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_____ . . .
«_____» _____ 2018 .

1. .03

23.03.02

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1.		3
2.		4
3.	3.1	4
	3.2	5
4.		6
	4.1	7
	4.2	7
	4.3	7
	4.4	7
	4.5.	: (),	14
5.		16
6.	-	17
7.		17
8.	- « - »	18
9.		18
	9.1.	18
	9.2.	20
10.		49
11.	- ,	49
	1.	50
	2.	75
	3.	76
	4.	77

1.

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1	2	3
-5		: ; : ; : ;
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2.

1. 3
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3.
 3.1.

			()							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1,2	1,2,3,4	24	140	-	-	140	148	1, 2	,
	1,2	-	24	28	-	-	28	283	1, 2	,
()	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.2.

	-	..	,			
			1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	140	28	34	36	34	36
	140	28	34	36	34	36
\ 1, \ 2	+	-	+	+	-	-
	+	-	+	+	+	+
II.	148	-	38	72	20	18
	89	-	18	46	15	10
	8	-	-	-	-	8
	31	-	10	16	5	-
	20	-	10	10	-	-
III.	36	-	-	-	-	36
	+	-	+	+	+	-
	324	28	72	108	54	80
	9	-				

	-	..	,	
			1	2
1	2	3	4	5
I.	28	8	14	14
	28	8	14	14
\ 1, \ 2	+	-	+	+
	-	-	-	-
II.	283	-	126	157
	73	-	26	47
	60	-	-	60

	50	-	50	-
	100	-	50	50
III.	9	-	-	-
	4	-	+	-
	324\ 9	8	140	171

4.

4.1.

		:		
-		-	,	
			(.)	(.) ;
1	2	3	4	5
1.		45	20	25
1.1.		11	5	6
1.2.		34	15	19
2.		198	100	98
2.1.	-	60	30	30
2.2.	,	73	35	38
2.3.	- , - - (- , -	75	35	30
3.		45	20	25
3.1.		45	11	15
		288	140	148

1.	2.	3.	4.	
			5.	6.
1.1.		8	2	6
1.2.		24	4	20
2.		238	18	220
2.1.		61	6	55
2.2.		81	6	75
2.3.		96	6	90
3.		41	4	37
3.1.		41	4	37
		311	28	283

4.2.

4.3.

4.4.

1.	2.	3.	4.
1	1.		10
2			20
3	2.		60
4			22

2.4.		16	6	10
2.5.		16	6	10
		72	34	38

(I , II)

1	2	3	4	
			5	6
1.		26	12	14
1.1.		8	4	4
2.1.	«My native town. The Russian Federation. The United Kingdom of Great Britain.»	18	8	10
2.		82	24	58
2.1.	«there + be».	14	4	10
2.2.		16	4	12
2.3.		18	6	12
2.4.		16	4	12
2.5.		18	6	12
		108	36	72

(2, III)

1	2	3	4, 5	
			4	5
1.		8	6	2
1.1.	: 800	3	2	1
1.2..	: «The United States of America»,	5	4	1
2.		38	24	14
2.1.	: Present, Past, Future (Simple, Progressive, Perfect)	6	4	2
2.2.		6	4	2
2.3.		6	4	2
2.4.		6	2	2
2.5.	, ,	16	10	6
4.		8	4	4
4.1.	,	4	2	2
4.2.	,	4	2	2
		54	34	20

(2, IV)

1	2	3	4		5
			6	7	
1.1.	: 800	4	2		2
1.2.	«My future speciality»:	6	4		2
2.		36	26		10
2.1.		6	4		2
2.2.		6	4		2
2.3.	:	6	4		2
2.4.	should, would. either, neither	6	4		2
2.5.	,	12	10		2
4.		8	4		4
4.1.	\	4	2		2
4.2.	,	4	2		2
		54	36		18

		:		
/			(.)	(.)
1	1.		2	-
2			4	(2 .)
3	2.		12	(2 .)
4		,	2	-
5		- , - , .	7	(3 .)
6	3.		3	(1 .)
			28	8

1

		, ; (.)		
-		(.) ,		
1	2	3	4	5
1.		16	3	13
1.1.	:	5	1	4
1.2.	: “About myself\ My Family\ My native town.” .T	11	2	9
2.		111	11	100
2.1.	: to be, to do, to have.	8	2	15

2.2.	:	27	2	25
2.3.	should, would. either, neither	27	2	25
2.4.	-	63	3	60
		11	3	8
	\	5	1	4
	\	6	2	4
		171	14	157

4.5.

:

1

:

:9

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8
- 9.

, : (, , (Present, Past,

5.

,	-				Σ	t ,		
		-5	-3	-4				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	20	+	+	+	3	20		,
2.	100	+	+	+	3	100		,
3.	20	+	+	+	3	20		,
	140	+	+	+	3	140		

6.

1. ... - 5- ... , 2014. – 392 .(... .11-27,48-64, ... 117-120, ... 348-380)
2. ... - 5- ... , 2006. - (... .13-20,27-39,60-61,66-7686-92,107-118,122-124)

7.

1	2	3	4	5
1.	... - 5- ... , 2014. – 392 .		74	1
2.	... [...]: ... - 2016.-120 - : ... http://e/lanbook.com/element/php?p11...id=13867			1
3.	... - 5- ... , 2006 - 448 .		219	1
4.	... : 120 000 / ... : ... , 2012. - 800 . - : .4-6. - ISBN 978-5-93642-328-4 ; [...] . - URL://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=241907			1
5.	... =Practical English Grammar. Exercises and Comments: : / ... - 9- ... , 2012. - 292 . - ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 ; [...] . - URL: //biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487		1	1
	... -2- ... / ... , ... , ... , ... , ... , ... : « ... », 2009. – 196 .		115	1

:

	<input type="checkbox"/> , () . <input type="checkbox"/> (,) .
	<input type="checkbox"/> : <input type="checkbox"/> , , . <input type="checkbox"/> .
	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> ,

:

	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> , , . <input type="checkbox"/> .
	<input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> .
	<input type="checkbox"/> - 24. <input type="checkbox"/> 18. <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> () .
	<input type="checkbox"/> : O ; , ; O , ; O , ,
	<input type="checkbox"/> : <input type="checkbox"/> , , .
	: *1 - ; *2 - ; *3 - .

