МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И МОЛОДЁЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ЧУВАШСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

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**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**
**(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)**

Вопросы контрольной работы № 1 для студентов отделения заочного обучения специальности

*Экономика и бухгалтерский учет*

**Контрольная работа**

**1вариант**

**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

THE LAUNCH

Jeff Burns’ First meeting with his sales representatives was on 30 th March. It is now the end of April. In the meantime R&D have developed ten new shoes and Jeff has planned a small advertising campaign. Mrs. Anne Lucas’ Shoes are going to launch the new shoes on 21st May. Jeff feels sure that they will sell well.

The European representatives are in England again for a sales briefing about the new launch. Mr. Burns is talking to them.

“ Right, ladies and gentlemen. Let’s get down to business. Have you all got a copy of the handout? I’d like to go over our plans and forecasts with you. Let’s first talk about the launch. Can you find page two, please? OK, here’s the timetable for the week beginning 21st of May. The vans with the shoes are going to arrive very early on Monday in the morning so that the shoes can be on sale when the stores open. I am going to sleep next to the telephone on Sunday night so if you have any problems or questions ring! During the week, Helen Carton from R&D plans to come to visit you. As you can see, she hopes to be with you, Jack, on Monday evening and then to travel around to the others after that. You all have the posters for the advertising campaign, and I’m going to send you some brochures and price lists next week. Any questions so far? Right then, the sales targets. On pages three and four you can see your sales targets for the next three months. Yes, I know they’re high! But I’m sure that these new shoes will sell well. I think that total sales will definitely grow by around 25 per cent but they may rise by much more. Keep in touch. Visit all your managers and buyers and let me know straight away if you have ideas for the new openings. Yes, Jack…?

**Вопросы:**

1. When was the first meeting?

2. What have R&D developed?

3.Who plans to come to visit you?

**2) Поставьте вопросы,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1. My parents are leaving Rostov for Moscow next Monday.(what)

2. He speaks English very well. (how well)

3. I studied history yesterday. (when)

4. I am waiting for my cousin. (whom)

**3) Раскройте** **скобки, употребляя** **глаголы** **в PresentPerfect или PastSimple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France.

2. She (to live) there last year.

3. The rain ( to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again.

4. The rain ( to stop) half an hour ago.

**4) Перепишите предложения, подчеркните причастия Iи II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.

2. He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.

3. When sending the telegram, she forgot to write her name.

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями** ***many, much, little, few, a little, a few.*Предложения** **переведите.**

1. There is … snow on the roof.

2. I can’t drink this tea. There is too … sugar in it.

3. Four hundred years ago very … people had books.

**Контрольная работа**

**2 вариант**

**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

A BUSINESS TRIP

Alexander Bondarev, the Chief manager of a Russian trade firm, travelled to the USA on business last week. He had arrived at the airport an hour before the plane was due to take off. He had his ticket registered, filled in a declaration form and joined the passengers in the waiting room. When they heard the announcement, “ Attention, please. Will passengers For New York join flight 225, at gate 14?” the passengers had their luggage X-rayed and boarded the plane. The stewardess gave each passenger an arrival card to fill in. There he wrote in block letters his full name, home address and the purpose of his visit. After the sign “ Stop smoking. Fasten your seatbelts.” Had appeared, the plane took off. Although it was flying ay a high speed, the flight lasted 12 hours, which was rather tiresome.

When he was going through the Customs, he met his former co-worker, Yuri Ivlev. They hadn’t seen each other for ages and had a lot of news to discuss, but, unfortunately, Alexander was very pressed for time, so they decided to meet later the next evening.

At the hotel he filled in a check-in card and got the key from his single room on the 11th floor, he took a shower, got into bed and slept like a log. Next morning after breakfast he called for a taxi, because he had an appointment with the director of the American trade company, who was expecting him at 10.30 a.m. They discussed a lot of business problems, shared some new ideas and signed a contract. Alexander was quite satisfied with these business talks. When he was going to the hotel he remembered that he agreed to meet Yuri in the evening. They met in a hotel restaurant and told each other much interesting about their work experience in the USA. It appeared that Yuri had signed a long-term contract and was going to stay there for a year and he asked Alexander to take a parcel for his family.

