МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
Юго-Западный государственный университет

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:
Заведующий кафедрой
иностранных языков
(наименование кафедры полностью)
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ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕСРЕДСТВА
Для текущего контроля успеваемости
и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся
по дисциплине

«Иностранный язык»
(наименование дисциплины)

ОПОП ВО 39.03.01 Социология
шифр и наименование направления подготовки (специальности)

~~направленность (профиль) «Социология маркетинга и управление организацией»~~
наименование направленности (профиля, специализации)

Курск– 2026

1 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

1.1 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ДИСКУССИИ

№ п/п	Раздел (тема) дисциплины	Вопросы
1	2	3
1	Модуль 1. Студент, семья.	1. How large is your family? 2. Do you have any special duties? 2. Who do you most take after, your mother or your father? 3. Who is the head of your family? 4. Do you have close relations with any of your grandparents or other relatives?
2	Модуль 2. Экономика и экономист.	1. Economics is a scientific study. 2. Economists try to understand only part of the economic system. 3. If we could satisfy our basic needs without working, we would still work. 4. Radios, books and toys are basic commodities.
3	Модуль 3. Продажа и производство.	1. The range of human wants is very complex. 2. Clothes and shelter are non-essential human needs. 3. Economic studies are essentially non-scientific. 4. Economists study the general life of our communities
4	Модуль 4. Экономика и государство.	1. Most people produce either goods or services. 2. Services are either agricultural or manufactured. 3. Education and medicine are provided by schools and hospitals. 4. Cars and paper are agricultural goods. 5. Paper is a non-agricultural commodity.
5	Модуль 5. Рынок и производство	1. The work which people do is called an economic system. 2. A city has its own economic system. 3. Economic activity is the sum-total of what people do and want. 4. The work people undertake provides them with money, or with what they need. 5. Most people do not want to buy non-essential commodities and services.
6	Модуль 6. Цены и денежная система.	1. Economists say that a man is economically free if he can do what he wishes with his own property, time and energy. 2. Governments usually require all individuals to conform to the laws which they make. 3. Complete economic freedom of action does not create many difficulties. 4. If citizens were completely free, some landowners and factory-owners might act in unsatisfactory ways. 5. Complete economic freedom could lead to economic anarchy.

7	Модуль 7. Типы экономики.	1. Anarchy is a satisfactory and desirable thing in any economic system. 2. Laws related to economic conditions are sometimes concerned with the health of the employers. 3. These laws usually protect the interests of the workers and not the employers. 4. Government policy does not depend on the political and economic ideology of the government. 5. Some ideologies are biased towards labour and others towards capital.
8	Модуль 8. Введение в экономику.	1. Private property in a capitalistic state is reduced to a minimum. 2. Karl Marx wanted a world in which there would be no private property. 3. Communist theory and practice are not exactly the same as regards property. 4. Central planning by the State is an essential part of the communist system. 5. The central authority decides on the quantity, quality, price and place of sale of any commodity.
9	Модуль 9. Производство, взгляд на развитие мировой экономики будущего.	1. The central authority is responsible for the economy but is not concerned with methods of production. 2. The word 'Marxist' is very similar in meaning to the word 'communist'. 3. Marxism is concerned with the needs of the private individual. 4. Collective needs are more important in a communist state than the needs of the individual.
10	Модуль 10. Компании	1. The USSR is completely communistic. 2. The USA is not completely capitalistic. 3. The many economic systems in the world are not difficult to classify. 4. Even the United States finds it necessary to control national economic conditions to a certain extent. 5. The interest of the underdeveloped countries in long-term planning is inevitable.
11	Модуль 11. Люд и труд.	1. India makes a clear distinction between the two sectors of its typically mixed economy. 2. The nationalized industries in Britain are inevitably in the private sector of the economy. 3. Giants like ICI and BP are not publicly owned. 4. The British government controls the economy very strictly through the NEDC. 5. Planning ahead in a mixed economy is not particularly difficult
12	Модуль 12. Спрос и предложение.	1. Our basic needs are complex. 2. Our wants are satisfied in much the same way by all commodities. 3. Usefulness should not be confused with utility. 4. Vegetarians rate the utility of meat very highly.
13	Модуль 13. Монополии,рынки и конкуренция.	1. The Swiss nation is not particularly interested in submarines. 2. In wartime the utility of pianos is high. 3. In a centrally-planned economy, decisions about priorities are related to utility. 4. The demand for paper goes down if the quantity of paper increases

14	Модуль 14. Газеты, прибыль и процветание.	1. Bananas are typical of goods that easily deteriorate. 2. Steel can be stored for a long time without losing its value. 3. The actual stock of cars in a factory is usually the same as the supply of cars available on the market. 4. According to the Law of Supply, a rise in prices tends to reduce supply
15	Модуль 15. Капитал, заем, кредит. Проф. тема : составление устного сообщения по теме.	1. If prices fall locally, production will be reduced throughout the world. 2. When there is a glut on the market, demand decreases and prices fall. 3. Changes in prices lead to a change in the quality of a commodity. 4. Supply is 'elastic' because market prices rise and fall.
16	Модуль 16. Инвестиции. Проф. тема составление устного сообщения по теме.	1. Switzerland is a maritime nation, and places a high priority on submarines. 2. If the current price of cigarettes remains the same, consumers continue to buy more, even when their satisfaction is less than their financial loss. 3. Because a consumer's desire for a commodity tends to diminish as he buys more units of that commodity, economists talk of a Law of Diminishing Utility. 4. Because the supply of furniture and household goods can be adjusted to suit market conditions, we say that their supply is elastic.
17	Модуль 17. Рынок акций. Проф. тема составление устного сообщения по теме. Stock market.	1. Money is both a means of exchange and a means of measuring labour. 2. A mother's work in caring for her children is not labour because it is seldom very hard work. 3. The economist is interested in the services which people provide for nothing. 4. Services which are measurable in terms of money concern the economist
18	Модуль 18. Рынок товаров.	1. The money standard as used by economists is scientific and strictly objective. 2. Economists say that the activities of farmworkers and nurses are the same. 3. Labour in the economic sense is also concerned with the payment of higher wages to the national labour force. 4. If an employer engages an assistant, his own work can be classified as labour.
19	Модуль 19. Валютные рынки и валюты. Проф. тема составление устного сообщения по теме.	1. Because elasticity of demand refers to things high on our scale of preferences, we can say that the demand for essentials like food and shelter is very elastic. 2. Labour is work performed by an employer at a negotiated rate. 3. The expenses of a business are part of its surplus. 4. Usually new businesses need capital.

