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Практикум включает в себя контрольные задания для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы в трех вариантах стереотипной структуры по соответствующей специальности.

Предназначен для студентов факультета заочного обучения (экономических, инженерных, биологических специальностей).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Контрольные задания предназначены для студентов экономических, инженерных и биологических специальностей факультета заочного обучения, изучающих английский язык. Практикум представляет собой контрольные задания в трех вариантах, структура которых стереотипна: оригинальный текст на английском языке по специальности для чтения и перевода на русский язык и задания на основе аутентичного языкового материала на определенное грамматическое явление, выполнение которых способствует не только развитию навыков перевода литературы по специальности, но и расширению профессиональных знаний студентов в их предметной области. Цель контрольных заданий – определить уровень остаточных знаний студентов по пройденным лексико-грамматическим темам и через повторение активизировать изученный материал.

При выполнении данных контрольных заданий рекомендуется использовать также учебники по нормативной грамматике английского языка, общие и специальные русско-английские словари.

РАЗДЕЛ 1 Контрольная работа № 2 (для экономических специальностей)

I ВАРИАНТ

**1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски (Notes).
Выучите слова к тексту наизусть.**

Theory Of Demand

1. Consumer demand is the quantities of a particular good that an individual consumer wants and is able to buy as the price varies, if all other factors influencing demand are constant.

2. That is, consumer demand is the relationship between the quantity demanded for the good and its price. The factors assumed constant are prices of other goods, income, and a number of noneconomic factors, such as social, physiological, demographic characteristics of the consumer in question.

3. The theory of demand is based on the assumption that the consumer having budget constraint seeks to reach the maximum possible level of utility, that is, to maximize utility, but he usually prefers to obtain more rather than less. The consumer has to solve the problem of choice. Provided he is to maintain a given level of utility, increases in the quantity of one good must be followed by reductions in the quantity of the other good. The consumer has to choose the specific goods within the limits imposed by his budget.

4. The concept of marginal utility is of great importance for solving the utility maximization problem. The marginal utility of a good is the additional utility obtained from consuming an additional unit of the good in question. The marginal utility from consuming a good decrease as more of that good is consumed. The income should be allocated among all possible choices so that the marginal utility per dollar of expenditure on each good is equal to the marginal utility per dollar of expenditure on every other good.

5. A price increase will result in a reduction in the quantity demanded. This relationship between the quantity demanded of a good and its price is called the law of demand. As the marginal utility from

each additional unit of the good consumed decreases, the consumer will want to buy more of this good only if its price is reduced.

6. Market demand is the quantities of a good that all consumers in a particular market want and are able to buy as price varies and as all other factors are assumed constant. Market demand depends not only on the factors affecting individual demands, but also on the number of consumers in the market. The law of demand also works with market demand.

Notes:

consumer demand	потребительский спрос
constant	постоянный, неизменный
to assume	предполагать
assumption	предположение
budget constraint	бюджетное ограничение
marginal utility	предельная (маржинальная) полезность
to obtain	получать, добиваться
within	в пределах
market demand	рыночный спрос, требования рынка
to maintain	поддерживать, сохранять
additional	дополнительный
expenditure	расходы
quantity	количество
in question	о котором идёт речь
income	доход, прибыль
unit	единица
to vary	меняться, варьировать

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста и исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Non stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. Consumer demand is the relationship between the quantity demanded for the good and price.
2. The manufacturer must solve the problem of choice.
3. Marginal utility is not very important concept in the theory of demand.

4. The law of demand states that the quantity demanded and the price of commodity are inversely related.

5. Market demand doesn't depend on the number of consumers in the market.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What factors influencing consumer demand are assumed constant?
2. What is the principle assumption of the demand theory?
3. How should the consumer allocate his income?
4. What is market demand?
5. In what way does market demand differ from individual demand?

4. Переведите письменно 3-й и 4-й абзацы текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием (Give the definition).

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) demand | a) the amount spent for payment of goods and services |
| 2) income | b) a list of all planned expenses and revenues |
| 3) expenditure | c) an economic principle describing the desire to buy something |
| 4) budget | d) objects produced for market |
| 5) goods | e) money that is earned from job or received from investments |

6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Поставьте модальные глаголы в Past Simple или Future Simple Tense.

1. A buyer can maximize utility but he prefers to have less rather than more. (Past Simple)
2. We must know the effect of a price change on the whole output for making economic forecasts. (Future Simple)
3. The consumer has to solve the problem of choice. (Past Simple)

4. Not all partners in a firm must take an active part in management. (Past Simple)

5. Provided additional inputs are to be obtained, producers must have smaller risks of a fall of price. (Future Simple)

7. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив, определив его функцию в предложении.