Alexander spent a week in New York, where he met his business partners and made profitable transactions. He returned to Russia in high spirits, because the trip had been very successful.
**Вопросы:**

1. What was the purpose of Alexander Bondarev’s visit to the USA?
2. How long did the flight last?
3. Whom did he meet at the Customs?

**2) Поставьте вопросы ,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1. She is going to Sochi for holidays at the seaside. (why)
2. The teacher is talking with his students in the library. (where)
3. My friend came home late. (when)
4. I shall write you a letter. (what)

**3) Раскройте** **скобки, употребляя** **глаголы** **в Present Perfect или Past Simple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Mary (to buy) a new hat.

2. I(to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday.

3. The wind (to blow) off the man’s hat, and he cannot catch it.

4. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk.

**4) Перепишите предложения, подчеркните причастия I и II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.

2. The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.

3. While putting the eggs into the basket, she broke one of them.

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями** ***many, much, little, few, a little, a few.*Предложения** **переведите.**

1. He has … English books.

2. There is … light in this room.

3. Do you spend … money on books?

**Контрольная работа**

**3 вариант**

**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

WALKING UP THE CAREER LADDER

After college graduation Helen Dontsova found herself in a difficult situation, because, no matter how hard she tried, she couldn’t find a job according to her profession. The problem was in the lack of work experience and some practical skills, which were number 1 in the list of requirements. Taking into account the fact, that the unemployment level in her hometown was drastically high, she made up her mind to leave for Moscow. She got the idea from her cousin, who lived there. In fact, it was he, who suggested her going to the capital.

In Moscow Helen decided not to waste time and took the bull by the horns. She attended language courses for advanced learners of English simultaneously with managerial courses. While attending these courses, she continued searching for job. She sent her resume by E-mail to four companies and got several replies. The most promising was the vacancy for the job of the Assistant Manager in a Russian-Spanish joint venture company, producing office furniture. The starting salary was $ 400 a month. In several days the phone rang and the secretary of this company informed her about the time and date of the job interview.

Helen was a bit nervous during the interview, but she managed to control her emotions. On the contrary, she looked quite confident and made a good impression on the interviewer. Helen was very glad to get the job of the Assistant Sales Manager. At first it was rather difficult to work in the company, but due to hard work and persistence, she made progress very quickly. And after a year and a half the company management promoted her to the post of Sales Manager with a high salary and fringe benefits. She likes the job but hopes to move up the career ladder.

**Вопросы:**

1. Why couldn’t Helen find a job after college graduation?
2. Where did she decide to go?
3. What job did she get interested in?

**2) Поставьте вопросы ,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1.My father is coming back home in 10 days because he is going on business.(when)

2. My father is coming back home in 10 days because he is going on business. (why)

3. We play football at a stadium. (where)

4. I read a very interesting book last week. ( what book)

**3) Раскройте** **скобки, употребляя** **глаголы** **в PresentPerfect или PastSimple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. The wind (to change) in the morning.

2. We (to travel) around Europe last year.

3. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.

4. I (to see) Pete today.

**4) Перепишите предложения, подчеркните причастия I и II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. A fish taken out of the water cannot live.

2. A person taking a sunbath must be very careful

3. Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями** ***many, much, little, few, a little, a few.*Предложения** **переведите.**

1. There are … flowers in the vase. Take … for your wife.

2. Give me … cheese, please.

3. I saw Pete … days ago.

**Контрольная работа**

**4 вариант**

**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Frederick Winslow Taylor (1856-1915). F. W. Taylor called the Father of Scientific Management was an engineer by training. Tailor believed that management’s principal object should be to secure the maximum prosperity for the employer, coupled with the maximum prosperity of each employee. The mutual interdependence of management and workers was a common message he expressed.

Tailor’s view of science insisted upon the systematic observation and measurement of worker activities. He was driven by the notion of applying science to answer questions about efficiency, cooperation, and motivation. Tailor believed that inefficient rules of management inevitably lead inefficiency, low productivity, and low-quality work. He recommended developing a science of management, the scientific selection and development of human resources, and personal cooperation between management and workers. Tailor believed that conflict among employees would obstruct productivity and so should be eliminated.

Tailor advocated maximum specialization of labour. He believed the person should become a specialist and master of specific tasks. Also, he assumed that increased efficiency would result from specialization. Tailor was unhappy with anything short of the one best way. He searched through the use of scientific methods for the one best way to manage.

