



**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ДАГЕСТАНА
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
ДАГЕСТАН «ДЕРБЕНТСКИЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ
КОЛЛЕДЖ ИМ. Г.А.ИЛИЗАРОВА»**

**Учебно-методические рекомендации для студентов
отделения "Фармация" медицинского колледжа**

**«Фармация. Вариативный подход
к контролю знаний.»**

г. Дербент 2023 г.

ББК 105

УДК 825

Рекомендовано к изданию заседанием цикловой комиссии гуманитарных дисциплин ГБПОУ РД «Дербентский медицинский колледж им. Г. А. Илизарова»

Рег. № 806-04-2023

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для использования на учебных занятиях по дисциплине «Иностранные языки» для студентов и преподавателей медицинских колледжей по специальностям 33.02.01. «Фармация».

Методика преподавания иностранных языков в колледже имеет свою специфику. Иностранный язык является вторым языком для обучающихся и обучение иностранным языкам требует особого подхода. Каждое занятие предполагает использования соответствующих дидактических единиц и методических приёмов. Один из них это контроль знаний. Так как уровень знаний и подготовки у обучающихся отличается, то и контроль следует проводить, используя вариативный подход, т.е. разделить контрольные вопросы по уровню сложности для получения более эффективного результата. Нами подготовлены контрольные работы для проверки знаний обучающихся по разделам и по темам, которые обучающиеся изучили в ходе обучения.

Изучение иностранного языка – это путь к успеху в развитии личности. Зная иностранный язык, человек становится более сообразительным. Он легче реагирует на какие-либо изменения как в малом обществе, так и в мире в целом. Такие люди находят ответы на поставленные вопросы намного быстрее тех, кто всю жизнь учил и говорил только на родном языке.

Известный русский врач С.П. Боткин еще в 19 веке выдвинул такую идею: "Знание современных языков играет важную роль в интеллектуальном и человеческом обогащении специалистов-медиков" - "Knowledge of modern languages plays an important role in the intellectual and human enrichment of medical specialists."

В наше время, когда контакты с другими странами становятся всё прочнее, знание иностранных языков играет очень важную роль. Современный человек должен хорошо знать, по меньшей мере, один иностранный язык, так как взаимопонимание между народами имеет огромное значение для мирного сотрудничества. Без знаний иностранных языков это сотрудничество почти не представляется возможным.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1.ВВЕДЕНИЕ.	5
2.КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА НА ПРОВЕРКУ ОСТАТОЧНЫХ ЗНАНИЙ, ПОЛУЧЕННЫХ В ШКОЛЕ. ВХОДНОЙ КОНТРОЛЬ.	8
3.КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА ПО ВВОДНОМУ КУРСУ.	11
4.ОСНОВНОЙ КУРС.	13
4.1. Контрольная работа №1.	13
4.2. Контрольная работа №2.	21
4.3. Контрольная работа №3.	29
5. Используемая литература.	77

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Известный русский врач С.П. Боткин еще в 19 веке выдвинул такую идею: "Знание современных языков играет важную роль в интеллектуальном и человеческом обогащении специалистов-медиков" - "Knowledge of modern languages plays an important role in the intellectual and human enrichment of medical specialists"

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Владеть другим языком – значит иметь вторую душу, значит прожить ещё одну жизнь - гласит высказывание Карла Великого.

Современное общество требует от личности всестороннего развития. В наше время огромное количество людей по всему миру обучаются английскому языку, так как они осознают, что только со знаниями языка можно стать успешным в той или иной области, если использовать его в совокупности со своими умениями. На английском языке строится вся коммуникация между людьми. Не может человек без владения иностранным языком поспевать за развитием общества, культуры и экономики. Поэтому иностранному языку уделяется большое внимание в ходе обучения в любом учебном заведении. С младших классов в школе дети начинают обучаться английскому языку.

Что касается медицинской профессиональной и учебной деятельности, то и здесь значимость изучения иностранного языка набирает свои обороты. Изучение иностранного языка в медицинских колледжах рассматривается как обязательный компонент профессиональной подготовки специалиста. Современная концепция языкового образования нацелена на профессионально-ориентированное обучение иностранного языка, которое представляет собой обучение, основанное на учете потребностей студентов в изучении иностранного языка, диктуемого особенностями будущей профессии или специальности. Знание

иностранного языка дает возможность будущему медицинскому работнику повышать свою квалификацию, а также увеличивать уровень своих знаний. В настоящее время при знании иностранных языков существует возможность изучения различной медицинской литературы, сайтов, статей, исследовательских работ на иностранных языках.

Наличие лингвистических знаний дает возможность выпускнику колледжа быть в курсе всего нового, что издается в его профессиональной области, вооружает его достижениями мировой науки, способствует использованию их в своей практике. В будущем роль иностранных языков как средств международной коммуникации будет только возрастать, становясь основным средством общения. Ведущими сферами общения в профессиональной деятельности выпускников медицинских колледжей являются: беседа с использованием медицинских терминов, составление и перевод медицинской документации с описанием болезней и их возможных методах лечения, новых методик, процедур, препаратов, манипуляций и т.д.

Но изучение иностранного языка не простой процесс, он требует ежедневной подготовки и кропотливой работы, как от преподавателя, так и от обучающихся для того, чтобы овладеть знаниями. Преподаватель на занятиях по иностранному языку строит свою работу таким образом, что каждый обучающийся находится в поле зрения преподавателя. Специфика преподавания английского языка, ход занятия и методика преподавания сильно отличается от остальных дисциплин. Преподаватель строит занятие и использует этапы занятия в зависимости от изучаемой темы. Каждое занятие имеет свою специфику. Преподаватель вводит новый материал и проводит контроль полученных знания сразу на занятии, и только после данного закрепления нового материала задаётся домашнее задание. Контроль знаний по данной же тематике проводится и на следующем занятии в форме контроля домашнего задания. Из занятия в занятие знания накапливаются, завершается один раздел за другим. Но если не проводить контроль знаний по разделам, то знания, полученные на каждом занятии, могут постепенно уходить из памяти. поэтому следует проводить контрольную работу, тестовый контроль по каждому разделу, затем по нескольким разделам и т.д. В связи с тем, что подготовка обучающихся в одной группе не может быть одинаковой, то и контроль знаний надо проводить в зависимости от уровня, полученных знаний, от уровня подготовки каждого обучающегося. В связи с этим нами подготовлено пособие, в котором представлены различные по сложности варианты контрольной работы в зависимости от уровня подготовки обучающихся.

В условиях все более расширяющихся международных связей практическое владение английским языком в рамках обучения в медицинском колледже означает приобретение знаний, умений, навыков:

а) самостоятельно читать и переводить англоязычную литературу по специальности;

б) извлекать профессионально значимую для учебы и работы информацию;

в) вести беседу и делать сообщения на учебно-бытовые и социально-культурные темы.

Для развития навыков чтения и перевода общенаучной и специальной литературы, понимания общего содержания прочитанного текста, умения вести беседу по пройденным устным темам обучающийся должен изучить и систематизировать следующий минимум обязательного учебного материала:

а) систему английского словообразования, наиболее употребительные префиксы, суффиксы основных частей речи, явление конверсии;

б) грамматический строй английского языка;

в) за полный курс обучения приобрести словарный запас в 1000 – 1500 лексических единиц (слов и словосочетаний).

Точный перечень грамматических форм и оборотов английского языка, необходимых для усвоения на каждом этапе прохождения курса, дается в начале соответствующего контрольного задания.

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА НА ПРОВЕРКУ
ОСТАТОЧНЫХ ЗНАНИЙ,
ПОЛУЧЕННЫХ В ШКОЛЕ. ВХОДНОЙ КОНТРОЛЬ.**

**Тест на определение уровня остаточных знаний
по английскому языку. Входной контроль.**

На тестовый контроль выносятся наипростейшие фразы, которые в школьном курсе изучения английского языка заучиваются и используются, как фразовые клише. Тест рассчитан на обучающихся с уровнем подготовки ниже среднего.

1. Where ... you from?
 - a) is
 - b) are
 - c) am
2. How old ... your brother?
 - a) am
 - b) are
 - c) is
3. Moscow ... the capital of Russia?
 - a) were
 - b) is
 - c) are
4. I ... (not) interested in football at all.
 - a) is
 - b) are
 - c) am
5. I ... stay at home on Sundays.
 - a) am not
 - b) doesn't
 - c) don't
6. My mother ... a bad headache.
 - a) have got
 - b) am
 - c) has got
7. ... you like swimming?
 - a) do
 - b) does
 - c) are
8. ... your sister often go to the theatre?
 - a) is
 - b) does
 - c) do

9. Mary ... apples but she likes oranges?
a) not likes
b) doesn't like
c) do not like
10. Granny is in the kitchen. She ... a plum – cake.
a) is making
b) makes
c) made
11. Usually I ... coffee in the morning.
a) am having
b) had
c) have
12. My elder sister ... school in June.
a) will finish
b) finishes
c) is finishing
13. Your parents ... if you ... late in the evening.
a) will worry, will be
b) are worry, will be
c) will worry, are
14. Now my brother smokes a lot but he ... before.
a) doesn't
b) didn't
c) don't
15. The weather is nice today but it ... bad yesterday.
a) is
b) will be
c) was
16. I sleep well but last night I ... at all.
a) don't sleep
b) didn't sleep
c) doesn't sleep
17. When ... you write to your parents last time?
a) did
b) do
c) will
18. Mike hoped that his friend ... him with car.
a) will help
b) would help
c) helped
19. Are you married? – Yes, I ...
a) do
b) am
c) was

20. He can play golf well, ... ?
a) doesn't he?
b) can he?
c) can't he?
21. You like black coffee, ... ?
a) aren't you
b) don't you
c) do you
22. There will be a nice film on TV tonight, ... ?
a) won't there
b) will it
c) will there
23. Pushkin is ... outstanding Russian poet.
a) the
b) a
c) an
24. The rent is 50 dollars ... week.
a) in
b) the
c) a
25. Could you tell me ... time, please?
a) the
b) some
c) a
26. I met my ... friend yesterday.
a) good
b) better
c) best
27. Where is the ... post-office, please?
a) the nearest
b) the next
c) nearer
28. Neither of my parents ... German.
a) says
b) talks
c) speaks
29. What's wrong ... Henry? He looks tired.
a) about
b) with
c) of
30. I am proud ... your achievements.
a) at
b) about
c) of

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА ПО ВВОДНОМУ КУРСУ.

1 вариант

1. Соотнесите слово и транскрипцию.

1. shoes	a. [wə:k]
2. choose	b. [ʃu:z]
3. that	c. [dʒu:s]
4. cheese	d. [gəʊz]
5. juice	e. [wɔ:k]
6. joke	f. [jɔ:t]
7. goes	g. [dʒəʊk]
8. does	h. [dʌz]
9. yacht	i. [tʃi:z]
10. walk	j. [tʃu:z]
11. work	k. [ði:z]
12. these	l. [ðæt]

2. Вставьте am, is, are. Предложения переведите.

1. He ... a student. 2. Fred ... not angry. 3. My friend ... kind. 4. Her name ... Mary. 5. She ... a nice girl. 6. We ... pupils. 7. His name ... Tom. 8. I ... seven. 9. Rex ... brave and kind. 10. They ... friends.

3. Вставьте личные местоимения по смыслу.

1. Pete is a boy, ... is a small boy. 2. Nina is a girl, ... is nice. 3. I and my friend are students, ... are good students. 4. John is a worker, ... a qualified worker. 5. The boys are brothers, ... are stepbrothers. 6. The girls are cousins, ... are Mary's cousins. 7. I and my sister are teachers, ... are born teachers.

4. Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями.

1. This is *Jack's* brother. 2. This is *Susan's* nephew. 3. This is *Bob and Dick's* father. 4. This is *my and my sister's* granny. 5. This is *Boris's* niece. 6. This is *Mary's* sister-in-law.

5. Перефразируйте, используя притяжательный падеж.

The brother of my mother, the parents of my friend, the sister of my father, the business of my parents, the daughter of my uncle,

6. Вставьте is или are. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст с помощью словаря.

1. My family has a big flat. There ... four rooms in the flat. There ... a living-room, a dining-room, a bedroom and a children's room. Also there ... a hall, a kitchen, a bathroom and a balcony in the flat.

2. The living-room is very big. There is nice furniture in the living-room. There ... a sofa, a coffee-table, a wall unit, a TV set and two arm-chairs. There ... a big carpet on the floor. On the window there ... nice curtains. On the walls there ... many pictures and photos.

3. In the hall there ... a hall-stand, a soft stool and a mirror. On the wall there ... three pictures.

2 вариант

1. Соотнесите слово и транскрипцию.

1.shoes	m.[wə:k]
2. choose	n.[ʃu:z]
3. that	o.[dʒu:s]
4. cheese	p.[gəʊz]
5.juice	q. [wɔ:k]
6.joke	r.[jɔ:t]
7.goes	s.[dʒəʊk]
8.does	t.[dʌz]
9.yacht	u.[tʃi:z]
10.walk	v.[tʃu:z]
11.work	w.[ði:z]
12.these	x.[ðæt]

2. Вставьте am, is, are. Предложения переведите.

1.You ... happy. 2. Her name ... Bess. 3. She ... nice and merry. 4. Kate ... not lazy. 5. Her name ... Jill. 6. She ... seven. 7. He ... a nice boy. 8. His house ... nice. 9. Tim ... slim and sad. 10. He ... happy.

3. Вставьте личные местоимения по смыслу.

1. *The girls* are nieces. 2. *The boys* are my nephews. 3. *Oleg* is a driver. 4. *I and my mother* are good friends. 5. *Mary* is a seller. 6. *My sister* is a teacher. 7. *My mum and dad* are office workers.

4. Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями.

1. These are *Henry's* parents. 2. These are *Betty's* grandparents. 3. This is *my and my brother's* grandpa. 4. This is *Richard's* stepson. 5. This is *William's* cousin.

5. Перефразируйте, используя притяжательный падеж.

the house of my uncle and aunt, the name of my cousin, the dog of my nephew, the doll of my niece, the car of my elder brother.

6. Вставьте is или are. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст с помощью словаря.

1. In the dining-room there is not much furniture. There ... a table, five chairs, a cupboard, a TV set. On the window there ... curtains, but there ... no carpet on the floor.

2. My parents sleep in the bedroom. There ... a big bed, two bedside tables with lamps, two wardrobes, a table with a mirror and an armchair. There ... a carpet on the floor and on the window there ... curtains. On the walls there ... two pictures.

3. In the bathroom there ... a bath, a sink, a washing machine and shelves.

ОСНОВНОЙ КУРС.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1.

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить данную контрольную работу, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

Артикли

Неопределенный артикль

Определенный артикль

Спряжение глагола to be

Спряжение глагола to have

There is\are

Предлоги места и движения

Имя существительное

Местоимение

Порядок слов в английском предложении

4 типа вопросов

Имя прилагательное

Числительное

Предлоги времени

Наречие. Союзы и слова (many, much, little, a little, few, a few)

The Present Simple tense.

The Present Simple tense. 3-ел. ед.ч.