1. ... :
... - 5- .. : , 2014. - 392 .(.11-27, . 48-64, :
117-120, . 348-380)

2. ... [:
]: . . - . : , 2013- 120 . - :
http://e.lanbook.com/books/element.php?pl1_id=13867 -

(1 , I)

1 (2 .)

_____ :
_____ , (,) ,

_____ : 800 , 10 .
_____ (1- , 2-) .
_____ ; 3- \ _____ , 2-
_____ : 1- _____

_____ :
_____ , 2013. -(. 5-7) (. 33-36)

_____ :
1. _____ , 2013. (.
5-7) (. 33-36)

_____ :
1. _____ : . \ . . ,
... - 5- .. : , 2014. - 392 .
(. 8-10)

2 (6 .)

_____ : «About myself», «My working day»,
«Our University».

_____ :
_____ -
_____ ,
_____ :

_____ :
_____ ,
_____ :
_____ :

_____:

to be, to do, to have (Present, Past, Future Simple).

do, to have

to be, to

_____:

1)

447 . (.5-6, 14-15, (.25, 94), (.63-64, 95-96)

, 2005. –

1.

(. 16-20, 39-40, 383-384).

, 2014. – 392 .

1.

(.5-6, 14-15, 48)

, 2006.

1.

to be, to do, to have

2.

to be,

3.

to do,

4.

to have,

5.

Simple (Present, Past, Future)

6.

Progressive (Present, Past, Future)

7.

Perfect (Present, Past, Future)

1.

2.

3..

- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7..
- 8..
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

4 (8 .)

_____:

_____:

_____:

_____:

1) . / , , 2005. – 447 . (.5-6, 14-15, (.25, 94), (.63-64, 95-96) <http://e/lanbook.com/element/php?p11...id=13867>

2) []: , 2016.- 120 .- 1. - 5- , 2014. – 392 . (. 16-20, 39-40, 383-384) .

1. , 2006. (.5-6, 14-15, 48)

_____ :

1.

2. as...as, not so...as, ...than..., the more...the better,

3.

4.

5.

Simple (Present, Past, Future)

6.

Perfect (Present, Past, Future)

5 (6 .)

_____ :

_____ :

_____ :

1200-1500

_____ :

_____ :

_____ :

1). _____ , 2014. – (. 10-15, 24-34).

2) _____ , 2005. – (. 24-34)

1. _____ , 2014. – 392 . (. 16-20, 39-40, 383-384)

2. _____ =Practical English Grammar.

Exercises and Comments: _____ , 2012. - 292 . - ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 ; [_____] .

- URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487>

1.

2. What century does the history of Bratsk go back?
3. What are the industrial enterprises of our town? What kind of products do they produce?
4. What places of interest in Bratsk do you know?
5. Do the Bratsk inhabitants have any opportunities to rest?
6. Where can they spend their leisure time?
7. What kinds of sport are popular in Bratsk?
8. What is the official name of our country (Great Britain)? Where are they situated?
9. What seas and oceans are they washed by?
10. What countries do they border on?
11. What is the name of our Parliament (of Great Britain)?
12. How many chambers does our Parliament (of Great Britain) consist of?
13. What are they?
14. What is the legislative body of our country (of Great Britain)? What is the executive branch (Judicial branch) represented by in our country (in Great Britain)?
15. Who is at the head in our country (in Great Britain)?
16. Do you know outstanding persons of our country (of Great Britain)? What spheres of life are they engaged? What are they?
17. What places of interest in Moscow (St – Petersburg, London) do you know?

4 (14 .)

_____:

there + be.

_____:

(,), (,)

there + be.

_____:

be. , there +

there+ be,

().

_____:

there + be.

(),

_____:

1. , . . . , 2005. –

447 (.5, 14, . 102-104, 113)

_____:

1. . . . : . . . \ . . . ,

. . . . - 5- . . . : , 2014. – 392 .

(.286-288)

1. , . . . , . . . , . . .
.- . . . , 2005. - 447 . (.5, 14), (.52-54)

1. _____ : 13 19, 20 90 (),

2. (, there + be.)

3. there + be.

4. ?

5. can, may, must.

6. ,

7. .

8. : Ving (Participle I) V3 (Participle I) : be, have, do +

1. .

2. .

3. .

6. ,

7. .

8. : Ving (Participle I) V3 (Participle I) : be, have, do +

5 (10 .)

_____ : ,

_____ : ,

, ,

, .

_____ : 1200-1500 ,

- .

().

_____ : ().

_____ :

1. . . . : . . . \ . . . ,

. . . - 5- . . . : , 2014. - 392 .

(.42-47)

2) , . . . , . . . , . . .
.- . . . , 2005. - (.52-54)

1. . . . :
 - 5- : , 2014. - (. 42-47) \ . . . ,

2. \- 5- , , 2006. - 448 .

-
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

5 (2 .)

_____ ,

_____ : 1200-1500 ,

(_____) .
_____ : _____ (_____) .

1. . . . :
 - 5- : , 2014. - 392 . (. 42-47, 50-56)
- 2) , ,
 , 2005. - (. 52-54)

1. . . . :
 - 5- : , 2014. - (. 42-47, 50-56) \ . . . ,

1. . . . , , ,
 , 2005. - (. 52-54)

-
- 1.
 - 2.

1. ... :
 ... -5- ... : , 2014. – 392 .
 (. 67-71, 75-80)

1. ... , ... , ... , ...
 ... / ... , ... , ...
 . – . , 2005. – 447 . (. 44, 49, . 63, 70, 71-173, 318-319)

-
1. _____ : Simple
 2. _____ : Progressive
 3. _____ : Perfect
 4. _____ .
 5. _____ .
 6. _____ ,
 7. _____ ,
 8. _____ .
 9. _____ I
 10. _____ II
 11. _____ III
 12. _____ .
 13. _____ .
 14. _____ .

4 (10 .)