Tailor tried to find a way to combine the interests of both management and labour to avoid the necessity for sweatshop management. He believed that the key to harmony was seeking to discover the one best way to do a job, determine the optimum work pace, train people to do job properly, and reward successful performance by using an incentive pay system. Tailor believed that cooperation would replace conflict if workers and managers knew what was expected and saw the positive benefits of achieving mutual expectations.

**Вопросы:**

1. What common massage did Tailor express?
2. What did Tailor’s view of “science” insist upon?
3. What was the key to harmony he believed in?

**2) Поставьте вопросы ,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного вскобках:**

1. I work at Blake & Co. (where)
2. They sell a lot of goods to different companies.(what)
3. We worked in militia two ears ago. (where)
4. I shall give you the book tomorrow. (when)

**3) Раскройтескобки, употребляяглаголыв Present** **Perfect или Past** **Simple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. She ( to see) this film last Sunday.

2. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago

3. I just ( to meet) our teacher.

4. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books.

**4) Перепишитепредложения, подчеркнитепричастия I и II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. A line seen through this crystal looks double.

2. A teacher seeing a mistake in a student’s dictation always corrects it.

3. Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: “Fire! Fire!”

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями many*, much, little, few, a little, a few.*Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Give me … butter, please.

2. Are there … new words in this text?

3. He has … English books, and I am sure he will give you one.

**Контрольная работа**

**5 вариант**

**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

 MARKS & SPENCER- BRITAIN’S FAVOURITE STORE

Marks & Spencer (or M&S) is Britain’s favourite store. Tourists love it too. It attracts a great variety of customers, from housewives to millionaires. Princess Diana, Dustin Hoffman and the British Prime Minister are just a few of its famous customers.

Last year it made a profit of L 529 million, which is more than &10 million a week.

It all started 105 years ago, when a young Polish immigrant, Michael Marks, had a stall in Leeds market. He didn’t have many things to sell: some cotton, a little wool, lots of buttons, and few shoelaces. Above his stall he put the now famous note: “ DON’T ASK HOW MUCH- IT’S A PENNY”.

Ten years later, he met Tom Spencer and together they started Penny Stalls in many towns in the north of England. Today there are 564 branches of M&S all over the world- in America, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium, and Hungary.

Surprisingly, tastes in food and clothes are international. What sells well in Paris sells just as well in Newcastle.Theirbest-sellingclothesare:

* For women: jumpers, bras, and knickers (M&S is famous for its knickers!)
* For men: shirt, socks, pyjamas, dressing gowns, and suits.
* For children: underwear and socks.

Best- sellers in food include fresh chickens, bread, vegetables, and sandwiches.

Chicken Kiev is internationally the most popular convenience food. Today Marks & Spencer sells a wide variety of products in over 670 stores worldwide. They have a 16 per cent share of the UK clothing market, a position they maintain by insisting that their suppliers manufacture new collections up to one year in advance of the season. The clothes are sold under their own label *St Michael*, which has become a leading name in the British fashion industry.

The store bases its business on three principles: good value, good quality, and good service. Also, it changes with the times – once it was all jumpers and knickers. Now it’s food, furniture, and flowers as well. Top fashion designers advise on stiles of clothes.

But perhaps the most important key to its success is its happy, well- trained staff. Conditions of work are excellent. There are company doctors, dentists, hairdressers, and even chiropodists to look after the staff, and all the staff can have lunch for under 40p!

**Вопросы:**

1. What was the company’s profit last year?
2. How did Michael Marks start his business?
3. How many branches does M&S have all over the world?

**2) Поставьте вопросы ,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1. She receives foreign businessmen every day. (how often)
2. We sometimes go to plants with our inspectors. (with whom)
3. I studied English two years ago.(when)
4. He asked me many questions. (whom)

**3) Раскройте** **скобки, употребляя** **глаголы** **в PresentPerfect или PastSimple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother.

2. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early.

3. Where you (to spend) your holidays?

4. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea?

**4) Перепишите предложения, подчеркните причастия I и II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. The word said by the student, was not correct.

2. The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.

3. Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями many, much, *little, few, a little, a few.*Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Puss me the jug, please. There is … milk in my coffee.