The Past Simple tense.

The Past Simple tense. Irregular verbs.

The Future Simple tense. Фразовые глаголы.

ВАРИАНТ № 1

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите.

Pharmaceutical science

Pharmacy as a science deals with medical substances. It treats not only of medicines but of their composition, analysis, combination and standardization. The word «pharmacy» is also used to designate the place where medicines are compounded, dispensed and sold. The title «pharmacist» refers to a person who demonstrates that he is scientifically and professionally able to work in the practice of pharmacy. The composition of medicines usually requires the scientific combination of two or more ingredients as prescribed by a physician. It demands special knowledge, experience and high professional standards. Pharmaceutical students learn different subjects, such as physics, chemistry, botany, pharmacognosy, etc.

Chemistry is that science which explains the structure of matter and the transformations which it undergoes. Botany treats of plants with reference to their compositions, functions, and classification. Pharmacognosy is the science which embraces the history, source, cultivation, collection, preparation, distribution, identification, composition, purification and preservation of drugs of vegetable and animal origin. Pharmacology is broadly defined as the science of drugs. A pharmacopoeia is a book containing a list of medicinal substances with their description, tests and formulas. The pharmacopoeial names of chemical substances do not always represent their chemical composition. The official description usually includes the physical properties of the drug, such as colour, crystalline and other forms, odour, taste and the result of exposure to air.

Задание 2. Найдите в тексте и выпишите с транскрипцией и переводом:

1. существительные, производные от глаголов: to preserve, to distribute, to classify, to transform, to cultivate, to compose, to prepare, to collect, to combine, to purify;

2. прилагательные, производные от существительных: pharmacy, medicine, chemistry, science, physics, plant, source, collection, preparation, distribution;

3. глаголы, производные от существительных: prescription, definition, treatment, usage, compound, reference, sale, requirement, container, demonstration;

4. наречия - производные от прилагательных: scientific, professional, broad, usual.

Задание 3. Переведите слова и словосочетания из текста.

трактовать (говорить) о; контакт с воздухом; отражать состав; иметь дело с; в связи с; иметь отношение к; животного происхождения; предписывать врачом; подвергаться.

Задание 4. Найдите в тексте и переведите I, II, III, IV основные формы глаголов.

Задание 5. Выпишите из текста все неправильные глаголы в трех формах и переведите.

Задание 6. Подчеркните сказуемое следующих предложений, укажите время, видовременную группу, залог.

1. The word «pharmacy» is also used to designate the place where medicines are sold.

2. Chemistry is that science which explains the structure of matter and the transformations which it undergoes.

3. The pharmacopoeial names of chemical substances do not always represent their chemical composition.

Задание 7. Измените следующие предложения, используя конструкцию there + be.

1. The official description usually includes the physical properties of the drug.

2. A Pharmacopoeia is a book containing a list of medical substances.

Задание 8. Преобразуйте предложения в пассивную форму и переведите.

1. Pharmaceutical students learn different subjects

2. Chemistry explains the structure of matter and its transformations.

3. Pharmacognosy embraces the history, source, cultivation and preservation of drugs of different origin.

Задание 9. Поставьте к предложениям общий вопрос и дайте два кратких ответа (положительный и отрицательный).

1. Pharmacy as a science deals with medicinal substances.
2. He is scientifically and professionally capable to work in the practice of pharmacy.
3. The compositions of medicines require the scientific combination of two or more ingredients.
4. We demanded special knowledge and high professional standards.
5. Pharmacology is broadly defined as the science of drugs.

Задание 10. Дайте ответы на английском языке.

1. What does pharmacy treat of?
2. Who learns physics, chemistry, botany, pharmacology, etc.?
3. Whom does the title «pharmacist» refer to?
4. Preservation of what kind of drugs does pharmacology embrace?
5. How is pharmacology defined?
6. What type of science is chemistry?
7. How many ingredients of scientific combination does the composition of medicines require?
8. Where is pharmacist capable to work?
9. How often do the pharmacopoeial names of chemical substances represent their chemical composition?
10. Whom is the composition of medicines prescribed by?

ВАРИАНТ № 2

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и переведите.

What is pharmacy?

The word «pharmacy» comes from Greek and in the modern language means «a drug». The civilization of the past contributed to our present knowledge by the collection of drugs and medicinal preparations. Pharmacy was an integral part of medicine when preparative pharmaceutical techniques were simple. It became an independent branch of medicine when an increasing variety of drugs and their complex compositions demanded specialists familiar with such technologies.

However, only in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries chemical knowledge advanced to the point at which it became capable to contribute

significantly to pharmacology. The first and the most important was the isolation in relatively pure chemical form of the active constituents of plants. For example, in 1806 Serturmer isolated morphine from opium. It took man over five thousand years to make this very important step.

The industrial revolution of the last century gave birth to synthetic organic chemistry and established a new branch of knowledge necessary for the synthesis of new drugs. At present pharmacy is defined as the art and science of recognition, identification, collection, preparation, storage, test, composition and distribution of all substances used in preventive or in curative medicine for people's treatment. It includes different subjects, such as physics, chemistry, botany, pharmacognosy, pharmacology, etc. which pharmaceutical students master to become highly good qualified pharmacutists.

Задание 2. Найдите в тексте и выпишите с транскрипцией и переводом:

1. существительные, производные от глаголов: to preserve, to distribute, to classify, to transform, to cultivate, to compose, to prepare, to collect, to combine, to purify;

2. прилагательные, производные от существительных: pharmacy, medicine, chemistry, science, physics, plant, source, collection, preparation, distribution;

3. глаголы, производные от существительных: prescription, definition, treatment, usage, compound, reference, sale, requirement, container, demonstration;

4. наречия - производные от прилагательных: scientific, professional, broad, usual.

Задание 3. Переведите слова и словосочетания из текста.

трактовать (говорить) о; контакт с воздухом; отражать состав; иметь дело с; в связи с; иметь отношение к; животного происхождения; предписывать врачом; подвергаться.

Задание 4. Найдите в тексте и переведите I, II, III, IV основные формы глаголов.

Задание 5. Выпишите из текста все неправильные глаголы в трех формах и переведите.

Задание 6. Подчеркните сказуемое следующих предложений, укажите время, видовременную группу, залог.

4. The word «pharmacy» is also used to designate the place where medicines are sold.
5. Chemistry is that science which explains the structure of matter and the transformations which it undergoes.
6. The pharmacopoeial names of chemical substances do not always represent their chemical composition.

Задание 7. Измените следующие предложения, используя конструкцию there + be.

1. The official description usually includes the physical properties of the drug.
2. A Pharmacopoeia is a book containing a list of medical substances.

Задание 8. Преобразуйте предложения в пассивную форму и переведите.

1. Pharmaceutical students learn different subjects
2. Chemistry explains the structure of matter and its transformations.
3. Pharmacognosy embraces the history, source, cultivation and preservation of drugs of different origin.

Задание 9. Поставьте к предложениям общий вопрос и дайте два кратких ответа (положительный и отрицательный).

1. Pharmacy as a science deals with medicinal substances.
2. He is scientifically and professionally capable to work in the practice of pharmacy.
3. The compositions of medicines require the scientific combination of two or more ingredients.
4. We demanded special knowledge and high professional standards.
5. Pharmacology is broadly defined as the science of drugs.

Задание 10. Дайте ответы на английском языке.

1. When did chemical knowledge advance to contribute significantly to pharmacology?
2. What did the industrial revolution do?
3. How is pharmacy defined at present?
4. Which contribution was the isolation of the active constituents?
5. Why do pharmaceutical students master so many subjects?
6. When did pharmacy become an independent branch of medicine?
7. How long did it take man to make this very important step?
8. Where does the word «pharmacy» come from?
9. What specialists did an increasing variety of drugs demand?
10. Who contributed to our present knowledge of pharmacy?

ВАРИАНТ № 3

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и переведите.

Practice of pharmacy in Russia

Pharmacy is the science of medicine dealing with the production, treatment, storage, analysis, preparation and delivery

of medicinal drugs. The organization and economy of pharmaceutical practice takes an important place among the pharmaceutical branches of Russian science. The course of pharmaceutical practice in our country comprises the following sections: history of pharmacy and development of pharmacognosy; organization of pharmaceutical work and inspection of pharmacies, financial and economic activities of self – supporting pharmacies, etc.

In some years I'll be a pharmacist and get my work appointment. Now our country has highly developed pharmaceutical industry. Its medical enterprises annually manufacture more than two thousand items of medicines. There is a number of specialized institutions developing new pharmacological remedies. Many interesting studies are made in chemistry on the synthesis of compounds of inorganic substances for medical purposes. Effective blood substitutes, artificial organs are created in numerous laboratories and scientific research centres.

Every new drug is tested at the department for introduction of new medicines at the Pharmacological Committee composed of the leading scientists and specialists. The medicine is then directed to competent institutions for test and recommended for extensive clinical use. Such achievements drew interest from abroad and one of the results is an agreement between Russian and French pharmaceutical scientists for joint work.

Задание 2. Найдите в тексте и выпишите с транскрипцией и переводом:

1. существительные, производные от глаголов: to compound, to analyse, to appoint, to introduce, to act, to study, to achieve, to deliver, to store, to substitute;

2. прилагательные, производные от существительных: science, medicine, importance, organ, extension, art, economy, pharmacy, Russia, effect;

3. глаголы, производные от существительных: development, manufacture, specialist, direction, composition, leader, test, recommendation, synthesis, organization;

4. наречия, производные от прилагательных: high, annual.

Задание 3. Переведите слова и словосочетания из текста.

широкое клиническое применение; занимать важное место; независимая (самоокупаемая аптека); назначение на работу; предприятие; наименование лекарств; кровозаменители; лечебное средство; вызывать интерес; лекарство.

Задание 4. Найдите в тексте и переведите I, II, III, IV основные формы глаголов.

Задание 5. Выпишите из текста все неправильные глаголы в трех формах и переведите.

Задание 6. Подчеркните сказуемое следующих предложений, укажите время, видовременную группу, залог.

1. In some years I'll be a pharmacist and get my work appointment.
2. Such achievements drew interest from abroad and one of the results is an agreement between Russian and French pharmaceutical scientists.
3. Many interesting studies are made in chemistry on the synthesis of compounds of inorganic substances for medical purposes.

Задание 7. Измените следующие предложения, используя конструкцию there + be.

1. The course of pharmaceutical practice in our country comprises the history and development of pharmacy.
2. Now our country has highly developed pharmaceutical industry.

Задание 8. Преобразуйте предложения в пассивную форму и переведите.

1. Medical enterprises annually manufacture more than two thousand items of medicines.
2. Russian and French pharmaceutical scientists made an agreement for joint work.
3. Many pharmaceutical branches of Russian science develop the organization of pharmaceutical practice.

Задание 9. Поставьте к предложениям общий вопрос и дайте два кратких ответа (положительный и отрицательный).

1. There is a number of specialized institutions developing new pharmacological remedies.
2. I'll get my work appointment in some years.

3. Effective blood substitutes, artificial organs are created in numerous laboratories and research centers.

4. Pharmacy deals with the production, preparation and delivery of medicinal drugs.

5. Such achievements drew interest from abroad.

Задание 10. Дайте ответы на английском языке.

1. What section does the course of pharmaceutical practice comprise in our country?

2. Where is every new drug tested?

3. When will you be a pharmacist and get your work appointment?

4. What is new medicine directed and recommended for?

5. How many specialized institutions develop new pharmacological remedies?

6. Who made agreement for joint work?

7. Where are artificial organs and blood substitutes created?

8. What studies are made in chemistry for medical purposes?

9. How often do medical enterprises manufacture more than two thousand items of medicines?

10. What takes an important place among the pharmaceutical branches of Russian science?

4.2. КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Контроль следующих разделов:

1. Сравнительная и превосходная степени прилагательных и наречий.

2. Видовременная группа Continuous active/passive.

3. Неопределенно – личные предложения.

4. Функции местоимения «one».

5. Герундий (Gerund).

ВАРИАНТ № 1

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и переведите.

Extraction of drugs

The active constituents of drugs are separated from the inert tissue of the plant by the simple process of collecting and expressing the juice from the fresh plant material. Although more and more components of plants are being prepared synthetically now, one knows that isolating from natural sources remains the easiest and the cheapest method of preparation. Moreover it became very modern and actual one in contemporary medicine.

It is generally accepted that sucrose is often obtained from the sugar beet. The first stage of extracting is a diffusion process. The beet is being cut into shreds and extracted by water at 78 to 80 C in a battery of diffusers for some hours. It is important to note that the diffusers are arranged so that the shredded beet passes from a liquid containing less sugar and finally to purified water as quick as possible. For some time the juice is being heated to higher temperature from 80 to 90 C and treated with lime. It is believed that under such conditions it coagulates and absorbs much more colloidal impurities and better neutralizes free acids. After passing carbon dioxide and filtering the treated juice is further purified by passing through sulphur dioxide and filtration. The concentration is now done at a much lower temperature. Then it is necessary to evaporate the filtrate under reduced pressure to a thicker juice. This one reaches the highest saturation or graining point. At this stage of extracting the semi – crystalline mass of sucrose crystals passes to a centrifuge where the mother liquid is separated and the obtained crystals are washed with a little water. The sugar is further cooled, dried and screened.

Задание 2. Определите части речи по суффиксам, подчеркните их; напишите транскрипцию и перевод.

coagulate, freshness, active, generally, neutralize, synthesizer, actual, firstly, purify, Methodist, contemporary, finally, quicken, generalization, noteless, necessitate, passage, watery, synthesize, actuality, diffusible, isolate, acceptance, pointful, simplify, arrangement, extractive, pressure, filtrate, freedom.

Задание 3. Переведите слова и словосочетания из текста.

естественный источник; хотя; диффузионная батарея; маточная жидкость; точка зернистости; процесс диффузии; при таких условиях; в конечном итоге; сахар просеивается.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, образуя нужную степень прилагательных и наречий, переведите.

1. The (long) examination session is in summer.
2. The first course of pharmaceutical study is as (hard) as the second one.
3. My friend got a (good) mark at the examination in chemistry than I.
4. Pharmacology is not so (easy) as you say.
5. Pharmacognosy is (difficult) than botany.

Задание 5. Подчеркните сказуемое следующих предложений, укажите время, видо – временную группу, залог.

1. The shredded beet passes from a liquid containing less sugar.
2. More and more components of plants are being prepared synthetically now.
3. It became very modern and actual method of drug preparation.
4. The treated juice is further purified by passing through sulphur dioxide.

Задание 6. Выпишите из текста все случаи употребления герундия, переведите.

Задание 7. Составьте собственные предложения, закончив следующие конструкции, и переведите.

1. One knows that ...
2. It is generally accepted that ...
3. It is important ...
4. It is believed that ...
5. It is necessary ...

Задание 8. Выпишите из текста все предложения со словом «one(s)» и укажите его функцию.

Задание 9. Поставьте специальные вопросы ко всем членам следующих предложений.

1. At this stage of extracting the semi – crystalline mass passes to centrifuge.
2. The concentration is now made at a much lower temperature.

