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ПРОГРАММА
ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ
«СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ
В ЭКОНОМИКЕ И УПРАВЛЕНИИ»

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In my family, there was my mother and father, three children, a dog, and two cats. My father owned his own business and my mother was a school teacher. We children, my brother, my sister, and I, had to help out a lot at home. We had chores that we had to do every day, every week. But we would change every week. So one week I had to wash the dishes after supper, and then the next week I had to take care of the pets. My father also used to help, especially on weekends.

We used to have fights sometimes. My brother would sometimes try to make my sister and me do his chores. But we never did. He knew the two of us together were stronger than he was. We all helped each other with our homework, though. I was always good at math, but my sister was hopeless. And my brother always tried to go play baseball instead of doing his homework.

Every summer the family used to go away to a lake in Canada for a couple of weeks. We had a big, old cottage with a fireplace, but no TV. We would go fishing and swimming every day, and sailing as well. We had great times.

Present Simple Tense.

Today (to be) my day off.

There (to be) newspapers on the table.

Their white sheep (to be) in the field.

There (to be) no information about the match.

She (to have) no brothers.

Sam (to like) to go to the mountains.

Sam (to live) in London.

He (to work) in a secondary school.

He (to have) two small children.

Jane (does not) (to live) in Britain.

She (to live) in Italy.

She (to start) her work at ten o'clock.

Henry (to have) his breakfast at half past seven.

Isabel and I (to live) in a room in the hotel. I (to get up) at five o'clock and (to have) a shower. Isabel (to

stay) in bed.I (to start) to work at six in the morning and Isabel (to start) at six in the evening. We (to meet) at three o' clock in the afternoon when I (to finish) work. I (to go) back to our room and Isabel (to make) a late lunch for us.

PresentSimple.

On Tuesday I (to get) up at half past seven. I (to go) to the bathroom and (to wash) my hands and face and clean my teeth. Then I (to dress), (to go) to the kitchen and (to cook) breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son (to get) up and has breakfast. I (to have) breakfast with my son.My son (to eat) a sandwich and (to drink) a cup of tea.I (not to drink) tea.I (to drink) coffee.After breakfast my son (to leave) home for school, I (not to leave) home with my son. On Tuesday

time have a chat have a cigarette have a rest have a good flight have a baby have a shower have a party have a look

1. I didn't eat much during the day. I never had lunch.

David liked to keep fit, so he every day.

We last Saturday. It was great - we invited lots of people.

Where's Jim? "He..... in his room. He's very tired.

1. I met Ann in the supermarket yesterday. We stopped and

2. I haven't seen you since you came back from holiday

3. Suzanne a few weeks ago. It's her second child.

4. I didn't usually smoke but I was feeling very nervous, so I.....

The phone rang but I couldn't answer it because I....

You met Tom at the airport. He had just arrived.

You say: Hello, Tom ?

3.

Present Simple, Past Simple

Future Simple.

16

4

5. Articles and Nouns

: a (), the ()

. , a book, an apple, the book, the sun,
milk, bread.

2 : a, an.

the

1) () , 2)
()

1.

1) : Peter
2) : Rome, London
3) : England, Spain (the USA)
4) : America, Asia, Europe,
Australia, Africa
5) : King Street, Oxford
Circus

2.

. Milk, sugar, bread,
salt.

3.

. Passmethebread,
please.

4.

. The sun, the moon, the Saturn.

5.

The Black Sea, The Volga, the Alps, the Urals.

, book- books, day- days, friend - friends.

- es,

i. , city- cities, factory-
 factories.
 ,
 -s. , way- ways,
 key- keys, day - days.
 - **fe** - **f**, **f** **v**,
 - **es**. , wife-
 wives, life- lives, half - halves, shelf - shelves.
 -
 ,
 - **es**. , hero - heroes, cargo -
 cargoes (. photos, pianos).
: man - men,
woman - women, child - children, foot - feet, goose -
geese, tooth - teeth, mouse - mice.

,
sheep- sheep, deer- deer, swine- swine.

: water, steel,
 snow : **love, friendship,**
success, money, hair, fruit, information.

