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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	6
	4.2	8
	4.3	8
	4.4	8
	4.5.	16
5.		18
6.	-	14
7.		19
8.	-	20
9.		20
	9.1.	20
	9.2.	20
10.		53
11.	-	53
	1.	54
	2.	80
	3.	81
	4.	82

2.

1. 3
 « » ,
 « » , « »
 »

3.
 3.1.

1	2	3							10	11
			4	5	6	7	8	9		
	1,2	1,2,3,4	24	140	-	-	140	148	1, 2	,
	1,2	-	24	28	-	-	28	283	1,2	,
()	1	-	24	20	-	-	20	79	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.2.

	-	..	,			
			(.)	- , -	1	2
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	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
1.		32	6	26
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

-	()	-	,	
			(.)	;(.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.		8	2	6
1.1.		2	-	2
1.2.		6	2	4
2.		77	14	63
2.1.	-	14	4	10
2.2.	, ,	24	4	20

2.3.	- , - (, -	39	6	33
3.		14	4	10
3.1.		14	4	10
		99	20	79

4.2. ,

4.3. :

4.4.

/			(.)	(.)
1	1.		10	-
2			20	(8 .)
3	2.		60	(6 .)
4		, -	22	(4 .)
5		, - (, ,	20	(6 .)
6	3.		8	(4 .)
			140	28

(1 , I)

1	2	3	4	5
1.		16	6	8
1.1.	:	4	2	2
1.2.	: "About myself\ My working day. Our University" .T	12	6	6
2.		56	28	30
2.1.	: to be, to do, to have.	10	4	6
2.2.	, , - - -	10	4	6
2.3.	: , , ; : , , - : , , - : , , - : , , -	12	6	6
2.4.		16	6	10
2.5.	,	16	6	10
		72	34	38

(1, 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	6
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) e.	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
1.		10	6	4
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.	, , , -	6	1	10
2.3.	: , ; ; ; : : , , , , .	6	1	10

2.4.	: , , «there + be».	5	1	10
2.5.	.	6	1	10
2.6.	.	10	2	20
2.7.	,	13	3	38
		140	14	126

2

-		(.) ,	, ; (.)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.		17	3	14
1.1.	:	5	1	4
2.1.	: « The Russian Federation. My job and my future speciality.»	12	2	10
2.		143	8	135
2.1.	C	27	2	25
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

- () :

/			(.)	(.)
1	1.		-	-
2			2	(2 .)
3	2.		4	(2 .)
4		, .	4	-
5		- , , .	6	(3 .)
6	3.		4	(1 .)
			20	8

4.5.

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1

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:9

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

Future Simple,

\

: 4-5

(Present, Past,

2

:

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

(F).

(T)

).

: 4-5

4.

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

8.

- « »

1. http://irbis.brstu.ru/CGI/irbis64r_15/cgiirbis_64.exe?LNG=&C21COM=F&I21DBN=BOOK&P21DBN=BOOK&S21CNR=&Z21ID=.

2. <http://ecat.brstu.ru/catalog> .

3. - « online» <http://biblioclub.ru>

4. - « » <http://e.lanbook.com> .

5. " " <http://window.edu.ru> .

6. eLIBRARY.RU <http://elibrary.ru> .

7. ()

<https://uisrussia.msu.ru/> .

8. <http://xn--90ax2c.xn--p1ai/how-to-search/>.

9.

9.1.

, . « »

1. :

2. - . ;

3. .

1. 10 :

2. - , ;

3. , - .

4. : , .

5. - .

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	<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- _____ , 2-

_____ :
_____ , 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. _____, 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).

2)

(. 24-34)

1.

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

2.

Exercises and Comments:

=Practical English Grammar.

-, 2012. - 292 . - ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 ; [

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

1.

- 2.
- 3.

6 (6 .)

_____:

_____:

_____:

1200-1500

_____ (_____).

_____ (_____).

_____:

- 1). _____ - 5- _____, 2014. – (_____ 10-15, 24-34).
- 2) _____, _____, _____, _____, 2005. – (_____ 24-34)

1. _____ - 5- _____, 2014. – 392 . (_____ 16-20, 39-40, 383-384)

2. _____ =Practical English Grammar.
 Exercises and Comments: _____ / _____ - 9-
 _____, 2012. - 292 . - ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 ; [_____]
 - URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487>

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(1 , II)

1 (4 .)

_____:

_____:

_____ (_____),

_____ 800 , 10 .

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

_____ :

1. What river is Bratsk situated on?
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. (,) .
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. _____

(2 , III)

1 (2 .)