Задание 10. Дайте ответы на английском языке.

1. How is sucrose obtained?
2. What does the process of drug extraction consist in?
3. Where is the beet being cut into shreds and extracted by water?

4. What method of drug preparation became very modern and actual?
5. When is the treated juice purified by passing through sulphur dioxide?
6. How does the shredded beet pass from a liquid and finally to purified water?
7. What is necessary to do under reduced pressure?
8. How long is the juice heated and treated with lime?
9. Where does the mass of sucrose crystals pass at the last stage of extracting?
10. How much water are the obtained crystals washed with?

ВАРИАНТ № 2

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и переведите на русский язык.

Preparation of tablets

One knows that a tablet is the most common form of medication for the administering of drugs in a dry state. Its preparation constitutes an important part of modern "Pharmaceutical Technology". The method of tablet making or tableting is defined as a process of pressure of powdered medicine.

It is generally observed that some tablets are made easier from certain drugs than from other ones. For example, sodium chloride is used without the addition of auxiliary substances. But for lactose the addition of such substances is necessary to overcome certain difficulties. It is interesting that in the process of tableting some materials are continuously binding and sticking in the special machine. Sticking takes place when there is too much moisture in the granules because of insufficient drying, etc.

The application of different pressure during tableting plays a very great role. It is important that tablets which are being dissolved slowly by saliva in the mouth are more strongly compressed than other ones using for common internal administration. Another important effect of higher pressures is an increase of friction which causes the use of greater amount of lubricating and gliding substances, such as natural starch. The use of starch as an auxiliary component in tablet making is generally recognized. It was stated that starches possessed very good gliding properties and didn't show any lubricating action.

Задание 2. Определите части речи по суффиксам, подчеркните их; напишите транскрипцию и перевод.

lubricate, powdery, pressure, medication, childhood, acidify, resistant, greatly, preparedness, creative, methodize, commonly, easeful, technician, whitish, effectuate, useless, lucky, generally, procession, insufficient, elemental, observer, generalize, economic, druggist, persistently, usage, realism, harden.

Задание 3. Переведите слова и словосочетания из текста.

преодолевать определенные трудности; прилипание происходит; играть большую роль; натуральный крахмал; изготовление таблеток; непрерывно сцепляться и слипаться в специальной машине; смазывающие и скользящие вещества; усиление трения; общепризнанно; проявлять действие.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, образуя нужную степень прилагательных и наречий, переведите.

1. The veins are (large) than capillaries.
2. The course of pharmacology is not so (shot) as physics.
3. I know the structure of the heart as (good) as that of the lungs.
4. Chemistry is (difficult) subject for me.
5. The aorta is the (big) artery which distributes the blood throughout the body.

Задание 5. Подчеркните сказуемое следующих предложений, укажите время, видо - временную группу, залог.

1. In the process of tableting some materials are continuously binding and sticking in the machine.
2. Sticking takes place when there is too much moisture in the granules.
3. The method of tablet making is defined as a process of pressure of powdered medicine.
4. It was stated that starches possessed very good gliding properties.

Задание 6. Выпишите из текста все случаи употребления герундия.

Задание 7. Составьте собственные предложения, закончив следующие конструкции, и переведите.

1. One knows that ...
2. It is generally observed that ...

3. It is interesting ...
4. It is important ...
5. It was stated that ...

Задание 8. Выпишите из текста все предложения со словом «one(s)» и укажите его функцию.

Задание 9. Поставьте специальные вопросы ко всем членам следующих предложений.

1. For lactose the addition of such substances is necessary to overcome certain difficulties.
2. In the process of tableting materials are continuously binding in the special machine.

Задание 10. Дайте ответы на английском языке.

1. How is the method of tablet making defined?
2. What is the difference between the use of sodium chloride and lactose?
3. How many lubricating and gliding substances are used and where?
4. What properties did starches possess?
5. Where are some materials continuously binding and sticking?
6. What is tablet?
7. Why does sticking take place?
8. How are more strongly compressed tablets being dissolved in the mouth?
9. What plays a very important role in tablet making?
10. What can you tell about the use of starch in tableting?

ВАРИАНТ № 3

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и переведите на русский язык.

Shapes and sizes of tablets

A great variety of shapes and sizes is available among medical tablets. One knows that the most common shape of the tablet is a circular body with flat or slightly convex sides. In the Scandinavian countries where the Pharmacopoeia provides official specification of formula, the method of tablet making, the size and shape are also specified officially. In selecting of particular shapes and sizes the primary consideration is ethical. It is generally

recognized that prepared tablets must have a pleasing appearance. It is important that the tablet for making solutions is required to dissolve as quick as possible. This will require a larger diameter than average tablets of the same weight. A tablet for oral using should be flat and thick enough. While it is slowly dissolving in the mouth the patient will feel a pleasant lasting sense. The efficiency of the tablet depends on this effect.

Similarly, coated tablets which have a more convex shape are harder than other ones. It is more convenient to have the thinnest edges because it is easier to cover a thin edge during the coating process. In addition, it was found that preparing of very convex tablets was more difficult. The density of compressing substance is also important factor. Thus a lighter and less dense material needs a bigger punch – press machine than a similar weight of more dense material. In the process of tablet making different pressures are used for the compressing of various shapes of tablets. The flat-faced tablets show a relatively greater strength than the convex-shaped ones.

Задание 2. Определите части речи по суффиксам, подчеркните их; напишите транскрипцию и перевод.

similar, officially, specify, realism, ethical, pleasure, relatively, various, appearance, shapeless, variety, available, slightly, specification, primary, recognize, preparedness, possible, solidify, requirement, thinnest, efficiency, materialize, insufficient, similarly, thickish, lighter, sensor, medicate, strengthen.

Задание 3. Переведите слова и словосочетания из текста.

плоские таблетки; штамповочное устройство; таблетки, покрытые оболочкой; приятный внешний вид; таблетки для приготовления растворов должны растворяться быстро; продолжительное ощущение; иметь очень тонкие края; выпуклые таблетки; имеется в распоряжении большое разнообразие.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, образуя сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных и наречий.

1. I am as (tired) as he is.
2. She is (responsible) for the laboratory work than you are.
3. He knows Latin (bad) than his friend does.
4. My knowledge of Botany is not so (deep) as yours.
5. They came to the university (early) than usual.

Задание 5. Подчеркните сказуемое следующих предложений, укажите время, видо - временную группу, залог.

1. Pharmacopoeia provides official specification of the formula and the method of tablet making.

2. While it is dissolving in the mouth the patient will feel a pleasant lasting sense.

3. The size and shape of tablets are also specified officially.

4. It was found that preparing very convex tablets was more difficult.

Задание 6. Выпишите из текста все случаи употребления герундия.

Задание 7. Составьте собственные предложения, закончив следующие конструкции, и переведите.

1. One knows that ...

2. It is generally recognized that ...

3. It is more convenient ...

4. It was found that ...

5. It is important ...

Задание 8. Выпишите из текста все предложения со словом «one(s)» и укажите его функцию.

Задание 9. Ко всем членам следующих предложений поставьте специальные вопросы.

1. In the Scandinavian countries the size and shape of tablets are specified officially.

2. The flat-faced tablets show a relatively greater strength than the convex-shaped ones.

Задание 10. Дайте ответы на английском языке.

1. What is the primary consideration in selecting particular shapes and sizes of tablets?

2. Why is it more convenient to have the thinnest edges of tablets?

3. Where are the size and shape of tablets specified officially?

4. When will the patient feel a pleasant lasting sense?

5. What is the common shape of a tablet?

6. Why is the density of compressing substance also important factor?

7. Where are different pressures required?

8. What do convex-shaped tablets show?

9. How is the tablet for making solutions required to dissolve?

10. What does a lighter and less dense material need?

4.3. КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

на проверку знаний по следующим темам:

1. Видовременная группа Perfect active/passive.
2. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
3. Классификация наречий и их функций.
4. Видовременная группа Perfect Continuous

ВАРИАНТ № 1

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и переведите на русский язык.

Antibiotics

Since the end of the twentieth century modern medicine has been making an extensive use of various antibiotics. It should be noted that antibiotics are powerful agents in combating infections. The problem of discovering new antibiotics can be most successfully solved at special research institutes which may have a small experimental plant producing preparations of new antibiotics.

Russia has several research institutes working in this field. Before new generation of antibiotics made its appearance Russian science had produced a series of new effective drugs, such as albomycin, etc. This practically non-toxic preparation has found wide application in the treatment of pneumonia in newborn and small children. It is also successfully used in obstetric and gynecological practice. Surgeons have to use it during the treatment of the septic processes caused by staphylococci which can resist other antibiotics. It has been established experimentally that the composition of its molecule includes iron and it has a peculiar mechanism of affecting the bacteria.

Mention must also be made of tetracyclines, such as chlortetracycline. It was introduced after chlorphenol had been discovered. Therefore chlortetracycline was considered the second broad – spectrum antibiotic developed for therapeutic purposes. It was isolated in 1948 from biomycin. Because of its yellow colour it was marked as auremycin. Another antibiotic of this series is tetracycline. It has been found that it possesses great advantages over its sister compounds. It may produce less toxic effect and penetrate the cerebrospinal fluid to a much greater extent. It has been stated that in ordinary use the tetracyclines can be given orally in doses of 250 mg.

Задание 2. Образуйте все возможные производные части речи от следующих слов и переведите.

medicine, use, various, note, power, infection, discovering, special, produce, success, preparation, appearance, effective, practically, application, treatment, surgeon, composition, mechanism, affect.

Задание 3. Переведите слова и словосочетания из текста.

сильнодействующие средства; появляться; у новорожденных; применение; обладать; в борьбе с инфекционными заболеваниями; акушерская практика; стафилококки; устойчивые к другим антибиотикам; антибиотик с широкой сферой действия; сложные соединения, близкие (родственные) по составу; иметь преимущества перед чем-либо; используемый для терапевтических целей.

Задание 4. Подчеркните сказуемое следующих предложений, укажите время, видовременную группу, залог.

1. Modern medicine has been making extensive use of various antibiotics.

2. Russian science had produced a series of new drugs before new generation of antibiotics made its appearance.

3. It has been established that the composition of its molecule includes iron.

Задание 5. Выпишите из текста все формы Perfect и PerfectContinuous active/passive.

Задание 6. Найдите в тексте предложения с модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами; поставьте к ним общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ.

Задание 7. Выпишите из текста наречия и укажите их функции.

Задание 8. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих предложений.

1. There are some scientific institutes acting in this branch in Russia.

2. It has been determined that it has preferences to its close compositions.

Задание 9. Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

1. hydrogen, is, water, with, oxygen, as combined.

2. people, drugs, take, healthy, never.

3. lithium fluoride, the bony skeleton, contain, and the teeth, as well.

Задание 10. Дайте ответы на английском языке.

1. Where can the problem of discovering new antibiotics be solved?
2. What has been established experimentally?
3. When has modern medicine been making extensive use of various antibiotics?
4. What doses can the tetracyclines be given orally in ordinary use?
5. How many drugs had Russia produced before new generation of antibiotics made its appearance?
6. What are powerful agents in combating infections?
7. Which fields of medicine has non-toxic preparation found wide application in?
8. When was chlortetracycline isolated from biomycin?
9. Why was it marked as auremucin?
10. What advantages does tetracycline possess over its sister compounds?

ВАРИАНТ № 2

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и переведите на русский язык.

Cancer and its treatment

Not long ago cancer was considered as incurable disease. During the last years and particularly after the Second World War medicine has been making an extremely violent effort to produce drugs which can effectively control cancer. It should be noted that the problem of developing a really useful drug has been complicated primarily by confusing aspects of the etiology of cancer. Carcinoma may occur in any organ of the body. At present the cause of appearing certain malignant tumors cannot be solved. Up to day the most effective and successful methods of treating carcinoma are surgery and radiation therapy which must be applied only to localized tumors. Lately chemotherapy has been developing extensively. The results of this method may be unpredictable.

For the last decade the drug treatment of cancer has been carrying on in several ways depending on the type of involved cancer. Namely, antimetabolic agents are to prevent cell division. But it has been found that they are highly toxic and their use has to be limited. A large number of analyses of cancerous tissues have revealed a much higher concentration of folic acid in the diseased tissue. It must be admitted that the pioneer in this field was aminopterin which showed as a good therapeutic agent.

The third group of carcinolytic drugs includes any compounds possessing active alkyl radicals. A patient must take 6 – 10 mg. of these drugs per day at weekly intervals. Some success has been achieved with hormones. Certain cancerous manifestations are treated with antibiotics. They had been used before radioisotopes were discovered for cancer therapy. It may be stated that the earlier the carcinoma has been diagnosed, the better the prognoses will be.

Задание 2. Образуйте все возможные производные части речи от следующих слов и переведите.

produce, effect, use, cure, treat, method, organ, effect, cause, drug, prima, present, solve, success, divide, predict, carcinoma, concentration, therapeutic, active

Задание 3. Переведите слова и словосочетания из текста.

лекарственная терапия рака; до сих пор; совсем недавно; купировать рак; хорошее лечебное средство; проблема усложняется некоторой путаницей в вопросе этиологии рака; лечение хирургическим путем и радиотерапией; группа лекарств, разрушающих клетки раковой опухоли; локализованные опухоли; в течение последнего десятилетия; непредсказуемое; в зависимости от; антиметотические средства.

Задание 4. Подчеркните сказуемое следующих предложений, укажите время, видовременную группу, залог.

1. Medicine has been making an extremely violent effort during the last years.
2. They had been used before radioisotopes were discovered for cancer therapy.
3. The earlier the carcinoma has been diagnosed, the better the prognoses will be.

Задание 5. Выпишите из текста все формы Perfect и PerfectContinuous active/passive.

Задание 6. Найдите предложения с модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами; поставьте к ним общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ.

Задание 7. Выпишите из текста наречия и укажите их функцию.

Задание 8. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих предложений.

1. Now it is impossible to determine the reason of developing malignant swellings.

2. It has been discovered that they are very poisonous and their application must be restricted.

Задание 9. Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

1. elements, in, occur, the inorganic, nature, widely.

2. substances, are, certain, as used, and compounds, drugs, their.

3. table, groups, periods, the periodic, of, consists, vertical, and horizontal.

Задание 10. Дайте ответы на английском языке.

1. When has medicine been making a violent effort to produce drugs against cancer?

2. Why has the problem of really useful drug been complicated?

3. Where may carcinoma occur?

4. How has the drug treatment of cancer been carrying on for the last years?

5. What has been found about antimitotic agents?

6. What should be a good therapeutic agent?

7. What can you tell about the third group of carcinolytic drugs?

8. How must a patient take them?

9. Where has some success been achieved?

10. What is the importance of early diagnosis?

ВАРИАНТ № 3

Задание 1. Прочтите текст и переведите на русский язык.

Tea against Strontium

It may be stated that people have been drinking tea for a long period of time. It is one of the widely used products of our food. Recently, valuable research work on the properties of tea has been carried out in Moscow and abroad. It has been firmly established that tea contains chemically active substances from which many medical preparations possessing curative properties can be derived. Drugs made from tea catechol improve the functioning of the capillaries whose cell walls have lost their elasticity resulting in

hemorrhages. Observations have proved that tea catechols are to restore their normal condition in the course of 2 – 3 weeks.