20	Модуль 20. Правительство и бюджет.Проф. тема составление устного сообщения по теме.	1. Because businesses may not always be successful, there is always some risk involved in financing them. 2. Employers and employees share the risk in financing new enterprises. 3. The surpluses which people provide to help new businesses arise from previous economic activities. 4. Communistic economies also have policies of saving surpluses.
21	Модуль 21. Проф. тема : составление устного сообщения по теме.	1. A nation's capital in economic terms is the city where the government is situated. 2. The ancient idea of a geographically fixed marketplace has been extended to cover sets of conditions which permit buyers and sellers to work together. 3. The world cotton market is not located in any special place. 4. The competition between buyers of a commodity influences the prevailing prices

Шкала оценивания:1 0 0 балльная.

Критерии оценивания *(нижеследующие критерии оценки являются примерными и могут корректироваться)**:***

85-100 баллов (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.

70-84 баллов (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.

50-69 баллов (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.

менее 50 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.

1.2. КЕЙС-ЗАДАЧИ

№ п/п	Раздел (тема) дисциплины	Текст задачи
1	2	3
1	Модуль 3. Sales and products.	A job interview. You are going to apply for the job of a Personnel Manager (PM) and you are invited to the interview. Think of how you will be dressed, what you will say, how you will answer questions, what you will doin embarrassing situations, how you will carry yourself in general.
2	Модуль 7. Types of economy.	In groups, read the following descriptions of problems managers had when doing business abroad. Choose one and discuss what you think caused the misunderstanding. Present your interpretation of the problem to see if the rest of the class agrees with it. Could these situations cause conflict or misunderstandings in your country?
3	Модуль 9. Production.	You are a cross-cultural consultant hired by a foreign executive who is going to do business for the first time in your country or a country you know well. Prepare some advice to give your client about business practices. Use these topics to help you.
4	Модуль 10. Companies.	Like Patagonia, many companies sponsor, or contribute money towards, events or activities to maintain their image or to create a new image. Sponsorship can cover a whole range of activities including sport, education and local community projects depending on the type of image the company wants to project. For example, IBM sponsored the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, and Coca-Cola sponsors 151 American college students every year Speaking. 1) In pairs, make a list of companies which sponsor activities like those mentioned above. What kind of image does each company want to project through its sponsorship? 2) In groups, choose one of the following projects which need sponsorship.
5	Модуль 12. Demand and supply.	Work in small groups. You have decided to set up your own business together and have approached the bank for advice. They have asked you to prepare a business plan. Decide what type of business you are going to set up, then discuss each of the points listed in the business plan. When you have finalized all the details of your business, prepare a written plan to give to the Bank.
6	Модуль 18. Commodity markets.	Giving a presentation When you give a presentation you have to make it as easy as possible for your audience to follow what you are saying. To do this you have to make it clear what you are going to do in each part of your talk, and when you have finished one section and are moving on to the next. a. explain the order of your talk; b. repeat something; c. draw attention to visual aids; d. make a transition from one section to another.

Шкала оценивания:1 0 0 балльная.

Критерии оценивания *(нижеследующие критерии оценки являются примерными и могут корректироваться)**:***

оценка **«отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает активное участие 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;

свободно и эффективно взаимодействует с другими участниками (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания выполнены точно и правильно; при обсуждении результатов демонстрирует способность к профессиональной саморефлексии.

Оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он хорошо ориентируется в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации, при выполнении своей задачи демонстрирует активность и готовность выполнять необходимые трудовые действия, допуская отдельные недочеты; активно взаимодействует с другими участниками(своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания выполнены с небольшими недочетами; при обсуждении результатов проявляет критичность по отношению к самому себе.

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 выполнении задания, 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.

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если он не справился с выполнением трудовых действий, необходимых по доставшейся ему роли в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации; при выполнении своей задачи 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 (своими «деловыми» партнерами); неспособен дать адекватную профессиональную оценку своим действиям.

1.3 ВОПРОСЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

Модуль 1.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. *My uncle* is a carpenter.
a) She b) I c) He d) His
2. *His daughter* is a musician.
a) She b) He c) Hers d) It
3. *Their aunt* is a manager.
a) He b) She c) They d) Her
4. *Our parents* are physicians.
a) He b) We c) They d) Our
5. *My grandfather and grandmother* are pensioners.
a) My b) They c) She d) He

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) Where's Jane? I want to talk to _____. (SHE)
2) The Sahara is the _____ desert in the world. (HOT)
3) We _____ in Spain last summer. (TO BE)
4) This house is very old. It _____ in 1930. (TO BUILD)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Lake Baikal , the, situation, at, is, very, remaining, serious.
2) You , already, have, your, finished, work, diploma?
3) Not, I, Business English, am, yet, doing.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) be strictly objective and scientific
b) our everyday lives and the general life of our communities
c) the science of economics
d) these basic needs without working

The science of economics is based upon the facts of our everyday lives. Economists study (1) _____ in order to understand the whole economic system of which we are part. They try to describe the facts of the economy in which we live, and to explain how it all works. The economist's methods should of course (2) _____.

We need food, clothes and shelter. We probably would not go to work if we could satisfy (3) _____. But even when we have satisfied such basic needs, we may still want other things. Our lives might be more enjoyable if we had such things as radios, books and toys for the children. Human beings certainly have a wide and very complex range of wants. (4) _____ is concerned with all our material needs: it is concerned with the desire to have a radio as well as the basic necessity of having enough food to eat.

Модуль 2.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. His uncle (to be) a fitter.
a) are b) is c) am d) to be
2. My aunt (to have) those books.
a) have b) to have c) has
3. I (to be) his cousin.
a) is b) are c) am d) to be
4. Their friends (to be) students.
a) is b) are c) to be d) am
5. His son (to have) this article.
a) has b) have c) to have

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) Where's John? I want to talk to _____. (HE)
2) Christmas is the _____ holiday in Great Britain. (POPULAR)
3) The water _____. Can you turn it off? (TO BOIL)
4) Two hundred people _____ by the company. (TO EMPLOY)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Are, more, water, polluted, and, becoming, air, now.
2) Problem, what, becoming, is, global?
3) Not, will, passed, by, have, they, exams, their, arrival, your.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) make up the economic system of
b)like cars and paper
c)which are non-essential
d)both goods and services

Most people work to earn a living, and produce goods and services. Goods are either agricultural (like maize and milk) or manufactured (1) (_____). Services are such things as education, medicine and commerce. Some people provide goods; some provide services. Other people provide (2)_____. For example, in the same garage a man may buy a car or some service which helps himto maintain his car.

The work people do is called economic activity. All economic activities together (3)_____ a town, a city, a country or the world. Such an economic system is the sum-total of what people do and what they want. The work people undertake either provides what they need or provides the money with which they can buy essential commodities. Of course, most people hope to earn enough money to buy commodities and services (4)_____ but which provide some particular personal satisfaction, like toys for children, visits to the cinema and books.