_____ : , -
 _____ : - , -
 _____ : , 1200-1500 -
 _____ : (_____) . -
 _____ : (_____) . -
 _____ :

_____ : 1. _____
 [_____] : _____ . — _____ . : _____ , 2013. — 120 . —
 : http://e.lanbook.com/books/element.php?pl1_id=13867- _____ . (_____
 29-45, 46-61)

2. / , . . . , . . . , - , 2005. -
447 . (. 140-142)

1.]: - - : , 2013. - 120 . -
: http://e.lanbook.com/books/element.php?p11_id=13867 - (. 29-45)

2. - 5- : , 2014. - 392 . (. 129-138)

1. / , . . . , - , 2005. -
(. 82-86).

_____ :
1.
2.

5 (4 .)

_____ :

_____ :

1. . . . : \ . . . ,
. . . . - 5- : , 2014. - (. 129-138)

1. , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . .
. - . . . , 2005. - (. 93-99).

_____ :
1. ? ?
2. ?
3. ?
4. , ?
5. ,

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

4 (8 .)

_____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .

should, would. either, neither

_____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .

should, would, either, neither.

_____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ .

1200-1500

(_____) .

(_____) .

1) _____ , _____ .
 _____ / _____ , _____ , _____ . - _____ , 2005. -
 (. 141-142, 156-157, 194, 200)

1) _____ .
 _____ - 5- _____ , _____ : _____ , 2014. - 392 . (. 268-270, 372-374)

1. _____ , _____ .
 _____ / _____ , _____ , _____ . - _____ , 2005. -
 (. 141-142)

1. _____ : : « _____ - _____ ... »
 2. _____ : _____ .
 3. _____ : _____ .
 4. _____ : _____ .
 5. _____ : _____ .
 6. _____ : _____ , _____ .
 7. _____ : _____ , _____ .

should, would,
 either, neither

5.

1. _____ :
to be, to do, to have

2. _____
to be,

3. _____
to do,

to do

4. _____
to have,

5. _____
to be, to do, to have

6. _____ ?

7. _____ ?

8.

9.

10. _____ ?

11.

12.

13.

14.

15. _____ as ... as, not so ... as, ... than..., the more ... the
better, as high ... as possible, much + _____ ; _____ ,

16.

17. _____ . 18.

19.

20. _____
Simple

21. _____
Progressive

22. _____
Perfect

23. _____
Perfect-Progressive

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

there + be.

30.

there + be.

31. there + be.
32. : « —»
33. can, may, must.
- 34.
- 35.
- 36.
- 37.
- 38.
- 39.
40. I
41. II
42. III
43. : « —»
44. : « — ...»
- 45.
46. : « — ...»
- 47.
48. : « — ...»
- 49.
50. :
51. :
- 52.
- 53.
- 54.
55. Object-with-the-Infinitive (), Object-with-the-Participle ((see, hear, watch, notice, feel)). ?
56. \ ?
57. \ ?
58. ,
59. ,
- 60.

9.2.

1 ,

1, 2 ,

- 1,2 ; 1;
- 3,4 – 2;
- 5,6 – 3;

7,8 - 4;
9,0 - 5.

(4) ,

1

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

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

1. ... 5- .. : , 2014. - 392 .(.11-27, . 48-64, . 117-120, . 348-380)

2. [. : . 2013- 120 . - :
: http://e.lanbook.com/books/element.php?p11_id=13867 -

3. =Practical English Grammar.
Exercises and Comments: / . . - 9-

1.

Science and International Cooperation

One of the most striking features of modern science is the increasing tendency towards closer cooperation between scientists and scientific organizations all over the world. In fact, it is becoming more and more evident that many of the problems that affect the world today cannot be solved without joining scientific efforts and material resources on a world-wide scale. The exploration of space, world finance, global environmental protection problems and the development of new sources of power are examples of areas of scientific research which are so costly and complicated that it is difficult for a single country to solve them efficiently and in a short period of time. The renewal of international scientific cooperation was demonstrated in the sharing of data which were obtained by Russian, Japanese and European space probes in 1986 on Halley's Comet.

Many countries were successfully cooperating on a programme called Intercosmos in launching a large number of vertical geophysical rockets and satellites. Space exploration programmes were being conducted between Russia and Austria, India, France, Sweden and other countries. Joint manned flights by Russian and foreign cosmonauts included citizens from numerous countries. Many international crews have worked on orbit and carried out a lot of scientific experiments. There is no doubt that it is the first step towards a unified "planetary civilization" that will explore space as citizens of Earth, not of individual nations.

From: . . . , .209.

2.

1. What is one of the most striking features of modern science?

- a) joint flights by Russian and foreign cosmonauts;
- b) a lot of scientific experiments;
- c) increasing tendency towards closer cooperation.

2. What happened in 1986?

- a) the development of new sources of power;
- b) scientific cooperation was demonstrated;
- c) joining scientific efforts and material resources.

3. What is this text about?

- a) science and international cooperation;
- b) new inventions;
- c) the greatest scientific project.

3.

4. Today many problems cannot be solved without ...

- a) closer cooperation between scientists and scientific organizations;
- b) a scientific program;
- c) joining scientific efforts and material resources on a world-wide scale.

5. Joint manned flights by Russian and foreign cosmonauts ...

- a) are becoming more and more popular;
- b) successfully cooperate on many programmes;
- c) is one of the most striking features of modern science.

6. It is difficult ... to solve the complicated problems efficiently and in a short period of time.

- a) for a single country;

- b) for many countries;
- c) for many scientists.

7. Many countries were successfully ... in launching a large number of vertical geophysical rockets and satellites.

- a) joining scientific efforts;
- b) cooperating;
- c) exploring space.

8. ... have worked on orbit.

- a) Scientific organizations all over the world;
- b) Many international crews;
- c) Citizens from numerous countries.

4.

9.

- a) to surpass;
- b) to strike;**
- c) to beat.

10.

- a) feature;
- b) reason;
- c) future.

11.

- a) to affect
- b) to depend
- c) to extrapolate

12.

- a) powerless;
- b) powerful;
- c) power.

13.

- a) protection;
- b) protective;
- c) protector.

14.

- a) launched;
- b) launching;
- c) launch.

15.