			<p>: news, goods, scissors, trousers, spectacles.</p> <p>:</p> <p>s</p> <p>, student - student's book, teachers' room, boys' father.</p> <p>:</p> <p>the coal company, the laboratory work.</p> <p>,</p> <p>.</p> <p>Isabel and I live in ... room in ... hotel. I get up at ... five o'clock and have ... show. Isabel stays in ... bed. I start to work at six in ... morning and Isabel starts at six in ... evening. We meet at three o'clock in .afternoon when I finish working. I go back to our room and Isabel makes .late lunch for us.</p> <p>2. ... tea, ... elephant, ... box, ... house, ... onions, . hour, . cup, . egg, . union, . plates, . salt, . eye, ... uncle, ... blouse, ... farmers, ... pepper, .horse, ... water, .money, .milk.</p> <p>3. Madonna is .famous singer. She acts in .several films as well. She wrote .book some time ago that became very popular. She travels all over .world giving . concerts. She has many .hit songs already and will make more records in . future. She will act in .more films too. She became famous in . 1980's and she is a millionaires now.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>table, girl, garden, kitchen, wolf, cat, fly, fox, woman, man, bed, baby, shelf, foot, rose, bus, ball, sister, school, exercise.</p> <p>5. secretary, office, day, manager, work, bank, sandwich, morning, factory, company, living-room, home, pen, document , brother, note, partner, text, boy, teacher.</p>
3.		-1 -2 -3	<p>1.</p> <p>heavy, high, deep, cold, white, black, ugly, brave, nice, light, pleasant, polite, gentle, careful, strong, fat, dry, important, near, merry.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>On the edge of our family of planets, or solar system, is Pluto, which is (cold) of all the planets and (far) from the Sun. Surprisingly, (hot) planet is not Mercury, although no other planet is (close) to the Sun.</p>

Mercury, with a surface temperature of about +420 C is not (hot) than Venus, which has surface temperature of about +475 C. Mercury is (small) of the nine planets and Jupiter is (large) in the solar system.

There are many big cities in the world. One of (large) in the world is Cairo in Egypt. However, Shanghais and Tokyo are (large). But Mexico is considered to be (populated) city in the world. Old cities and towns are (interesting) places to visit, than modern ones. But most modern cities are (comfortable) to live in, they are usually (dirty) than small towns and villages. But still my home city is (good) place for me.

3.

Present

Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Past Continuous.

The Rich Lady and The Poor Beggar A wealthy lady (live) in a big hotel in New York that overlooked the Park. One day as she (look) out of the window she (see) a very poor man dressed in rags. He (sit) on a wooden seat and (look) up at the windows of the hotel. She (look) the next day and the next, and the next, and every day he (look) up at the windows of the hotel. At last one day while she (drive) in her car, she told the chauffeur to stop by the seat where the man (sit). She (get) out and (speak) to him and (ask) him why he (look) at the window.

“Lady,” he (say), “I (sit) on this seat every day and I (sleep) on this seat every night and all the time I (think) that some day I (sleep) in that hotel.”

The Lady said, “I (make) your dream come true; tonight you (sleep) in the best room in the hotel.”

The next morning as she (sit) at breakfast she (see) the man and (call) him to her table. She (say), “How did you sleep?”

“Lady,” he (say), “my seat in the park was better.”

“Surely not,” (say) the lady.

“Yes,” he (say), “you see I (sleep) on the seat every night; but every night I (dream) I (am) in the soft warm bed in the hotel. But all last night while I (sleep), I (dream) that I was back on the cold hard seat. So I (go) back to my seat in the park tonight.”

1) successfully, 2) to make sure, 3) sufficient, 4) apparently, 5) smth. pays off, 6) commercial, 7) production cost, 8) efficient advertisement, 9) society, 10) to appreciate, 11) requirement, 12) fair (n), 13) to date back to, 14) sovereign (n), 15) definition, 16) regour, 17) fairness, 18) distribution, 19) management, 20) affair, 21) to affect, 22) employee, 23) to run a business, 24) to control, 25) ability, 26) to establish, 27) valuable, 28) to contribute...to..., 29) to ensure, 30) supervisor, 31) to include, 32) organizational goals, 33) accomplishment (of goals), 34) effort, 35) a