Модуль 3.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. Он такой же счастливый, как и она.

a) He is so happy as she was.
b) He was so happy as she was.
c) He is as happy as she is.
d) He were so happy as she was.
2. Бабушке следует отдохнуть в саду.
a) The grandmother should rest in the garden.
b) The grandmother can rest in the garden.
c) The grandmother was able to rest in the garden.
d) The grandmother may rest in the garden.
3. Мне разрешили войти в комнату.
a) I am allowed to come into the room.
b) I was allowed to come into the room.
c) I am able to come into the room.
d) I are allowed to come into the room.
4. Этот студент должен ответить на вопросы из этого упражнения.
a) This student must answer the questions from this exercise.
b) This student can answer the questions from this exercise.
c) This student is allowed to answer the questions from this exercise.
d) This student may answer the questions from this exercise.
5. Ему разрешили посмотреть телевизор в той комнате.
a) He is allowed to watch TV in that room.
b) He was allowed to watch TV in that room.
c) He was allowed to watch TV in this room.
d) He were allowed to watch TV in this room.

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) Where's Jane? I want to talk to _____. (SHE)
2) The Sahara is the _____ desert in the world. (HOT)
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Модуль 4.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. He … this museum the whole morning yesterday.
A. were visiting C. was visiting
B. was being visited D. being visited
2. They … A. composition all morning yesterday.
A. are being written C. was writing
B. is writing D. were writing
3. He … this text very well.
A. was translating C. translate
B. is translated D. is being translated
4. This material … in the article.
A. is being used C. uses
B. use D. were being used
5. At present she … here.
A. were studying C. is studying
B. study D. is being studied

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) Who is that woman? Why are you looking at _____? (SHE)
2) It's _____ to go by car than by train. (CHEAP)
3) We _____ Rose in town a few days ago. (TO SEE)
4) Many accidents _____ by careless driving every year. (TO CAUSE)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Will, several, have, new, manipulators, robots.
2) Seen, you, I, not, have, a, time, long, not, for.
3) People, speak, will, language, all, the same, the world, over?

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) to the laws made by their governments
b) 'economically free'
c) with workers' health, wages and pensions
d) their employees work

If a person can do what he wishes with his own property, time, and energy, then economists say that he is (1) _____. In all communities, of course, limits are imposed upon the personal freedom of their citizens and these limits are in some cases very complex but in others relatively simple. All individuals are required to conform (2)_____. Complete economic freedom of action can create great difficulties, because the freedoms exercised by various individuals often conflict. If citizens were completely free, some landowners might build factories in unsuitable places, while some factory-owners might make (3) _____ too long each day. If they were completely free, workers might stop working when they got their first pay, and come back only when they needed more money. Such economic anarchy could cause instability (unemployment; loss of production etc.) in the whole economy of a country.

Laws related to economic conditions are sometimes concerned with contracts between employers and employees. Sometimes they are concerned (4) _____, and sometimes with the location of places of work. Sometimes they protect the interests principally of the workers, while at other times they may be beneficial towards the employers.

Модуль 5.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. When we were discussing educational systems of different countries we used … .
A. skills B. scheme C. the ways D. types
2. It is not difficult to use gooD. … when you are eating.

A. manners B. children C. schemes D. speed
3. People … knowledge about the world.
A. pass B. gain C. expect D. support
4. To transmit A. common cultural heritage is … of general education.
A. made B. received C. the aim D. the design
5. The children are taught skills they will use … their life.
A. above B. throughout C. though D. thought

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**
We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come with _____? (WE)
2) I don't play tennis much these days. I used to play _____. (OFTEN)
3) Jane _____ tea very often. (TO DRINK)
4) A lot of money _____ in the robbery yesterday. (TO STEAL)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:
1) Power, universal, become, electric, has.
2) Exams, are, when, held?
3) There, no, students, are, the, now, room, in.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:
a) in control and long-term plans
b) in a rigidly controlled economy
c) called mixed economies
d) as the National Economic Development Council

It has been found necessary in many countries, even in such dedicated strongholds of free enterprise as the USA, to control or regulate national economic conditions. The under-developed countries of the world are inevitably interested (1) _____ guided by the government. India has had a number of plans guided by the government. India makes a clear distinction between the public sector and the private sector of its economy. Systems of this type are sometimes (3)_____.

In 1962 the government set up an official planning body to guide national economic policies. This body is known (3)_____. The members of the NEDC are representatives of the employers' federations, and the Trades Union Congress, together with members of the government, eminent industrialists and leading economists.

The main function of the NEDC is planning national production and setting up production targets. It is however a very difficult matter to plan ahead in a mixed economy. It is not possible to plan ahead with any certainty even (4)_____, because natural disasters, political changes and other factors can affect the general plan in unexpected ways.

Модуль 6.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:
1. My friends have … discs.
a) this b) theirs c) these d) me
2. … were students.
a) We b) I c) This d) That
3. This is my notebook, and that is … .
a) hers b) your c) you d) me
4. … grandparents are pensioners.
a) Me b) Mine c) My d) Hers
5. … are my pencils.
a) That b) These c) This d) We

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) He wants the key. Please give it to _____. (HE)
2) You are _____ than me. (OLD)

3) Tom burnt his hand when he _____ the dinner. (TO COOK)
4) A cinema is a place where films _____. (TO SHOW)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Provide, a, generator, can, potable, electricity.
2) Are, taking, what, here, course, you?
3) Could, not, we, our, park, car.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) as they wish
b) such economic anarchy
c) considerable economic freedom of choice
d) upon personal freedom

Britain is similar to the USA. It has an economic system based on private enterprise and private supplies of capital. An important form of capital is surplus income available for investment in new business activities. Property in both the US and Britain can be and is owned by individual citizens and these citizens exercise (1)_____. They can choose what they want to do and how they want to earn their living, but are not of course entirely free to do as they wish. They must obey the law. Otherwise, however, they can use their time, money and energy (2)_____. If a person can do this, then economists say that he is economically free. In all communities, of course, limits are imposed (3)_____, limits which are sometimes very complex.

Complete economic freedom of action can create great difficulties because the freedoms exercised by various individuals inevitably conflict. If citizens were completely free, some landowners might build factories in unsuitable places, while some factory owners might make their employees work too long each day. If they were completely free, workers might stop working when they got their first pay, and come back only when they needed more money. (4)_____ could create instability in the entire economy of a country.

