

«

»

:

_____ . .
«_____» _____ 2018 .

1. .01

23.03.03

-

()

:

1.	,	.....	3
2.		.....	3
3.		.....	4
3.1		.....	4
3.2		.....	4
4.		.....	5
4.1		.....	5
4.2	,	.....	5
4.3		.....	5
4.4		.....	5
4.5.	:	.....	9
5.		.....	11
6.	-	.....	12
7.		,	12
8.		« - »	13
9.		.....	13
9.1.		.....	13
9.2.		.....	29
10.		,	35
11.		- ,	35
1.		.....	36
2.		.....	47
3.		.....	48
4.		.....	49

1.

,

,

,

-

,

.

.

,

;

,

;

(, ,);

1	2	3
-5		: ; : ; : ;

2.

1. .01

« »

,

« », «

», «

»

3.

3.1.

	2	3							10	11
			4	5	6	7	8	9		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,2	-	324	34	-	-	34	277	1,2	,
()	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.2.

1	2	3		
			4	5
I.	34	12	18	16
	34	12	18	16
	+	-	+	+
()	+	-	+	+
II.	277	-	86	191
	117	-	36	81
	100	-	-	100
	40	-	40	-
	20	-	10	10
III.	13		-	9
	+	-	4	-
	324	-	108	216
	9	-	3	6

4.

4.1.

1	2	3	4, 5	
			4	5
1.		38	8	30
1.1.		19	4	15
1.2.		19	4	15
2.		237	20	217
2.1.		56	6	50
2.2.		88	8	80
2.3.		93	6	87
3.		36	6	30
3.1.		36	6	30
		311	34	277

4.2.

4.3.

4.4.

1.

1.1.

« » : « », « », « », « »

1.2.

2.

2.1.

), (.
 : , , , , ,
 ,

2.2.

, (, -
).

2.3.

- (-
).
 : -
 ,

3.

3.1.

/			(.)	(.)
1	1.		4	-
2			4	(2 .)
3	2.		6	(4 .)
4		,	8	(2 .)
5		- , ()	- - -	6	(2 .) -
6	3.	.	6	(2 .)
			34	12

(1)

-		() ,	, ;	
			()	
1	2	3	4	5
1.		24	4	20
1.1.		12	2	10
1.2.	: «About myself», «My working day», «Our University», «Bratsk».	12	2	10
2.		68	12	56
2.1.	: to be, to do, to have	3	1	2
2.2.	: , ,	3	1	2
2.3.	:	7	1	6
2.4.	: , , - , , , , , ,	7	1	6
2.5.	:	12	2	10
2.6.		17	2	15
2.7.	,	19	4	15
3.		12	2	10
3.1.		12	2	10
		104	18	86

(2)

1.	2.	3.	4.	
			5.	6.
1.		45	2	40
1.1.		14	1	10
1.2.	«The Russian Federation», «The United Kingdom of Great Britain», «The United States of America», «My future profession».	31	1	30
2.		143	12	131
2.1.		9	1	8
2.2.		10	1	9
2.3.		11	1	10
2.4.		9	1	8
2.5.		9	1	8
2.6.		9	1	8
2.7.		44	4	40
2.8.		42	2	40
3.		22	2	20
3.1.		22	2	20
		207	16	191

4.5.

:

1

:

:7

:

1-

«-S»;

2-

3-

4-;

5-

6-

7-

:

(

(Present, Past, Future Simple,

\

()

(

4-5

2

:

:4

:

1-

2-

3-

4-

:

).

4-5

()

	<p>« » , , , , , , , , , .</p>
	<p>« » , , , , , , , , , .</p>

5.

,	-		Σ	t ,		
		-5	.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	38	+	1	38	,	,
2.	237	+	1	237	,	,
3.	36	+	1	36	,	\ , ,
	311	+	1	311		

6.

1. \ - 5- , , . . . , 2006. - 448 с.
2. -2- , , . . . / , , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , - : « » , 2009. - 242 .
3. / . . . , . . . « » , 2008. - 2- , . . . - : « » ,
4. . . . - , 2013.

7.

			(.)	(/ ' .)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	[. . .]: . . . , 2019- 120 . . . : https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210 .			1
2.	: . . . / . . . , - 5- , . . . : . . . , 2014. - 392 .			1
3.	, . . . ” - 5- , . . . - : - . . . , 2006. - 448 .		31	1
4.	: , . . . , . . . : , . . . : , . . . « ».- 2008. - 143 .		56	1
5.	, : -2- , . . . / . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . : « » , 2009. - 242 .		238	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.