			high level of production, 36) monitor the achievement of goals, 37) matching, 38) be evaluated, 39) results in staffing needs, 40) creative function, 41) deal with creative tasks, 42) advancing technology
4.		-1 -2 -3	<p style="text-align: center;">Present Perfect.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">to be (5) to have (2 ').</p> <p>to travel, to meet, to hunt, have (2), to ride, to see, to live, to be (5), do</p> <p>My grandfather is 96 years old. When he was born, Queen Victoria was still on the throne. Since then, there ... four different kings and a queen on the throne of the United Kingdom. He ... the Queen on several occasions. In 1959 he was a soldier in New Zealand when she came to visit, and in 1972 he went to a garden party at Buckingham Palace. He ... a lot especially in the Far East. He ... the Taj Mahal in India and the Pyramids in Egypt. He ... big game in Africa, and ... a camel across the Sahara Desert. He says that the most beautiful he ... to is Kathmandu in Nepal. He .married twice. His first wife died when she was 32. He met his second wife while he was travelling round France by bike. He and his wife, Elenor ... married for 50 years, and they ... in the same cottage in the country since they got married. He says that he ... never ill in his life. He ... a cold sometimes, of course, but nothing serious. The secret of good health, according to my grandfather, is exercise. He goes swimming every day. He ... since he was a boy. He also has a glass of whisky every night! He ... certainly .an interesting life. I hope he lives to be a hundred!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p> <p>I. The British Isles are formed of Great Britain, Ireland and a number of small islands situated to the west of the European continent. The total area is about 120.000 square miles. The United Kingdom is composed of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The east coast is washed by the North Sea and the west coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. There are no high mountains in Great Britain. The highest mountains are the Snowdon (3 000 ft.) and the Highlands.</p> <p>The biggest rivers are the Severn and the Thames joined by canals, so that it is possible to travel by water from one end of the country to the other.</p> <p>The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is never too hot or too cold because of the sea which keeps the island warm in winter and makes the air cool in summer. The worst thing about the climate is the thick fog. If you go to England, you'll find that the fog is a very typical feature of the country.</p>

				<p>The population of Great Britain is over 57 million people. About 20 per cent of the British people live in rural areas; the others live in urban districts, i.e. towns and cities.</p> <p>The UK is a parliamentary monarchy. The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.</p> <p>II. Great Britain is no longer the most powerful capitalist state in Europe but it has highly developed industries. There are many big industrial cities there, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool Glasgow, Cardiff, Sheffield and others. One of the leading industries of Great Britain is the textile industry. Liverpool and Manchester are the main centres of textile manufacturing.</p> <p>Northern and western England are traditionally coal and metal countries. The oldest centres of iron and steel industry are Birmingham and Sheffield. One can find here any type of metallurgical production.</p> <p>Liverpool is the biggest port in western England. It is first in Great Britain in exports and comes second after London in imports.</p> <p>New industries have been developed recently. London, e.g., is an important centre of engineering and chemicals. It also comes first in Britain in clothing and food industry, and in film production.</p> <p>Scotland is Britain's largest shipbuilding centre. The fishing industry is concentrated mostly on the east coast. The territory of the island is not big, so it's no wonder that the British farming or agriculture is being developed in an intensive way.</p> <p>. Great Britain is the country of many great scientists, poets, artists and writers. Among the world-known scientists are Newton, Darwin, Edison, Russel, Reserford and a number of others.</p> <p>Great Britain is famous for its writers and poets. Among them one can find Shakespeare, Defoe, Dickens, Byron, Burns, Green, Aldridge and many others.</p> <p>The most famous English painters are Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Turner and Constable.</p> <p>IV. London, the capital of Great Britain, is very attractive for tourists because it is full of historical buildings, monuments, customs and traditions. There are four parts in London: the City, the West End, the East End and the Port.</p> <p>My friend has been to London three times. He told me many interesting things about it. He said that the oldest part of London was the City with its narrow streets. It is the business and financial centre of the whole country. A lot of banks and offices are situated here.</p> <p>The name «West End», he said, is associated with</p>
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the rich. Here are the finest theatres, cinemas and concert halls, the largest department stores, the most fashionable hotels.

The East End and the Port of London are situated to the east of the City. They are unattractive, but very important to the country's economy.

London is very rich in sights. My friend showed me the post cards which he had brought from London. Among them is Westminster Abbey which is famous for its architecture and history. In Westminster Abbey the kings and queens of England are buried. Here is also the Poet's Corner where many great writers and poets are buried: Kipling, Dickens, Tennyson and others. My friend said that he had also visited the memorials to Shakespeare and Byron, Scott and Longfellow.

Of no less interest are the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben, the Buckingham Palace - the Queen's residence, the National Art Gallery, the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower, which was first a fortress, then a prison and which is now a museum. There are a lot of parks in London; the most famous of them is Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner.

My friend said that many streets and parts of London had their own history and traditions. Whitehall, for example, is the political centre of the country. All government departments are situated here. If you walk westwards from St. Paul's Cathedral, you'll come to Fleet Street, the place known all over the world. Here the most important newspapers and news-agencies have their offices and publishing houses.