It should be noted that in treating poliomyelitis and acute rheumatism patients have to take tea catechols. Respiratory organs need them to combat infection. The tea catechols are tremendously important in treating radiation disease. Radioactive isotopes, in particular Strontium-90, may cause serious illness. Japanese scientists recently determined that tea catechols had absorbed Strontium-90 isotopes before they penetrated the bone tissues, and could thus save the organism from perishing. It was found out that most of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had died not from the blasts but from radiation disease. Japanese scientists became interested in this phenomenon and experimented on animals injected with Strontium-90. The results were sensational. It must be admitted that the organisms of the control animals contained a considerable amount of Strontium-90, while the animals which had been treated with tea catechols had no malignant isotopes in their organisms at all.

Задание 2. Образуйте все возможные производные части речи от следующих слов и переведите.

use, chemical, cure, derive, prove, observation, treat, organ, product, medical, preparation, infection, disease, scientist, determine, save, absorb, bone, interest, admit.

Задание 3. Переведите слова и словосочетания из текста.

чрезвычайно важный; при лечении; было точно установлено; таким образом; лучевая болезнь; обладающие лечебными свойствами; приводящие к кровотечениям; в особенности; недавно; в то время как; стали интересоваться; спасти от гибели.

Задание 4. Подчеркните сказуемое следующих предложений, укажите время, видовременную группу, залог.

1. People have been drinking tea for a long period of time.
2. The animals which had been treated with tea catechols had no malignant isotopes.
3. Observations have proved that tea catechols are to restore their normal condition.

Задание 5. Выпишите из текста все формы Perfect и Perfect Continuous active/passive.

Задание 6. Найдите предложения с модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами; поставьте к ним общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ.

Задание 7. Выпишите из текста наречия и укажите их функцию.

Задание 8. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих предложений.

1. Scientists have determined that tea catechols must reconstruct their natural state during 14 – 21 days.

2. There were entirely no cancer cells in the body of the animals injected with tea catechols.

Задание 9. Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

1. inorganic, occur, in, matter, living, of, elements, most.

2. temperature, is, the rise, by, intramolecular, accompanied, changes.

3. wash, their, with, they, water, hands, running.

Задание 10. Дайте ответы на английском языке.

1. What contains tea?

2. How long have people been drinking tea?

3. What did Japanese become interested in and experimented on?

4. How many malignant isotopes did the organisms of animals treated with tea catechols have?

5. What diseases are treated with tea catechols?

6. How quick can tea catechols restore the normal condition of cell walls?

7. What did most of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki die from?

8. How much of Strontium-90 did the control animals contain?

9. What did Japanese scientists recently determine?

10. What do drugs made from tea catechols improve?

ИТОГОВЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ.

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание №1

а) Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму.

- 1 Our teacher speaks French.
- 2 They are writing dictation now.
- 3 They do a lot of exercises at home.
- 4 He lived in Moscow two years ago.

б) Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму.

- 1 It is still raining.
- 2 Sue travelled a lot last year.
- 3 Our plane leaves at nine.
- 4 The railway station was big, dark and dirty.

Задание № 2

Переведите следующие глаголы на английский язык и поставьте их в форму Past Indefinite. Если глагол неправильный, укажите письменно 3 его формы.

Изучать, встречать, переводить, идти, обсуждать, знать, заканчивать, говорить, читать, закрывать, жить, оставаться.

Задание №3

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

- 1 I always (to go) to bed at eleven o'clock. Yesterday my friends (to come) to see me, and I (to go) to bed at one in the morning.
- 2 When your son usually (to go) to college?
- 3 She (not to be) at home now. She (to play) tennis.
- 4 "How long you (to stay) in Kiev last year?" – "I (to stay) there a month."
- 5 "What language he (to learn) now?" – "He (to learn) German."
- 6 I (to live) near my office last year. I always (to walk) there.

Задание №4

Заполните пропуски артиклями ("a", "the", "-"), где это необходимо.

"Do you want to go to ... country?" my mother asked me on Sunday. "I'd love to." I answered. We decided to go to ... Kuskovo and got there at

eleven in ... morning. ... weather was fine and we had ... long walk in ... park. We went back to ... town at four in ... afternoon. We had ... dinner, and in ... evening we went to ... theatre. ... play was very interesting and we liked it very much.

Задание №5

Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо.

- 1 How do you get ... your office?
- 2 How often do you write ... your friends?
- 3 Bess is always ... time ... her lesson.
- 4 Are you going to stay here ... the week-end?
- 5 Peter works hard ... his English. He does a lot ... exercises ... class and ... home.
- 6 Mary's children were ... hospital last week. They are ... home now, and they are going very well.

Задание №6

Заполните пропуски, используя местоимения much, little, many, few.

- 1 Does your son read ... ?
- 2 She writes ... letters in English.
- 3 They are tired as they work too
- 4 He usually reads ... books.
- 5 I can't drink this tea. There is too ... sugar.
- 6 He has so ... money, he doesn't know what to do with it.

Задание № 7

Прочитайте текст, перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы № 1, 3, 5, 8.

Mr. Lavrov's family

(1) Paul Lavrov is Head master (директор школы) of the Russian Embassy school in Great Britain. He has a wife and two children – his son Alex is eight and his daughter Ann is twelve. His wife Helen is a teacher of geography. She teaches geography at the Embassy school. Alex and Ann go to school.

(2) Paul and his family live in London. They have a three-room flat in a new block of flats.

(3) Paul and Helen get up not very early, usually at seven o'clock. They do their physical exercises. Then Paul shaves and takes a shower and Helen

wakes up Ann and Alex. Ann and Alex wash their hands and faces, and brush their teeth. After that the Lavrovs have breakfast. They usually have ham, cheese, eggs, tea or coffee with toasts for breakfast. During breakfast they listen to the latest news on the radio.

(4) At eight o'clock the school bus takes Ann and Alex to school. Their classes begin at nine. When Helen has a geography class in the morning she also goes to school by the school bus. But if she has a class in the afternoon she goes to school by bus or by tube.

(5) Paul drives to the school in his car, it takes him only ten minutes. He usually has a lot of things to do. He looks through class registers, makes phone calls and speaks to the teachers and pupils. Twice or three times a week he visits classes.

(6) Paul often has lunch at home. After lunch he goes back to the school. Paul's working day finishes at six o'clock.

(7) In the evening Paul and Helen sometimes go out or have guests at home. Tonight they are going to visit the Browns. It is eight o'clock now. The Browns and their guests are at the table. They are having dinner. Mr. Brown is asking Alex and Ann about their studies. Alex and Ann are answering his questions. After dinner Amy Brown is going to show Ann her new little dog.

(8) Yesterday was their week-end. The Lavrovs like to spend their weekends together. Yesterday afternoon after the walk Paul and Alex played chess. Ann helped her mother about the house. In the evening the family gathered at the table. They had tea with cakes and biscuits, listened to music and discussed their plans for the future. They went to bed rather late.

Задание № 8

Отметьте предложения соответствующие содержанию текста буквой Т (true), а предложения несоответствующие содержанию текста – буквой F (false). Неверные предложения исправьте.

- 1 Paul Lavrov is a teacher of the Russian Embassy School in Germany.
- 2 The Lavrovs have breakfast and listen to the latest news.
- 3 Alex and Ann go to school by train.
- 4 Paul is very busy and he has a lot of things to do.
- 5 Tonight Paul and Helen are tired and they aren't going to visit the Browns.
- 6 The Lavrovs didn't discuss their plans for the future yesterday.

Задание № 9

Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

- 1 Where do the Lavrovs live?
2. Does Helen go to school by bus or by tube?
- 3 When does Paul's working day finishe ?
4. What do Paul and Helen do in the evening?
- 5 Who is asking Alex and Ann about their studies?
- 6 What is Amy Brown going to show Ann after dinner?

Задание № 10

Поставьте к абзацам № 1, 3, 8 по одному вопросу. Вопросы должны быть разных типов.

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание №1

Заполните пропуски, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов.

- 1 My little sister ... now.
a) sleeps b) is sleeping c) slept
- 2 Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday?
a) goes b) will go c) has gone
- 3 Yesterday we (to write) a test-paper.
a) have written b) write c) wrote
- 4 I just (to finish) work and (to read) a book now.
a) finished, am reading b) have finished, reading c) finish, read
- 5 "When you (to come) to Minsk?" – "A month ago."
a) will come b) came c) did come
- 6 "Where (to be) your brother?" – "He just (to come) home. He (to take) a shower in the bathroom now."
a) was, came, was taking b) was, came, is taking c) is, has come, is taking
- 7 "You (to do) your translation already?" – "I only (to begin) it 20 minutes ago."
a) did do, began b) have done, began c) have done, have begun
- 8 "What is the weather like? It still (to rain)?" – "No, it (to stop) raining."
a) is raining, stopped b) is raining, has stopped c) rains, has stopped
- 9 I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much.
a) have seen b) will see c) saw
- 10 Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early.
a) feel, go b) felt, was going c) felt, went

Задание №2

Напишите четыре формы следующих глаголов. Переведите причастия II на русский язык.

To make, to tell, to see, to think, to get to, to be, to repeat, to spend, to wash, to stop, to begin, to discuss, to dress.

Задание №3

Заполните пропуски предложениями, где это необходимо.

1 I wanted to talk ... him ... the lecture when I saw him ... the trolley-bus stop, but I forgot it.

2 I went to the Library of Foreign Literature yesterday. There were a lot ... people ... it. I wanted a book ... Oscar Wild and asked the librarian to show ... me some ... his books.

3 I think I'll be able to speak ... her ... it ... telephone.

4 Why weren't you ... time ... the lecture yesterday?

5 ... my first visit ... Kiev I spent three hours sightseeing every afternoon.

6 "Did your friend have to go to ... hospital?" – "No, he only stayed ... home a week or two."

7 I met ... a friend ... the way ... the factory yesterday. He told me that he had got a new flat ... a new district ... the suburbs.

8 They've all gone ... the summer, and have left their dog ... me.

9 They were all sorry ... him.

10 "Shall we meet ... my place?" – "... what time?"

Задание №4

Заполните пропуски следующими модальными глаголами и оборотами (can, could, to be able to, must, have to, needn't) в соответствующей форме.

1 "Please help me with my work." – "Oh, ... I do it now?"

2 All the pupils ... be in time for classes.

3 "... we discuss this question now?" – "No, we We ... do it tomorrow afternoon."

4 My uncle lives a long way from his office and ... get up early.

Задание №5

Поставьте вопросы к придаточным предложениям.

1 I'll read the paper while you cook the dinner.

2 The man you want to speak to is coming back tomorrow.

3 I remember the time when I was a schoolgirl.

4 I came to Minsk the day my mother left for Moscow.

Задание №6

Переведите письменно предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на время глаголов-сказуемых.

1 He says that you were ill.

2 He said that he lived in London.

3 She knew that he left home at 8 o'clock.

4 Didn't you know who had left this bag?

5 He said (that) she had left the hotel early in the morning.

Задание №7

Прочитайте текст, перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы № 3, 4, 6.

On the farm

(1) The Forests are an English family. They live in a big house on a farm near Brimstead. There are four of them: John Forest, his wife Marian and their two children: Richard and Freddy.

(2) John is a farmer. He works hard on his farm. Marian looks after the house and the family. Their son Richard goes to Brimstead every day: he works in an office there. Freddy goes to school in Brimstead. He's quite a clever pupil, but doesn't like maths.

(3) Their house is made of stone and brick. There is electricity and water in their house. On the ground floor of their house there is a kitchen, a living-room and a small room. They are going to make a dining-room of it. There is a large brown sideboard in the living-room. It's at the wall to the right of the door. In the sideboard there are many plates, cups and glasses. There is also a cosy red sofa and a large colour TV-set in the living -room. The TV-set is in the corner of the room just in front of two cosy armchairs. On the first floor there are three bedrooms and a bathroom. The garden is quite large. There are a lot of flowers along the walks.

(4) Every week Marian goes to the shops in Brimstead. They have got a car but Marian doesn't drive. In the afternoon Marian usually sits in her room and does some sewing. Sometimes she visits Mrs Preston who lives next door. Mrs Preston gives her tea and cakes and tells her all the news. This morning Marian has received a letter from her sister Helen who lives in the city. Helen wrote that she would come and stay with them over the following week-end.

(5) At about four Freddy comes home from school, has his dinner and then plays in the garden for an hour or two. It's four o'clock now. Freddy has just come home and now he is having his dinner: soup, meat, roast

potatoes and salad. For dessert he will have some white coffee and an apple pie.

(6) The Forests go to bed early. Marian listens to the radio in the evening. She likes plays and music and she is also fond of reading. John doesn't like any of these; he talks with other farmers about work on the farm or just sits and thinks about it. Yesterday he went to the pub and drank a glass of beer there. But this evening John is listening to a radio play about some people living on a farm. "Oh, dear," says Marian, "nothing happens in our home!"

Задание №8

а) Найдите в тексте синонимы к следующим словам:
comfortable, big, to get, the next, to hear, to speak, to care for, to be fond of, intelligent, a lot of.

б) найдите в тексте антонимы к следующим словам:
to the left of, to rest, to leave for work, to dislike, few, late.

Задание №9

Отметьте предложения соответствующие содержанию текста буквой **T**, а предложения несоответствующие содержанию текста – буквой **F**. Неверные предложения исправьте.

1 The Forests have some modern conveniences in their house, such as electricity and water. 2 The TV-set is in the middle of the living-room. 3 Marian visits Mrs. Preston and they do the shopping together. 4 Freddy likes all the subjects at school. 5 Yesterday Mr. Forest went to the pub to talk to the other men. 6 Marian's sister Helen is going to stay with the Forests over the next week-end.

Задание №10

Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

1 How many floors are there in their house? 2 What kind of pupil is Freddy? 3 What is Marian usually busy with in the afternoon? 4 How does John spend his free time in the evening?

Задание №11

Дополните следующие утверждения словами из текста.

1. Each member in the Forests' family has his own duties. 2. Marian is in friendly relations with her neighbour. 3. John and Marian spend their evenings differently.

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание №1

Переведите и напишите три основные формы следующих неправильных глаголов. Начинать, покупать, тащить\рисовать, забывать, видеть, плавать, писать.

Задание № 2

Выберите один из предложенных вариантов.

1. While my son (to wait) for my call, somebody (to knock) at the door.
a) waited a) knocked
b) had waited b) had knocked
c) was waiting c) has knocked
2. They (to quarrel) while they (to wash) their car.
a) quarreled a) washed b) were quarreling b) were washing c) had quarreled c) had washed
3. We were late. The meeting (to start) an hour before.
a) started b) had started c) was starting
4. We asked Peter to come with us, but he refused. He (already/promise) to play football with his friends. a) already promised b) had already promised c) has already promised
5. I began writing to you instead of going to the seaside, as I (to plan) before
a) planned b) had planned c) was planning

Задание № 3

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени (все действия совершались в прошлом).