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

_____ :
 _____ , 2013. - (_____ .35-42)

1. _____ , _____ , 2013. (_____ .35-42)

1. _____ =Practical English Grammar.
 Exercises and Comments : _____ / _____ .- 9-
 _____ , 2012. - 292 . - ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 ; [_____] . -

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

2 (4 .)

_____ : _____ : «The United States of America»

_____ :

_____:

_____:

_____:

: «The Russian Federation», «Great Britain», «The United States of

America»,

- 1) _____ : _____ / _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ . - 3-
 _____ , 2011. – 196 . (. 28-38)

_____:

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

_____:

1. _____ : _____ / _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ . - 3-
 _____ , 2011. – 196 . (. 28-38)

_____:

1. What is the official name of the US ? Where is it situated?
2. What seas and oceans is it washed by?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What is the name of the USA Parliament
5. How many chambers does the USA Parliament consist of?
What are they?
6. What is the legislative body of the USA? What is the executive branch (Judicial branch) represented by in the USA)?
7. Who is at the head in the USA)?
8. Do you know outstanding persons of the USA)? What spheres of life were\are they engaged?
9. What places of interest in New – York do you know?

3 (12 .)

_____ : Present, Past, Future (Simple, Progressive, Perfect) e. _____

3-

_____:

_____:

e ().

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1) , . . . , . . . , . . . / . . . , . . . , . . .

2) , . . . =Practical English Grammar.

Exercises and Comments:

.- . . . , 2005. – 447 . (. 30-31, 49, . 62-64)

.- . . . , 2012. - 292 . - ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 ; [. . . - 9-].

- URL: [//biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487](http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487)

_____:

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.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.

III

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?pl1_id=13867- _____ . (_____ . 29-45)
2. _____ . - 5- _____ , _____ : _____ , 2014. — 392 . (_____ . 129-138)

_____ :

_____ , _____ , _____ , _____ . — _____ , 2005. — (_____ . 82-86).

- 1.
- 2.

5 (4 .)

_____:

_____:

_____:

_____:

_____:

1. _____ : _____ , 2014. – (. 129-138) \ . . . ,

1. _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ : _____ / _____ , _____ , _____ . – _____ , 2005. – (. 93-99).

_____:

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

(2 , IV)

1 (2 .)

_____:

_____:

_____:

800

_____:

_____:

800

_____:

2 (4 .)

____: _____ : «My future speciality»,

____:

____:

_____:

: «My future speciality» , « Ecological problems»,
: / , , , ,
-3- - : - , 2011. – 196 . (. 30-32, 80-83)

1. . . . : \ ,
. . . . - 5- : , 2014. – 392 . (. 268-270)

1. : / , , , , ,
-3- - : - , 2011. – 196 . (. 30-32, 80-83)

- _____
1. Where is your university situated?
2. What year are you a student?
3. What is your future speciality?
4. What subjects connected with your future speciality do you study?
5. What classes of road-building machinery do you know?
6. What kinds of operations are they engaged in?
7. What main tasks do the specialists solve?
8. Who advised you to choose this speciality? What is the aim of your studying?
9. What skills and knowledge are required to become a good specialist?

3 (8 .)

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e ().

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_____:

- 1) , . . . , . . . , . . . / . . . , . . . , . . .
- 2) . - . , 2005. – 447 . (. 30-31, 49, . 62-64)
- 2) . . . , - . . . : . . . « . . . », 2004. – . (. 84-94)

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

1. , . . . , . . . , . . . / . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , 2005. – 447 . (. 44, 49, . 63, 70, 71-173, 318-319)
 - 2 , . . . =Practical English Grammar. Exercises and Comments: : / - 9- . - . : . . . , 2012. - 292 . - ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 ; [. . .].
- URL: [//biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487](http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487)

- _____:
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 - 7.

_____ : _____ , _____ .
should, would. either, neither

_____ : _____ , _____ .
should, would, either, neither.

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

_____ : _____ (_____) .

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

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

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

1. _____ : : « _____ - ... »
2. _____ :
3. _____ :
4. _____ .
5. _____ .
6. _____ should, would,
7. _____ either, neither

4 (4 .)