Trafalgar Square is about a hundred years old. The main feature is the tall Nelson monument, with the figure of the great seaman on the top. Many demonstrations and meetings take place here.

My friend asked if I liked the sights of London and said that he would go to London the next month and bring me some postcards. I advised him to do more sightseeing.

Charles Dickens

Certainly, and perhaps the best place to begin is at the beginning. Charles Dickens was born in 1812 at Portsmouth, where his father was a clerk in the Navy Pay Office. But Dickens didn't live long in Portsmouth. When he was about four years of age his family moved to Chatham, and the five years he spent there were the happiest of all his boyhood.

Just as young Shakespeare resolved that some day he would return to Stratford and buy the big house, New Place, there, so little Charles dreamed that some day, perhaps, he might live in a big house that he loved, Gadshill Place, at Rochester. And one day the dreams of both of them came true. But at the time there

seemed little chance of it for Dickens. He was the oldest of a large family, eight in all, and his father, a happy-go-lucky, irresponsible man (the original of Mr. Micawber in **David Copperfield**), was, like Mr. Micawber, always "waiting for something to turn up". What schooling Dickens had, he got at Chatham at a small day-school, and from his mother, who was a well-educated woman.

Then one day, in a room upstairs, he found a pile of books, **Robinson Crusoe, Roderick Random, Tom Jones, The Vicar of Wakefield**—rather strong meat for a boy of nine, but Dickens was delighted; the key to the treasure-house of English literature had been put in his hand and his own imagination was awakened.

In 1821 the Dickens family moved to Camden Town, London, into "a mean, small house ". Mr. Dickens was heavily in debt and didn't know which way to turn for money. The few possessions that they had were sold one by one, but things got no better, and finally Mr. Dickens was taken to the Marshalsea Prison, London, for debt. You will find the Marshalsea fully described in **Little Dorrit**. Dickens knew it only too well from bitter experience, for when all the goods had been sold, Mrs. Dickens and the younger children went to the prison, too, to join the father.

Meanwhile, Charles had got a job in an underground cellar at a blacking factory at Old Hungerford Stairs in the East End of London. This was the most unhappy time of all his life. He was lonely and hungry (though later he got his breakfast and supper in the prison and so was better fed). He hated the coarse, rough boys with whom he had to work and who cared for none of the things that he loved. "No words," he wrote, "can express the secret agony of my soul as I sank into this companionship and compared these people with those of my happier childhood and felt my early hope of growing up to be a learned and famous man crushed in my heart."

But his fortunes took a turn for the better. He was able to leave the blacking factory and he entered a lawyer's office in Lincoln's Inn. He learned shorthand and was able to do some reporting in the House of Commons &for newspapers. Finally, in 1834, he was taken on the staff of a newspaper, the **Morning Chronicle**, and his life-work of writing had really begun. He went all over the country getting news, writing up stories, meeting people and using his eyes.

I have said rather a lot about Dickens's early days but they are important, for they made a very deep impression on his mind, and all these stored-up impressions are poured out later in his books **Little Dorrit, Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist**, and above

all, **David Copper field.**

In 1833 Dickens had a number of papers published under the title **Sketches by Boz**, but it was in 1836 that he rose to fame as suddenly and as unmistakably as Scott had done. The circumstances were rather strange. A firm of publishers, Chapman & Hall, had a number of pictures by a humorous artist, Seymour, and they wanted to get some short articles to illustrate them so that pictures and articles could appear together in a magazine in fortnightly parts. Someone suggested that the young newspaper reporter, Charles Dickens, might do the job. It was a job after his own heart. He accepted the offer, but asked for a rather freer hand in the writing than had been originally planned. He was allowed to have his way—and so **Pickwick Papers** came into being. You ought to get the book, I think you would like it. It is about Mr. Pickwick and his three friends, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Snodgrass and Mr. Winkle. Mr. Pickwick is a stout, good-natured, cheerful, very simple-hearted old gentleman. He is the General Chairman of the Pickwick Club, and he and his three friends decide to travel about England and send to the Pickwick Club in London an account of their journeys and their observations on the character and manners of the people they meet on these journeys. The humour of the book consists chiefly in the absurd situations that Mr. Pickwick and his friends get themselves into—deceived by smoothtongued rogues, put into a debtors' prison, involved in an action for breach of promise—and yet, though we laugh at Mr. Pickwick, we don't think any the worse of him for being a figure of fun—in, fact we love him all the more. That's what we mean by "humour"; and next to Shakespeare's Falstaff, Mr. Pickwick is perhaps the greatest comic figure in English literature.