1. He ought to take a more active part in decision making on the exports strategy of the company.

2. To do this is practically impossible.

3. They expected to have chosen a good project.

4. Importers often must obtain an import license.

5. The demand theory assumes that the consumer having budget constraint wants to maximize utility.

8. Переведите письменно предложения, обращая внимание на слова с окончанием *-ing*.

Определите, какой частью речи они являются.

1. Large quantities of one good may be needed for compensating small reduction in the other good.

2. Having the aim to maximize profit, the producer should make a decision how to reduce inputs.

3. I bought a new bicycle instead of going away on vacation.

4. It is the additional utility obtained from consuming an additional unit of the good.

5. Geographic area as the second characteristic of a market is also of importance for describing markets.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму причастия (Participle I или Participle II).

Письменно переведите предложения.

1. In a dynamic economy, the factors (to influence) the level of demand and supply, are changing.

2. Expenditure is an amount of money (to spend).

3. The price of land (to call) rent depends on supply and demand.

4. The economist is interested in factors (to affect) the allocation of resources for producing particular goods.

5. At constant prices, an increase in income leads to an (to increase) consumption.

10. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский, используя слова в скобках.

Спрос (demand) – это зависимость между ценой товара и его количеством, которое покупатели (buyers) хотят и могут приобрести. Объем спроса (quantity demanded) – количество товара или услуг, которое будет куплено по определенной цене за определенный период. Графическое изображение взаимосвязи цены товара и величины его спроса называется кривой спроса (demand curve). Снижение цены (price decrease) на товар ведет к возрастанию спроса (demand increase) на этот товар и, наоборот, увеличение цены на товар ведет к уменьшению (reduction) спроса. Необходимо различать индивидуальный и рыночный спрос (market demand).

II ВАРИАНТ

1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски (Notes). Выучите слова к тексту наизусть.

The Business Partnership

1. Business is a commercial enterprise performing all those functions that govern the production, distribution, and sale of goods and services for the benefit of the buyer and the profit of the seller. The existing forms of business organization enable various branches of industry to adapt to changing conditions and to function more efficiently and profitably. The main three forms of business ownership are sole proprietorship, a partnership, and a corporation.

2. When a proprietor wants to expand the business, one way to do so is to form a partnership, a business formed for profit by two or more co-owners. The rights and duties of a partnership are regulated by laws of the state where it is formed and by a legal agreement entered into by

the co-owners. Usually an agreement specifies the amount of money each is investing and the duties each partner assumes. A partnership agreement also may provide for a «silent partner» who does not take part in the management, but who invests money in the business.

3. The partnership has the advantage of pooling, managerial talent. One partner may be qualified in production, another in marketing. The partnership, like individual ownership, is exempt from most of the reporting that the government requires of corporation. Furthermore, it has a favourable tax position when compared with the corporation. Federal taxes are paid by individual partners on their share of earnings; beyond that the business is not taxed.

4. A major disadvantage of the partnership is that each member is liable for all the debts of the partnership; the act of any partner is legally binding upon all the others. If one partner takes a large amount of money from the business and squanders it, the others must pay the debt. Partnerships suffer another major disadvantage: decision-making is shared. If partners have serious disagreements, the business is bound to suffer. Nevertheless, the partnership remains a vital part of the overall business economy. Partnerships dominate in such professions as law, accountancy, medical services, real estate business and so on.

Notes:

partnership	товарищество, партнерство
to form a partnership	организовывать, создать партнерство
co-owner	совладелец
rights and duties	права и обязанности
agreement	соглашение, договор
amount	количество
to assume	принимать на себя, брать на себя
«silent partner»	пассивный партнер
to take part in something	принимать в чем-то участие
management	управление, менеджмент
ownership	собственность, владение
exempt from	освобожденный от
share of earnings	доля заработка
beyond	сверх, вне, свыше
major	главный, более важный
liable for	ответственный за что-то

debt	долг
to bind upon	связывать, переплетаться с
to squander	расточать, проматывать

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста и исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Non stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. Business is an enterprising entity engaged in commercial, industrial or professional activities.
2. The rights and duties of a partnership are regulated only by a legal agreement between the co-owners.
3. Individual partners are taxed on their share of earnings.
4. Decision making is shared.
5. The partnership plays an important role in the overall business economy.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What kinds of business ownership are there?
2. What specifies the amount of money each co-owner is investing?
3. What does a «silent partner» do?
4. What is the member of the partnership liable for?
5. Are federal taxes paid by individual partners on their share of earnings or not?

4. Переведите письменно 2-й и 3-й абзацы текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием (Give the definition).

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) ownership | a) money borrowed |
| 2) tax | b) exclusive right of possession |
| 3) entrepreneur | c) form of property that is owned by a person or company |
| 4) debt | d) a person who organizes and manages a business |
| 5) assets | e) a sum of money demanded by a government for its support |

6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

Поставьте модальные глаголы в Past Simple или Future Simple Tense.