You (to hear) what (to happen) to me last month? I (to go) to Spain on business at that time. After I (to take) my bags out of the car, I (to realize) that I (to forget) my passport at home. I (to find) a phone and (to call) home in hope that my wife (not to leave) for work yet. A minute (to pass) but nobody (to answer). I (to think): “She (not to be) at home at the moment. She already (to leave).” Then I (to think) that my wife might be in the bathroom. When some seconds (to pass) my wife (to answer). I (to be) right. She (to take) a shower while I (to call) her. She quickly (to jump) in her car and (to bring) me my passport to the airport. She (to arrive) just in time.

Задание № 4

Заполните пропуски артиклями, где это необходимо (вместо точек вставьте: “a/an”, “the”, “-”).

1. My sister lives in ... Moscow. She is ... doctor. She works at ... hospital. ... hospital is ... new and modern building. ... hospital is near my sister's ... house. My sister has ... family. Her husband is ... teacher, he works at ... school. Their son goes to ... school every day but Sunday. 2. I get up at eleven o'clock. I never eat ... breakfast. Sometimes I have ... cup of tea. I live not far from ... office. I drive to ... office in ... my car. 3. During ... flight I got ... bad headache. I called ... steward and asked for ... pill. ... steward helped me. 4. My sister loves ... music and she often plays ... piano in ... evening; ... piano is in ... living room. There is also ... sofa in ... corner of ... living room. She usually spends ... lot ... of time in ... living room. She works there in ... evenings on ... weekdays and in ... morning or afternoon on ... her day off. 5. This is ... picture of my study. Look at it. There is ... large window in my study; ... ceiling is white, ... floor is brown, ... walls are yellow. There is ... writing-table near ... window and ... arm-chair near it. You can see ... telephone and ... lamp on ... writing table. I often speak on ... telephone.

Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски предлогами, где необходимо.

1. Your friend will be pleased ... his new work. I'm quite sure ... it. I've talked ... him ... it and told him that the work is difficult, but very interesting, and he agreed ... me. 2. I wonder why you do not agree to go ... Batumi ... plane. It'll take you much less time. 3. The Caucasus is famous ... its holiday centers. 4. When we were travelling ... the Crimea, we stopped one day ... a nice little village ... the mountains. 5. Are you travelling ... business or pleasure? 6. I like travelling ... train, because when the train passes ... beautiful places, I can see them ... the window. 7. As we were flying ... my home town, I could see how large it had become. 8. ... the way ... Italy the plane flew ... many European countries. 9. The book I advice you to read consists ... three parts. 10. It is very cold outside. I think we will have to put ... warm things.

Задание № 6

Прочитайте текст, перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы № 2 и 4.

ANTON'S FAMILY

(1) Anton lives in Minsk. He is a doctor. He has a wife and two sons. His wife Mary is a doctor too. They work at the same hospital. They go to hospital every day. Their sons are pupils. They do very well at school. After the classes their sons like to help their mother about the house.

(2) On weekdays their working day begins at 6.30. but Anton is not an early-riser, that is why he overslept and got up late yesterday morning. He woke up at 7 o'clock. He went to the bathroom, washed his face and cleaned his teeth. He did not take a shower that morning because he did not have much time. He got dressed and had his breakfast. As the hospital is not far from their house, it took him 10 minutes to get there. He never takes a bus on his way to work, he usually walks there.

(3) Anton and Mary are also students. They like to learn foreign languages. They study French. Next year they are going to study German. They have their French in the evening. During the lesson they read their text-books and do a lot of exercises. They do not often speak Russian in class. They speak French to their teacher. They usually speak Russian after classes.

(4) Anton and Mary are having a French lesson now. Mary is standing at the blackboard. She is writing a French sentence. The other students are not writing. They are looking at the blackboard. Anton is translating the sentence. Anton and Mary are doing very well. They usually get good marks. They do not often write in class. But today they are going to have a dictation.

Задание № 7

Отметьте верные (Т) и неверные (F) высказывания по тексту. Неверные утверждения исправьте.

1. Anton works as a doctor and his wife works as a secretary. 2. During the lessons they do not write in class but they read their text – books and do many exercises. 3. Anton and Mary's sons like to help mother about the house. 4. Anton and Mary are students. They study German. 5. Anton and Mary are doing very well and usually get good marks. 6. They have their German in the morning.

Задание № 8

Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. What do Anton and Mary do? Where do they work? 2. When does their working day begin on weekdays? 3. What foreign language do Anton and Mary study? 4. What do they usually do during their lesson? 5. Who is writing a sentence on the blackboard?

Задание № 9

Используйте текст и перечислите всё, что Антон и Мэри делают на уроке французского языка.

Задание № 10

Выберите нужное слово из данных в скобках. 1. (How, how well) does your wife know French? 2. They sometimes finish work at three (o'clock, hours) on Thursday afternoon. 3. Where are you (walking, going) to? – I'm (walking, going) to my office. 4. Your sister (take, give) me a very interesting book to read last week. I want to (take, give) it back to her now. Please (take, give) it and (take, give) it to her.

Задание № 11

Составьте небольшой рассказ, употребив следующие слова и выражения.

A day off; weather; fine; to wake up; to get up; to decide; to stay over the week-end; to go to the country; to return; late; after supper; not to want; to play chess; at once; to go to bed.

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание № 1

Раскройте скобки, выбрав нужную форму глагола.

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room. 2. There (is, are) three windows in my classroom. 3. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room. 4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom. 5. There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on my table. 6. There (wasn't, weren't) a school here in 1920. 7. There (was, were) very many children in the park yesterday. 8. (Is, Are) there many tables in your classroom. 9. How many mistakes (was, were) there in your last dictation? 10. (Is, Are) there a blackboard in your classroom?

Задание № 2

Выберите один из предложенных вариантов.

1. This time tomorrow they (to sit) in the train on their way to Chicago.

a) will sit b) will be sitting c) will have sat

2. Don't phone Jim from 5 to 7; he (to have) English

a) will have b) will be having c) will have had

3. Why are you in a hurry? If you are at 7 o'clock, they (still cook) the meal.

a) will still cook b) will still be cooking c) will have cooked

4. He (to come) at eight in the evening

a) will come b) will be coming c) will have come

5. ... you (to have) lunch with me on Friday?

a) Will you have b) Will you have had c) Will you be having

6. I'm not sure I will recognize Eve. I haven't seen her for ages. – She (to wear) a dark blue pullover and jeans.

a) will have worn b) will wear c) will be wearing

7. Julia (to finish) all the housework by 3 o'clock and we will go for a walk.

a) will be finishing b) will finish c) will have finished

Задание № 3

Сообщите о своих планах. Закончите следующие предложения, употребив необходимое по смыслу будущее время.

1. Next winter ... 2. At 10 o'clock tomorrow ... 3. While your father is reading a book, ... 4. By the end of the week, ... 5. By the time your brother comes home, ...

Задание № 4

Заполните пропуски артиклями, где это необходимо (вместо точек вставьте: "a/an", "the", "-").

There is more water than land on our planet. ... largest and deepest ocean in ... world is ... Pacific, then comes ... Atlantic. ... Indian ocean is only ... little smaller. ... smallest ocean is ... Arctic. ... longest river in ... world is Mississippi, ... largest sea is ... Mediterranean, deepest lake is ... Lake Baikal. Large masses of land are called ... continents. They are Europe and Asia, North and South America, Australia and Antarctica. There are mountain chains in many parts of ... world. Some of them are such as ... Urals are old, others like ... Caucasus are much younger. ... highest mountain chain, which is called ... Himalayas, is situated in Asia.

Задание № 5

Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите 3 и 5 абзацы текста.

The Lady or the Tiger

(1) In the old days, a barbaric king lived in a far-off country. He had great power, and he liked to laugh. Also, he liked to play barbaric jokes with the law. When the man broke a law, the king did not always send him to prison. Sometimes he ordered the man to come to the king's arena and then invited all the people to come and watch.

(2) After the people were in their seats, the king sat down on his high throne, and the prisoner stepped into the center of the arena. Opposite him were two doors exactly alike. Behind one door was a hungry tiger. Behind the other door was a beautiful lady. The prisoner could open either door. The choice was his. But he had to open a door. If the tiger came out, it ate the man; then the people were sad because the man was guilty. If the beautiful lady came out, a priest married the two immediately. Then the people were glad because the man was innocent. Either way, the king was pleased with himself.

(3) A day came when the king was not pleased. He discovered that his beautiful daughter, the princess, had been in love with the wrong man for many months. The young man was handsome and brave, but he was not the son of a king. His position in life was low. The king was very angry. But he did not send the young man to prison. He ordered him to come to the arena.

(4) Now the princess loved the young man with all her heart. With the help of gold, she discovered the secret of the two doors. Then she faced a dreadful question. Which did she want for her lover – the lady or the tiger? The lady was beautiful. The princess hated her. And yet the tiger! The princess was barbaric like her father. Was the lady to have her lover when the princess could not? After many days and nights she made up her mind.

(5) On the dreadful day, all the people gathered in the arena. The king sat down on his high throne. His daughter, white and silent, sat beside him. The young man walked to the center of the arena and looked up at the princess. His eyes asked "Which door?" She lifted her hand and made a slight quick movement to the right. No one but her lover saw it. He turned and walked with a firm and rapid step across the empty space. He went to the door on the right and opened it.

Задание № 6

Выберите один из предложенных ответов на вопрос, который соответствует содержанию текста.

1. What did the king do when a man broke the law?
a) He sent him to prison. b) He ordered the man to come to the king's arena. c) He ordered his soldiers to shoot the man.
2. What happened when the prisoner was guilty?
a) The tiger came out and ate the prisoner. b) The prisoner was hanged.
c) The guilty prisoner was sent to prison.
3. Why was the king very angry one day?
a) His daughter had married the wrong man. b) His daughter's fiancé was poor. c) His daughter was in love with the wrong man.
4. Which door did the princess want to send her lover to?
a) There's no answer to this question in the text. b) It was the tiger.
c) It was the beautiful lady.

Задание № 7

Дополните следующие вопросы и дайте ответы на них.

1. What jokes ... the king like to play? 2. In what case ... the king order a prisoner to come to the arena? 3. ... the doors in the center of the arena alike? 4. ... it the prisoner's choice which door to open? 5. Who ... placed behind each door? 6. ... the princess barbaric like her father or ... she kind? 7. I wonder which door they youngman (to choose)?

Задание № 8

Выберите нужное слово из данных в скобках и поставьте его в соответствующей форме.

1. I'm going to tell you some news. Please, (to listen to, to hear) me. I (to listen to, to hear) a lot of new things from these engineers yesterday. 2. Can these students speak two foreign languages? – I think (some, several) can, and (some, several) can't. 3. He has been to many countries (lately, a short time ago), so he can tell us a lot about their (people, peoples). 4. I don't think I play the piano (well, good). 5. There are several very (tall, high) trees near our house.

Задание № 9

Расположите слова таким образом, чтобы получились предложения.

1. usually, it, me, to get, takes, my, an hour, to, office
2. it, 30 minutes, him, goes, to get home, takes, by bus, if, he.

3. by underground, to, how long, you, the theatre, there, take, you, to get, from, go, will, the center, if, it?

4. take, did, how long, it, to do, you, your, homework?

Задание № 10

Используя следующие слова и словосочетания, расскажите, как Вы отдохнули летом.

At last, to be on holiday, in the summer, to take an examination, free, a holiday – center, to have a good time, the sea, to swim, to sunbathe, poor health, to intend, a river, on the bank, a wood, early (late) in ..., to be glad, to hear from, to hope, to have a good holiday.

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание № 1

Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную видовременную форму глагола.

1. I (live) in Moscow before I (go) to St. Petersburg last year. 2. He (lose) the key of his house and now he has to climb through the window. 3. I (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is. 4. You (close) the door before leaving the house? 5. I cannot go out because I (not finish) my work yet. 6. I (do) this sort of work when I (be) in the army. 7. You (buy) a newspaper? – Yes, I have. Ann (read) it now. 8. You (be) here before? – Yes, I (spend) my holidays here last year. – You (have) a good time? – No, it never (stop) raining. 9. I cannot understand this letter. I (call) my son and he (translate) it for you. 10 This time next month I (sit) on a beach. 11. Do not ring her up at 9, she (put) her children to bed. 12. I (come) at 7 o'clock next Wednesday – Good, I (wait) for you. 13. I (finish) this book by tomorrow evening. 14. By the end of January he (work) at the university for 10 years. 15. When I came home yesterday, he already (finished) to do the dishes.

Задание № 2

Перепишите данные предложения из активного в страдательный залог.

1. He published the book last year. 2. We use these clothes only on special occasions. 3. They will give you an answer in some days. 4. They are showing my sister some new photos. 5. We have looked for the telegram everywhere. 6. They will have finished the work by twelve o'clock tomorrow. 7. The pupils were translating this text from three till seven o'clock yesterday. 8. When I came home, my brother had already done the translation. 9. He has left his bag in the hall. 10. He will read this book tomorrow.

Задание № 3

Раскройте скобки, употребив необходимую форму притяжательного местоимения.

1. Here is ... exercise- book, and where is ...? 2. A friend of ... told me about it yesterday. 3. ... pen is bad. Will you give me ..., please? 4. This book is his, and that book is ... 5. This pen is not mine, may be it is ...? 6. May I use your dictionary, I left ... at home. 7. I have found ... exercise book and where have they left ...? 8. She has lost ... book, may she take ...? 9. If you have left ... notes at home, you may take ... 10. Will you share your life with ...?

Задание № 4

Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в сравнительную или превосходную степень.

1. Which is (long) day of the year? 2. Winter is (cold) season of the year. 3. Moscow is (large) than St. Petersburg. 4. My friend's car is not so (new) as my car. 5. It was (good) meal I have ever had. 6. In spring the days are (long) than in winter. 7. It is (cold) today than it was yesterday. 8. The Russian grammar is (difficult) than the English one. 9. Friendship is (strong) than steel. 10. Health is (good) than wealth.

Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски неопределёнными местоимениями или наречиями, производными от some, any, no, every.

1. Can ... help me with this work today? 2. Is ... clear to you or shall I repeat the rule? 3. ... wanted to go to the country, but as it's raining hard, we shall not go today. 4. Ask ... else. I know ... about it, so I cannot tell you ... 5. As ... is clear to ... , I am not going to say ... else. 6. If you have ... free time, I shall go ... tonight. 7. Have you heard ... about our plan? 8. Did ... see this film yesterday? 9. Did you say ... ? – No, I said ... 10. I know ... about it and he does not know ... about it either. ... knows about it.

Задание № 6

Определите, каким образом и от каких основ образованы следующие слова, переведите их на русский язык.

Образец: indefinite (неопределённый) = in + definite

agreement (соглашение) = agree + ment

independence, darkness, voiceless, misunderstanding, disappear, performer, ownership

Задание № 7

Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

(1) We asked our friend Captain Brown one evening to tell us something interesting about his voyages, and he told us the following story: It was fifteen years ago, when I was a mate on a ship which was going to New York. We were having a very good voyage.