But to continue the story of Dickens. For the first fortnightly part of **Pickwick Papers** the publishers printed 400 copies, but such was its popularity that for Part Fifteen more than 40,000 Copies had to be printed. At one stride Dickens had become the most popular living novelist (Scott died in 1832; Dickens's first book appeared in 1833) and he held that position until his death. The rest can be told in a few words. It is a story of work, and work without rest. He poured out novel after novel—**Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, The Old Curiosity Shop, A Christmas Carol, David Copperfield** (perhaps the greatest work of all), **A Tale of Two Cities**—these are but a few of the more famous. At the same time he was editing newspapers and magazines, visiting America, Italy, Switzerland, Paris; giving readings from his books to huge crowds of people and writing constantly. It was the excitement of these

			readings (this excitement and the applause of his listeners was what he loved) and the strain of his continual work that brought about his sudden death in 1870. He had asked that his burial should be quite simple, but the whole nation wanted to give him the highest honour they could, and so he lies buried in Westminster Abbey, but as he wished it, with nothing on the stone except his name, "Charles Dickens".
5.		-1 -2 -3	<p>1.</p> <p>1. Please show me what ... 2. He said that ... 3. Can you tell how ... 4. Please tell them that. 5. Please tell us what. 6. I don't want to tell you why . 7. I don't know whose . 8. I don't know when . 9. I'll ring you up when .</p> <p>2.</p> <p>1. Do you know .they are talking about? 2. He said .he would come on Sunday. 3. I feel .he is right. 4. Sorry! I didn't hear .you said. 5. I feel. he's going to say. 6. He doesn't know .to do. 7. I've heard . Peter is coming back to Moscow soon. 8. Can you tell us .you have decided to do? 9. Please tell him . I'm leaving tomorrow afternoon. 10. Please tell me .you think of it.</p> <p>4. used to, be (get) used to</p> <p>1. He .work in Tokyo but now he has a job in Stockholm.</p> <p>2. When I was at college I .read more than I do now.</p> <p>3. I'm slowly .the climate.</p> <p>4. Where did he .live?</p> <p>5. At first life here was very different but I've .it now.</p> <p>6. He's still .working with so many different nationalities.</p> <p>7. Now I've settled in Germany. I .eating warts.</p> <p>8. Video conferences didn't .to exist when I first started to work.</p>
6.		-1 -2 -3	<p style="text-align: center;">An Englishman's Diary by Stephanie Andrews</p> <p>An Englishman's day - and who can describe it better than an Englishman's wife? It begins when he sits down to morning newspaper.</p> <p>As he looks through the headlines there is nothing he likes better than his favourite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar (porridge if he lives in the North), fried bacon and eggs, marmalades on toasts and tea (with milk, of course) or coffee.</p> <p>He in fact gets such a meal if there is enough money in the family to buy it.</p> <p>After breakfast, except Saturdays or Sunday, which</p>

are holidays, he goes to work by train, tube, bus, car, motor scooter, motor bike or walks there. He leaves home at about 7:30.

At offices or factories there is a tea or coffee break at eleven. Then at mid-day everything stops for lunch. Most offices and shops close for an hour from one to two.

Englishmen are fond of good plain food, and they usually want to know what they eat. They like beefsteaks, chops, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, fried fish and chipped potatoes.

There are usually two courses in the mid-day meal - a meat course with a lot of vegetables, a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding and custards with tea or coffee to finish.

Then back to work again with another break in the middle of the afternoon, once again for tea or coffee, sometimes with a cake or biscuit.

The working day finishes at any time between four and six. When an Englishman gets home he likes to inspect his garden before the evening meal: tea, high tea, dinner or supper. When his evening meal is over, the Englishman may do a little gardening and then have a walk to the "local" (the nearest beerhouse) for a "quick one" (a drink, alcoholic, of course).

There are a lot of people at the "local" and he can play darts, dominoes, billiards or discuss the weather, the local events or the current situation. But if the Englishman stays at home, he may listen to the radio, watch television, talk or read.

Then at any time between 10 and 12 he has his "night-cap" - a drink with a snack - and then off to bed ready for tomorrow.

London

London, the capital of Great Britain, is a big city. It covers more than 600 square miles and consists of 33 separate boroughs, including the City, the West End and the East End. It houses over 12 million people.