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

_____:

1. _____ (_____). _____ , 2005. – 447 .(_____)

_____:

_____ (_____)

1. _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ : _____ / _____ : _____ , _____ , _____ , 2005. – 447 (_____ .223-224)

2. _____ . - 5- _____ , _____ : _____ , 2014. – 392 .(_____ .170-171)

1. _____ : _____ / _____ : _____ \ _____ , _____ . - 5- _____ , _____ : _____ , 2014. – (_____ .170-171)

1 _____ / _____ , _____ , _____ . - _____ , 2005. – (233-234).

2. _____ =Practical English Grammar. Exercises and Comments: _____ / _____ . - 9- _____ , 2012. - 292 . - ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 ; [_____] . - URL: [//biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487](http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487)

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

5 (6 _____)

_____:

_____:

_____:

_____ 1200-1500 _____ , _____

_____ (_____). _____

1. _____, 2005. – 447 (. 107-110, 128-129, 156-157) (. 217-220)

2. _____, 2014. – 392 . (. 134-141, 378-382)

1. _____, 2014. – (. 134-141, 378-382)

1. _____ =Practical English Grammar. Exercises and Comments: _____, 2012. – 292 . - ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 ; [_____]. - URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103487>

6 (4 .)

_____ ;
_____ / _____ / _____ ;
_____ ;
_____ ;
_____ ;

1. _____, 2014. – (. 139-141) \ . . . ,

1. _____, 2005. – 447 (. 218-221, 254)

1. _____ ;
2. _____ ? _____ ?
3. _____ .
4. _____ .

- 5.

1. to be, to do, to have
2. to be,
3. to do,
4. to do
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;

1,2

3,4 —

2;

- 5,6 – 3;
- 7,8 - 4;
- 9,0 – 5.

(4) ,

1

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

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

- 1. , 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-

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1

1

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.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

1.

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

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

2. \

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

3.	-4	,		
----	----	---	--	--

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

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

(1 , I)

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

(1 , :D)

()

--	--	--	--	--

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. .
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.

Every Englishman wants privacy. And a large, detached house not only ensures privacy, but it's also a status symbol. Such a house is a dream for most people. But even a small house with a garden is very dear to the hearts of many people in Britain.

Most people don't like blocks of flats, because they provide the least amount of privacy. Flats are usually much cheaper. People who live in them cannot afford to have a house of their own. Their dislike of living in flats is very strong. In 1950s, for example, millions of poor people lived in old, uncomfortable houses of the 19th century, with no bathroom, But when they were given new blocks of flats to live in, with central heating and bathrooms, more comfortable and cozy they hated their new homes. They left lonely without their gardens and neighbors.

In Britain the "tower blocks" were a failure, because they didn't suit British attitudes.

1. To live in a detached house is a dream of everyone in Britain.
a) true b) false c) no information
2. A detached house is built of concrete and steel.
a) true b) false c) no information
3. The garage doesn't spoil the rural feelings.
a) true b) false c) no information
4. A large, detached house ensures privacy but it isn't a status symbol.
a) true b) false c) no information
5. Most people like to live in blocks of flats because they are much cheaper.
a) true b) false c) no information
6. People in Britain prefer to live in old, cold, uncomfortable houses of the 19th century.
a) true b) false c) no information
7. People who live in blocks of flats cannot afford to have a house of their own.
a) true b) false c) no information.
8. In front of the house there is always a garage.
a) true b) false c) no information
9. A lot of little corners make the house very cozy.
a) true b) false c) no information
10. High-rise blocks suit British attitudes.
a) true b) false c) no information
11. Our friends ... in Paris now.
a) are b) be c) were d) will be
12. We ... ready to do the work.
a) was b) are c) is d) am
13. She says that American hotel managers ... a very difficult job now.
a) had b) will have c) has d) have
14. Do you ... any dictionaries?
a) have b) had c) will have d) has
15. He can't advice ... now.
a) them b) they c) their d) theirs
16. The boy solved the problem
a) his b) him c) himself d) her
17. I have three sets of house keys. You may take
a) it b) them c) they d) their
18. Play chess with ..., please!
a) we b) you c) us d) they
19. Does this car use ... petrol?
a) much b) many c) few d) a few
20. There are Parties that have nice music and pretty decorations.
a) not many b) not much c) not little d) not a little
21. ... new wide streets appeared in the city.

- 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()]

- 38. [ˈfWnIC]
- 39. [ˈdeInG]
- 40. [ˈmLgIG]
- 41. [pr "nAnsI'eIS(q)n]
- 42. [ˈtaIm"teIbl]
- 43. [ðis izqhæt].
- 44. [lets INk]
- 45. [ˈsWt(q)nII]

2. , (5).