1. Small businesses can grow into large ones. (Future Simple)
2. Your father says that you may go into business. (Past Simple)
3. The companies selling on the overseas market must be competitive. (Future Simple)
4. An individual businessman can make decisions quickly without having to consult others. (Past Simple)
5. If you want to start a business, you are to know some definite information about it. (Past Simple)

7. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив, определив его функцию в предложении.

1. I regret to inform you that your application has been rejected.
2. It was kind of you to lend me your laptop.
3. He deserves to be sent to prison.
4. During the business lunch they couldn't help laughing.
5. To develop new information technologies is of prime importance for those countries that wish to lead in the world economy.

8. Переведите письменно предложения, обращая внимание на слова с окончанием -ing.

Определите, какой частью речи они являются.

1. You are proud of being a docker, aren't you?
2. Working in a team implies sharing responsibilities, losses and profit, rights and duties.
3. It has a fascinating past, but the future will be better.
4. They postponed leaving.
5. Let's speak about the advantages and disadvantages of exporting and importing.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму причастия (Participle I или Participle II).

Письменно переведите предложения.

1. When (to ask) important questions, he frowned and answered silly things.

2. (To know) that their resources are limited, people make a decision how to allocate them in the best possible way.

3. (To enter) the building, he headed for the main office.

4. When (to take) the decision I made a mistake.

5. This is the best method that can (to use) in order to compare the productivity of capital in different industries.

10. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский, используя слова в скобках.

На внутреннем рынке (domestic market) страны в прошлом году появилось много конкурентов (competitors). Причина этого в том, что многие иностранные (foreign) компании открывают свой бизнес (to go into business) в России сейчас. Несмотря на то, что импортные товары дорогие, из-за их качества они конкурентоспособны (competitive). В будущем компании-производители (manufacturers) начнут расширять (to expand) производство своих товаров. Поэтому оптовые предприятия (wholesalers) изучают спрос на внешнем рынке (international market). Наши товары смогут конкурировать со своими соперниками (rivals) за рубежом и завоюют своих клиентов.

III ВАРИАНТ

1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски (Notes). Выучите слова к тексту наизусть.

Theory Of Supply

1. The theory of supply is the theory of how much output firms choose to produce. The principle assumption of the supply theory is that the producer will maintain the level of output at which he maximizes his profit.

2. Profit can be defined in terms of revenue and costs. Revenue is what the firm earns by selling goods or services in a given period such as a year. Costs are the expenses which are necessary for producing and selling goods or services during the period. Profit is the revenue from selling the output minus the costs of inputs used. Costs should include

opportunity costs of all resources used in production. Opportunity cost of a commodity is the amount obtained by an input in its best alternative use (best use elsewhere). In particular, costs include the owner's time and effort in running a business. Costs also include the opportunity cost of the financial capital used in the firm.

3. Aiming to get higher profits, firms obtain each output level as cheaply as possible. Firms choose the optimal output level to receive the highest profits. This decision can be described in terms of marginal cost and marginal revenue. Marginal cost is the increase in total cost when one additional unit of output is produced. Marginal revenue is the corresponding change in total revenue from selling one more unit of output.

4. As the individual firm has to be a price-taker, each firm's marginal revenue is the prevailing market price. Profits are the highest at the output level at which marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue, that is, to the market price of the output. If profits are negative at this output level, the firm should close down.

5. An increase in marginal cost reduces output. A rise in marginal revenue increases output. The optimal quantity also depends on the output prices as well as on the input costs. Of course, the optimal supply quantity is affected by such noneconomic factors as technology, environment, etc.

6. Making economic forecasts, it is necessary to know the effect of a price change on the whole output rather than the supply of individual firms. Market supply is defined in terms of the alternative quantities of a commodity all firms in a particular market offer as price varies and as all other factors are assumed constant.

Notes:

supply	предложение
output	продукция, объём производства
profit	прибыль, доход
revenue	доход
costs	издержки, расходы
marginal costs	предельные издержки
opportunity costs	альтернативные издержки
expenses	затраты, издержки
to prevail	преобладать

to obtain	получать, добиваться
to be a price-taker	принимать сложившиеся на рынке цены
commodity	товар, продукт
assumption	предположение
to receive	получать
total	полный, общий
corresponding	соответственный
to offer (smth. to smb.)	предлагать (что-л. кому-л.)
amount	количество, сумма, объём
in particular	в особенности

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста и исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Non stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. Costs are necessary for producing and selling commodities.
2. Firms want to get high profits.
3. Marginal cost is the decrease in opportunity costs when corresponding unit of output is produced.
4. At the output level marginal cost is equal to market price of the output.
5. Optimal supply quantity is not affected by technology, society and environment.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What is the principal assumption of the supply theory?
2. What is the difference between profit and revenue?
3. How do firms get maximum profits?
4. When are profits the highest?
5. What is the relationship between marginal revenue, marginal cost and output?