« »

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

9.1.

(1)

1 (2)

_____:

_____:

_____:

(,),

800 , 10 .

(1- , 2- ; 3-

/).

_____ : 1- ; 2-

_____ :

.- , 2013.

1.] : . - [. : . - : . , 2019- 120 . - : <https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2. . . - 5- . : , 2014. – 392 . /

1. - 5- . , 2006. - 448 .

2. : . . . « ».-2008. – 143 .

3. . - 2- . / . . . , . . . , . . . : « » , 2009. – 242 .

2 (2)

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

_____ :

_____ :

_____ :

_____ : : «About myself», «My working day», «Our university», «Bratsk»

_____ : / . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , - 3- . . . : - , 2011. – 196 .

1. . . - [.] : . - : . , 2019- 120 . - : <https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2. . . - 5- . : , 2014. – 392 . / . . . ,

1. _____ : _____ . - 2- _____ , _____ / _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ . - _____ : _____ « _____ » , 2009. – 242 .
2. _____ , _____ , _____ . - 5- _____ , _____ : _____ , 2006. - 448 .
3. _____ : _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ « _____ » . - 2008. – 143 .

-
1. What is your first name? What is your surname?
 2. How old are you? What is your date of birth?
 3. Where were you born? / What is your native place?
 4. Where do you live? / What is your home place? -
 5. Have you got sister(s)/brother(s)? / Is she/he elder or younger than you?
 6. What are your parents?
 7. Do you plan your day beforehand?
 8. How do you spend your morning?
 9. How many lessons do you have every day?
 10. How do you usually spend the evenings?
 11. How do you usually spend your weekends?
 12. Are you fond of having friend in?
 13. Are you a stay-at-home or do you like to go out?
 14. Do you prefer to have parties or to go to the parties?
 15. What sport do you go in for?
 16. Are you a student now? What year are you a student?
 17. What University do you study?
 18. What faculty do you study? What is your future specialty?
 19. What general subjects do you study?
 21. What subjects are connected with your future specialty?
 22. How many years does the course of studying last?
 23. How many times a year do you have holidays?
 24. How long does every semester last?
 25. Do you get a grant? Do you pay for studying?
 26. What river is Bratsk situated on?
 27. What century does the history of Bratsk go back?
 28. What are the industrial enterprises of our town? What kind of products do they produce?
 29. What places of interest in Bratsk do you know?
 30. Do the Bratsk inhabitants have any opportunities to rest?
 31. Where can they spend their leisure time?
 32. What kinds of sport are popular in Bratsk?

3,4,5,6,7 (6)

- _____ : _____ : to
 be, to do, to have. _____ : _____ :
 _____ , _____ : _____ , _____ , _____ ,
 _____ : _____ , _____ , _____ .
 _____ : _____ , _____ to be, to do, to
 have, _____ c _____ .

() .

_____ :

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

have

).

(

(

).

_____ :

(

).

(

).

_____ :

1)

2) 2008.

1.

<https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2.

1.

2009. – 242 .

2.

448 .

3.

« ».–2008. – 143 .

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)
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____ / _____
12. _____ ?
13. _____ ?
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____ as...as, not so...as, ...than..., the more...the better,
21. _____

_____ **8 (2)** _____

_____:

_____:

_____:

1200-1500

(_____)

_____:

(_____)

_____:

...-5- ... , 2006. - 448 .

1. ... [...] :
... , 2019- 120 ... :
<https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2. ... -5- ... , 2014. - 392 .

1. ... -2- ... / ... , ...
... , ... , ... , ...
2009. - 242 .

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

3. ... « ... ».-2008. - 143 .

1.
2.
3.

9 (4)

_____ : ,

_____ : - ,

_____ : , 1200-1500 -

_____ () .

_____ : () .

_____ :

1) ... -5- ... , 2006. - 448 .

1. ... [...] :
... , 2019- 120 ... :
<https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2. ... -5- .. : , 2014. - 392 .

1. ... -2- .. / .. , ..
... , ... , ... , ...
2009. - 242 .

2. ... -5- .. : - .. , 2006. - 448 .

3. ... : ... « ».-2008. - 143 .