- a) carry on;
- b) carry out;
- c) carry off.

5.

16. cooperation

careful investigation or search

17. solve

obvious

18. exploration

the act of renovation

19. renewal

to find the answer

20. space

one devoted to any branch of knowledge

21. evident

an empty area of any size

22. scientist

the act of working join together

6.

23. People ... the language of their country.
 a) spoke;
 b) speak;
 c) were speaking.
24. It is evident that the electricity... the energy of the future.
 a) has been;
 b) was;
 c) will be.
25. Electric power ... universal.
 a) has become;
 b) became;
 c) will become.
26. Air and water pollution by industry ... now ... tremendous proportions.
 a) reached;
 b) has reached;
 c) is reaching.
27. Industrial pollution ... many sources of water undrinkable.
 a) made;
 b) is making
 c) has made.
- 7.**
28. Supercomputers capable of performing billions of operations a second ... to be developed soon.
 a) must;
 b) will have;
 c) have.
29. One ... study a lot to become an engineer.
 a) has to;
 b) be able;
 c) must.
30. Lasers ... to do some jobs better and at much lower cost than other devices.
 a) will allow;
 b) allow;
 c) allowed.
31. The development of new materials does not mean that the old materials ... lose their significance.
 a) shall;
 b) should;
 c) need.
32. A number of TV stations ... to be linked into a network.
 a) are;
 b) were;
 c) should.
- 8.**
33. At present researchers are looking for the ... chemical compounds.
 a) suitable;
 b) most suitable
 c) as suitable as.
34. The ... achievements in superconductivity mean a revolution in technology and industry.

- a) later;
 - b) not so late as;
 - c) latest.
35. ...effective is the technology,... quicker is the development of this country.
- a) as ... as;
 - b) not so ... as;
 - c) the more ...the.

9.

The Official Name of Great Britain and Its History

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has acquired this official name since 1922.

The union of England and Wales dates from 1301. The union of England and Scotland dates from 1603 when king of Scotland James VI inherited the crown of England after the death of childless Elizabeth I. Since then the country and the island, on which it is situated has been known as Great Britain — officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Ireland was Britain's oldest colony, as its conquering started in the 12th century. In 1801 a new national flag 'Union Jack' was established. One can see two animals on British royal coat of arms: the lion and the unicorn.

From: _____, _____, 2012, 12. 14

2

1

1.

Mass Production

Car manufacturer Henry Ford laid the foundation of the revolutionary change in the entire motor vehicle industry.

The key for the mass production was not the moving assembly line. It was the complete interchangeability of parts and the simplicity of attaching them to each other. These were the innovations that made the assembly line possible. Taken together, they gave Ford tremendous advantage over the competitors.

Ford's first efforts to assemble his cars, beginning in 1903, were to set up assembly stands on which a whole car was built. Each assembler performed many jobs on one car and had to get the necessary parts for it.

The first step Ford took to make this process more efficient was to deliver the parts to each work station. Each assembler performed many jobs on one car and had to get the necessary parts for it. Later in 1908 Ford decided that each assembler would perform only one task and move around the factory from car to car. In 1913 cars were replaced on a moving assembly line. Each assembler performed one task only and remained stationary. This innovation cut cycle time from 2.3 minutes to 1.19 minutes, thus dramatically improving productivity.

Ford's discovery simultaneously reduced the amount of human effort needed to assemble an automobile.

(From: _____ . P. 144)

2.

1. Car manufacturer Henry Ford laid the foundation of the revolutionary change in the ...

- a) aircraft industry;
- b) entire motor vehicle industry;
- c) in motor transport.

2. Ford's first efforts ... beginning in 1903, were to set up assembly stands on which a whole car was built.

- a) to construct his cars;
- b) to promote his cars;
- c) to assemble his cars.

3. In 1913 cars ... on a moving assembly line.

- a) were replaced;
- b) were designed;
- c) were shown.

3.

4. It was the complete interchangeability of parts ...

5. Taken together, they gave ...

6. Each assembler performed many jobs ...

7. The key for the mass production was not ...

8. Each assembler performed one task ...

a. only and remained stationary.

b. and the simplicity of attaching them to each other.

c. Ford tremendous advantage over the competitors.

d. on one car and had to get the necessary parts for it.

e. the moving assembly line.

4.

(T)

(F).

9. The complete interchangeability of parts and the simplicity of attaching them to each other didn't make the assembly line possible.

10. Ford's discovery reduced the amount of human effort needed to assemble an automobile.

11. The first step was to deliver the parts to each work station.

12. Later Ford decided that each assembler would perform only one task and move around the factory from car to car.

13. In 1918 cars were replaced on a moving assembly line.

5.

14. The first electrical cars ... built by the end of the 19th century.

- a) had been;
- b) is;
- c) will be.

15. The metric system ... as a common system of weights and measures by the majority countries

- a) was adopted;
- b) is adopted;
- c) will be adopted.

16. Engineering ... into many branches.

- a) are divided;
- b) is divided;
- c) will be divided.

17. The letter ... and sent.
a) has been just written;
b) have been just written;
c) will have been just written.
18. The town ... on the hill.
a) was perched;
b) is being perched;
c) have been perched.

6.

19. Small wires will soon cause rust spots on the surface of the concrete if they ... exposed.
a) will be;
b) are;
c) is.
20. If the Earth ..., it wouldn't have the shape of a ball.
a) doesn't rotate;
b) didn't rotate;
c) won't rotate.
21. I would have called you if I ... your telephone number.
a) had had;
b) had;
c) will have.
22. Time will be saved if one ... a computer.
a) uses;
b) will use;
c) were used.
23. If you had attended preliminary courses, you ... your examinations more successfully.
a) had passed;
b) would have passed;
c) will pass.

7.

24. ... a car a man tries to keep steady speed and watch the car in front of him.
a) Driving;
b) Having driven;
c) To drive.
25. Under the influence of our ... civilization the environment has been drastically changed.
a) developed;
b) developing;
c) being developed.
26. She wants me ... her with the course paper.
a) to help;
b) help;
c) helping.
27. The problem ..., the students solved it at once.
a) being easy;
b) be easy;
c) to being easy.
28. Have you heard anything about the children ... in the forest?
a) having lost;

- b) lost;
- c) being lost.