Модуль 8.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. The power of the engine … through the transmission and drive lines.
A.is to be transmitted C.is to transmit
B.are to be transmitted D. to be transmitted
2. The main purpose of a motor car … comfortable accommodation for occupants.
A.is to be provided C. provides
B.provided D. is to provide
3. Bulky equipment … easily into the estate body car.
A.can load C.can loaded
B.can be loaded D. can be load
4. The hatchback design … on a saloon body.
A.to be based B.are based C.is based D. based
5. Cabriolet … into an open car.
A.can change C.can be change
B.can changed D. can be changed

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) I want those books. Please give _____ to me. (THEY)
2) I know him well – probably _____ than anybody else. (WELL)
3) Margaret can’t walk. She _____ her leg. (TO BREAK)
4) The roof _____ in a storm a few days ago. (TO DAMAGE)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Speak, the, people, of, their, language, country.

2) Has, the, who, test, finished?
3) He, want, not, to tell, does, the truth, us.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) ahead over a number of years.
b) in communist countries
c) with complete power
d) to supply and demand

The important thing about the communist system is central; planning. The State organizes the whole economic effort of the nation. The central authority (1)_____decides what goods and services will be produced. The authority decides what quantities of goods will be produced, and also controls their quality, and decides where they will go and what prices will be charged for them. Additionally, the State provides all (or most of) the services which the citizens require. It is responsible for the economy and is therefore concerned with methods of production as well as quality and quantity. The national economy must be planned (2) _____

Marxist economies are planned. The system is related to the needs of the State as a whole not the needs of the private person. The emphasis is collective and not individual, so that the individual is subordinated to the needs of the collective State.

The central authority (3)_____ performs the function of the price system in capitalistic economies. Under capitalism the prices of goods and services are related (4)_____. The system operates freely, dependent upon the quantities available and what people want.

Модуль 9.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. It … interesting to attend this conference.
A. were B. are C. would be D. been
2. I'll tell you some more information so that you … better understand the problem.
A. will B. might C. are D. were
3. It is necessary that we … this book.
A. should read C. was reading
B. has read D. reads
4. It is desirable that they … this car.
A. buys B. bought C. has bought D. should buy
5. We wish they … here.
A. are B. were C. been D. was

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) Diane never drinks milk. She doesn't like _____. (IT)
2) Last night I went to bed _____ than usual. (EARLY)
3) When did you discover that your car _____? (TO DISSAPEAR)
4) Cheese _____ from milk. (TO MAKE)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Country, needs, good, every, for, further, specialists, progress, its.
2) Was, the , why, production, stopped, TV?
3) At, did, find, they, not, anybody, home.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) by the government
b) like ICI and BP
c) would help plan national production

d) to classify

No state today complete1y communistic or completely capitalistic. The various national economic systems tend towards one type or the other, but many are difficult (1)_____. It has been found necessary in many countries to exercise some degree of control over national economic conditions, and under-developed nations particularly are interested in long-term plans. Countries like India have had a number of plans guided (2)_____. India makes a clear distinction between the public sector and the private sector of its economy and so has a system called a mixed economy.

Britain today has a mixed economy. In the public sector are the nationalized industries like coal and steel, British Rail and BOAC. In the private sector are the majority of the nation's industries, from giants (3)_____ down to small family businesses. In 1962 the British government set up an official planning body known as the National Economic Development Council, a body which (4)_____and set up production targets. The members of the NEDC are representatives of both the employers' federations and the TUC, together with members of the government, eminent industrialists and leading economists.

Модуль 11.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. If you … very hard, you can master your skills.
A. try B. will try C. would try D. had tried
2. Time will be saved if we … a pump.
A. use B. will use C. would use D. to use
3. It would be a good thing if that well … lack the potential to produce economic quantities of oil and gas.
A. didn’t B. will not C. wouldn’t D. will
4. If I … in your place, I would use that equipment.
A. were B. was C. am D. will be
5. We are speaking about the crude oil… can be transformed into gasoline.
A. whose B. who C. what D. that

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) I never go to parties. I don’t like _____. (THEY)
2) The garden looks _____ since you tidied it up. (GOOD)
3) I _____ to bed now. Goodnight! (TO GO)
4) The letter _____ a week ago. (TO POST)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Does, operate, how, computer, an, ordinary?
2) Nowadays, devices, in, are, use, electronic, general.
3) Would, not, Tretyakov Gallery, he, spend, the, hours, in.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) no better or worse
b) with each successive purchase
c) over short periods of time
d) this same fixed price

In most economic systems, the prices of the majority of goods and services do not change (1)_____. In some systems it is of course possible for an individual to bargain over prices, because they are not fixed in advance. In general terms, however, the individual cannot change the prices of the commodities he wants. When planning his expenditure, he must therefore accept these fixed prices. He must also pay (2)_____ no matter how many units he buys. A consumer will go on buying bananas for as long as he continues to be satisfied. If

he buys more, he shows that his satisfaction is still greater than his dislike of losing money. (3)_____ however, his satisfaction compensates *less* for the loss of money.

A point in time comes when the financial sacrifice is greater than the satisfaction of eating bananas. The consumer will therefore stop buying bananas at the current price. The bananas are unchanged; they are (4)_____ than before. Their marginal utility to the consumer has, however, changed. If the price had been higher, he might have bought fewer bananas; if the price had been lower, he might have bought more.

1) Where is she? I want to talk to _____. (SHE)
2) "Is you headache better?" "No, it's _____." (BAD)
3) Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music. (TO WRITE)
4) In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years. (TO HOLD)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Marie Curie, a, equipment, needed, for, laboratory, and, research, her.
2) We, see, where, different, can, devices?
3) Will, not, she, this, in, task, do, time.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) about the Law of Supply
b) over-production of any commodity
c) either locally or throughout the world
d) as quickly as possible

Bananas are a typical example of perishable goods. By 'perishable' we mean goods which cannot be stored for any length of time without going bad. Most foodstuffs are in the perishable category. Such goods are offered for sale (1)_____, and so the supply of perishables and the stock of perishables available at any time are usually the same in quantity.

This is not true in the case of non-perishable goods like coal, steel and cars, which do not deteriorate easily. The supply of cars on the market may not be the same as the actual stock of cars in the factories. Economists talk (2)_____, in which a rise in prices tends to increase supply, while a fall in prices tends to reduce it. If prices rise for a particular commodity, the rise will of course 'encourage producers to make more. On the other hand, if prices fall (3)_____, producers will reduce production. This can result in serious difficulties for many producers, and may cause them to go out of business completely. (4)_____ can also create difficulties, because it can lead to a glut on the market, which may cause prices to fall sharply.