2. I know English … and I can help you with the translation of this text.

3. Can you spare me … tea?

**Контрольная работа**

**6 вариант**

**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

COCA-COLA AND ITS ADVERTISING

John S. Pemberton invented Coca-Cola in 1886. His partner suggested running an advertisement for the drink in the Atlanta Journal that very year. In 1888, Asa Candler bought the Coca-Cola business and decided to make the product known through signs, calendars and clocks. The company began building its global network when Robert Woodfuff was elected of the president of the company in 1923. He succeeded in transforming Coca-Cola into a truly international product by selling up a foreign department, which exported Coca-Cola to the Olympic Games in Amsterdam in 1928 During World War II, he promised to bring Coca-Cola to every soldier in every part of the world.

Coca-Cola’s advertising has always attempted to reflect changing contemporary lifestyles. Creating an international advertising campaign requires the talents of professionals in many areas, and extensive testing and research are always done before deciding which advertisement will finally be used. Celebrity endorsements have featured heavily – Cary Grant, Ray Charles and Whitney Houston are just three of the big name stars who have agreed to appear in Coca-Cola commercials.

After launching Diet Coke in 1982, the company saw its sales grow quickly. The drink is now the most popular in the world. In 1985, the company tried changing the secret formula of Coca-Cola, but realized that Americans were very attached to the original recipe. The company listened to its market as “ Coca-Cola Classic”. Today, people in more than 160 countries around the globe enjoy drinking Coca- Cola. It is asked for more than 524 million times a day in more than 80 languages. The company intends expending its global presence even further in the twenty-first century, particularly in developing markets.

**Вопросы:**

1. WhoinventedCoca-Cola?
2. What stars have agreed to appear in Coca-Cola commercials?
3. How many times a day is this drink asked for?

**2) Поставьте вопросы ,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1. After lunch he usually looks through catalogues and quotations or meets customers.(when)
2. The students go to school every day. (how often)
3. We shall meet on Sunday. (when)
4. I am waiting for my sister.(whom)

**3) Раскройте** **скобки, употребляя** **глаголы** **в Present Perfect или Past Simple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. I never (to visit) that place.

2. He (to be) abroad five years ago.

3. He (to visit) that place last year.

4. I (not to see) you for along time.

**4) Перепишите предложения, подчеркните причастия I и II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. A word spoken in time may have very important results.

2. The students speaking good English must help their classmates.

3. The speaking doll interested the child very much.

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями many, *much, little, few, a little, a few.*Предложения** **переведите.**

1. There are … pies on the plate. Take … for your children.

2. Is there … ink in your fountain-pen?

3. As it was a very cold day, there were … people in the street.

**Контрольная работа**

**7 вариант**
**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN

International trade has always been important to Britain but its importance has increased markedly in recent years. Exports of goods and services now account for nearly a third of gross domestic product, compared with almost a fifth some 30 years ago; imports have shown a broadly similar trend as proportions of home demand.

The fifth largest trading nation in the world, Britain provides just over 9 per cent of the main manufacturing countries’ exports of manufactured goods. The country is a major supplier of aeropace products, motor vehicles, electrical equipment, chemicals, textiles and most types of machinery, and is a growing oil exporter. It relies upon imports for about two-fifths of total consumption of foodstuffs and for most of the raw materials required by industry.

Manufactured goods account for about three- quarters of exports of goods ( accounting to trade statistics); a feature is the shift towards finished, rather than semi-finished, goods. The most important group is machinery and transport equipment ( 34 per cent of exports in 1980 ). The share of fuels rose from 4 per cent of exports in 1975 to 14 per cent in 1980 when, for the first time, exports of North Sea oil exceeded imports of crude oil.

An increasing proportion on trade has been with other European Community member countries. They account for six of the top ten export markets, taking 43 per cent of British exports in 1980, and for six of the ten leading suppliers of goods to Britain. Britain’s largest single export market was the Federal Republic of Germany and the largest single supplier of imports was the United States.

**Вопросы:**

1. What has always been important for Britain?
2. What is the fifth largest trading nation in the world?
3. What is the most important group?

**2) Поставьте вопросы ,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1. Our economists finish their work at 6 o’clock in the evening. (who)
2. Our economists finish their work at 6 o’clock in the evening. (when)
3. He goes to school by bus. (how)
4. I was very busy on Wednesday. (why)

**3) Раскройтескобки, употребляяглаголыв Present** **Perfect или Past** **Simple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. She just (to go) out.