_____:

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

10 (2)

_____:

_____:

_____:

_____ : 1200-1500

_____:

1. ... [...] :
... - ... : , 2019.-120 . -
http://e.lanbook.com/books/element.php?pl1_id=13867

2. ... -5- .. : - .. , 2006. - 448 .

1. ... - [...] :
... - ... : , 2019- 120 . -
[https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210.](https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210)

2. ... -5- .. : , 2014. - 392 .

1. ... -2- .. / .. , ..
... , ... , ... , ...
2009. - 242 .

2. ... -5- ... , 2006. - 448 .
3. ... « ... ».-2008. - 143 .

-
1. ... ?
 2. ...

(2)

1 (1)

_____:

_____:

_____ (,),

_____ 800 , 10 . ; 3-

(1- , 2-) /

_____ : 1- ; 2-

_____ :

... , 2013.

3. ... [: ... , 2019- 120 . - : <https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

4. ... -5- ... , 2014. - 392 .

1. ... -5- ... , 2006. - 448 .
2. ... « ... ».-2008. - 143 .
3. ... -2- ... / ... , ... , ... : « ... », 2009. - 242 .

2 (1)

_____ : «The Russian Federation», «The United Kingdom of Great Britain», «The United States of America», «My future profession».

_____ :

20. What are the main components of every transport vehicle?
 21. Can you tell any information about the tendencies of motor transport development?
 22. What requirements must modern vehicles meet to?

3,4 (2)

_____:

_____:

_____:

_____):

1. _____ [_____]: _____, 2013. — 120 . — http://e.lanbook.com/books/element.php?pl1_id=13867

2. -5- _____, 2006. - 448 .

_____:

1) -5- _____, 2006. - 448 .

1. _____ [_____]: _____, 2019- 120 . - <https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2. _____ / _____, _____ -5- _____, 2014. - 392 .

1. -5- _____, 2006. - 448 .

2. _____ « _____ », -2008. - 143 .

3. . . . : .-2- . / . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . : « », 2009. – 242 .

_____ :

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

5,6,7,8 (4)

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

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

_____ : 1200-1500 , , (.) .

_____ : - (.) .

_____ :

1) : -5- . . . : - . . . , 2006. - 448 .

1. []:
2019- 120
<https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2. , 2014. – 392 .

1. , 2006. - 448 .

2. « ».-2008. – 143 .

3. -2- , 2009. – 242 .

1. : « - ...»

2. ,

3. ,

4. ,

5. :

6. :

7. .

8. .

9. should, would,

10. either, neither .

9 (4)

_____ : , , -

_____ : - ,

_____ : , ,

_____ : , 1200-1500 -

(,).

_____ : ().

_____ :

1. :

-5- , 2006. - 448 .

1. []:
2019- 120
<https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2. , 2014. – 392 .

1. , 2006. - 448 .

2. « ».-2008. – 143 .

3. -2- , 2009. – 242 .

_____:

1.
2.

10 (2)

_____:

_____:

_____:

1200-1500

_____):

_____ ().

_____:

1. , 2006. - 448 .

1. []:
2019- 120

<https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2. , 2014. – 392 .

1. , 2006. - 448 .

2. « ».-2008. – 143 .

3. -2- ,

... , ... , ... , - : « ... », 2009. - 242 .

-
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3..
 4. ?

11 (2)

_____ :

_____ :

_____ : , 1200-1500

_____ :

1. -5- , ... , 2006. - 448 .

1. ... [...] : <https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2. ... -5- , ... : , 2014. - 392 .

1. -5- , ... , 2006. - 448 .
2. ... : ... , ... , ... « ... ».-2008. - 143 .
3. ... , ... : -2- , ... / ... , ... , ... , ... , - : « ... », 2009. - 242 .

-
1. - ?
 2. .

-
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.
16. as ... as, not so ...as, ...than..., the more ... the better,
as high ...as possible, much + ;
- 17.
18. 18.
- 19.
20. :
21. 13 19, 20 90 (),
22. (, Simple)
23. Simple
24. Progressive
25. Perfect
26. Perfect-Progressive
- 27.
- 28.
- 29.
- 30.
- 31.
32. there + be.
33. there + be.
34. there + be.
35. : « —» ?
36. can, may, must.
- 37.
- 38.
- 39.