8.

Gear

Gear is a toothed wheel or cylinder used to transmit rotary or reciprocating motion from one part of a machine to another. Two or more gears, transmitting motion from one shaft to another, constitute a gear train. At one time various mechanisms were collectively called gearing. Now, however, gearing is used only to describe systems of wheels or cylinders with meshing () teeth. Gearing is chiefly used to transmit rotating motion, but can, with suitably designed gears and flat-toothed sectors, be employed to transform reciprocating motion into rotating motion, and vice versa.

The simplest gear is the spur () gear, a wheel with teeth cut across its edge parallel to the axis. Spur gears transmit rotating motion between two shafts or other parts with parallel axes. In any form of gearing the speed of the driven shaft depends on the number of teeth in each gear. By using a train of several gears, the ratio of driving to driven speed may be varied within wide limits.

(From: . P. 285.)

10.

1. - RINEL-LINGO,
2. Microsoft Windows Professional 7 Russian Upgrade Academic OPEN No Level
3. Microsoft Office 2007 Russian Academic OPEN No Level
4. Kaspersky Security

11.

1	3	4	5
		(16), Color LaserJet 2600n, «Panasonic» (1), «Panasonic» (1).	-3,14 -1,5,7,17 -9,15
		«JVC» (1); + DVD+ LG.	-1,10 -8,9
	2	-	-

1.		()		
-5		1.	1)	,
			2)	,
-3		2.	1)	,
			2)	,
-4	,	3.	3)	,
			1)	,

2.

\

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

/			4	5
	2	3		
1	2	3	4	5
1.	-5		1. (800 . .),	1.
			2.	
2.	-3		3. (700 . ., 30 . .)	2.
			4.	

3.	-4		(2000 . . , 30 . .) .	3.
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(1 , I)

/				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	-5		1. . 2. (0,5 . .). do, to have. 800 . . . : to be, to . . ,	1. 2.
2.	-3		, (. , , - . , ,) . : \ .	
3.	-4	, ,		

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(1 , :I)

()

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1.		1-30	-5 -3 -4	
2.		36-45	-5 -3 -4	1.
		36-45	-5 -3 -4	2.
		31-35	-5 -3 -4	3.
		45-50	-5 -3 -4	4.

50

1. - .
2. 60 .
3. - 5 . - 15 .
4. - 10 . - 5-7 . - 5 .

. (1-30)

An Englishman's home is his Castle

Everyone in Britain dreams of living in a detached house, which means a separate building. It is usually built of brick and slate. A detached house is of "non-classical" shape with a lot of little corners, which make the house very cozy. In front of the house there's always a beautiful garden with smooth lawn. The garage, as a rule, is hidden away.

- a) a lot of b) little c) a little d) much
22. ... people are lucky enough never to be ill.
a) not many b) not much c) little d) a little
23. Honesty is ... policy.
a) the best b) better c) more better d) good
24. ... men declare war. But it is the youth that fight and die.
a) oldest b) older c) elder d) the older
25. Of two evils choose
a) less b) little c) least d) the least
26. About 85 percent of American students ... public schools, which are supported by state and local taxes.
a) attended b) have attended c) attend d) are attending
27. The city of Montreal ... 70 square miles.
a) covers b) will cover c) cover d) has covered
28. Dinosaurs ... millions of years ago.
a) died out b) die out c) has died out d) were died out
29. When you heat water it
a) boil b) boils c) has boiled d) have boiled
30. A lot of new roads ... in Russia now.
a) are being built b) have been built c) built d) build

(30 - 15)	,
(15)	,

1.

: About myself.

- 1.31. When and where were you born?
1.32. Do you know your zodiac sign?
1.33. What are the strong and the weak traits of your character?
1.34. There are things that you like and dislike, aren't there? What are they?
1.35. What is/are your hobby (hobbies)?

: My working Day.

- 2.31. What time do you get up on weekdays?
2.32. What do you do before breakfast?
2.33. How much time does it take you to get to the University?
2.34. How many lectures and training lessons do you have daily?
2.35. What is your way of spending evenings?

1.

(10).

36. [ˈneɪb]

37. [s bˈstæn(t)S()]

2.	-3		be. . , (, there +) .	
3.	-4	,	2. . :	2.

(I , : II)

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1.		1-35	-5 -3 -4	, , . ; .
2.		41-45	-5 -3 -4	1. , .
		41-45	-5 -3 -4	2. .
		36-40	-5 -3 -4	3. - .
		46-50	-5 -3 -4	4. , .

2.	-3			
3.	-4		3.	800 3.
			4.	2000 4.

(2 , : III)

()

N		N		
1.		1-30	-5 -3 -4	1. , , 2. , . - ; ,
3.		31-35	-5 -3 -4	
4.		36-45.	-5 -3 -4	1. , 2. . 3. . - 4. , .

5.		46-50	-5 -3 -4	:
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50 . -1.

1. - . -30.

2. . -5. -70. 2 . 50 .

2. . -5. -12. 2 . 10 .

3. . -5. 1 . -10 .

4. -5. , -5 . -5

5. -5 , . -5.

(8-10), / -500 . . -10. -10 .

1. :
1. If I was offered the job, I think I it.
a) will take b) take c) took d) would take
2. If I were you, I that coat.
a) wouldn't buy b) won't buy c) didn't buy d) hadn't bought
3. Had they been told about it yesterday they earlier.
a) would come b) would have come c) will come d) would have come
4. You must let me ... time to consider your proposal.
a) to have b) have c) had d) have had
5. From the age of five he had come to the studio ... his own father work.
a) to watch b) watch c) had watched d) have watched
6. At last they got him ... a letter to his brother.
a) to write b) write c) wrote d) have written
7. He was thought ... honest and kindly.