4. Переведите письменно 2-й и 3-й абзацы текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием (Give the definition).

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1) quota | a) expenses |
| 2) supply | b) the act of making products, goods and services |
| 3) costs | c) progressive increase in prices |
| 4) production | d) an amount of something available for use |
| 5) inflation | e) a proportional part of a fixed total amount or quantity |

6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

Поставьте модальные глаголы в Past Simple или Future Simple Tense.

1. They must be more careful. (Past Simple)
2. You may not talk loudly at the meeting. (Past Simple)
3. People from poor countries can't go elsewhere looking for higher incomes. (Future Simple)
4. The firm can select the output level maximizing its profit. (Past Simple)
5. There are a lot of factors in agriculture that must be assumed as risks by the farmers. (Future Simple)

7. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив, определив его функцию в предложении.

1. He intended to finish his work last night.
2. I'd rather start my own business than work for somebody else.
3. Do you want to understand how firms make output decisions?
4. To calculate the costs is very important.
5. We are looking for new business partners to join our company.

8. Переведите письменно предложения, обращая внимание на слова с окончанием -ing.

Определите, какой частью речи они являются.

1. She apologized for being late.

2. After receiving the telex he started for New York.
3. The advantage of wearing a uniform is that its color marks out your place in the hierarchy.
4. Did you find any difficulty in solving this problem?
5. He regrets being unable to help.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму причастия (Participle I или Participle II).

Письменно переведите предложения.

1. (To vary) input, the firm can vary output.
2. There was an increase in the quantity of gas (to produce) last year.
3. The work of a farmworker and a nurse are measured in terms of payment (to receive).
4. (To impose) some restrictions on food prices, governments make it possible for all the people to buy enough food.
5. Firms (to produce) computers act as buyers in the markets for the services of computer programmers.

10. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский, используя слова в скобках.

Предложение (supply) – это взаимосвязь между ценой товара и его количеством, которое продавцы (sellers) хотят и могут продать. Графическое изображение шкалы предложения называется кривой предложения (supply curve). Этот график наглядно демонстрирует взаимосвязь цены и величины предложения (quantity supplied). Одним из основных элементов кривой предложения являются издержки производства (costs). В результате взаимодействия спроса (demand) и предложения устанавливается рыночная цена (market price). Графически она фиксируется в точке пересечения кривой спроса (demand curve) и кривой предложения.

Контрольная работа № 2 (для инженерных специальностей)

I ВАРИАНТ

1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски. Выучите слова к тексту.

From The History Of Bridge And Timber Technology

1. For hundreds of years men have built bridges over fast-flowing rivers or deep and rocky canyons. Early man probably got the idea of a bridge from a tree fallen across a stream. From this, at a later stage, a bridge on a very simple bracket or cantilever principle was evolved. Timber beams were embedded into the banks on each side of the river with their ends extending over the water. These made simple supports for a central beam reaching across from one bracket to the other. Bridges of this type are still used in Japan, and in India. A simple bridge on the suspension principle was made by early man by means of ropes, and is still used in countries such as Tibet. Two parallel ropes suspended from rocks or trees on each bank of the river, with a platform of woven mats laid across them, made a secure crossing. Further ropes as handrails were added. When the Spaniards reached South America, they found that the Incas of Peru used suspension bridges made of six strong cables, four of which supported a platform and two served as rails.

2. All these bridges made possible crossings only over narrow rivers. The type of temporary floating bridge, the pontoon bridge, has been used for military purposes; military engineers can construct a temporary bridge on this principle, able to carry all the heavy equipment of a modern army, in an extremely short time. The idea of driving wooden piles into the bed of the river in order to support a platform was put into practice 3,500 years ago. This is the basis of the «trestle» or pile bridge which makes it possible to build a wider crossing easier for the transport of animals and goods. Most of bridges were made from timber.

3. Rapid development of timber technology was in the 19th century in North America. It was explained large softwood fir's forests and pine

trees. There they were used as industrial methods. Steam- and water-powered sawmills began producing I standard-dimension timbers in the 1820s. The production of cheap machine made nails in the 1830s. It provided other necessary ingredient – a balloon frame. That made possible a major innovation in building construction. The first example was a warehouse erected in Chicago in 1832 by George W. Snow. There was a great demand for small buildings of all types settled on North American continent. Light timber frame provided a quick, flexible, inexpensive solution to this problem. Heavy timbers and complex joinery were abandoned in the balloon frame system. The building walls were framed with 5 × 10-centimetre (2 × 4-inch) vertical members. They were placed at 40 centimeters (16 inches) from the centre. This supplied a roof and floor joists, usually 5 × 25 centimeters (2 × 10 inches) and placed 40 centimeters (16 inches) apart and were capable of spanning up to six meters (20 feet).