Like most cities which have a long history behind them, London is not really one single city, but a collection of once separated towns and villages which in the course of time have grown together. It is practically certain that previous to the first invasion of the Romans there was a

town on or near the place where the City of London is now. That it was a town of some importance is shown by the remains of the wall which the Romans built round it. Even today the City really forms a town within a town. London suffered two big catastrophes: a terrible Plague in 1665 and the Great Fire in 1666.

They say, big cities are not always different. Modern buildings, modern shops and stores, hotels and cinemas look alike in today's cities. But some things you can only see in London. What are they? _____

				<p>In London you find Beefeaters and Pearly Kings and Queens. You find Covent Garden and Madam Tussaud's museum.</p> <p>Britain has more living symbols of its past than many other countries, and its capital boasts many ancient buildings like the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral. Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is considered to be one of the finest time-keepers in the world. The hours are struck on the largest bell, well-known as "Big Ben". On the other side of the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey, beautiful for its architecture. Many great Englishmen such as Dickens, Newton, Darwin are buried there.</p> <p>Trafalgar Square is a good starting point for any tour of London. It was laid about a hundred years ago. The monument in the centre of the square, known as Nelson's Column, is surmounted with the statue of Nelson. At the base of Nelson's Column are four bronze lions.</p> <p>London is a royal city. The British king or queen has a palace there -Buckingham Palace. Queen Elizabeth lives there now. Tourists can see the everyday ceremony called "the Changing of the Guard". Everyday a new guard of thirty guardsmen marches to the palace and takes the place of the "old guard".</p> <p>The Tower of London, built in 1078 by William the Conqueror to protect the city, is an interesting place with its Beefeaters and the Crown Jewels.</p> <p>The Imperial State Crown is one of the Crown Jewels in the Jewel House in the Tower of London. It has 3000 stones in it: diamonds, red rubies, blue sapphires, and beautiful pearls. The queen wears it on state occasions. Then it goes back to the Tower. The Beefeaters guard the Tower and the Crown Jewels, and they help visitors.</p> <p>Every year there are historical ceremonies, for example, the State opening of Parliament, when the Queen reads a speech from the throne in the House of Lords, or the Lord Mayor's Show, in which the newly elected Lord Mayor travels in a golden coach along the streets.</p> <p>London is a city, but to Londoners "the City" is a place in London. It's financial and business center of the city.</p> <p>The City of London is one of the major banking centers of the world. The banks and big companies have their head offices there. City offices are in tall modern buildings, or in old buildings on narrow streets.</p> <p>The office people do not live in the City, they come to the City every day, from Monday to Friday.</p> <p>Five important streets meet at Piccadilly Circus in London's "West End". The cars, the tourist coaches,</p>
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				<p>the red London buses, and the taxis go round there. It is not a statue of a famous man or woman. People don't remember the statue's real name. They say: "It's Eros, the Greek god of love".</p> <p>Piccadilly Circus is a very busy place. It is busy day and night. People come here to the shops in the day time, and at night they come for a night out. They can eat in one of the restaurants in the West End near Piccadilly Circus. They can get food from twenty different countries in West End restaurants.</p> <p>Londoners, and visitors, can go to a theatre in the West End, or to a concert, to an opera or a ballet. And there are fifty cinemas near Piccadilly Circus also known as a centre of London's theatres bright in the daytime with flower-sellers and at night with electric advertisements. West End hosts museums and galleries, among them are the Tate Gallery, the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery and the British Museum.</p> <p>The "East End" is the area of London where people from abroad have come to find work. It may be unattractive in appearance, but very important in the country's commerce. It is especially famous as the center of the clothing industry in London and as a market place. Every Sunday morning it becomes one of the sights of London. Traditionally someone born in the East End is known as a cockney.</p> <p>I think the saying "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." (Dr.Johnson) is true. I believe it's impossible to be bored in London as London is packed with interest and it's all in colour. So whether you're new to the city, or you've visited it before there will be something exciting in London.</p>
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- () (-2);
- (-3).

7.2.

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	80-89
	70-79
	60-69

20

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3

	20-19	90
	18 - 17	80-89
	16-14	70-79
	13 - 12	60-69

3

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- (0-4); 10 - 20
- 1 (0-3);
- 2 (0-3)

20

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4

0 - 5	0
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10 - 13	2
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18 - 20	4

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8.5 - 10 -

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	(4,5 - 5 .)

7.3.

7.3.1.