Модуль 13.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. ... bacterial enzymes for use in cheese making, food manufacturing has existed for decades.
A. Purifying B. Purify C. To purify D. To be purify
2. In 1988 Danish company Novozymes … the first transgenic enzyme, a fatdigester for detergents.
A. produce B. produced C. had produced D. has produced
3. Genesco is also trying … hypoallergenic proteins, which would penetrate the cosmetics.
A. to develop C. develop
B. developing D. having developed
4. The example of vitamin — B2 synthesis … how a new biotechnology process can benefit both in environment and in economics.
A. illustrates B. illustrate C. is illustrating D. is illustrated
5. Some companies hope to … from producing plastics using bacteria to manufacturing them in plants (through photosynthesis).
A. to switch B. switch C. have switched D. is switching

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) I'm talking to you. Please listen to _____. (I)
2) This coffee is very weak. I like it a bit _____. (STRONG)
3) He usually _____ to school by bus. (TO GO)
4) While I was on holiday, my camera _____ from my hotel room. (TO STEAL)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Causes, changes, in, heating, metals, different.
2) Operate, how, does, this, equipment?
3) Could, leave, because of, weather, the, not, planes, airport, the, bad.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) with response to demand
b) our scale of preferences
c) in this scale of preferences
d) for particular goods or services

Elasticity of supply, as a response to changes in price, is related to demand. Economists define 'demand' as a consumer's desire or want, together with his willingness to pay for what he wants. We can say that demand is indicated by our willingness to offer money (1)_____. Money has no value in itself, but serves as a means of exchange between commodities which do have a value to us.

People very seldom have everything they want. Usually we have to decide carefully how we spend our income. When we exercise our choice, we do so according to our personal scale of preferences. (3)_____ essential commodities come first (food, clothing, shelter, medical expenses etc.), then the kind of luxuries which help us to be comfortable (telephone, special furniture, insurance etc.), and finally those non-essentials which give us personal pleasure (holidays, parties, visits to theatres or concerts, chocolates etc.). They may all seem important, but their true importance can be measured by deciding which we are prepared to live without. Our decisions indicate (3)_____ and therefore our priorities.

Elasticity of demand is a measure of the change in the quantity of a good (4)_____. The change in demand results from a change in price.

Модуль 14.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. ... bacterial enzymes for use in cheese making, food manufacturing has existed for decades.
A. Purifying B. Purify C. To purify D. To be purify
2. In 1988 Danish company Novozymes … the first transgenic enzyme, a fatdigester for detergents.
A. produce B. produced C. had produced D. has produced
3. Genesco is also trying … hypoallergenic proteins, which would penetrate the cosmetics.
A. to develop C. develop
B. developing D. having developed
4. The example of vitamin — B2 synthesis … how a new biotechnology process can benefit both in environment and in economics.
A. illustrates B. illustrate C. is illustrating D. is illustrated
5. Some companies hope to … from producing plastics using bacteria to manufacturing them in plants (through photosynthesis).
A. to switch B. switch C. have switched D. is switching

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) The windows are very dirty. I must clean _____. (THEY)
2) The situation isn't so bad. It could be _____. (BAD)
3) My brother _____ very good at math. (TO BE)

4) Most of the Earth's surface _____ by water. (TO COVER)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:
1) Produces, beam, an, light, of, laser, intensive
2)The, are, main, what, problems, transport, of, public?
3) The, efficiency, did, increase, new, safety, a, not, system, and, car, the, of.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) between different people and between different nations
b) in buying more paper
c) useful in peacetime
d) by different things

Basic human needs are simple, but every individual has additional personal wants which may be very complex. These complex personal wants are satisfied in different ways (1)_____. A car, a bottle of whisky and a newspaper satisfy very different wants and the whisky is not a close substitute for the car. This_ special characteristic of satisfying a want is known in economics as its 'utility'. Utility is not the same as usefulness. A submarine, for example, may or may not be (2)_____, but it satisfies a want. Many nations want submarines. Economists describe this kind of utility as 'the relationship between a consumer and a commodity'.

Utility varies (3)_____. A vegetarian does not want meat, but may rate bananas very highly. A mountain-republic like Switzerland has little interest in submarines, while maritime nations rate them highly. Utility also varies with time. In time of war, the utility of bombs is high and that of pianos is low. Utility is therefore related to our sense of priorities. The utility of a commodity is also related to the quantity available to the consumer. If men buy a large quantity of paper, they will lose interest (4)_____. The demand for paper will go down. The utility of a commodity consequently decreases as the consumer's stock increases.

Модуль 15.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. The first commercially successful internal combustion engine … by a Frenchman, Étienne Lenoir in 1860.
A. is created B. was created C. are created D. will be created
2. The combustion chamber… in the closed end of each cylinder.
A. am located B. are located C. is located D. were located
3. Power… to a rotating output crankshaft by mechanical linkage with the pistons in reciprocating engine.
A. am delivered C. are delivered
B. is delivered D. were delivered
4. In-Line engine cylinders … in a straight line, one behind the other along the length of the crankshaft.
A. are positioned C. was positioned
B. is positioned D. am positioned
5. Engines of two different cylinder arrangements… as W-type engines in the technical literature.
A. are classified C. has been classified
B. is classified D. was classified

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**
1) It's a fantastic film. You must see _____. (IT)
2) You were a bit depressed yesterday but you look _____ today. (CHEERFUL)
3) I _____ along the road when I saw Dave. (TO WALK)
4) The room _____ yesterday. (TO CLEAN)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:
1) The, Bob, car, brought, is, Japan, this, from, that.
2) Car, do, condition, you, is, think, the, good, in?
3) Electronic, a, will, installed, not, new, be, device, car's, in, panel, the.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) to pay very high prices
b) to make more of that commodity
c) in the area of demand
d) their personal scale of preferences

If the prices of a particular commodity rise in the economy as a whole, the rise will naturally encourage producers (1)_____. If, on the other hand, prices fall locally or throughout the world, producers will reduce production. Supplies of many commodities can generally be adjusted to suit market conditions. This means that changes in market prices lead to changes in the quantity of a particular commodity made available to consumers. Household goods and furniture are in this category. In such instances, supply is said to be elastic, because it can be increased or decreased rapidly to suit market prices.

The principle of elasticity operates (2)_____ as well as in the area of supply. People very seldom have everything they want. They usually have to choose carefully how they will spend their money. When they exercise this choice, they work according to (3)_____, beginning with top-priority essentials like food and housing. Next on their scale come those commodities which provide comfort or convenience of some kind (telephones, insurance etc.) and finally come the non-essentials like holidays and trips to the theatre, which are important parts of life but not comparable with food and shelter. If it is necessary (4)_____ for the essentials of life, people pay them—even if this means spending all their income. In such cases demand is inelastic. For non-essentials, however, demand is elastic and particularly responsive to changes in price.