2. Show me the dress which you (to make).

3. It (to be) very cold yesterday.

4. How many mushrooms you (to gather)?

**4) Перепишите предложения, подчеркните причастия I и II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.

2. The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.

3. While putting the eggs into the basket, she broke one of them.

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями many, *much, little, few, a little, a few.*Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Now there is … water in the river.

2. There are … new houses in our street.

3. Last winter there were … sunny days.

**Контрольная работа**

**8 вариант**

**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

THE SECRET OF SWEET SUCCESS
The development of new products is creative work, but there is nothing magical about it. Creativity is something that companies can plan. Cadbury’s new product- Strollers – is an example of the process. The product is the result of strategic planning, market analysis and hard work.

Cadbury engaged the services of Craton, Lodge and Knight, the new product –development agency. “ You start with information. You wallow in it “, says Chris Wood, CLK Managing Director. “ That produces ground in which new ideas can grow”.

Next, the CLK team had an away day “hothousing” with Cadbury. When people can get away from the office, with its hierarchy and interruptions they feel safer and freer. They don’t mind producing unfinished ideas and they stop worrying about what other people will think. “Humor and laughing is important,” says Sue Swalwell , CLK’s Research Director.

Then they produced a prototype. “ The product is the most important thing, but also there’s the packages, because people buy that first”, says Mrs. Swalwell. But it is only if they like the product that they will continue buying.

CLK organize brainstorming sessions. At the same time they do market research and test different products and packages. When they were testing the potential for a very chewy product, Mrs. Swalwell remembers that a seven-year-old boy said the product was for older children. (Children usually think the product is too young for them.) When they asked him why, he said it wobbled teeth. So they had to think again.

When the product, with its packaging, was ready, Cadbury’s advertising agency started to work on the market launch. CLK’s role was practically over. CLK and Cadbury don’t want to say how much all this creativity costs, but it was hundreds of thousands of pounds.

**Вопросы:**

1. Whatiscreativework?
2. Whatistheproduct?
3. What do they do else at the same time?

**2) Поставьте вопросы ,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1. My friend makes many mistakes. (how many)
2. My parents live in Moscow. (where)
3. I finished school last year. (when)
4. They sell a lot of goods to different companies.(what)

**3) Раскройте** **скобки, употребляя** **глаголы** **в Present Perfect или Past Simple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. The new school (to begin) working last year.

2. At last I (to do) all my homework: now I shall go out.

3. We already (to solve) the problem.

4. He (to come) a moment ago.

**4) Перепишите предложения, подчеркните причастия I и II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. A line seen through this crystal looks double.

2. A teacher seeing a mistake in a student’s dictation always corrects it.

3. Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: “Fire! Fire!”

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями** ***many, much, little, few, a little, a few.*Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Look! There are so … people on the ice!

2. Going to Magadan by air costs … money.

3. There s … hope that he will soon be well again.

**Контрольная работа**

**9 вариант**
**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

BUSINESS HOURS

The standard working day in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A starts at 9:00 a.m. and lasts till 5:00 p.m. with lunch time from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. Many banks are usually open for customers from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Some business and industries traditionally work different hours.

Most employees have a five-day working week, Monday through Friday. The working week is between 35 and 40 hours long. Overtime is quite common and is generally paid, often at a premium to the basic rate of pay. The weekend usually starts on Friday night and lasts till Monday.Thus on Saturdays and Sundays most businesses are closed. But as to shops they are open on Saturdays and some of them are open on Sundays.

In Britain the law does not say what shops can be open on Sundays but it says what goods can be sold on Sundays. They are newspapers, magazines and fresh food. If the law is broken, criminal proceedings may be taken. Many officials and the public demand that the Sunday trading rules should be abolished in the U.K.Most businesses are closed on public or national holidays.The main public holidays of the *U.K.* are as follows:

New Year’s Day -1 January; Good Friday-in April; Easter- in April; Easter Monday- in April;May Day-in May; Christmas Day-25December; Boxing Day-26 December.

In the *United States* the following main holidays are celebrated:New Year’s Day -1 January; Washington’s Birthday-20 February; Easter- in April;Memorial Day-in May; Independence Day-4 July; Labour Day-in September; Veterans’ Day-in November; Thanksgiving Day-in November; Christmas Day-25December.