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Examination Test (example)

I

ComplexObject

1. I heard the door (open) and saw a shadow (move) across the floor, _____

A. opening\moving	C. opened\moved	
B. to open\to move	D. open\move	

2. Her father doesn't allow her (go) to the cinema alone.

A. go	C. went	
B. going	D. togo	

3. _____ made her (repeat) the message.

A. torepeat	C. repeated	
B. repeat	D. repeating	

II

ComplexSubject1. They noticed how she

was hiding things.

A. She was noticed hide things.	C. She was noticed hiding things.	
B. She was noticed to hide	D. She was noticed to hiding things.	

2. They believe that you are a good worker.

A. You are believed be a good worker.	C. You are believed being a good worker.	
B. You are believed to be a good worker.	D. You are believed are a good worker.	

3. They thought that Ted would stay with his friends.

A. Ted was thought stay with his friends.	C. Ted was thought to stay with hisfriends.	
B. Ted was thought staying with his friends.	D. Ted was thought stayed with hisfriends	

III

Hesaidhe... atthehotel

"Moscow".

A. isstaying	C. wasstaying	
B. hasbeenstaying	D. hasstayed	

They realized that they ... their way in the dark.

A. lost	C. wereloosing	
B. toloose	D. hadlost	

e wondered where I (study, studied).

A. study	C. wasstudying	
B. studied	D. hadstudied	

IV

1. “Eat more fruit and vegetables”, the doctor said.

A. The doctor said that I eat more fruit and vegetables.	C. The doctor said that I eating more fruit and vegetables	
B. The doctor said that I should eat more fruit and vegetables.	D. The doctor said that I to eat more fruit and vegetables.	

2. “Read the instructions before you switch on the machine”, he said to me.

A. He told me reading the instructions before you switch on	C. He told me to read the instructionsbefore I switch	
B. He told me read the instructions before I switch on the machine.	D. He told me to re ad the instructions before you	

3. “Shut the door, but don’t lock it”, she said to us.

A. She told us shutting the door, but didn’t lock it.	C. She told me to shut the door, but don’t lock it.	
B. She tells us to shut the door, but didn’t lock it.	D. She told us to shut the door, but didn’t lock it.	

Выберите правильное выражение для передачи действия в прошлом

Everytimeatrainwentpast, thewholehouse

A. wouldshake	C. wouldshake	
B. usedtoshake	D. usedtoshaking	
2. Ann . have long hair w		hen she was a child.
A. usedto	C. would	
B. to used to having	D. usedtohaving	

3. John can't get used to

A. study	C. wouldstudy	
B. hasstudied	D. studying	

VI

PresentPerfectContinuous1. I ... English

grammar.

A. amlearning	C. havebeenlearning	
B. havelearnt	D. havelearning	

2. The teacher ... in this school.

A. hasbeen	C. havetaught	
B. isteaching	D. hastaught	

3. We ... forRichard.

A. arelooking	C. islooking	
B. havebeen	D. hadlooking	

VII Выберите для предложений временную форму Past Perfect Continuous

1. I learnt English grammar when I ... (study) at the University.

A. are studying	C. am studying	
B. had been	D. had studied	
2. They felt very tired	because they ... (walk) for two days.	
A. are walking	C. am walking	
B. have been walking	D. had been walking	

3. We looked for Richard when he ... (have, not) at home for a week.

A. had not been	C. have not been	
B. have been	D. has not been	

VIII Выберите для предложений временную форму Future Perfect Continuous

1. Fred ... (work) on this radio for twenty years.

A. had not been	C. will have been	
B. have been working	D. has not been working	

2. It ... (rain) the whole day.

A. had been raining	C. will have not been	
B. will have been raining	D. has not been raining	

3. They ... (walk) for two days.

A. had been walking	C. will be walking	
B. will have been walking	D. has not been walking	

IX Выберите правильную форму герундия

1. My teacher thinks I am not capable of (to learn) long poems.

A. learning	C. will have learnt	
B. learnt	D. have learnt	

2. We were surprised at (to send) to a business trip.

A. sending	C. having been sent	
B. sent	D. have sent	

3. He is still very hungry in spite of (to eat) three sandwiches.

A. ate	C. having been eaten	
B. having eaten	D. have been eating	

- 1) successfully, 2) to make sure, 3) sufficient, 4) apparently, 5) smth. pays off, 6) commercial, 7) production cost, 8) efficient advertisement, 9) society, 10) to appreciate, 11) requirement, 12) fair (n), 13) to date back to, 14) sovereign (n), 15) definition, 16) regour, 17) fairness, 18) distribution, 19) management, 20) affair, 21) to affect, 22) employee, 23) to run a business, 24) to control, 25) ability, 26) to establish, 27) valuable, 28) to contribute. to., 29) to ensure, 30) supervisor, 31) to include, 32) organizational goals, 33) accomplishment (of goals), 34) effort, 35) a high level of production, 36) monitor the achievement of goals, 37) matching, 38) be evaluated, 39) results in staffing needs, 40) creative function, 41) deal with creative tasks, 42) advancing technology