Модуль 16.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. They succeeded in … controlled environment in the form of NC and CNC machines.
A. to bring B. bringing C. brought D. was brought
2. Two or more CNC. machines are thought of …. a flexible cell.
A. is B. are C. being D. been
3. Their tasks are … .
A. tracking and monitoring C. be and do
B. track and monitor D. cut and signal
4. The automobile industry keeps on … money by using FMSs.
A. saves B. saving C. being saved D. was saving
5. ... machines can not only speed the process up, but bring the price down.
A. To use B. Using C. Is used D. Having used

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**
1) I'm not ready yet but you needn't wait for _____. (I)
2) The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be _____. (SMALL)
3) I _____ Dr Simon since 1982. (TO KNOW)
4) The room _____ every day. (TO CLEAN)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:
1) Sensor, is, too, at, large, mechanism, a, present, for, car, a.
2) Aircraft, what, of, may, a, era, kind, begin, new, aviation, in?
3) Does, it, work, not, continuously.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) by a mother in caring
b) a religious or subjective standard
c) with these services
d) in this sense

Money is not only a means of exchange but is also a means of measuring the value of men's labour. In economic theory, 'labour' is any work undertaken in return for a fixed payment. The work undertaken (1)_____ for her children may be hard work, but it receives no fixed payment. It is not therefore labour in the strict economic sense.

As a scientist, the economist is interested in measuring the services which people render to each other. Although he is aware of the services which people provide for no financial reward, he is not concerned (2)_____. He is interested essentially in services which are measurable in terms of money payments of a fixed and/or regular nature. In economics, money is the standard by which the value of things is judged. This standard is not (3)_____, but an objective and scientific one.

Human labour produces both goods and services. The activities of a farmworker and a nurse are very different, but both are measurable in terms of payment received. Labour (4)_____ is not concerned with distinctions of social class, but simply with the payment of wages in return for work.

Модуль 17.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. It … interesting to attend this conference.
A. were B. are C. would be D. been
2. I'll tell you some more information so that you … better understand the problem.
A. will B. might C. are D. were
3. It is necessary that we … this book.
A. should read C. was reading
B. has read D. reads
4. It is desirable that they … this car.
A. buys B. bought C. has bought D. should buy
5. We wish they … here.
A. are B. were C. been D. was

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) She's a very interesting person. You must meet _____. (SHE)
2) Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do _____. (WELL)
3) Karen didn't go to the cinema because she _____ the film before. (TO SEE)
4) We _____ by a loud noise last night. (TO WAKE UP)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) Think, too, is, some, automobile, this, complicated, experts, system, costly, and.
2) Submersibles, overcome, may, those, future, difficulties?
3) Projects, are, no, use, communication, for, there, to, lasers, distance, long.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) on previous business activities
b) be public and collective
c) in a business
d) in providing capital

There is always an element of risk (1)_____ and starting a business. The business may not be successful. The employees of the business do not bear this risk, but the employers and the providers of capital do

bear it. If the business is successful, the risk has been justified and the invested capital earns part of the profits as a return on the investment.

The capital which people provide to help new businesses is an accumulation of previous surpluses (2)_____. In this way the past is used to finance the future. Such capital is accumulated by a deliberate policy of saving surpluses. This policy may be personal and individual, or it may (3)_____. As such, it is common to both the capitalistic and communistic systems. In both systems, a certain part of the profits is 'ploughed back' into the system in order to create capital. In general terms, capital can be defined as (1) a factor of production (for example, machinery or cash); (2) the assets possessed by a person, a company or a nation. Land, houses and shares (4)_____ are capital. In terms of the state, all railways, docks, roads, airports and state funds of money are part of the nation's capital.

Модуль 19.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. We didn't believe you … it.
A. to do C. do
B. to be done D. to have been done
2. The teacher wishes them … part in the conference.
A. to have been taken C. to be taken
B. to take D. take
3. He allowed these data … in the article.
A. to use B. use C. to be used D. be used
4. He didn't expect them … here.
A. to study C. to have been studied
B. to be studied D. study
5. The teacher made the students … the metal properties.
A. to study C. to have been studied
B. to be studied D. study

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) I forgot to phone Dave last night. I must phone _____ today. (HE)
2) I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed _____ than usual. (EARLY)
3) You _____ hard today. (TO WORK)
4) Many accidents _____ by careless driving every year. (TO CAUSE)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) All, computers, used, kinds, of, widely, are, for, processes, controlling.
2) From, writer, country, this, about, wrote, a, what, laser, book, a?
3) Vacuum, will, on, not, be, carburetor, the, cars, used, new.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) supply and demand
b) buyers and sellers
c) market
d) many kilometres

The term 1) _____ , as used by economists, is an extension of the ancient idea of a market as a place where people gather to buy and sell goods. In former days part of a town was kept as the market or marketplace, and people would travel 2) _____ on special market-days in order to buy and sell various commodities. Today, however, markets such as the world sugar market, the gold market and the cotton market do not need to have any fixed geographical location. Such a market is simply a set of conditions permitting buyers and sellers to work together.

In a free market, competition takes place among sellers of the same commodity, and among those who wish to buy that commodity. Such competition influences the prices prevailing in the market. Prices inevitably fluctuate, and such fluctuations are also affected by current 3) _____.

Whenever people who are willingto sell a commodity contact people who are willing to buy it, a market for that commodity is created. Buyers and sellers may meet in person, or they may communicate in some other way: by letter, by telephone or through their-agents. In a perfect market, communications are easy, 4) _____ are numerous and competition is completely free.

Модуль 20.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. It is a good question … .
A. to be discussed C. was discussed
B. discuss D. discusses
2. It must … a very serious problem.
A. to be B. be C. been D. to being
3. We will continue … the tools.
A. to test B. test C. to be test D. have tested
4. We need … productivity.
A. increase C. are increasing
B. to increase D. have increased
5. They have … mechanical systems.
A. maintain C. to be maintained
B. to maintain D. maintaining

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) This is an excellent book. You must read _____. (IT)
2) You hardly ever phone me. Why don't you phone me _____? (OFTEN)
3) Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. (TO SPEND)
4) The telephone _____ by Alexander Bell in 1876. (TO INVENT)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) New, a, ceramic, developed, been, engine, Japan, in, has.
2) Can, lasers, used, where, be?
3) Was, monitors, office, not, and, equipped, that, with, television, video.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) in such comparatively unimportant commodities
b) control over major natural resources
c) distinct from the sole trading opportunities
d) examines all special arrangements and mergers

State planning and central control of the economy often mean that a state government has the monopoly of important goods and services. Some countries have state monopolies in basic commodities like steel and transport, while other countries have monopolies (1)_____ as matches. Most national authorities monopolize the postal services within their borders.

A different kind of monopoly arises when a country, through geographical and geological circumstances, has (2)_____ or important services, as for example with Canadian nickel and the Egyptian ownership of the Suez Canal. Such monopolies can be called natural monopolies. They are very different from legal monopolies, where the law of a country permits certain producers, authors and inventors a full monopoly over the sale of their own products.