Notes:

a bridge on a bracket or cantilever principle	консольный мост
a bridge on the suspension principle	висячий (подвесной) мост
handrails	поручни
a floating bridge	понтонный мост
a «trestle» or pile bridge	мост на рамных основах
sawmills	лесопилки
joinery	столярная работа
to be abandoned	быть оставленным
joists	балки
spanning up	охват
warehouse	склад (товаров)
frame	строение, конструкция
to settle on	обосновываться
flexible	гибкий
to erect	устанавливать, сооружать
equipment	снаряжение, оборудование

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста, исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Not stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. For hundreds of years men have built bridges only over canyons.
2. Timber beams embedded on each side of the river evolved a bridge on a bracket.
3. Bridges on cantilever principle are still used all over the world.
4. Early men used ropes for making simple bridge on the suspension.
5. The pontoon bridges were put in practice 3,500 years ago.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. Why have men built bridges for hundreds of years?
2. How was a bridge on a very simple bracket or cantilever principle evolved? Where is it still used?
3. How was a simple bridge on the suspension principle made by early man? Where is it still used?
4. What kind of bridge has been used for military purposes?
5. What does the «trestle» of pile bridge make possible to transport?

4. Переведите письменно 1-й абзац текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1) mat | a) a lot of similar things put one on top of the other |
| 2) handrails | b) a piece of thick material which covers part of a floor, table, etc. |
| 3) cables | c) planks of wood or another material that we need for save moving |
| 4) equipment | d) a plastic or rubber tube, containing wires |
| 5) pile | e) the things that are used for a particular activity |

6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

Поставьте модальный глагол или его эквивалент в нужном времени (Present, Past or Future).

1. There (may be) little doubt that the story of bridge building was the story of civilization some decades ago.

2. Military engineers (can) construct a temporary bridge on cantilever principle in a few months.

3. Being planned on sound engineering techniques highways (must) create safety for transport system in future.

4. A modern bridge (have to) demand greater skill from designer and builder than any other civil engineering project several years ago.

5. The designer (have to) calculate carefully how the various loads will be distributed.

7. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив, определив его функцию.

1. One of the earliest attempts to propel a vehicle by mechanical power was suggested by Isaac Newton.

2. It is necessary to select materials, a type, a size and a configuration to carry loads in a safe and serviceable fashion.

3. The ancient Greeks were probably the first to make up a list of Seven Wonders.

4. The architects and engineers mobilize the resources needed to realize the final structure.

5. In order to create a work the architect must project an integration of the whole.

8. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на *-ing* окончание.

Определите, какой частью речи они являются.

1. Every engineer knows an environmental system, including heating, ventilating and air conditioning.

2. Technical solutions include supercharging, turbocharging, timing and direct injection.

3. Panel heating is a method of introducing heat to rooms, concealing it to floor, walls and ceiling.

4. Both in the past and today the designers work at the problem of getting tower specific fuel consumption.

5. Rising the pressure means rising the temperature.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму причастия (Participle I или Participle II).

Письменно переведите предложения.

1. Gasoline engines have no ignition system (feeding/fed) with electricity.
2. The fuel is ignited (contacting/contacted) with very hot air in the cylinder.
3. The word automobile (taking/taken) from the Greek means «self-moving».
4. Many antique cars (collecting/collected) and (exhibiting/exhibited) by special clubs are sold as rare models.
5. Transportation is a system (consisting/consisted) essentially of three components: driver, vehicle and road.

10. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский, используя следующие слова: a tree falling across a stream, a bridge on a bracket, a bridge on the suspension principle, a floating bridge, for military purposes, transportation of animals and goods.

Человек строит мосты уже сотни лет. Идея построения первого моста, вероятно, возникла в результате падения дерева через реку. Так появился первый консольный мост, который все еще используется в Японии и Индии. При помощи веревок образовался подвесной мост, используемый ныне в Тибете. Понтонные мосты были изобретены в военных целях для переправы тяжелого оборудования, а также транспортировки животных и товаров.

II ВАРИАНТ

1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски. Выучите слова к тексту.

Air Pollution And Smog Are The Problems Of Modern Cities

1. The word smog comes from smoke and fog. Smog is a sort of fog with other substances mixed in. Smog has been here a long time. Billions of years ago, volcanoes sent millions of tons of ash and smoke into

the air. Winds whipped up dust clouds. Animal and vegetable matter decayed, adding polluting gases.

2. When people came along, they began to produce their own kind of air pollution. They discovered fire. In the Middle Ages, people in cities such as London used soft coal to heat their homes. The smoke from these fires, combined with moisture in the air, produced dense layers of smog. The smog would blanket the city for days, particularly in winter. The heat generated in large cities tends to circulate air within a dome-like shape. This traps the smog and holds it over the city.