- 1) . includes those personnel who have the right to make decisions.
- 2) Finding new and better ways to do the job, handling the staff, and getting additional money are only some of the creative tasks managers often ..
- 3) To sell a similar product in the market .a manufacturer should make sure whether the demand is sufficient.
- 4) While efficiency has a fairly precise definition that can be applied with some degree of

- ..equity («fairness») lies in the eye of the beholder.
- 5) Once ... and strategies have been formulated, organizing makes things happen as planned.
 - 6) Once organizational structure has been areas (and sub-areas) of activities, levels of authority, and duties must be clearly defined.
 - 7) To sell a similar product in the market successfully a manufacturer should make sure whether the demand is ..
 - 8) Efficiency has a fairly precise....
 - 9) The mostis the so called directly addressed advertisement.
 - 10) An organized effort requires complete cooperation and, in directing operations, management seeks to obtain ... from employees through motivation and proper guidance.
 - 11) A smooth, two-way flow (from management to ... and from ... to management) ensures efficient functioning through feedback, suggestions, and grievances.
 - 12) Changing times require new approaches,demands new procedures.
 - 13) Staffing is an on-going function because once a position is filled, performance must be .and employee growth encouraged.
 - 14) A smooth, two-way flow (from management to employees and from employees to management) ... efficient functioning through feedback, suggestions, and grievances.
 - 15) In this way, a company can function as a unit with the same efficiency as a by one person.
 - 16) Operating management includes ., foremen, etc.
 - 17) It involves ... individual qualifications to job specifications.
 - 18) Management includes those personnel who have the right to make decisions that ... company's affairs.
 - 19) To sell a similar product in the market successfully a manufacturer should whether the demand is sufficient.
 - 20) Further, the chain of promotions, retirements, resignations and terminations is never - ending and always
 - 21) Top management .the president, vice presidents, and the general manager.
 - 22) . it pays off and it is not always true that the consumer has to pay more for the goods he buys because of the commercials being so expensive.
 - 23) An effective commercial should ..
 - 24) An organizational structure is a framework enabling management to delegate and .the responsibilities of individuals and departments.
 - 25) The control function..... and compares actual results with those projected in planning as well as actual performance in past periods.
 - 26) The process of establishing organizational goals and a strategy for their .is known as the planning function.
 - 27) Apparently it . . and it is not always true that the consumer has to pay more for the goods he buys because of the commercials being so expensive.
 - 28) Apparently it pays off and it is not always true that the consumer has to pay more for the goods he buys because of the ... being so expensive.
 - 29) . date back to early middle ages and have proved to be really efficient ever since.
 - 30) Fairsearly middle ages and have proved to be really efficient ever since.
 - 31) Good management permits employees (and manager) to grow according to individual

- 32) Sales rate of a product its can even become lower.
- 33) This is a ... asset to a company in that individual talents contribute to organizational growth.
- 34) This kind of advertisement addresses some certain sector of the taking into account
the values the people of this particular group appreciate.
- 35) This kind of advertisement addresses some certain sector of the society, taking into account the values the people of this particular group
- 36) At that time ... could give their towns a privilege of conducting an event like that.
- 37) This is the.....
- 38) An organized ... requires complete cooperation and, in directing operations, management seeks to obtain a high level of production from employees through motivation and proper guidance.
- 39) This is a valuable asset to a company in that individual talentsorganizational growth.
- 40) ... may imply alleviating poverty, but the extent to which poverty should be reduced is the subject of enormous disagreement.
- 41) Too many fairness implies a more equal ... of income and wealth.
- 42) Management includes those personnel who have the right to make decisions that affect company's

7.3.2.

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

- _____ :
- 1. : My family.
 - 2. : My home.
 - 3. : London.
 - 4. : Education in Great Britain.
 - 5. : Marketing.
 - 6. : Management and Organization.
 - 7. : Banking system in Germany.
 - 8. : Marketing research.
 - 9. : Information Age.
 - 10. : The office.
 - 11. : The Marketing concept.
 - 12. : Sources of financing.
 - 13. T : Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
 - 14. : Arts.

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