- 46. active
- 47. separate
- 48. public
- 49. actual
- 50. character

(20-10)	, , , , .
(10)	, .

(1 , II)

/				
1	2	3	4	5

1.	-5		<p>1. 800 . . . (0,5). : to be, to do, to have. , , , (, , , - , , , , , ,).</p>	1.
2.	-3		<p>be. (there + , , ,)</p>	
3.	-4	, ,	2. :	2.

(I , : II)

()

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.

50 .

1. - .
 . 2 .
 - 60.
 65 .

2. . .
 . 1 .
 - 5 . - 15 .

3. . , ,
 ,
 - 5. - 5 .

4. , .
 - 5 , . - 5.

As you read this, I'm flying to America. I'm as excited about going somewhere as I am about not having to spend my holidays here, in England. My last holiday here was in Wales two years ago and it rained every day. Just horrible!

It was also very difficult to get to Wales. Travelling to the seaside in the summer holidays means hours spent in traffic jams. It is not a very relaxing start to a holiday! And when you get there, you have to pay a fortune to park at the beach and up to £2 , which is more than anywhere else in England, for an ice-cream.

People say that England is safer than abroad, but I don't think it's true. And even if it is true, you will not get much out of life if you only go to places which are safe.

Some people also say that going abroad is a danger to your health. They must be joking! The only pain is when you have injections against malaria. In fact, the one time when I got sick

on holiday was in England, after swimming in Devon. The sea was so dirty that I got an ear infection.

Then there is a language problem. I think that part of the fun of being abroad is learning how to say a few foreign words. That's what I did on my holiday in Mexico and it helped my Spanish at school.

I agree it's important to know about your own country's culture. But isn't visiting the Statue of Liberty or the pyramids in Egypt a more exciting experience than looking at the familiar Big Ben?

For me, travelling is all about people and their cultures. I can't imagine anybody not wanting to experience new places. Travel helps you grow and makes you look differently at your country when you get back.

1. The author is excited equally by the ability to afford foreign trips and by trips themselves.
a) true b) false c) no information
2. The author spent his last holiday in England.
a) true b) false c) no information
3. The author did not enjoy his stay in Wales because of an ear infection.
a) true b) false c) no information
4. The author doesn't agree that trips abroad are a health hazard.
a) true b) false c) no information
5. The author has never studied a foreign language, but believes it is fun to learn some simple words while you are abroad.
a) true b) false c) no information
6. The author accepts that, for some people, language problems can become a problem while they are travelling abroad.
a) true b) false c) no information
7. The author thinks that a language problem is not a main one when you are abroad.
a) true b) false c) no information
8. The author supports adventure tourism to exotic countries and unusual destinations.
a) true b) false c) no information
9. According to the author, Big Ben is not liked by UK residents.
a) true b) false c) no information
10. The author believes that the most interesting thing about travelling is experiencing new cultures.
a) true b) false c) no information
11. My friend Nick is ... architect.
a) the b) an c) a d) –
12. What ... good news!
a) the b) an c) a d) –
13. This is ... bronze, I think.
a) the b) an c) a d) –
14. ... book that you gave me last Friday is very interesting.
a) the b) an c) a d) -
15. As many as 200 different live on the territory of Russia.
a) people b) humans c) peoples d) men
16. He has two kinds of ... on his farm.
a) sheep b) sheeps c) ships d) ships
17. That red pencil is ... I think.
a) I b) me c) my d) mine
18. She will ask him about it ...
a) she b) her c) hers d) herself
16. It's cold today, you'd better put on ... coats.
a) you b) your c) yours d) yourselves