3. Smog, and the chemicals and other substances in it, can be harmful, even deadly. Smog blurs vision. It irritates the eyes, the throat, and the lungs. Eyes water, throats get sore, people cough. Smog can make people ill. And it can make sick people sicker. Air pollution has been linked to eczema, asthma, emphysema, cardiovascular difficulties, and lung and stomach cancer. It also has a harmful effect on the environment. Food crops and animals suffer. Paint may peel from houses. It is obvious that we must do everything possible to reduce man-made atmospheric pollutants and smog. Smog, along with smoke, is the most visible evidence of atmospheric pollution. But some atmospheric pollution is not visible and may not become visible until it is mixed with moisture. Lead compounds from leaded gasoline, hydrocarbons (unburned gasoline), carbon monoxide, and other gases may pollute the air without being seen. All air is polluted to some extent. That is, all air carries some polluting substances. Much of it is natural: smoke and ash from volcanoes, dust stirred up by the wind, compounds given off by growing vegetation, gases given off by rotting animal and vegetable matter, salt particles from the oceans, and so on.

4. In addition, most fuels, such as coal, gasoline and wood, contain hydrogen, and carbon in various chemical combinations. During combustion oxygen unites with the hydrogen and carbon to form water H₂O, carbon monoxide CO and carbon dioxide CO₂.

Notes:

polluting gases	загрязняющие газы
to whip up	взбивать
ash	зола
coal	уголь

to combine with	соединять с чем-либо
dense layer	густой слой
to generate	производить
dome-like shape	куполообразная форма
to irritate	раздражать
cardiovascular	сердечно-сосудистый
stomach cancer	рак желудка
man-made	искусственный
moisture	влажность
lead compounds	соединение свинца
gasoline	бензин
to stir up	вызывать
particles	частицы
carbon	углерод

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста, исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Not stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. Smog is a sort of fog with ash, smoke, animal and vegetable matter mixed in.
2. The heat generated in large cities tends to circulate air within a dome-like shape and holds it over the city.
3. Smog and chemicals can be harmful, but not deadly.
4. Air pollution has been linked to all infectious diseases.
5. Atmospheric pollution is visible in any way.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. How did people begin produce their own kind of air pollution?
2. Why can smog, chemicals and other substances be harmful for people?
3. What illnesses does air pollution cause?
4. In what way does air pollution effect on the environment?
5. What natural polluting substances does air carry?

4. Переведите письменно 3-й абзац текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) volcano | a) suffering from diseases and illnesses |
| 2) to decay | b) to make a part of a body painful and sore |
| 3) to irritate | c) to make air come out from a throat with a sudden short sound |
| 4) to cough | d) to be slowly destroyed usually by natural processes |
| 5) sick | e) a mountain that sometimes explodes and make smoke |

6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

Поставьте модальный глагол или его эквивалент в нужном времени (Present, Past or Future).

1. Experts estimate that in 21st century we (can) go by rocket from New York to Tokyo in 30 minutes.
2. People of the Old Stone Age (have to) find some warm and dry place to shelter from bad weather.
3. Primitive stone structures, huts and tents (may) serve as prototypes for structures of later historic times.
4. Within the next 2 or 3 decades we (can) reach any point on the globe through deep tunnels on the Earth.
5. Many fine old buildings like churches and cathedrals (need) to be restored.

7. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив, определив его функцию.

1. The problem to be solved was to make the wheels lighter and keep them strong.
2. In Russia the tsar's government decided to invite foreign engineers to submit projects for building railways.
3. The first to perfect gasoline engine was N.Otto who introduced the four stroke of operation.
4. It is obvious that we must do everything possible to reduce man-made atmospheric pollutants and smog.

5. Heating and ventilation circulate to produce a desired temperature for maintaining comfort of the beings.

8. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на *-ing* окончание.

Определите, какой частью речи они являются.

1. Dams are used to prevent flooding.
2. In winters the Dutch people use the frozen canals for ice-skating.
3. Preventing farms and cotton fields from drying Egyptians always keep canals open.
4. Helicopters gain in needing very little space for taking off and landing.
5. Vehicles carrying passengers and mail on short routes are called helicopters.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму причастия (Participle I или Participle II).

Письменно переведите предложения.

1. Jet-propelled aircraft (introducing/introduced) in 1950 are valuable for emergency medical work.
2. The equipment (needing/needed) for observation was transported by plane.
3. (Using/Used) special device they increased the speed of this particular engine.
4. (Burning/Burned) coal, oil, gasoline and gas mankind make atmosphere (polluting/polluted).
5. In ancient Egypt large blocks of stones (transporting/transported) over long distances with the help of most primitive equipment were used for pyramid building.

10. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский, используя следующие слова: *mixture, animal and vegetable matter decayed, polluting gases, combined with moisture in the air, be harmful.*

Смог является смесью дыма с другими веществами. Миллионы лет тонны золы, выбрасываемые вулканами, разложившиеся растения и животные, химические соединения образуют загрязня-

ющие газы. В сочетании с влажным воздухом они создают смог. Он окутывает города и является губительным как для людей, так и для животных.