- 40.
- 41.
- 42.
- 43.
- 44.
- 45.
- 46.
- 47.
- 48.
- 49.
- 50.
- 51.
- 52.
- 53.
- 54.
- 55.
- 56.
- 57.
- 58.
- 59.
- 60.
- 61.
- 62.
- 63.
- 64.
- 65.
- 66.
- 67.
- 68.
- 69.
- 70.
- 71.
- 72.
- 73.
- 74.

I
II
III

: « — ...»

: « — ...»

: « — ...»

: « — ...»

Object-with-the-Infinitive (

), Object-with-the-Participle ()

(see, hear, watch, notice, feel).

/ . / ? - ?
 / ? ?
 , \ , c
 , \ ?
 - ?
 ?

9.2.

(4)

1

1.

1.1.

1.2.

1.3.

1.4.

1.5.

2.

2.1.

2.2..

1.

<https://e.lanbook.com/book/111210>.

2.

1.

-5-

2.

3.

..

2

1.

1.1.

1.2.

1.3.

2.

2.1.

2.2..

peoples' –

people

2 (. II)

In Britain young people like Youth Clubs, thousands of them for music, games, dancing.

There are about 10 million old-age pensioners in Britain.

10

3 (. V)

British inventors and engineers gave the world the first railways steam-ships and many other, things that are now familiar every where.

gave – Past Simple Active
are – Present Simple Active

to give
to be

1

I.

1

– s

) 3-
)
)
1).

Present Simple;
;

1. Small groups of Indians lived scattered over the land between the Atlantic and the Pacific.
2. The country is governed in the Queen's name by the Government.
3. The House of Commons, which plays the major part in lawmaking consists of 635 elected members of Parliament.

II.

(. 2).

1. In 1971 there was a reform of the British money system.
2. In everyday speech, the contraction "p" (pronounced [pi:]) is generally used instead of the full word "pence".
3. Just over 700,000 farm workers provide over half the food needed by some 55.5 million people.

III.

1. The London Marathon () is one of the biggest in the world.
2. The air in cities became much cleaner.
3. The more we know the more we forget.

IV.

1. More newspapers are read in Britain than in any other European country.
2. Some of Britain's top scientists are engaged in space research.
3. There are no letters for you on the table.

V.

1. The leader of the winning party automatically becomes Prime Minister.
2. British Prime Ministers lived and live at 10 Downing street since 1731.
3. According to the Department of Transport, traffic on all roads will double during the next 30 years.

VI.

1,2,3,6,7

1-7

THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of four main countries which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. The UK is an island state, it is composed of some 5500 islands, large and small.
2. The UK is one of the world's smaller countries. It is situated off the northwest coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the North Sea to the east, and is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover¹.
3. One can see two animals on British royal coat of arms. One of them is the lion. The "King of beast" has been used as a symbol of national strength and of the British monarchy for many centuries. The other one is the unicorn². It is a mythical animal that looks a horse with a long straight horn growing from its forehead, and is a symbol of purity.
4. and family. Social position is often based on the traditions or history of the family, not is money. Many people's class can be identified immediately by the way they speak.
5. Britain is split up into counties. County councils are elected to run things⁴, such as education, housing, town planning, rubbish disposal⁵.
6. Britain is a constitutional monarchy. But the monarch's constitutional role is mainly symbolic.

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

VII

5-

?

What created class system in Britain?

1. The way people speak created the class system.
2. Class system was created by traditions and the way people speak.
3. Complex system of accents, school and family created class system.

2

2

1 (. I)

1. Many people have been the victims of racial discrimination.

have been - Present Perfect Active to be.

2. All the factories, mills, workshops and docks are concentrated in the East End.

are concentrated - Present Simple Passive to concentrate

2 (. II)

1. Buckingham Palace was built in 1703 for Duke of Buckingham.

built – Participle II,
build.

Past Simple Passive to

2. The statue of Nelson itself, placed towards the sea, measures 17 feet (more than 5m) in height.
()

placed – Participle II –

3. When visiting the English Court in about the 14-th century, the royalty and nobility of Scotland stayed at the place now called “Scotland Yard”.

14

(when) visiting – Participle I, « », called – Participle II –

1

I. ;
() ()

a) 1. Britain in the 1980s and early 1990s, had a large road building programme.

2. It is not surprising that the car is becoming increasingly popular.

) 1. Trams were first used in London in 1861, but they were all replaced by bus after 1945.

II. ; **Participle I** **Participle II**
, .. ,
() 2).

1. Being the busiest stretches of water in the world, the English Channel is the busiest passenger terminal in Europe.

2. Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey.