17. Don't tell ... about it.
 a) they b) them c) their d) theirs
18. Their family is much ... than ours.
 a) large b) larger c) largest d) as large as
19. Which is ...: 13 or 30?
 a) much b) more c) most d) as much as
20. Last year she visited them ... than us.
 a) frequently b) more frequently c) most frequently d) as frequently as
21. He speaks French ... of all in my group.
 a) correctly b) more correctly c) most correctly d) as correctly as
22. ... letters for me, Mrs Grimshaw?
 a) Is there b) Is it c) are these d) are there
23. ... no snow left in the streets.
 a) there is b) there are c) they are d) it is
24. ... a pity Jane couldn't come to dinner.
 a) there's b) it's c) they're d) there're
25. impossible for me to do it.
 a) There is b) There are c) It is d) They are
26. He usually ... at 8 o'clock on weekdays.
 a) has been getting up b) has got up c) gets up d) will have got up
27. He decided to have a smoke while the letter ... on the printer.
 a) was being printed b) was typing printed c) has been printed d) is being printed
28. They ... for the lost report the whole afternoon.
 a) is still being looked for b) is looking for c) has been looked for d) have been looking for
29. A new grammar rule usually ... by some examples.
 a) has been illustrated b) is being illustrated c) is illustrated d) was being illustrated
30. He ... all the questions correctly.
 a) has been answered b) is answered c) had been answered d) has answered
31. Don't call me after 10 o'clock as I ...
 a) will be sleeping b) was sleeping c) have been sleeping d) am sleeping
32. ... you speak any foreign language?
 a) Can b) May c) Shall d) Must
33. You ... smoke here. This is a non-smoking restaurant.
 a) needn't b) can't c) may not d) don't have
34. -Must I pay for the books right now?
 - No, you You may do it tomorrow.
 a) must b) mustn't c) needn't d) can
35. - ... I ask you a question?
 - I'm afraid not. I'm hurrying to the lecture.
 a) must b) need c) shall d) may

(35- 15)	, , , , ,

(15)	

1.
: My University.

- 3.31. Where is your University situated?
- 3.32. How many faculties are there at the University?
- 3.33. Each faculty is divided into departments, isn't it?
- 3.34. What subjects do students study?
- 3.35. When do the students begin to write a qualification thesis?

: My native town.

- 1.36. Where is your town situated?
- 1.37. What century does the history of your town go back to?
- 1.38. What is your town famous for?
- 1.39. What places of interest in your town do you know?
- 1.40. What industrial enterprises are there in your town?

2. (5).

- 41. [bleIm]
- 42. ['st(j)ud(q)nt]
- 43. ['plkCq]
- 44. ['pr uses]
- 45. ['lJdq]

3. (5).

- 46. authority
- 47. constant
- 48. distance
- 49. experiment
- 50. figure

(15-10)	
(10)	

(2 , III)

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1	2	3	4	5

1.	-5		1.	-	1.
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3.	-4	,	3.	800	3.
			4.	2000 . . .	4.

(2 , : III)

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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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1. - . -30.
2 . 50 .
- 70.

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

2. . -5. .

1. 1 - 10
3. - 5 - 5
4. - 5 - 5 - 5
5. - 5 - 5
- (8-10), / - 10 - 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

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.

Mine surveying makes use of the principles of land, topographic and route surveying with modifications in practice made necessary by altered conditions. Both surface and underground surveys are required. City surveying is the term frequently applied to the operation of laying out lots and to the municipal surveys made in connection with the construction of streets, water supply systems and sewers.

The maps and data produced by surveyors are used by civil engineers in many ways. Before construction begins the exact position of the various parts of the dam, or the rack of the railway or road, are fixed on the ground by using normal surveying methods.

Terrestrial photogrammetry or photographic surveying from ground stations had been found to be useful addition to the methods in mapping of mountainous areas. The work consists of taking photographs from two or more control stations and in utilizing the photographs for the projection of the terrain in plan and elevation.

Nowadays a great deal of time is saved by modern methods of photographic air survey. Air photographs may be taken with the camera either pointing vertically downward, or at an angle. Vertical photographs are preferred for map-making especially when height and contours are required. The advantage of air survey is the speed with which the field work is accomplished. Air survey is widely used by explorers in investigating the Arctic zone.

Thanks to the data produced by air surveying Russian geologists have discovered mineral deposits in areas almost quite unknown until recently.

21. Small area are often surveyed by chain survey provided the ground is too rough.

- a) true b) false c) no information

22. In its simplest form the theodolite is a telescope mounted above a horizontal circular scale.

- a) true b) false c) no information

23. Mine surveying makes use of the principles of land, topographic and route surveying with modifications in practice made necessary by altered conditions.

- a) true b) false c) no information

24. Theodolite doesn't allow the measurements of angles in a vertical plane.

- a) true b) false c) no information

25. Terrestrial photogrammetry is a useful addition to other methods in mapping of mountainous areas.

- a) true b) false c) no information

26. All methods of surveying aren't laborious, the surveyor has not to work over all the ground step by step.

- a) true b) false c) no information

27. Air surveying has no advantages.

- a) true b) false c) no information

28. Air survey is widely used by explorers in investigating the arctic zone.

- a) true b) false c) no information

29. Air photographs may be taken with the camera pointing vertically or horizontally downwards.

- a) true b) false c) no information

30. Thanks to the data produced by route surveying Russian geologists have discovered mineral deposits in areas unknown until recently.