III ВАРИАНТ

1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски. Выучите слова к тексту.

Construction Of An Automobile

1. The primary components of a car are the power plant, the power transmission, the running gear, and the control system. These constitute the chassis, on which the body is mounted. The power plant includes the engine and its fuel, the carburetor, ignition, lubrication, and cooling systems, and the starter motor.

2. The Engine. The greatest number of cars use piston engines. The four cycle piston engine requires four strokes of the piston per cycle. The first down stroke draws in the petrol mixture. The first upstroke compresses it. The second down stroke - the power stroke - following the combustion of the fuel, supplies the power, and the second upstroke evacuates the burned gases. Intake and exhaust valves in the cylinder control the intake of fuel and the release of burned gases. At the end of the power stroke the pressure of the burned gases in the cylinder is 2.8 to 3.5 kg/sq. cm. These gases escape with the sudden opening of the exhaust valve. They rush to a silencer (muffler), an enlarged section of piping containing expanding ducts and perforated plates through which the gases expand and are released into the atmosphere. Greater smoothness of operation of the four-cycle engine were provided by the development of the four-cylinder engine, which supplies power from one or another of the cylinders on each stroke of the cycle. A further increase in power and smoothness is obtained in engines of 6, 8, 12, and 16 cylinders, which are arranged in either a straight line or two banks assembled in the form of a V.

3. Carburation. Air is mixed with the vapour of the petrol in the carburetor. To prevent the air and the carburetor from becoming too cold for successful evaporation of the fuel, the air for the carburetor is

usually taken from a point close to a heated part of the engine. Modern carburetors are fitted with a so-called float feed chamber and a mixing or spraying chamber. The first is a small chamber in which a small supply of petrol is maintained at a constant level. The petrol is pumped from the main tank to this chamber, the float rising as the petrol flows in until the desired level is reached, when the inlet closes. The carburetor is equipped with such devices as accelerating pumps and economizer valves, which automatically control the mixture ratio for efficient operation under varying conditions.

Notes:

running gear	двигательный механизм
lubrication	смазывание
intake valves	впускные клапаны
exhaust valves	выпускные клапаны
expanding ducts	расширенные трубки
stroke of the cycle	ход поршня
carburation	насыщение парами бензина, смесеобразование
evaporation	испарение
float feed chamber	поплавковая камера
spraying chamber	камера сгорания
to pump	качать (насосом)
chassis	шасси
piston	поршень
pressure	давление
inlet	впускное отверстие
to be equipped	быть оснащенным
to release	освобождать

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста, исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Not stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. The primary components of a car constitute the chassis on which the body is mounted.

2. All cars use piston engines.
3. Intake and exhaust valves in the cylinder control only the intake of fuel.
4. Modern carburetors are fitted with float feed chamber and spraying chamber.
5. The petrol is pumped from the float feed chamber to spraying chamber until the inlet closes.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. Name the primary components of a car.
2. What does the power plant include?
3. How does the four cycle engine work? Describe it shortly.
4. What are modern carburetors fitted with?
5. What devices control the mixture for efficient operation under varying conditions?

4. Переведите письменно 2-й абзац текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1) gear | a) putting a substance such as oil on something for moving smoothly |
| 2) lubrication | b) to make liquid or gas flow somewhere continuously |
| 3) gas | c) the equipment in a vehicle that turns power from the engine into movement |
| 4) evaporation | d) a substance in a form like air that you can't see or feel |
| 5) to pump | e) slowly disappearing |

6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

Поставьте модальный глагол или его эквивалент в нужном времени (Present, Past or Future).

1. The role and importance of an automobile arose from the fact that it (can) move along roads without rails.
2. Changes in agricultural practices often (to need) to make a machine adaptable to increase its effectiveness.

3. From ancient times a man (have to) use proper equipment for high crop production.

4. In future the automotive engineer (may) know much more than just mechanical engineering.

5. The design engineer (must) always know enough about the manufacturing capabilities of the supplier.

7. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив, определив его функцию.

1. Motorists had to carry large tanks of fuel and separate spare parts, for there were no repair or filling stations to serve them.

2. Flexibility is the ability of the engine to run smoothly and perform properly at all speeds.

3. Mankind has always realized that building to be completed must not have only «convenience», «strength», but also beauty.

4. To forecast the probable shifts during and after building means to collect undisturbed samples from various depths.

5. An engineer has to decide which building materials are more suitable for constructing.

8. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на *-ing* окончание.

Определите, какой частью речи они являются.

1. Implementing innovations the company invented the vehicles more concerned about pollution and the environment.

2. In deciding what type of bridge is most suitable the designer has to consider the type and weight of the traffic and the method of erecting the bridge.

3. The best examples of canals used for draining are found in Holland, where much of the country is below sea level.

4. Tunneling is difficult, expensive and dangerous engineering work.

5. Increasing the size and the power of ships the industrial countries can bring more raw materials for the growing population of developing countries.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму причастия (Participle I или Participle II).