- a) to be b) be c) to have been d) have been
8. She is certain ... soon.
a) to return b) return c) to have returned d) have returned
9. She accused him ... causing Bonnie's death.
a) at b) for c) of d) in
10. Mother will never agree ... moving to the country.
a) with b) to c) for d) of
11. So much depends ... your passing this exam successfully.
a) at b) on c) for d) in
12. The book must not be published without ... through by the author.
a) being looked b) looking c) having looked d) having been looked
13. In spite a very bright pupil this time he could not cope with the task.
a) at being b) on having been c) of being d) in being
14. It's no use like that to me.
a) talking b) being talked c) having talked d) having been talking
15. He was slowly walking in the direction of the lake, with his dog him.
a) following b) followed c) being followed d) having followed
16. She was sitting still, with her arms on the breast.
a) crossing b) having crossed c) being crossed d) crossed
17. The girl entered the room, with her eyes on George.
a) fixing b) having fixed c) being fixed d) fixed
18. My father and I spent an hour or so our materials to that room.
a) having been taken b) taken c) being taken d) taking
19. Having admitted she loved him she was frightened.
a) admitted b) being admitted c) admitting d) having admitted
20. Generally, the problem is not so easy as it seems to be.
a) speaking b) spoken c) having spoken d) being spoken
b)

2.

A topographic survey is a survey made to secure data from which may be made a topographic map indicating the relief or elevation and irregularities of the land surface.

Maps are based on measurements of distances, directions and heights. Surveying is the name given to the methods of making these measurements.

The simplest and most commonly used method of measuring the distance between two points on the ground is called chain surveying. It is very similar to the way in which the distance between two points on a paper piece is measured using a foot-rule. In chain surveying the place of the foot-rule is taken by a chain which is laid down in a straight line between the two points. Small areas are often surveyed entirely by chain survey provided the ground is not too rough.

Angles in surveying are measured with special instruments called theodolites. In its simplest form the theodolite is a telescope mounted above a horizontal circular scale. Theodolite allows the measurement of angles in a vertical plane, such as the angle between the horizon and the top of a tall building or hill. Route survey is a survey necessary for the location and construction of transportation or communication lines such as highways, railroads, canals, transmission lines and pipe-lines. The preliminary work consists of a topographic survey.

- a) true
- b) false
- c) no information

3.

31. Newton was born in

- a) 1462
- b) 1624
- c) 1642

32. When he first went to university, Newton studied

- a) Law
- b) Mathematics
- c) Science

33. The speaker says that Newton's most famous discovery had to do with

- a) Light
- b) Mechanics
- c) Gravity

34. Newton started thinking about gravity when he saw

- a) An apple fall off a tree
- b) A tree falling over
- c) The moon moving through the sky

35. Newton died in

- a) Woolsthorpe
- b) Cambridge
- c) London

:

Ok, today we're going to talk about the life of Sir Isaac Newton. He was one of the most important mathematicians and scientists of all time and his ideas and theories were not improved on until Einstein's work, almost two hundred and fifty years later. So, who was Newton? Well, he was born in 1642 in a place called Woolsthorpe, in England, and he went to study at Cambridge University in 1661. At first, he studied Law, but later he became very interested in Mathematics and Science. He later went on to teach at the university and he made some very important scientific discoveries about light and mechanics. His most famous discovery though is probably gravity. One day Newton saw an apple fall off a tree. He realized that the force that made the apple fall to the ground was the same force that made the moon travel around the Earth. He called this force gravity and this brilliant idea changed the way we look at the world. Later in his life, Newton gave up scientific research. He never really returned to Woolsthorpe. In 1696, he left Cambridge and went to work for the government in London. He died there in 1727.

(35- 15)	
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(15)	,
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1.

: The Russian Federation.

- 36. What oceans is Russia washed by?
- 37. What countries does the Russian Federation border on?
- 38. What is the climate like in Russia?
- 39. What Russian rivers are the longest rivers in Europe and Asia?
- 40. Who is the head of the country? What does the Parliament of the country consist of?

: The United Kingdom of Great Britain.

- 36. How many islands do the British Isles consist of?
- 37. By what seas is Great Britain separated from Ireland?
- 38. What influences the climate of Great Britain?
- 39. What kind of country is Great Britain?
- 40. By whom is the country ruled by?

: The United States of America.

- 36. Where is the USA situated?
- 37. What are the main mineral resources of the country?
- 38. How can you characterize the USA industry?
- 39. What is the capital of the USA?
- 40. What does the Parliament of the country consist of?

: My future profession.

- 36. What is your future profession?
- 37. Why have you chosen this field of studying as your future profession?
- 38. What makes a good expert in expertise and management of real estate?
- 39. What is your qualification?
- 40. What does the profession of an expert in expertise and management of real estate deal with?

2.

(5).

- 41. [sLlɪt]
- 42. ['rɪ m tɪk]
- 43. [bLl]
- 44. [Cu : z]
- 45. [lWn]

3.

,

(5).

- 46. general 47. hospital 48. idea 49. limit 50. Private

(15-10)	,
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(10)	
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1. _____ :

- _____ :
1. The object (purpose) of this paper is to present (to discuss, to describe, to develop, to give) ...
 2. The paper (article) puts forward the idea (attempts to determine) ...

- _____, _____ :
1. The paper (article) discusses some problems relating to (deals with some aspects of, considers the problem of, presents the basic theory, provides information on, reviews the basic principle of) ...
 2. The paper is concerned with (is devoted to) ...

- _____ :
1. The paper (article) begins with a short discussion on (deals firstly with the problem of) ...
 2. The first paragraph deals with ...
 3. First (At first, at the beginning) the author points out that (notes that, describes) ...

- _____ :
1. Then follows a discussion on ...
 2. Then the author goes on to the problem of ...
 3. The next (following) paragraph deals with (presents, discusses, describes) ...
 4. After discussing ... the author turns to ...
 5. Next (further, then) the author tries to (indicates that, explains that) ...
 6. It must be emphasized that (should be noted that, is evident that, is clear that, is interesting to note that) ...

- _____ :
1. The final paragraph states (describes, ends with) ...
 2. The conclusion is that the problem is ...
 3. The author concludes that (summarize that) ...
 4. To sum up (to summarize, to conclude) the author emphasizes (points out, admits) that ...
 5. Finally (in the end) the author admits (emphasized) that ...