These three types of monopoly are (3)_____ which take place because certain companies have obtained complete control over particular commodities. This action is often called 'cornering the market' and is illegal in many countries. In the USA anti-trust laws operate to restrict such activities, while in Britain the Monopolies Commission (4)_____ which might lead to undesirable monopolies.

Модуль 21.

1. Задание в закрытой форме:

1. The experiments … by him.
A. has been done C. have been done
B. were been done D. have done
2. The scientists … a wide variety of subjects.
A. were studied C. has studied
B. have studied D. are studied
3. The cell structure of the plants … by the scientists.
A. has been examined C. have examined
B. has examined D. had examined
4. … they already solved the problem?
A. Are B. Have C. Do D. Is
5. … he made observations?
A. Have B. Is C. Does D. Has

2. **Задание в открытой форме:**

1) I have a big problem. You must help _____. (I)
2) The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be _____. (EXPENSIVE)
3) The earth _____ round the sun. (TO GO)
4) Many different languages _____ in India. (TO SPEAK)

3. **Задание на установление правильной последовательности**:

1) To, good, achieve, one, to, results, his, apply, practical, must, work, knowledge.
2) Can, by, laser, means, be, of, what, done, a?
3) Impossible, book, to, this, it, find, is, a, topic, on, in, library, the.

4.Задание на установление соответствия:

a) as used by economists
b) be located in any fixed place
c) even in non-capitalistic societies
d) at the best possible price

Capital in this instance is simply the accumulation of previous surpluses on previous business activities. In this way .the past is used to finance the future. The accumulation of capital is almost always deliberate, either on the part of individual citizens or on the part of the state. (1)_____ a certain part of the surplus achieved in any enterprise is 'ploughed back' into the system in order to promote further growth.

When capital, labour and enterprise combine to make a new business successful, the business must still continue to compete on the market with other companies producing the same type of commodity. The term 'market', (2)_____, is a logical extension from the idea of a place set aside for buying and selling. Formerly, part of a town was kept as a marketplace, and country people would come in on market-days to buy and sell. Markets today need not however (3)_____: the sugar market and the cotton market are not geographical locations, but simply sets of conditions which permit buyers and sellers to work together.

In a free market, competition takes place among sellers in order to sell their commodities (4)_____ and among buyers in order to obtain what they want at a price which suits them. Such competition influences prices.

Критерии оценивания *(нижеследующие критерии оценки являются примерными имогут корректироваться)**:***

оценка **«отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимаетактивное участие и полностью справляется с порученной ему ролью, выполняятребуемыеотнеготрудовыедействияипроявляяспособностьпременятьнапрактикенеобходимыедляэтогознания,умениянавыки;свободно иэффективновзаимодействуетсдругими

участниками (своими «деловыми» партнерами); заданиявыполненыточноиправильно;приобсуждениирезультатовдемонстрируетспособностьк профессиональнойсаморефлексии.

оценка**«хорошо»**выставляетсяобучающемуся,еслионхорошоориентируется в искусственно созданной«профессиональной» ситуации, привыполнениисвоейзадачидемонстрируетактивностьиготовностьвыполнятьнеобходимыетрудовые действия, допуская отдельные недочеты; активновзаимодействует с другими участниками(своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания выполненыснебольшиминедочетами;приобсуждениирезультатов проявляеткритичностьпоотношениюк самомусебе.

оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если оннуждаетсявпостороннейпомощиприпривыполнениитрудовыхдействий,выполняядоверенную роль вискусственносозданной«профессиональной»ситуации;привыполнениисвоейролидемонстрирует неполнотусобственныхзнаний,вследствиечегопассивениииспытываетзатрудненияпри выполнении задания, неуверенно взаимодействует с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами);задания, полученные в ходе игры, выполнены с ошибками; при обсуждении результатов игрыпассивен,внешнюю оценкупредпочитает самооценке.

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если онне справился с выполнением трудовых действий, необходимых по доставшейся ему роли вискусственносозданной«профессиональной»ситуации;привыполнениисвоейзадачидемонстрирует отсутствие элементарных знаний, вследствие чего пассивен и теряется принеожиданном развитии игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателемврежимереальноговремени;вынужденноинеэффективновзаимодействуетсдругимиучастниками (своими «деловыми» партнерами); неспособендать адекватнуюпрофессиональнуюоценкусвоимдействиям.

ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ (ЗАЧЕТА)

ЮГО-ЗАПАДНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет_____

Направление подготовки (специальность)

39.03.01 Социология

Курс_____2_____

Дисциплина Иностранный язык

Промежуточная аттестация (зачет) вариант № 1

I. Read the text and choose the right statements from given below. Only one answer is correct. (8 points)

The Irish language today

Until about the 17th century, Irish was the normal everyday language of Ireland. At that time, though, the British who had colonized the country began to impose their own language and the Irish people gradually accepted this, mostly for economic reasons. All official business was conducted in English and the British economy dominated the country. This practical motivation to use English grew even stronger when people began to leave Ireland in vast numbers in the 19th century. Families thought that it would be difficult to move to an English-speaking country such as America, Australia or England if they knew nothing but Irish.

Nowadays it is estimated that little more than one per cent of the population of the country use Irish as their daily first language. Even in the areas of the country, which are supposed to be Irish-speaking, the use of the language is decreasing. These areas, known officially as the ‘Gaeltacht’, are mainly in the remote far west of

the country and have a total population of 83,000, of whom nearly all can speak Irish, although only about 30,000 use it as their normal language of communication.

All children in Ireland have to learn Irish. Until 1973 pupils had to gain a pas in Irish if they were to be awarded their school-leaving certificate. This rule was very unpopular and was dropped. Pupils still have to take Irish for these examinations but it no longer seems to matter very much if they fail. *

Most children in primary schools seem to enjoy their Irish lessons but in secondary schools the situation is often different. As examination pressure mounts, pupils often find Irish to be boring and irrelevant, as compared with French or German, which can at least be useful for getting a job.

The most surprising development of recent years has been the rapid rise in the number of state schools in towns that do all their main teaching in Irish. This is not a scheme imposed by the state but one that has grown up in response to the demands of parents. Some parents send their children to these schools for patriotic reasons, believing them to be a defence against the country being swamped with American and English culture. Many other parents choose these schools simply because they see them as being better than the English language schools. They tend to be newer and to have smaller classes and better-motivated teachers. One criticism made of these schools is that they could be distracting pupils from learning 'more useful' modem languages. In fact, in modem languages, as in most subjects, these schools have results, which are better than the national average.

Only time will tell whether the new rise in Irish in the towns will compensate for its decline in the Irish-speaking areas of the rural west.