(2) The captain came up to me one morning and said that last night he had heard a strange thing that he did not know what to do about it. He could not sleep and he heard a voice which said in his ear: Sail north-west. So the captain thought that we had to sail in that direction and find out. "I am very sorry, captain", I said, 'but I think you had too much to eat last night and that is why you could not sleep'.

(3) The captain was very angry. He said that he had heard the strange voice three times and ordered the men to sail north-west. The next day one of the men saw something black in the sea. The captain looked through his glasses and saw a small boat there with a man in it. He ordered to save that man.

(4) Soon we reached the small boat and saw that the man in it was fast asleep. He went on sleeping while we took him into our boat and sailed towards the ship. When the man was aboard the ship, he suddenly opened his eyes and cried out loudly:

(5) – Where am I? Where is my boat? Did you order your men to take me out of my boat while I was asleep? (6) - Hallo! Said the captain. I am very pleased that we have been able to save you.

(7) - Look here, - said the man. My name is Captain Wilson and I am making a record voyage from New York to Liverpool in a small boat ...

Задание № 8

Придумайте заглавие тексту из упражнения №7.

Задание № 9

Определите, соответствует ли предложение содержанию текста (T/F). Неверные предложения исправьте.

1. Captain Brown was one of the mates on a ship which was going to Liverpool. 2. One night the captain had a dream that somebody was asking him to sail north-north-west 3. The captain could hear that strange voice three times. 4. The crew found a small boat with a man in it. 5. The man was happy and thankful to the captain.

Задание № 10

Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. Who ordered to sail north-north-west? 2. What did they see in the sea the next day? 3. They found a big ship with many people in it, did not they? 4. Did the man thank the captain? 5. Was Captain Wilson making a record voyage to New York or Liverpool?

Задание № 11

Составьте небольшой рассказ по указанной теме, употребляя данные слова и выражения. Buying a New Coat Cold, outside, to buy, the best department store, to ask, to show, a size 48 coat, to try on, a size too large, a size smaller, suitable, not expensive, to feel comfortable, to be lucky.

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание № 1

Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную видовременную форму глагола.

1. Last week he (to find) a kitten. He (to see) that it (to be) absolutely helpless. 2. When Sally (to get) to the station last week, she (to realize) that she (to be) too late. The train already (to leave). 3. My mother just (to make) some sandwiches. You (to want) some? 4. I (not to know) what my sister (to do) now. May be she (to sit) in the garden. 5. When they (to go) out, the rain (to stop), but a strong wind (to blow). 6. When I (to come) to my friend, his parents (to tell) me that he (to go) ten minutes before. 7. What he (to do) now? – He (to play) the new piano which his parents (to buy) him this morning. 8. You ever (to be) frightened by anything? – Yes, I (to be) frightened by a strange noise in the bushes when I (to run) round the park last week. 9. Tomorrow at this time I (to watch) TV. 10. Her husband (to wait) for her at the airport when her plane (to land). 11. We (to let) you know when Nick (to phone). 12. He (to write) a letter by seven o'clock tomorrow. 13. When he (to come) home yesterday, she (to watch) an interesting film on TV. 14. They always (to go) to the country in summer? – Yes, as a rule. But they (to spend) their holiday at the seaside next summer if they (to get) enough money. 15. Yesterday my father (to want) to telephone his old friend. They (not to see) each other for ages. My father (to think) that he (to forget) his telephone number.

Задание № 2

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию герундия в предложениях.

1. Taking medicine is unpleasant thing. 2. He sat without answering. 3. Smoking is forbidden here. 4. He is fond of painting. 5. The band began playing music. 6. My parents insist on my staying here. 7. Thank you for helping. 8. They continue their studying. 9. After coming home the boy had dinner. 10. We enjoyed playing tennis.

Задание № 3

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкцию "сложное дополнение".

1. I want you to help me. 2. My father wanted me to read that book. 3. I have never heard her sing. 4. I want him to come. 5. They wanted me to learn French. 6. They sent me to Paris to sign this document. 7. Everybody considers him to be a clever man. 8. I saw him cross the street. 9. They know her to be a good teacher. 10. The students expect this article to be published.

Задание № 4

Употребите, где необходимо, подходящее по смыслу возвратное местоимение.

1. They have only ... to blame. 2. That woman has put ... in a difficult position. 3. You may burn ... with matches. 4. The hunter accidently shot ... in the foot. 5. The governor ... will speak at the university. 6. She washed ... , dressed ..., had breakfast and left for her work. 7. You have had a very busy day. You need to relax... 8. Mind the step, you may hurt ... 9. I hope you enjoyed ... at the party last night. 10. Stop talking so loudly, I cannot concentrate...

Задание № 5

В следующих предложениях употребите по смыслу союзы neither ... nor, either ... or, both ... and.

1. I was expecting you today. I was expecting you tomorrow. 2. He did not speak English. He did not speak French. 3. We can meet at six. We can meet at seven. 4. The weather is not cold today. The weather is not warm today. 5. I like coffee. I like tea too. 6. Kate came to the meeting. Ann came to the meeting too. 7. Helen likes red wine. Helen likes white wine too. 8. Julia was not at school yesterday. John was not at school yesterday. 9. I'd like to help you a little. I can walk the dog. I can go shopping. 10. He is a good boy. He does not smoke. He does not drink.

Задание № 6

Переведите на русский язык следующие однокоренные слова. - cloud, cloudy, cloudless - success, successful, unsuccessful, successfully - happy, unhappy, happiness

Задание № 7.

Расчлените следующие сложные слова на компоненты и переведите их на русский язык. Notebook Classroom Bedroom Typewriter Raincoat Housekeeper Newspaper Birthday

Задание № 8

Прочитайте и устно переведите весь текст, перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 3, 7 абзацы.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION

(1) Mr. Brown got to a hotel late in the evening after a long journey. He asked the hall-porter whether there were any vacant rooms in the hotel. At that moment another traveler came to the hotel and asked the hall – porter for a room, too. The only vacant room was a double room, that is, a room with two beds in it.

(2) Do you mind if you spend the night in that room together? – the hall-porter asked. – It will be less expensive for you, you will each pay half.

(3) At first the travelers did not like the idea, but just then it began raining hard, and they were too tired to go to another hotel, so they changed their minds. They spoke to each other and then told the porter that they agreed to spend the night in the same room. Their things were carried in, and soon the two men went to sleep to the accompaniment of the rain. Suddenly Mr. Brown was woken up by a loud noise. It was quite dark.

(4) What is the matter? – Mr. Brown asked in surprise. - Is anything the matter?

(5) In a weak voice the second traveler answered: - I'm sorry, but I had to wake you up. I've got asthma. I feel very bad. In addition I've got a terrible headache. If you don't want me to die, open the window quickly.

(6) Mr. Brown jumped out of bed and began looking for his matches, but he could not find them in the dark, and the sick man went on moaning: - Air, air . . . I want fresh air. I'm dying.

(7) Mr. Brown still could not find the matches, so he tried to find the window. It took him some time, and at last he thought he had found it. But he was unable to open it. As the voice of the traveler grew weaker and

weaker, Mr. Brown in horror took a chair and broke the window with it. The sick man immediately stopped moaning and said that he was very grateful and felt much better. Then the two of them slept peacefully until morning. When they woke up next morning, they were surprised to see that the only window in the room was still closed, but the large looking – glass was broken to pieces.

Задание № 9

Определите, соответствует ли предложение содержанию текста (Т / F). Неверные предложения исправьте.

1. Mr. Brown and a traveler paid half the price for a night in a double room. 2. It began snowing hard and they were too tired to go to another hotel. 3. Mr. Brown was woken up by a loud noise as the traveler was talking to somebody. 4. It was dark and Mr. Brown could not find matches. He thought he had found the window and in horror he broke it with a chair. 5. When the two men woke up they saw that the door was wide open.

Задание № 10

Дайте полный ответ на следующий вопрос по содержанию текста. How did it happen that two unfamiliar men had to share the same room at the hotel?

Задание № 11

Составьте ситуацию, употребляя указанные слова.

To be troubled about somebody's progress; to make somebody work hard; to be ahead of the others; to do well in one's exams; to be pleased with the results.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание №1

а) Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму.

- 1 They returned home in the evening.
- 2 I finished work at five o'clock yesterday.
- 3 You live a long way from the office.
- 4 Our English lesson usually lasts two hours.
- 5 Mary is reading a new book now.

б) Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму.

- 1 Joan and his friend went to the library.
- 2 The cat is lying on the sofa.
- 3 Jane studies Geography on Mondays.
- 4 We liked to play chess every week end.

Задание №2

Переведите следующие глаголы на английский язык и поставьте их в форму Past Indefinite. Если глагол неправильный, укажите письменно 3 его формы.

Сидеть, идти (пешком), отвечать, покидать, писать, открывать, работать, давать, возвращаться, благодарить, повторять, брать.

Задание №3

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

1 “How well your friend (to speak) English?” - “He (to speak) English badly.”

2 “Who you (to discuss) this question with last night?” – “I (to discuss) it with my friends.”

3 We usually (to stay) in the country over the week-end, but the weather (to be) bad and we (not to go) to the country tomorrow.

4 You (to work) there now?

5 “The students (to revise) the words at home or in class as a rule?” – “They (to do) it at home.”

6 Peter usually (to walk) home after work.

Задание №4

Заполните пропуски артиклями (“a”, “the”, “-”), где это необходимо.

Kate is ... worker. She works at ... large factory. ... factory is ... long way from ... Minsk. Kate lives near ... factory and usually walks there. She finishes ...work at six o'clock in ... evening. Her sister is ... student, and she lives in ... Minsk. She learns ... German. Kateoftengets ... lettersfrom-hersister.

Задание №5

Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо.

1 I don't like playing ... football, but I often play tennis ... work ... weekdays, and ... the week-end too.

2 What are we having ... dinner today?

3 My friend lives ... the country and he likes it very much. His house is a long way ... his office. He goes ... town every morning.

4 I got ... home late yesterday evening and went ...bed ... once.

5 I don't want to go ... the cinema tonight. My wife and I are going ... a walk.

6 “When did the meeting finish?” – “It finished ... four.”

Задание №6

Заполните пропуски, используя местоимения much, little, many, few.

- 1 We usually spend ... time on this work.
- 2 During the exam the teacher asked me too ... questions.
- 3 She worked too ... and she speaks English badly.
- 4 It's already 14 p.m., it's too ... time left.
- 5 ... pupils know that.
- 6 She reads very

Задание №7

Прочитайте текст, перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы № 1, 2, 5, 7.

MR. SEDOV'S FAMILY

(1) Peter Sedov is a chief engineer at a factory. He has a wife and three sons. His wife Mary and he work at the same factory. She is a secretary in the office. Their eldest son Boris is a programmer. George, their second son, is a first-year student at Moscow University. Their younger son Nick goes to school. He is in the first form.

(2) They live in Moscow. They have a four-room flat in a new block of flats. Their flat is on the sixth floor.

(3) Mary and Peter usually get up early, at six o'clock. Peter shaves and has a shower. Then he wakes up his sons. At seven o'clock they have breakfast. They usually have bacon, eggs, toast and tea or coffee for breakfast. During breakfast they listen to the latest news.

(4) After breakfast they leave home for work. Their house is near the underground station, and it takes them five minutes to get there.

(5) Peter's working day begins at eight o'clock. He usually has a lot of things to do in the office. He dictates letters, looks through the papers and translations and sometimes he receives visitors. Mary and Peter always have lunch in the factory canteen. They come home at six o'clock in the evening.

(6) Tonight they are going to have a guest. Michael, Peter's younger brother, is coming to see them. It is eight o'clock now. The Sedovs and 14 their guest are sitting at the table. They are having dinner. George and Nick are asking their uncle Michael about his work. Michael is a diplomat. He works in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He knows three foreign languages: English, Spanish and German. He is a very interesting man.

(7) It was Sunday yesterday. Sunday is their day off. The Sedovs got up late, at nine o'clock. In the afternoon Nick and his parents went for a walk

to the Central Park. They met their old friends there, the Bunins. The Bunins were very glad to see Peter and Mary and invited them to their place. The friends were happy to spend the evening together. The Sedovs came home late. But they didn't go to bed at once. Mary decided to read a book and Peter watched T.V.

Задание №8

Отметьте предложения соответствующие содержанию текста буквой Т (true [tru:] правильный), а предложения несоответствующие содержанию текста – буквой F (false [fo:ls] неправильный, ошибочный). Неверные предложения исправьте.

- 1 Peter and his wife don't work at the same factory.
- 2 Their house is not far from the underground station.
- 3 During his working day Peter sometimes receives visitors.
- 4 Michael is a very boring man and he speaks only Russian.
- 5 The Bunins weren't very glad to see Peter and Mary in the park.
- 6 The Sedovs went to the theatre yesterday.

Задание №9

Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

- 1 When do Mary and Peter get up on week-days?
- 2 What do the Sedovs usually have for breakfast?
- 3 Is the underground station far from their house?
- 4 Who is coming to see them tonight?
- 5 What are George and Nick asking their uncle about?
- 6 Where does Michael work?

Задание №10

Поставьте к абзацам № 2, 5, 7 по одному вопросу. Вопросы должны быть разных типов.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание №1

Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

- 1 Look! My cat (to play) with a ball.
a) plays b) played c) is playing
- 2 He (not to go) to the library every Wednesday.
a) is not going b) doesn't go c) not goes

- 3 “You (to see) this picture by Malevich?” – “Yes.”
 a) have you seen b) saw c) will see
- 4 You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer?
 a) do you invite b) will you invite c) have you invited
- 5 “When your children (to come) back to town?” – “They (not to come) back yet.”
 a) came, didn’t come b) have come, haven’t come c) came, haven’t come
- 6 After school yesterday he (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) doing his homework.
 a) came, had, read, began b) came, had, read, am beginning c) come, have, read, begin
- 7 “You (to finish) the work yet? Can I have a look at it?” – “Certainly. I (to finish) it an hour ago.”
 a) did you finish, have finished b) have you finished, have finished c) have you finished, will finish
- 8 My watch (to stop). There (to be) something wrong with it.
 a) stopped, is b) have stopped, is c) has stopped, is
- 9 He (to be) ill last week, but now he (to recover).
 a) is, is recovering b) was, is recovering c) was, has recovered
- 10 The sun (not to rise), but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute.
 a) hasn’t risen b) doesn’t rise c) is not rising

Задание №2

Напишите четыре формы следующих глаголов. Переведите причастия II на русский язык.

To answer, to know, to ask, to receive, to wake up, to play, to put, to decide, to find, to hear, to love, to revise, to come.

Задание №3

Заполните пропуски предложениями, где это необходимо.