_____ :

1. In my opinion (I think, to my mind) ...
 The paper is interesting (not interesting); of importance (of little importance); valuable (invaluable); up-to-date (out-of-date); useful (useless) ... because ...
 (_____ , _____)

1. _____ .

1. As you can see from the title the text is devoted to ...

- 2. According to the text ...
- 3. It is arranged as follows ...
- 4. From my point of view ...

	, () ,
	, () ,

3.

<p>: -5-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p> <p>-3-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p> <p>-4-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">, ,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.</p> <p>: -5-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p> <p>-3-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p> <p>-4-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">, ,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.</p> <p>: -5-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">, ,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p> <p style="text-align: right;">,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;</p>

<p>-3-</p> <p>;</p> <p>-4-</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>.</p>		<p>,</p> <p>;</p> <p>.</p>
		<p>,</p> <p>.</p> <p>:</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>.</p>

<p>:</p> <p>-5-</p> <p>;</p> <p>-3-</p> <p>;</p> <p>-4-</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>.</p> <p>:</p> <p>-5-</p> <p>;</p>		<p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>.</p>
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2.

3.

4.

5.

1.

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 (,) ,) . ; ; (

2.

2.1. 324 ,9 .

2.2. :

- 1. ;
- 2. ;
- 3. ;
- 4, .

1.

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-5 -

-3 -

-4 -

2.

: , .

20__-20__

1.

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2.

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() _____ «__» _____ 20__ .,

_____ ()

_____ (. . .)

1. ()

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-5		1.	- -	,
		2.	1. , 2. , 3. .	, - ,
-3	-	3.	4. .	
		4.	1. , , - . 2. - ; , - - .	, , \ ,
-4	, , -	4.	:	
			, .	

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1.		1-115	-5 -3 -4 -5 -3 -4	1. , ; .
2.		116-120	-5 -3 -4	1. - .
3.		122-125	-5 -3 -4	.
4.		121	-5 -3 -4	: ,

125 .

1. - .
.
1 - 115.
60 .
2. .
.
-5. 1 . -15 .
3. , .
.
-5. , -3-5 .

(60)

1. It was difficult to find the missing papers on his _____ desk.

- a) well-organized
- b) broken
- c) badly-organized
- d) pleasant

2. Mathematics is a required subject in American high school.

- a) difficult
- b) easy
- c) compulsory
- d) useless

3. She understands me.

4. Fred worked hard last week.

5. John went to the office late.

6. Jane has written many letters.

7. She is having a good time.

8. My mother has to leave.

9. They want something to eat.

10. Have you got a cigarette?

- a) Sorry, I am not smoking.
- b) Sorry, I don't smoke.

11. Hello. Could I speak to Mr Smith please?

- a) I am afraid he is attending a meeting at the moment.
- b) I am afraid he attends a meeting at the moment.

12. How often

- a) are you going to London?
- b) do you go to London?

13. Should we stay and help them?

- a) I think you would not.
- b) I think you need not.

14. Have you ever

- a) were there before?
- b) been there before?

15. Are you used

- a) to take pictures?
- b) to taking pictures?

a) have

c) having

e) had

g) to be

b) to have

d) has

f) be

h) been

i) being

16. Could I _____ another beer please?

1-8.

17. Have you ever _____ to New York?
18. John _____ got many interesting friends.
19. I'd like _____ richer.
20. I'd like _____ more money.
21. I will _____ in my office between two and three o'clock.
22. She used _____ calm and reserved.
23. I am used to _____ a lot of friends.

24. _____ Yes, I have.
25. _____ Yes, I am.
26. _____ At about 5 o'clock.
27. _____ No, but my friend could.
28. _____ Because I need it for my job.
29. _____ Yes, I'd like to.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 30. old | _____ | _____ |
| 31. small | _____ | _____ |
| 32. big | _____ | _____ |
| 33. expensive | _____ | _____ |
| 34. happy | _____ | _____ |
| 35. good | _____ | _____ |

a), b), c), d),

36. I haven't been to Malta before.

- a) Nor have I
- b) So haven't I
- c) Nor I have
- d) So I haven't

37. Is your friend good _____?

- a) cooking
- b) in cooking
- c) at cooking
- d) cooker

38. It was _____ beautiful day that we went for a walk.

- a) so
- b) so a
- c) such
- d) such a

39. He enjoys _____.

- a) to windsurf
- b) windsurfing
- c) windsurf
- d) to windsurfing

40. There were several people waiting _____ the bus stop.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) by
- d) at

41. They do _____ travelling.
a) quite a lot of
b) quite much of
c) quite a lot
d) quite much
42. He looked happy. He must _____ some good news.
a) receive
b) have received
c) be receiving
d) have been receiving
43. If you've got a headache, you _____ take an aspirin.
a) had better
b) had better to
c) would better to
d) would better

I.

44. Hello, are you _____ manager?
a) an
b) a
c) the
d) -
45. I like swimming in _____ sea.
a) a
b) -
c) the
d) an
46. Can I have _____ apple please.
a) a
b) an
c) the
d) -
47. Here we are again in _____ same place.
a) -
b) a
c) an
d) the
48. It's getting dark, shall I close _____ curtains.
a) the
b) -
c) an
d) -
49. Is there _____ University of Oxford?
a) a
b) the
c) an
d) -

85. Please, give () something to read.
86. His sister sent () a telegram.
87. Sometimes we meet () at the theatre.
88. I see (-) there.
89. Give me () copy-book.
90. I have an interesting book. (E) name is "The Iron Heel"
91. Take () letter and read it.
92. She likes () work.
93. Whose book is this? – It is ().
94. () compositions are good. () are much better.
95. Is this scarf ()? – No, this is ().
96. What beautiful trees! () leaves are bright yellow.
97. 489-00-01 a) forty-nine – double zero –zero one
 b) four hundred eighty nine – zero zero – zero – one
 c) four – eight – nine – o [ou] – o[ou] – o[ou] – one
 d) four – eighty – nine – o [ou] – o[ou] – o[ou] – one
98. 121 a) twelve and one
 b) one and twenty one
 c) one hundred and twenty - one
 d) one two one
99. 13 a) thirty
 b) thirteen
 c) one and three
 d) three teen
100. 5th a) the fiveth
 b) the fifth
 c) fiveth
 d) five
101. 101th a) (the) one hundred first
 b) (the) one hundred oneth
 c) (the) one hundred and oneth
 d) ten and oneth
102. 3624 a) threety six and twenty four
 b) three hundreds sixty two and four
 c) three thousand six hundreds and twenty -four
 d) three thousand six hundred and twenty - four
103. 0.03 a) three
 b) zero three
 c) o [ou] – point –o [ou] - three

d) o [ou] - three

104.

