed that Réjeanne was able to perform all the duties of a gardener-horticulturalist in complete safety to herself and others, and that there was no need to limit her duties. However, the city decided to hire another candidate who it thought would be less of a risk for back problems and therefore unlikely to incur increased health care costs later on. Réjeanne made a complaint to the Human Rights Tribunal, alleging that the city acted in a discriminatory way.

*Why do you think that the city should or should not have hired Réjeanne? Do you think society's view towards persons with disabilities has a positive or negative impact on the barriers they face?*

*Кейс-задача № 30*

Jimmy was lucky to get a job at a car wash and gas station. One busy Saturday afternoon, a whole section of the car wash equipment broke down because someone had allowed the system to become overheated. Jimmy had worked on that section until his break, when a co-worker took over. The system had broken down at some point after that. The shift manager was furious and accused Jimmy of negligence. Jimmy replied that he believed the system was fine when he left for his break.

Although Jimmy insisted that the equipment failure was not his fault, the shift manager fired him. Jimmy believed he was discriminated against because he is Black, while his co-workers and managers are White.

*Did the shift manager have good reason for firing Jimmy? Why?*

**Шкала оценивания решения кейс-задачи:** в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов, по очно-заочной и заочной формам обучения – 60 (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальное количество баллов за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи – 6 баллов.

Балл, полученный обучающимся за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему по результатам тестирования.

Общий балл промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической шкале:

Соответствие 100-балльной и дихотомической шкал

| <i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i> | <i>Оценка по дихотомической шкале</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 100-50                                    | зачтено                               |
| 49 и менее                                | не зачтено                            |