3. The Houses of Parliament constitute perhaps the most popular and widely spread image of London, known and recognized throughout the whole world.

4. When the great bell was cast in London foundry in 1858, the question of its name was discussed in Parliament.

III. ;
1. Some students borrow money from the bank which must be paid back after they leave university.
2. In Britain you can learn to drive a car by taking lesson with an instructor or any driver.
3. British films have to use American actors to appeal to the American cinema-going audience.
4. The Houses of Parliament can be visited by the public.

IV. 1 4
3 4 .

THE LONDON UNDERGROUND

1. The first underground railway system in the world was in London. It was opened in 1863 and ran 4 miles (6,5 kilometers) from the west of London to the City in the east. The first lines were built close to the surface and used steam trains. They then built deeper tunnels and the electric underground railway was opened in 1890. This system was called the Tube, still the most popular name for the London Underground. Some of the tube stations are so deep that they were used as air-raid shelters during the Second World War, when hundreds of families would spend the night in the stations.

2. One million people commute into central London every day. Sixty percent of these people use the Tube, mainly because the Underground system extends far into the suburbs: the Northern Line, running from north to south, covers 18 miles (28 kilometers); the Piccadilly Line, running from east to west is 47 miles (76 kilometers) long.
3. Buses in London are not as popular as the Tube because they get stuck in traffic. One of the most popular forms of urban transport in Britain used to be the tram. The most environmentally friendly vehicle is a bicycle. London taxis drive round the centre of the city looking for a custom. Taxis are often called «cab».
4. Traditional taxi-drivers or cabbies, are proud of the knowledge of London. They have to know every street in the 113 square miles of central London and spend up to four years learning the best routes. To get their licence, they have to pass a series of tests, known as The Knowledge, until they are absolutely accurate in their answers. Because of this long training period, cabbies are often angry that people can drive minicabs without a licence. Minicabs look like normal cars, do not have meters and cannot pick up people in the street: people have to phone for one.

V.

4-

.

:

What is the Knowledge?

1. ... the long training period.
2. ... a licence.
3. ... a series of tests.

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).	1,2 1,2
	/	«JVC» (1); + DVD+ LG.	3-10 3-11
	1	10- i5- 2500/H67/4Gb(TFT19 Samsung); HP LaserJet P2055D	-
	1	10- i5- 2500/H67/4Gb(TFT19 Samsung); HP LaserJet P2055D	-

1. ()

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

2. \

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

			2.	2.
--	--	--	----	----

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

:

1.

:

1. About myself
2. My working day
3. Our university
4. My native town
5. The Russian Federation
6. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland
7. The United States of America
8. My future profession

2.

700 . . (0,5):

Diesel engine

In 1890s, Rudolf Diesel, a German, invented the engine that bears his name. As distinguished from gasoline engines diesels have no ignition system with electricity. The fuel is ignited simply by contact with very hot air in the cylinder.

The operation performed is like this: when taken in the cylinder the air is highly compressed, the temperature rises so the heated fuel-air mixture burns. The higher the pressure, the higher the temperature. Besides the compressed mixture produced more power than that uncompressed.

Diesel engines power many of the used vehicles and other equipment. They are usually used in cases where engine weight is not a prime factor. Their advantage is that they are simple in design and the fuel consumption of a diesel is much less than that of gasoline engines.

Although applied for many purposes diesel engines have certain disadvantages. Their weight is more than that of a gasoline engine of the same power and it occupies much space. The disadvantages of diesels as passenger-car engines are slow performance, noise and smoke.

All the companies investigating diesels are trying to reduce noise and smoke, but the problems are not yet entirely solved.

3.

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. It is pointed out that ...
5. From my point of view ...

Thailand

It is great to live in time when transport facilities allow us to travel fast and easily. So, in just about nine hours you can transfer yourself from Moscow to Thailand.

Climate. Thailand has a tropical climate with three distinct seasons. The best time to visit is from late October through March, before the more humid and rainy seasons. From March to September the weather becomes increasingly humid. The average temperature is between 26 and 30 C degrees above zero with very high humidity. The cooler dry seasons runs from November to February, when it can be misty and chilly at night. The rainy season lasts from June to October with high temperatures of about 40°C. July, August and September are the months with the heaviest rain, but downpours often last only a few hours.