1 “These books are too difficult ... me. What else could you bring ... me?” – “I don’t think you are right, you can take any ... these books. They’re all very easy.” 2 “What’s the matter ... you?” – “I feel I’ve got a temperature and I can’t even talk ... you. I must see my doctor.” 3 My brother is ... holiday now. He always goes ... the seaside ... his holiday. I hope I’ll hear ... him soon. 4 What’s he afraid ...? We’ll get ... the place ... time. 5 “Which street does he live ...?” – “He lives ... Green Street. It’s a long way ... here.” 6 The old man says his wife retired ... sixty. 7 ... holiday there are

always a lot ... people ... the streets and squares. 8 He hasn't seen the doctor yet, and I am very sorry ... it. 9 My son is doing very well ... History and Mathematics. 10 How often do you listen ... the radio?

Задание №4

Заполните пропуски следующими модальными глаголами и оборотами (can, could, to be able to, must, have to (have got to), needn't, shall) в соответствующей форме.

1 We are glad you ... come. 2 Peter ... not to go to the cinema with us last night, he ... revise the grammar rules before the exam. 3 ... you ... work hard to do well in your English? 4 "... you ... come and have dinner with us tomorrow?" – "I'd love to."

Задание №5

Поставьте вопросы к придаточным предложениям.

1 I am going to work at a plant after I graduate. 2 She couldn't come because she didn't feel well. 3 This is the house my aunt lives in. 4 The place where I was born is a big city now.

Задание №6

Переведите письменно предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на время глаголов-сказуемых.

1 He showed me which exercises he had done. 2 I didn't know that you worked at the hermitage. 3 He said that he was going to visit his relatives in Dublin. 4 She knows that Ann was in Minsk in 2006. 5 He said that his best friend was a doctor.

Задание №7

Прочитайте текст, перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы № 2, 4, 5.

JEAN WATSON

(1) Jean works in an office in London. Five days a week she gets up very early in the morning, has breakfast and then walks to Finsbury Park station. From there she goes to King's Cross station by train. Then she gets a bus and goes to her office in Holborn. There she works as a typist. She types letters and accounts and other things for Mr James. Jean likes her work and the other people in the office.

(2) Mr James's office is quite large and it's well furnished. There is a large desk in it. There is a comfortable armchair behind the desk and two chairs in front of it. The furniture is all modern and at the same time is very

simple. There is a telephone on the desk. There are some filing cabinets in the corner near the door. There are a lot of files in them. The window is on the right of the desk. There are pale blue curtains on the window.

(3) At lunch time Jean goes to a small restaurant near the office and sometimes she also goes to the shops to buy something or to look at the things in the shop-windows. Jane has got a friend Vivian, who is a typist too. The girls are hungry now and they are going to have their lunch together. For lunch they will have soup, roast meat and potatoes, salad and some apple tart with white coffee for dessert.

(4) It's 5.30 p.m. now and Jean has just finished her work. After their work Jean and Vivian decided that they would go to the country for the following week-end where Jean has her country house. The house is twelve miles from London. Near the house there are apple-trees, pear-trees, plum-trees and cherry-trees. Jean always enjoys a visit to her country house as it's very different from her home in London. Vivian has got a car and the girls will drive there. They will have a picnic if the weather is nice. Jean remembers that when she was a small girl she always had her holidays on the coast. She could swim in the sea or lie on the beach and sunbathe. Her family went to a small fishing village on the Devon coast.

(5) On Saturday morning the girls went to the country. But the weather was awful: it was very cold and rainy. When Jean came home she felt unwell. She had a high temperature and even wasn't able to walk. She had to stay at home for a few days.

Задание №8

а) Найдите в тексте синонимы к следующим словам: to go, big, cosy, days off, to like, fine, small, many, sick, shore.

б) Найдите в тексте антонимы к следующим словам: to start, to forget, low, to go to bed, in front of, before.

Задание №9

Отметьте предложения соответствующие содержанию текста буквой Т, а предложения несоответствующие содержанию текста – буквой F. Неверные предложения исправьте.

1 Jane gets to her work by train and then by bus. 2 There is a comfortable sofa in front of the desk in Mr James's office. 3 Jean usually has her lunch alone at home. 4 There is a small garden with fruit-trees near her country house. 5 When Jean was a child she had her holidays by the sea. 6 The weather was nice during the week-end and the girls had a good time.

Задание №10

Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. What is Jean's attitude to her work and the other people in the office?
2. Where are the girls going to have their lunch?
3. How are the girls going to get to Jean's country house?
4. Why did she have to stay at home for a few days?

Задание №11

Дополните следующие утверждения словами из текста.

1. Jean is busy at her work.
2. Jean and Vivian like to spend their free time together.
3. Jean usually has a good rest in the country.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание №1

Переведите и напишите три основные формы следующих неправильных глаголов. Ломать, выбирать, говорить \ разговаривать, везти, бороться, знать, петь.

Задание № 2

Выберите один из предложенных вариантов.

1. I (to buy) a new dress last week, but I (not to wear) it yet. a) have bought
a) haven't worn b) bought b) wore c) had bought c) did not wear
2. I (to lose) my glasses. I (to have) them when I came to the college this morning.
a) losed a) have had b) have lost b) had c) lost c) have
3. When I (to be) a child, I always (to be) late for school.
a) have been a) have always been b) was b) was always late c) had been
c) had always been
4. We (not to see) Peter this week, but we (to see) him a couple weeks ago.
a) didn't see a) saw b) haven't saw b) have saw c) haven't seen c) have seen
5. Yesterday as I (to walk) down Cherry Lane, I (to meet) Thomas.
a) had walked a) had met b) walked b) was meeting c) was walking c) met

Задание № 3

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени (все действия совершались в прошлом).

When David was at school, he (to be) very close friend with Peter. They (to be) at school together for about nine years. Then David's parents (to move) to Paris. Although they (to write) very often to each other, David and Peter gradually (to drift) apart. Many years later Peter (to get) married. As he and his wife (to save) up some money, they (to decide) to spend their honeymoon in Italy. While they (to tour) the country, they (to decide) to stop at a small hotel. They (to sit) at a café, when some man with his wife (to enter). The face of the man (to seem) familiar to Peter. It (to be) David. While their wives (to have) coffee, Peter and David (to talk). David also (to get) married. He and his wife (to spend) their honeymoon in Italy at that time too.

Задание № 4

Заполните пропуски артиклями, где это необходимо (вместо точек вставьте: "a/an", "the", "-").

1. This summer my friend is having ... holiday in ... country. There is ... river and ... wood there. He plans to stay there till September. He will be back in ... Moscow at ... end of ... August or early in ... September. I will write to him today if I'm not very busy in ... evening. I'm going to write about ... work at ... University. 2. I got ... letter from ... friend yesterday. He's ... student and lives in ... Moscow. He goes to ... University and takes ... English Literature. We spent our ... holiday in Riga Last year and had ... very good time there. We swam in ... sea and sunbathed two or three hours ... day. 3. Here is my room. You can see ... writing table next to ... window. There is bookcase to ... right of ... writing table. There are not many English books in ... bookcase but there are ... lot of Russian books in it. There is not ... piano in my room. It is in ... living room. 4. On ... fifth of ... October I visited my ... friend. He is ... engineer. He has ... big family. He has got ... wife, ... two sons and ... daughter. 5. I was ... five years old. I went to ... railway station with my mum. I got on ... train with all ... other people. I had ... suitcase in one hand and ... doll in ... other.

Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски предлогами, где необходимо.

1. My friend likes playing ... chess. He spends a lot ... time ... it. Yesterday he played ... chess ... six ... the evening and only got ... home ...

ten. 2. We spent Sunday ... the country. We went ... there early ... the morning and got back ... town late ... the evening. 3. What are we having ... dinner today? 4. My friend lives ... the country and he likes it very much. His house is a long way ... his office. He goes ... town every morning. He is always ... time ... work. 5. When did the meeting finish? – it finished ... four. 6. I got ... home late yesterday evening and went ... bed ... once. 7. Do you mind if the children have part ... their classes ... the open air? 8. You can try ... the dress ... the changing room. 9. What were they laughing ... when I came ...? 10. Are you going to invite any ... your friends ... dinner ... Sunday?

Задание № 6

Прочитайте текст, перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы № 2 и 3.

MY DAY OFF

(1) My name is Peter. I am an engineer at a factory. Ten years ago I finished school number 6. I always did well at school and learned with great interest. I also took an active part in social life, attended sport sections and subject circles. My favorite subject at school was physics. My teacher of Physics was a well-educated man with deep knowledge of the subject. I am married. My wife is a doctor. She always has a lot of work. Two years ago my family moved to Minsk where we live now.

(2) We like day off very much. This is the day when we can spend time together. We need not hurry anywhere and we may go wherever we like after our week's work. On this day we wake up later than usual. But sometimes we do not get up till nine or ten o'clock. We read morning newspapers or listen to music.

(3) We like to meet our friends and discuss our plans together. We may go to the cinema or theatre, to museums and parks. When the weather is bad our friends come to our place. We talk, listen to music or go to the cinema. Last Sunday we went to the Botanic garden. We saw many beautiful flowers there. The air was fresh and clean. It was very pleasant to spend time there.

(4) Today it is fine weather. We are going out of town. Our friends are going with us. We are looking for a nice place somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river. We are going to lie in the sun. We are going to play different games and swim too. In the evening we are having supper at a restaurant. We are going to discuss our plans for the next week-end there.

Задание № 7

Отметьте верные (T) и неверные (F) высказывания по тексту. Неверные высказывания исправьте.

1. Peter finished school eleven years ago and his favorite subject was Mathematics. 2. Peter's wife is very with her work and day off is the only day when we can spend time together. 3. Last Sunday they spent good time in the Botanic Garden with their friends. 4. They like to spend their day off together with their parents. 5. Today they are going to spend the day at the seaside. 6. In the evening they are going to discuss plans for the next weekend.

Задание № 8 Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы. 1. Who works as a doctor? 2. When did they move to Mogilev? 3. What did they visit last Sunday? 4. Where are they going today? 5. Where are they having supper in the evening? **Задание № 9** Используйте текст и перечислите (в хронологическом порядке) все дела, которые планируют Петр и его друзья на сегодня.

Задание № 10

Выберите нужное слово из данных в скобках.

1. (How, how well) do you get to your office? 2. This film lasts two (o'clock, hours). 3. He likes (walking, going). He (walks, goes) a lot. 4. I want to (take, give) you good advice. Don't (take, give) your children out now, the weather is bad. **Задание № 11** Составьте письменно небольшой рассказ, употребив следующие слова и выражения. To like; to go to the theatre; after a day's work; often; to see; interesting; a play; very much; once; to get home; late; before supper; to be over; then; to go to bed; at once.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание № 1

Раскройте скобки, выбрав нужную форму глагола.

1. There (is, are) much snow in winter. 2. There (is, are) many books in our library. 3. There (is, are) one theatre and five cinemas in this town. 4. There (was, were) a house in this street. 5. There (was, were) little milk left in the bottle yesterday. 6. There (is, are) a few shops and a museum in this district. 7. There (is, are) three rooms in our flat. 8. (Is, Are) there many windows in your room? 9. How many books (was, were) there on the table? 10. There (wasn't, weren't) a stadium here in 1973.

Задание № 2

Выберите один из предложенных вариантов.

1. We are going to buy a car. By the end of the next month our family (to save) money for it. a) will save b) will be saving c) will have saved
2. The workers say that they (build up) a district by the beginning of next year.
a) will have built up b) will be building up c) will build up
3. She (to have) lunch by the time we arrive
a) will have b) will have had c) will be having
4. He (to sleep) when you come back tonight
a) will sleep b) will be sleeping c) will have slept
5. It is snowing heavily – I hope it (to stop) snowing by tomorrow morning
a) will stop b) will be stopping c) will have stopped
6. My sister (to know) the results of her exams in three days.
a) will know b) will have known c) will be knowing
7. Let's meet at the station at 3 o'clock – OK, I (to wait) for you there.
a) will wait b) will have waited c) will be waiting

Задание № 3

Сообщите о своих планах. Закончите следующие предложения, употребив необходимое по смыслу будущее время.

1. In two months ...
2. Next week at this time ...
3. While your mother is cooking dinner, ...
4. By the end of the academic year, ...
5. By the end of this month, ...

Задание № 4

Заполните пропуски артиклями, где это необходимо (вместо точек вставьте: “a/an”, “the”, “-”).

We had ... lovely time touring ... United States last year. We landed at ... Kennedy Airport and went first to Manhattan where we stayed in ... Hilton Hotel on ... Sixth Avenue. During our stay we visited ... Metropolitan museum. One day we took a boat along ... Hudson River and cruised around ... Manhattan Island, which was very interesting. After ... New York we went to ... Chicago where we stayed in ... hotel overlooking ... Lake Michigan. Finally we flew to ... Denver because I was determined to see ... Rocky mountains before I left. It was ... wonderful holiday. Next year we plan to go to ... Caribbean.

Задание № 5

Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите 1 и 4 абзацы текста.

A Holiday Incident

(1) It happened while Harris and his wife were riding through Holland during their holidays. They were riding on one of those bicycles for two people, what they call a tandem bicycle (велосипедсдвойнымседлом). The road was very stony and without turning his head Harris said to his wife "Hold on!" But Mrs. Harrison thought he said "Jump off!" and she jumped off, while Harris went on, not knowing that she was no longer behind him.

(2) At first she thought he wanted to go up the hill alone, with the purpose of showing what a fine cyclist he was. She thought he would jump off when he came to the top of the hill and wait for her. But when she saw him pass the top without stopping, she was surprised, then angry and at last worried. She shouted, but he went on and never turned his head.

(3) Suddenly, she felt she was all alone in the world, and she sat down and began to cry. She had no money and she did not know the language. People passed and looked at her kindly. She tried to make them understand what had happened. They thought she had lost something, but could not understand what. They took her to the nearest village and found a policeman for her. She tried to tell him what had happened, but the only thing he understood was that a man had taken her bicycle.

(4) Harris continued on his way with much enjoyment. It seemed to him that he had suddenly become stronger and a better cyclist. But a strange feeling that something was wrong appeared. He turned his head and looked behind him. There was nobody there. he rode back up the hill as fast as he could. He met two young women and asked if they had seen his wife. They asked him what she looked like. He did not know enough Dutch to describe her; all he could tell them was that she was a very beautiful woman. This was not enough for them. They asked him how she was dressed, but he could not remember what she was wearing that day. They advised him to go to the police station.

(5) The police asked him when and where he had lost her. He did not know. All he could tell was the name of the village where they had had lunch. He knew that she had been with him then, and that they had started from there together. In the evening the police brought Mrs. Harris to him. The meeting was not a pleasant one. She could not control her feelings. She did not eventry.

Задание № 6

Выберите один из предложенных ответов на вопрос, который соответствует содержанию текста.

1. Why didn't Harris know that he had lost his wife?
a) He did his best to ride fast. b) He didn't feel that the bicycle had become lighter. c) He had not spoken to her for half an hour, and was paying no attention to her.
2. Why was it difficult for Harris to find his wife?
a) He didn't know where he had lost her. b) He did not remember how she was dressed. c) Nobody wanted to help him.
3. Where did Harris go when he discovered that had lost his wife?
a) He went back to the village where they had had lunch. b) He went to the village where he had lost her. c) He went to the police station.
4. What did Mrs. Harris do when the police brought her to Harris?
a) She was sweet and kind to Harris. b) She was very happy and ill in tears. c) She was very angry and did not try to control her feelings.