- 5/8
- a) five eight
 - b) five eighths
 - c) five to eight
 - d) five to eights

105.

- 45%
- a) forty five percents
 - b) forty five percent
 - c) four-five percent
 - d) fourteen and five percents

106. [sLlɪt]

107. ['rɪ m ɪ k]

108. [bLl]

109. [Cu : z]

110. [lWn]

?

111.

**PLEASE LEAVE YOUR ROOM
KEY AT RECEPTION**

- a) in a shop
- b) in a hotel
- c) in a taxi

112.

**FOREIGN MONEY
CHANGED HERE**

- a) in a library
- b) in a bank
- c) in a police station

113.

**AFTERNOON SHOW
BEGINS AT 2 PM**

- a) outside a theatre
- b) outside a supermarket
- c) outside a restaurant

114.

**CLOSED FOR HOLIDAYS
LESSONS START AGAIN
ON 8th JANUARY**

- a) at a travel agent's
- b) at a music school
- c) at a restaurant

115.

**PRICE PER NIGHT:
£ 10 A TENT
£ 5 A PERSON**

- a) at a cinema
- b) in a hotel
- c) at a camp – site

(30 - 15)	,
(15)	,

116-120.

5 50

1. Where were you born? / What is your native place?
2. What is your date of birth?
3. What is your address?
4. Is your family large or small? / How many of you are there in your family?
5. What are your parents?
6. Who are you like? Who do you look like?
7. What are your household duties?
8. Do you plan your day beforehand?
9. How do you usually spend the evenings? How do you usually spend your weekends?
10. Are you a stay-at-home or do you like to go out?
11. Do you prefer to have parties or to go to the parties?
12. Do you know your zodiac sign?
15. What are the good and bad characteristics associated with your attitude to astrology?
16. When did you leave school? What kind of school was it?
17. What subjects were you good/ bad at?
18. What was/ were your favorite subjects at school?
19. When did you begin studying English?
20. How long have you been studying English?
21. Do you remember, how many letters there are in the English alphabet?
22. Is English grammar/ pronunciation easy or difficult for studying?
23. Did you (would you like to) learn any other languages?
24. How long does it take you to learn to speak a foreign language, in your opinion?
25. What language is spoken in France? (Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, China, Switzerland, Brazil.)
26. Is it important to know a foreign language?
27. English is said to be an international language, is it? Why?
28. Did you read any books/ magazines/ newspapers in English?
29. Are you a student now? What year are you a student?
30. What University do you study?
31. What faculty do you study? What is your future specialty?
32. How many years does the course of studying last?
33. How many times a year do you have holidays?
34. How long does every semester last?
35. What river is Bratsk (Moscow, St. Petersburg, New-York, London, Washington) situated on?

36. What century does the history of Bratsk (London, Washington, Moscow) go back?
37. What are the industrial enterprises of our town? What kind of products do they produce?
38. What places of interest in Bratsk (Moscow, St. Petersburg, New-York, London) do you know?
39. Do Bratsk inhabitants have any opportunities to rest? Where can they spend their leisure time?
40. What kinds of sport are popular in Bratsk? What sport do you go in for?
41. What is the official name of our country? Where is it situated?
42. What seas and oceans is it washed by?
43. What countries does it border on?
44. How many chambers does our Parliament consist of (of Great Britain, of the USA)? What are they?
45. What is the executive branch represented by in our country (in Great Britain, in the USA)?
46. What is the legislative body of our country (of Great Britain, of the USA)?
47. What is the judicial branch represented by in our country (in Great Britain, in the USA)?
48. Who is at the head in our country (in Great Britain, in the USA)?
49. Do you know outstanding persons of our country (of Great Britain, of the USA)? What spheres of life are they engaged in? What are they?
50. Do you get a grant?

121 . . . (10)

. . . 12 .

My experience as an English teacher isn't very extensive – my two final years of secondary school. First I taught my neighbour's son who was five years old. Next I found a job with the local kindergarten where I was asked to teach a small group. After these two kinds of teaching experience I can say that I like it and would like to become a professional teacher one day.

(1-5).

(a-d),

. (10 min/)

122. The advice is for tourists who want to use
- a) only trains
 - b) only buses
 - c) buses and the underground
 - d) trains and the underground
123. Public transport in London costs _____ in many other European cities.
- a) as much as
 - b) more than
 - c) less than
 - d) much less than
124. Tourists will find most interesting things in zone
- a) 1
 - b) 3
 - c) 5
 - d) 6
125. To buy a monthly Travelcard you need
- a) one photograph
 - b) two photographs
 - c) your passport
 - d) your passport and a photograph

Good morning, listeners. Today we would like to advise to the tourists who come to London and want to use public transport. London's public transport system includes the tube and the buses, and is more expensive than in Europe. Short trips are more expensive than the longer journeys; it is rarely worthwhile taking the tube to travel just one stop.

The most economical tickets are Travelcards, daily, weekly or monthly passes that allow unlimited travel on all forms of transport in the zones you want. London is divided into six travel zones, which extend from the city center into the outer suburbs. Travelcards can be bought in train or Underground stations. For weekly/monthly tickets, you need a passport-sized photo for a Photocard. One-day Travelcards cannot be used before 9:30 a.m. from Monday to Friday and after 11:30 p.m. on any day. There are no restrictions on when you can use your weekly or monthly Travelcards.

«06» 03. 2015 .

2014 :	«03» 07. 2018 . 413.	«	»
2015 :	«03» 07. 2018 . 413,	«	»
2018 :	«12» 03. 2018 . 130,	«01» 10. 2015 . 587.	
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		«12» 03. 2018 . 130.	

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«24» 2018 .,

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«25» 2018 .,

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