Language. Thai is the official language, although English is widely regarded as a second language, especially amongst the younger generation. In tourist areas most shops, hotels and restaurants will have English-speaking staff. But English in Thailand is very poor. I could not understand them because of pronunciation they could not understand me! But my friend, who does not speak English, understood. That people by body language and emotions very well.

Local transport. Metropolitan in Bangkok continues to suffer from traffic jams, but there are alternatives, for example Tuk-tuk. It is a brightly coloured three-wheel covered motorbike. Tuk-tuk is the most popular transport in Thailand.

Where to eat. Most restaurants serve a combination of traditional Thai and Chinese cuisine, such as meat and fish, especially seafood, cooked with spices and served with noodles and rice. Desserts are generally made of ingredients such as sweet rice, an egg custard mixture, fruits and coconut milk.

What to do and see. Outdoor Fun. It is possible to take an elephant trek. Groups of five or six elephants walk through the jungle, giving passengers a wonderful view of the plants and rivers that can not be seen at ground level. The most popular islands are Phi Phi and James Bond Islands where the film "Avatar" was made. Thai boxing attracts the most attention. Like in normal boxing fighters can use their gloves, but they are also allowed to use their feet or any other part of the body except the head. Open air boxing matches can be seen in Pattaya, Phuket and many other tourist resorts.

:

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

50

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

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 is hidden away so it doesn't spoil the rural feeling.

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, cold, 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 these "tower blocks" were a complete 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.

31. When and where were you born?
32. Do you know your zodiac sign?
33. What are the strong and the weak traits of your character?
34. There are things that you like and dislike, aren't there? What are they?
35. What is/are you hobby (hobbies)?

: My working Day.

31. What time do you get up on weekdays?
32. What do you do before breakfast?
33. How much time does it take you to get to the University?

34. How many lectures and training lessons do you have daily?
 35. What is your way of spending evenings?

: My University.

31. Where is your University situated?
 32. How many faculties are there at the University?
 33. Each faculty is divided into departments, isn't it?
 34. What subjects do students study?
 35. When do the students begin to write a qualification thesis?

1. (10).

36. [ˈneɪb]
 37. [s b' stæn(t)S()l]
 38. [ˈfʊnɪk]
 39. [ˈdeɪnɪŋ]
 40. [ˈmɪlɪɡɪŋ]
 41. [pr "nʌnsɪ'eɪs(q)n]
 42. ['tʌɪm"teɪbl]
 43. [ðɪs ɪzqʰæt].
 44. [lets ɪnk]
 45. ['sʌt(q)nɪlɪ]

2. (5).

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

(20-10)	,
(10)	,

4.

,

« . »

;

« »

:

-
- \
-
-

1 - -

1.1. - -

2 - -

,

3 - -

-

/

1)

2)

3)

« ».

-).

(,

(, , ,) .

« » .

« » .

(,) ,

1.

2.

3. ,
 4. ,
 5. .
 6. ,
 7. .
 10. (, Google .)

« ».
 1. :
 2. - ,
 3. ,
 4. .
 5. .

1.

;

;

;

);

.

2.

2.1. 324 ,9 .

2.2. :

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

3. ()

:

-5-

4. :

20__-20__

1. _____ :

2. _____ :

_____ «__» _____ 20__ .,

1. ()

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

2.

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

		;
		:

:

()

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

125 .

1. - .

1 .
- 115.

60 .

2.

15

3.

(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
- b) to have
- c) having
- d) has
- e) had
- f) be

- 1-8.**
- g) to 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 c) anybody
 b) nobody 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] - thre
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 ɪk]

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 give some advice to the tourists

who come to London and want to use public transport. London's public transport system includes the tube and the buses. Public transport is more expensive than that in many cities in Europe. Short trips are relatively 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 bands, called travel zones, which extend from the city center into the outer suburbs. Most of London's main sights are located in zone one. Travelcards can be bought in train or Underground stations. For weekly and 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.

23.03.03

-

«14»

12. 2015 . 1470

2015 : « »
«03» 03. 2018 . 413

2016 : « »,
«25» 02. 2016 . 128

2017 : « »
«06» 03. 2017 . 125

2018 : « »
«12» 03. 2018 . 130

:

· .. _____

· ..

«24» _____ 2018 ., _____ 4

· .. _____ · ..

:

· .. _____ · ..

_____ · ..

«25» _____ 2018 ., _____ 4

_____ · ..

-

_____ · ..