1. People who left Ireland thought....

a) they needed nothing more than Irish
b) they would find life easy in an English-speaking countries
c) they ought to know some English
d) they should pretend not to be Irish

2. Since 1973 pupils in Irish schools have ....

a) not needed to pass Irish in order to gain their school leaving certificate
b) had to drop Irish
c) needed to pass Irish in order to gain their school leaving certificate
d) not had to study Irish

3. The government introduced schools where teaching was done in Irish because ....

a) they may produce better results
b) parents wanted them
c) pupils in towns were eager to learn Irish
d) it makes the teachers more committed

4. The word 'its' refers to ....

a) the Irish language
b) time
c) rise
d) towns

II.Fill in the blanks. (8 points)

1) This letter is very important. You mustn't lose _____. (IT)
2) You're talking very loudly. Can you speak a bit _____? (QUIETLY)
3) "Are they still having dinner?" "No, they _____." (TO FINISH)
4) Football _____ in most countries. (TO PLAY)

III. Make sentences from the given words. (6 points)

1) Will, to, electric, solve, help, problems, cars, cities, of, ecological, big.
2) Many, were, in, involved, how, countries, project, the?
3) Not, their, have, high, finished, they, education, yet, school.

IV. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following. (8 points).

a) have a good chance of
b) are adequate for small transactions
c) been replaced by paper notes
d) the US government maintains.

All values in the economic system are measured in terms of money. Our goods and services are sold for money, and that money is in turn exchanged for other goods and services. Coins (1)_____, while paper notes are used for general business. There is additionally a wider sense of the word 'money', covering anything which is used as a means of exchange, whatever form it may take. Originally, a valuable metal (gold, silveror copper) served as a constant store of value, and even today the American dollar is technically'backed' by the store of gold which (2)_____ Because gold has been universally regarded as a very valuable metal, national currencies were for many years judged in terms of the so-called 'gold standard'. Nowadays however national currencies are considered to be as strong as the national economies which support them.

Valuable metal has generally (3)_____. These notes are issued by governments and authorized banks, and are known as 'legal tender'. Other arrangements such as cheques and money orders are not legal tender. They perform the function of substitute money and are known as 'instruments of credit'. Credit is offered 'only when creditors believe that they (4)_____ obtaining legal tender when they present such instruments at a bank or other authorized institution.

V.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?

Зав.секцией английского языка _____ Т..В. Кружилина

ЮГО-ЗАПАДНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет_____

Направление подготовки (специальность)

39.03.01 Социология

Курс_____2_____

Дисциплина Иностранный язык

Утверждено на заседании кафедры

__иностранных языков_____

«__» _____20____г. (протокол №___)

Зав. кафедрой ИЯ_____Е.Г. Баянкина

Промежуточная аттестация (зачет) вариант № 2

I. Read the text and choose the right statements from given below. Only one answer is correct. (8 points)

Australia

Australia is a continent, a country and an island of 7700 million square kilometers. It is sixth largest country after Russia, Canada, China, the United States of America, Brazil and the smallest continent in the world. Australia is located to the south of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Australia is the world’s driest continent. Huge areas of land are so dry that they are uninhabited. There are rainforest in the north, snowfields in the southeast, desert in the center and fertile croplands in the south and southwest. Australia is also the flattest continent after Antarctica.

Australia is situated in the southern hemisphere. That’s why it has summer when we have winter. It is interesting to know that January is the hottest month in Australia.

Australia has a population of about 18 million people. 70 per cent live in its 10 largest cities. Most of the population is in the southeastern comer of the country and only 15 per cent of the population lives in rural areas. Canberra is the capital of Australia. It is not the biggest city. Sydney and Melbourne are much bigger. Australia is

a multicultural society. People from about 200 nations live there. The Aborigines, the Australian natives, represent about 1.5 per cent of the population.

Australia's coat of arms - the official emblem of the Australian Government - was granted by King George V in 1912. The arms consist of a shield containing the badges of the six states. The supporters are native Australian fauna - a kangaroo and an emu. A yellow-flowered native plant, wattle, also appears in the design.

The flag of Australia is the only one to fly over a whole continent. The small Union Jack represents the historical link with Britain, the large seven-pointed star represents the six states and the territories, and the small stars from the Southern Cross - a prominent feature of the southern hemisphere night sky. In 1984 Australia officially adopted green and gold as its national colors.

Australian's best-known animals are the kangaroo, the koala and the dingo (a wild dog). There are 50 species of kangaroo. Some stand as tall as a man some are as small as a cat. They can often be seen in many of the forests and parks. The koala is the best loved of all Australian animals. The koala lives on leaves alone. The emu is the most interesting bird in Australia. It is big and cannot fly. The kookaburra is another interesting Australian bird. Itcannotsing, butlaughslike a human!

1. a) Australia is the largest continent in the world
b) Australia is smaller than 5 countries.
c) It is located between 2 seas.
d) Brazil, China, The USA, Canada, Russia are smaller than Australia.

2. a) There is no winter in Australia.
b) Winter months are the warmest in Australia.
c) Australia is situated in the northern hemisphere.
d) Australia has the same temperature the whole year.

3. a) The capital of the continent is not the biggest city in Australia.
b) There are only 3 big cities in Australia: Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney.
c) Many people live in villages.
d) People live not far from the sea.

4. a) Kangaroos are very big in Australia. b) Kangaroos live in the Zoo.
c) The most favorite animal is koala. d) The emu is the biggest animal in the world.

II.Fill in the blanks. (8 points)

1) "Do you like bananas?" "Yes, I love _____." (THEY)
2) In some parts of the country, prices are _____ than in others. (HIGH)
3) Ann _____ television when the phone rang. (TO WATCH)
4) "Is this a very old film?" "Yes, it _____ in 1949." (TO MAKE)

III. Make sentences from the given words. (6 points)

1) Give, a, beam, lasers, of, continuous, light, gas, off.
2) Superconductors, materials, what, the, are, best?
3)Not, it, thing, us, the, was, only, for, do, to.

IV. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following. (8 points).

a) their valuables for safe-keeping
b) cooperate with governments
c) notes and coins available for
d) to effect business transactions.

The value of money is basically its value as a medium of exchange, or, as economists put it, its 'purchasing power'. This purchasing power is dependent on supply and demand. The demand for money is reckonable as the quantity needed (1)_____. An increase in business requires an increase in the amount of money coming into general circulation. But the demand for money is related not only to the quantity of business but also to the rapidity with

which the business is done. The supply of money, on the other hand, is the actual amount in (2)_____ business purposes. If too much money is available, its value decreases, and it does not buy as much as it did, say, five years earlier. This condition is known as 'inflation'.

Banks are closely concerned with the flow of money into and out of the economy. They often (3)_____in efforts to stabilize economies and to prevent inflation. They are specialists in the business of providing capital, and in allocating funds on credit. Banks originated as places to which people took (4)_____, but today the great banks of the world have many functions in addition to acting as guardians of valuable private possessions.

V. 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.

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