All the main public or national holidays in the U.S. and U.K. are bank holidays, which means banks are closed on those days. Besides there are some other bank holidays, when banks and many other business are closed.The bank holidays besides public or national holidays are:Spring or Summer ( Bank) Holiday – in May or June; Autumn (Bank) Holiday- in August or September.

It dates back to the nineteenth century when by the Bank Holiday Act and a Supplementary Act these days were constituted bank holidays in the U.K.

**Вопросы:**

1. Most employees have a five-day working week, have not they?
2. When does the weekend start?
3. What can you say about the shops?

**2) Поставьте вопросы ,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1. My friend served in the Army in the Far East. (where)
2. The teacher answered all our questions. (how many)
3. I read a very interesting book last week. (what)
4. His parents work at the same factory. (whose)

**3) Раскройте** **скобки, употребляя** **глаголы** **в Present Perfect или Past Simple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. I never (to speak) to him.

2. You (to make ) any spelling mistakes in your dictation?

3. They (not yet come) from the south.

4. He (to be) ill last week.

**4) Перепишите предложения, подчеркните причастия I и II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. The word said by the student, was not correct.

2. The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.

3. Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями** ***many, much, little, few, a little, a few.*Предложения** **переведите.**

1. Open the window! There is so … air in the room.

2. Westminster Abbey is a very old building. … famous men are buried there.

3. Can you give me some pencils? I can give only one. I haven’tgot … .

**Контрольная работа**

**10 вариант**
**1)Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы.**

RUSSIAN ECONOMY

The Russian national economy experienced cardinal transformations. This sometimes happens in the process of transforming a country from a command into market economy.

Now Russian national economy is functioning in new market conditions. But the experience of working in these conditions is not enough yet.

Transition to new economic conditions affects all spheres including the financial one, which is the most important.

To these problems we can add ones in the taxation system. Poor tax collections forced Russian authorities to raise funds to cover its expenses. It has been floating short-term treasury bonds, which provided 240 percent interest. Although the state attracted billions of

$-s, it needed to borrow more to pay off the short-term bonds. But without tax revenue, the government would not be able either to pay the international bills or maintain essential services.

Another thing, which increases the crisis, is a drop in world oil prices. Russia is the third-largest oil producing country in the world and oil is the great hope of our economy, but unfortunately its production level is not good enough to let Russian huge natural resources be sold out in high prices.

The other problems are Soviet-era debts. And Russia is trying to reschedule them to make their negative influence weaker. The Russian government made an agreement with “London Club” for rescheduling of $ 32 billion of Soviet-era debts. And now it is trying to negotiate for $ 42 billion debt owed to “Paris Club”. Russia’s private sector creditors agreed to write off more than a third of the debt.

A preliminary study of the economic situation in Russia is closely connected with the peculiarities of the territorial economic development and of the functioning of regions in the structure of the national economy demand: (1) improve legislation, normative and legal base; (2) elaborate methods of analysis and of evaluating national development prospects, and (3) form a regulation mechanism and a set of state regulatory instruments. There is no doubt that adoption of experience accumulated in other countries in matters of national studies and elaboration of purpose-oriented governmental programs will promote not only understanding of general problems of social and economic development in the Russian Federation, but also will be of use in the development strategy of Russia.

**Вопросы:**

1. Is it a market economy in Russia now?
2. Is Russia the third-largest oil producing country n the world?
3. What agreement did Russian government make with “London Club”?

**2) Поставьте вопросы ,начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:**

1. She is going to Sochi for holidays at the seaside. (where)
2. She receives foreign businessmen every day. (whom)
3. My friend makes many mistakes. (what)
4. The students go to school every day. (who)

**3) Раскройте** **скобки, употребляя** **глаголы** **в Present Perfect или Past Simple.**
**Предложения** **переведите.**

1. I (to book) tickets several days ago.

2. You (to read) all the books on the shelf?

3. I (not to see) my cousin last year.

4. Why you (to live) the door open?

**4) Перепишите предложения, подчеркните причастия I и II. Предложения** **переведите.**

1. A word spoken in time may have very important results.

2. The students speaking good English must help their classmates.

3. While speaking to Nick some days ago, I forgot to ask him about his sister.

**5) Заполните** **пропуски** **местоимениями** ***many, much, little, few, a little, a few.***

1. I have very … books. You may take … of them.

2. I have … time for reading now.

3. There are … sportsmen in our college. They spend … time at the stadium every day.