- 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)	,
(15)	,

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 ɪ tɪ k]

43. [bLl]

44. [Cu : z]

45. [lWn]

3. , (5).

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

(15-10)	,
(10)	,

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 ...

	_____ , _____ (_____) _____ , _____

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	, (), , .

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

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1. ()

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

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

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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 .

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1 - 115.
2. .
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-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?

1-8.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| 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?
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) -

50. How high is _____ Mount Everest?

- a) –
- b) a
- c) the
- d) an

51. Which is _____ best restaurant in Bratsk?

- a) a
- b) the
- c) an
- d) -

52. I must stop. This car (make) a very strange noise. Oh, that noise (not/ matter). It always (make) a noise like that.

53. Yesterday, when I (arrive) at the station Mary (wait) for me. She (wear) a blue dress and (look) very pretty. As soon as she (see) me she (wave) her umbrella and (shout) something, but I couldn't hear what she (say) because everybody (make) such a noise.

54. I (work) as a stunt man about 20 years up to now and I (come) close to death many times.

55. You won't believe it! Yesterday, I (meet) my group mate. I (not/ see) him for years!

56. I (never / be) to South America, but I (be) to the United States. I (go) to New York two years ago.

57. _____ has for she years married twenty been

58. _____ haven't my I since serviced had car May

59. _____ wakes late he on very Sundays usually up

60. _____ computer being at is the my repaired moment

61. _____ to you always your before teeth brush should going bed

62. _____ thinking it about worth not is that

63. I has a brand new car.

64. The flowers grows in the spring time.

65. We has a black cat and four white kittens.

66. He does not know nothing about the robbery.

67. Nick and Maria has a baby yesterday.

68. She loves he very much.

69. Neither he nor she work here.

70. They don't understand me too.

71. Has _____ seen my glasses ?

- a) everybody
- b) nobody
- c) anybody
- d) anywhere

72. I've looked _____ for them.
 a) somewhere c) something
 b) everywhere d) someone

73. I'm hungry, let's find _____ to eat.
 a) anyone c) everything
 b) something d) everyone

74. I'm bored, there's _____ to do
 a) everything c) nowhere
 b) no-one d) nothing

75. _____ called when you were out but they didn't leave a message.
 a) somebody c) anybody
 b) nobody d) something

76. I thought I heard a noise but when I looked there was _____ there!
 a) something c) no-one
 b) nobody d) nowhere

77. _____ (_____).

How we read	
<p>We read differently according to our purpose. For example, if we are looking (1) a piece of information such as someone's telephone number, we will scan the text and ignore most of the words because we know what we are looking for.</p> <p>If we are looking for the general idea, we are likely (2) skim the text. This involves fast reading to get a surface view. Most people skim newspapers and magazines. If they find something interesting, they normally may stop and read it in more detail.</p>	<p>up</p> <p>for</p> <p>to</p>
<p>..... (3) reading is what we do when we study. This is slower and (4) serious, and we may need to re-read some parts again to get a fuller understanding. This is in contrast (5) normal or light reading which is done by choice and where we do not need to worry about detail, e.g. reading a novel on the beach.</p>	<p>much</p> <p>intensive</p> <p>with</p>

78. Why did Isaak Newton (1642-1727) not receive Nobel Prize?
 a) Because he was an Englishman and never lived in Sweden.
 b) Because Alfred Nobel (1833-1896) had not been born yet.
 c) Newton failed to get his prize because he was absent-minded.

93. What is the real name of O. Henry?
 a) John Griffith
 b) Samuel Clemens
 c) William Sidney Porter

79. What is the emblem of New Zealand?
 a) Kangaroo
 b) Kiwi
 c) Koala
80. The ... Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons
 a) American
 b) Canadian
 c) British
81. These books belong to ().
 82. He showed () his notes.
 83. She teaches () English.
 84. We asked () to bring her application.
 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

- a) outside a theatre
 b) outside a supermarket

BEGINS AT 2 PM

114.

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

115.

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

c) outside a restaurant

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

- 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?

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 that 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 .

2016 :
 «06» 10. 2016 . 684, »
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2017 :
 «06» 03. 2017 . 125, »
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 «06» 06. 2016 . 429,
 «06» 11. 2016 . 429.
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 «06» 03. 2017 . 125, »
 «04» 04. 2017 . 203.

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«24» 2018 ., 4

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«25» 2018 ., 4

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