Задание № 7

Дополните следующие вопросы и дайте ответы на них.

1. On what bicycle ... Harris and his wife riding? 2. Why ... Harris' wife jump off the bicycle? 3. Why ... his wife surprised and angry? 4. Why ... people passing by and could not help her? 5. Where ... she taken by the people? 6. ... the women help Harris or they send him to the police? 7. What questions ... the police asked him?

Задание № 8

Выберите нужное слово из данных в скобках и поставьте его в соответствующей форме.

1. You are sitting too far. Can you (to listen to, to hear) me? Why are you looking at the children? I think you not (to listen to, to hear) me attentively at all. 2. Have you got only one picture of your son? – No, I have got (some, several). You can take one of them. 3. We spoke to them (lately, a short time ago). There were so many (people, peoples) in the room that they couldn't find their friends at once. 4. Mr. Petrov gave a (well, good) speech yesterday. 5. He was a (tall, high) boy of fifteen.

Задание № 9

Расположите слова таким образом, чтобы получились предложения.

1. her, takes, it, breakfast, twenty minutes, to have, always 2. it, him, this, took, days, book, to read, ten 3. to do, your, yesterday, homework, it, you, how long, take, did? 4. will, us, to read, take, how long, it, play, this?

Задание № 10

Используя следующие слова и словосочетания, расскажите, как Вы отдыхали зимой.

To like, in the winter, fine weather, to go for one's holiday, at a holidaycenter, in the country, near Moscow, to wake up early, to wash, to dress, to have breakfast (dinner, supper), to go for a walk, a wood, a river, to skate, to ski, in the evening, to have a good time, to play chess, to play the piano, to see interesting films, to watch TV, to go to bed.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание № 1

Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную видовременную форму глагола.

1. Jack (to live) in Glasgow before he moved to London. 2. I can't go out because I (not to do) my work yet. 3. I (to spend) my holidays in Italy last year. 4. All historical places of London (to be) in the West End. 5. I hope that by two o'clock the students (to finish) the translation. 6. In summer Tom usually (to play) tennis every week. 7. You (to read) any English books now? 8. We (to go) on a hike next week. 9. We (to discuss) this problem when you came. 10. I (to revise) for my exams at 6 o'clock tomorrow. 11. Jenny never (to travel) abroad in her life. 12. When the tourists (to come) back to the hotel, they (to discover) that a new guest (to arrive). 13. Mike and Helen (to live) in Minsk. At the moment they (to travel) round Britain. 14. I (to look) out of the window in the morning and (to see) that it (to snow) hard. 15. My brother (to have) this car for two years already.

Задание № 2

Перепишите данные предложения из активного в страдательный залог.

1. People drink a lot of tea in England. 2. A department store sells different goods under one roof. 3. Grandfather is planting trees in the garden now. 4.

Someone has stolen his new bicycle. 5. Their friends sent their photographs last week. 6. When he entered the hall, somebody was calling his name. 7. Mother was cooking dinner when he came home. 8. When the taxi arrived, we had packed our things already. 9. The secretary will mail these letters tomorrow. 10. By next summer they will have built a new supermarket here.

Задание № 3

Раскройте скобки, употребив необходимую форму притяжательного местоимения. 1. May I use (you) dictionary? I have left (I) at home. 2. Unfortunately, (they) team played better than (we). So we lost the game. 3. Is it (you) suitcase or (he)? 4. It isn't (he) car. It's (she). 5. It wasn't (I) mistake, it was (they). 6. (he) essay is much more interesting than (you) or (I). 7. "Let me see (you) passports". I gave him (I) and Caroline got (she) out of (she) handbag. 8. Tell him not to forget (he) ticket and don't forget (you) either. 9. (We) car is faster than (they). 10. He is an old friend of (we).

Задание № 4

Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в сравнительную или превосходную степень. 1. English grammar is (easy) than Russian grammar. 2. Our flat is (comfortable) than your house. 3. This woolen coat is (warm) than that cotton jacket. 4. February is (short) month of the year. 5. It was (bad) day of my life. 6. My sister Jane is (young) than my cousin Helen. 7. Matthew is (good) student of our group. 8. The Severn is (long) river in England. 9. Central Park is (beautiful) than Sokolniki Park. 10. Travelling by plane is (expensive) way of travelling.

Задание № 5

Заполните пропуски неопределёнными местоимениями или наречиями, производными от some, any, no, every.

1. Can ... help me with this work today? 2. I'll be very glad if you invite ... else to join us. 3. ... of us could answer this difficult question. 4. If ... rings me up, tell them I'll be at home at five. 5. ... must be done to save the child's life. 6. You won't find ... at home when you get back. 7. We got home late and ... went to bed at once. 8. Can you see my passport ...? 9. I don't like shopping on Saturday because there are too many people ... 10. There is ... here yet. Let's wait a little longer.

Задание № 6

Определите, каким образом и от каких основ образованы следующие слова, переведите их на русский язык. Образец: indefinite (неопределённый) = in + definite agreement (соглашение) = agree + ment impossible, unhappy, enjoyable, friendship, weakness, noiseless, owner

Задание № 7

Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

One evening several tourists who were staying at a hotel in Manchester were having dinner in the hotel restaurant. Fish was brought and while they were eating it, some of them told interesting stories about finding rings and other things inside fish. An old man who had only listened to their stories and never spoken a word, suddenly said that he would like to tell them an interesting story, too. And this is what he told them: "When I was a young man, I lived in New York and was going to marry a beautiful young girl whose name was Alice. About two months before our marriage I was sent to England for a fortnight on business. I went to say good-bye to Alice and gave her a ring. She gave me hers and said that she would be waiting for me. But I had to stay in England six months. Late in September my work was done at last and I was able to leave for New York. Next morning, when I was already aboard the steamer I was looking through the morning newspaper, and what do you think I saw? Alice was going to marry another man! I couldn't believe my eyes, but it was true. I was so angry that I threw her ring into the sea. I was having dinner at a restaurant in New York a few days later, and while I was eating the fish, I bit on something hard. What do you think it was?" "The ring!" all the listeners cried at once. "No," said the old man sadly, "It was a fish bone".

Задание № 8

Придумайте заглавие тексту из упражнения №7.

Задание № 9

Определите, соответствует ли предложение содержанию текста (T/F). Неверные предложения исправьте.

1. While the tourists were eating fish, some of them told interesting stories. 1. About two months before his marriage the young man was sent to France for a month. 3. The young man saw in the newspaper that Alice was going to marry another man. 4. The young man was so angry that he sold her ring. 5. The young man found a ring in the fish.

Задание № 10

Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What were the tourists eating for dinner? 2. What kind of stories did they tell while eating? 3. Did the young man give Alice anything before leaving for England? 4. Did the young man spend two or six months in England? 5. The young man bit on a fish-bone while he was eating fish at a restaurant, didn't he?

Задание № 11

Составьте небольшой рассказ по указанной теме, употребляя данные слова и выражения.

Buying New Shoes to buy, a department store, shoe department, to show, to try on, black leather shoes, a size too small, another, a size larger, more expensive, (not) to matter, suitable, to feel comfortable, to pay cash, to be happy

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание № 1

Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную видовременную форму глагола.

1. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (to say) because everybody (to talk) so loudly. 2. Every Monday Sally (to drive) her children to football practice. 3. When I (to walk) into the office in the morning, several clerks (to work) busily at their desks and two managers (to discuss) methods to improve customer service. 4. I never (to visit) Africa, but I (to travel) to South America several times. Last year I (to spend) two weeks in the Amazon. 5. A: Where is Gary? B: He (to study) at the library for his German test. In fact he (to review) for the test since Tuesday. 6. By the time I got to the office, the meeting (to begin) already without me. 7. I (to learn) a lot of new English words lately. 8. He is not at school today, he (to catch) a cold. – When he (to fall) ill? – He (to fall) ill yesterday. 9. The teacher (to understand) that Nick (not to do) his homework. 10. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 11. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (to wake) up tomorrow morning, the sun (to shine). 12. By the time John and Kate return from the honeymoon trip, we (to rebuild) the house for them. 13. Don't worry. By the time you get back, I (to clean) the living room and (to finish) washing the dishes. Everything will be perfect when your parents arrive. 14. I just have two more courses before I graduate from the university. By this time next year, I (to graduate). 15. When Jack (to enter) the room, I (not to recognize) him because he (to lose) weight and (to grow) a beard. He looked totally different!

Задание № 2

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию герундия в предложениях.

1. He likes travelling by sea. 2. I don't mind her helping me. 3. Crossing the Atlantic by ship doesn't take many days now. 4. I'd like you to stop asking me questions. 5. He enjoyed staying in London for a week. 6. On coming to London he had some difficulty in understanding spoken English. 7. Speaking without thinking is shooting without aim. 8. Columbus died without realizing that he had made one of the greatest discoveries of his time. 9. He hasn't finished speaking on the phone yet. 10. They continue making mistakes.

Задание № 3

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкцию "сложное дополнение".

1. I heard somebody call me. 2. Nobody noticed me open the door and go out. 3. She wants us to make an appointment today. 4. I would like you to offer Peter your help. 5. Don't let her carry heavy things. 6. I want you to write a test. 7. I know him to be a good son. 62 8. They made her tell the truth. 9. I hear the neighbor girl play the piano. 10. The teacher allowed us to use dictionaries.

Задание № 4

Употребите, где необходимо, подходящее по смыслу возвратное местоимение.

1. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help2. My friends enjoyed ... very much at the concert. 3. He washed ... , dressed ... and left the house. 4. Ann only thinks of She's an egoist. 5. I can carry this heavy box 6. Hide ... behind the tree. 7. He has a bad temper so he must learn to control 8. I tried to study but I couldn't concentrate ... 9. George cut ... while he was shaving this morning. 10. You're too busy. Why don't you sit down and relax ... ?

Задание № 5

В следующих предложениях употребите по смыслу союзы neither ... nor, either ... or, both ... and.

1. I lost my key at school. I lost it on my way home. 2. I study Russian. I also study Chinese. 3. My father does not like this part of the town. My mother does not like this part of the town. 4. The train arrives at six o'clock. The train arrives at seven o'clock. 5. She's the kind of person you love. She's the kind of person you hate. 6. Robert is not as tall as I am. George is not as

tall as I am. 7. Jinny is clever. She is attractive too. 8. It's a pity! I don't dance. I don't sing. 9. London is not as crowded as Hong Kong. Paris is not as crowded as Hong Kong. 10. Tina plays the violin. She also plays the guitar.

Задание № 6

Переведите на русский язык следующие однокоренные слова. use – useless – useful calm – calmly – calmness comfort – comfortable – uncomfortable.

Задание № 7

Расчлените следующие сложные слова на компоненты и переведите их на русский язык.

Football Bookshop Earthquake Timetable Letterbox Armchair Toothache Blackboard

Задание № 8

Прочитайте и устно переведите весь текст, перепишите и письменно переведите 2, 4, 6 абзацы.

MY HOBBY

(1) My hobby is collecting stamps. When I was a baby, my mother began collecting for me.

(2) Of course she didn't let me touch the stamps until I was old enough. I remember that it was on my fifteenth birthday that she first put them into my hands. They were in four albums, but since then I have added three more, so that now I have a bigger collection than any of my friends.

(3) How do I get my stamps? I have never bought a single one from a shop. My father, who works in a big office, sometimes brings me stamps from different parts of the world. And I have friends both here and in other countries who send me stamps in return for the ones I send to them.

(4) Now that I am working for my living, I don't have as much time as before to spend on my stamps. But in the evening what can be better than to sit down at a table with my albums arranging the new stamps in them, writing in the names of the countries, or, if I am too tired, only looking through the stamps already in the albums.

(5) Each stamp has a story to tell of distant countries and strange people. I see pictures of men and women, birds and animals that I myself have never seen. Kings and presidents pass before my eyes, and I can follow the history of whole nations.

(6) But my stamp collection doesn't only make me think of the past. Just as my mother collected for me, so I, too, am collecting for my future child. What better way will there be of making him interested in history, geography and languages, and of making these subjects live for him? If I can pass my hobby on to him, he will be grateful to me for it, as I am grateful to my mother.

Задание № 9

Определите, соответствует ли предложение содержанию текста (true/false). Неверные предложения исправьте.

1. The mother didn't let the author touch the stamps until he was fifteen.
2. There are four albums of stamps in the collection now.
3. The author always buys stamps from a shop.
4. In the evening the author is only looking through the stamps he already has.
5. The author wants to pass his hobby on to his child.

Задание № 10

Дайте полный ответ на следующий вопрос по содержанию текста:
Why does the author never buy the stamps for his collection from a shop?

Задание № 11

Составьте ситуацию, употребляя указанные слова.

to have classes, to be in time, to translate, to read, to speak, to take notes, a grammar rule, to have a dictation (a test), to make mistakes, to prepare, a report, a library, to take an exam, to do well in, to get "good" ("bad") for

**Использованная литература:
Основные источники.**

1) Гуревич, В. В. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков [Электронный ресурс]: учеб. пособие / В. В. Гуревич. – 7-е изд., стер. – М.: ФЛИНТА, 2022. – 168 с. - ISBN 978-5-89349-422-8. <http://znanium.com/bookread2.php?book=490125>

2) Караванов А. А. Времена английского глагола. Система, правила, упражнения, тесты: Учебное пособие / А.А. Караванов. - М.: ИНФРА-М, 2021. – 213 с.: 60x90 1/16. – (Высшее образование). (переплет) ISBN 978-5-16-004780-5, 500 экз. <http://znanium.com/bookread2.php?book=225800>.

Дополнительные источники:

3) Рушинская, И. С. The English Verbals and Modals [Электронный ресурс]: практикум / И. С. Рушинская. – 2-е изд., стер. - М.: Флинта, 2012. – 48 с. <http://znanium.com/bookread2.php?book=490146>

4) Дурново, Н. Н. Грамматический словарь: Грамматические и лингвистические термины [Электронный ресурс] / Н. Н. Дурново; под ред. О. В. Никитина; сост., вступ. ст., послесл. и примеч. – 2-е изд., стер. – М.: Флинта, 2012. – 184 с. <http://znanium.com/bookread2.php?book=496372>

5) Practical Grammar Exercises of English for Students. Практическая грамматика английского языка для студентов [Электронный ресурс] / Комаров А.С. – М.: ФЛИНТА, 2017. <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785893498493.html>

Учебное издание

**Фармация. Вариативный подход
к контролю знаний**

Подготовка оригинал-макета *Зайнутдинов А.З.*
Дизайн обложки *Эскаева Г.А.*,

Подписано в печать 15.12.2023 г. Формат 60×84¹/₁₆.
Гарнитура «Таймс». Бумага офсетная. Печать ризографная.
Усл. п. л. 4,8. Уч.-изд. л. 3,4. Тираж 4 экз. либо Печать по требованию.
Заказ №23-07-03.



Отпечатано в типографии АЛЕФ
367002, РД, г. Махачкала, ул. М. Гаджиева 64
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