Письменно переведите предложения.

1. Although (applying/applied) for many purposes diesel engines have certain disadvantages.

2. Airborne emissions (polluting/polluted) the environment are hazardous for all living things.

3. Gearbox is a mechanism (regulating/regulated) the motive power of the engine transmitted to the drive wheels of the automobile.

4. The first practical internal combustion engine (burning/burned) coal and gas was noisy and inefficient.

5. The air highly (compressing/compressed) performs the operation in the cylinder.

10. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский, используя следующие слова: *power plant, power transmission, running gear, control system, carburetor, float feed chamber, spraying chamber.*

Основными компонентами любого автомобиля являются двигатель, трансмиссия, ходовая часть и механизм управления. Карбюратор является составляющей частью топливной системы. Здесь воздух смешивается с парами бензина. Современные карбюраторы оснащены с так называемыми поплавковой камерой и камерой сгорания, а также насосами и клапанами.

Контрольная работа № 2 (для биологических специальностей)

I ВАРИАНТ

1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски. Выучите слова к тексту.

Evolution

1. When Darwin's work «On the origin of species» was published in 1859, one of his contemporaries wrote, «No work of our time has been so general in its influence». Charles Darwin was really a great naturalist, and there is no doubt that Darwinism still provides the basis for biology.

2. The turning point in Darwin's ideas was his voyage as naturalist on «Beagle» in 1831–36, a five-year voyage that took him round the world. On his return, he was convinced that species could change and he recorded in a notebook that what he had seen of South American fossils and the animals on the Galapagos Islands had provided the «origin of all my views». For next twenty years he patiently accumulated his facts, filling notebooks with data and sketching out a theory of evolution.

3. Darwin's strategy is simple. Individuals of a species show considerable variation in nature, some coloured, and so on. Looking at domestic animals, one can see that still more variation has been induced by artificial selection by mankind. Therefore, is there a process of natural selection that could, over ages, gradually change a particular species until its descendants look as different as a dachshund from a wolf? In his studies, Darwin took the evidence of evolution and showed that the process of natural selection was quite sufficient to have brought it about.

4. The storm that broke, once it was realised that man was also part of this evolutionary process, is now part of history. In 1900, with the re-discovery of the work of the Augustinian monk Gregor Mendel (1822–84) on his breeding experiments with varieties of garden peas at Brno, genetics (or the mechanism of inheritance) entered Darwinism. Biologists have ever since been refining the general principles that Darwin suggested in the light of modern genetic theories. In modern times the relationship between evolutionary theory and the classification of ani-

mals and plants is a mainspring for taxonomy (the process of organizing similar living things into groups or types).

Notes:

origin	происхождение
datum	данные
be convinced	убедиться
variation	разнообразии
record	записать
artificial	искусственный
fossils	ископаемые органические остатки
mankind	человечество
bring about	вызывать что-либо
induce	вызывать
monk	монах
descendant	потомок
breeding experiments	опыты по выведению
dachshund	такса
accumulate facts	собирать факты
in the light of	в свете чего-либо

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста, исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Not Stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. Ch. Darwin was a great chemist who provided the basis for kinetic theory of gases.

2. The turning point of Darwin's ideas was his knowledge about the world around him.

3. For twenty years Darwin accumulated his facts, filling notebooks with data and sketching out a theory of evolution.

4. In his studies Darwin took the evidence of changing the species, according to their natural habitat.

5. Since earliest childhood Darwin was taught to give the names to the objects around him.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. How important was Darwin's work «On the origin of species»?
2. What was the role of the voyage on «Beagle»?
3. How long did Darwin work at his great book?
4. Whose experiments entered Darwin's theory later on?
5. How is Darwin's theory of evolution used in modern times?

4. Переведите письменно 2-й и 3-й абзацы текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1) taxonomy | a) the sequence of events involved in the development of a species or group of organisms |
| 2) basis | b) a taxonomic category consisting of members of a species that differ from others of the same species in minor but heritable characteristics. |
| 3) origin | c) a classification of organisms into groups based on similarities of structure or origin etc. |
| 4) evolution | d) the most important or necessary part of something; foundation |
| 5) variety | e) the place where something begins, where it springs into being |

6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

Поставьте модальный глагол в нужном времени (Present, Past or Future Simple).

1. Last summer farmers (be able) to control the epidemic in the region.
2. If the weather is windy and rainy, hill sheep and cattle (have to) stop grazing to look for higher grounds and a shelter.
3. Yesterday you (may) take a day off, you was very tired.
4. I m sorry, I can t come tomorrow. I (must) work late.
5. We (can`t) treat our pet ourselves. We (must) take it to the vet.

7. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив, определив его функцию в предложении.

1. I m very pleased to have given you all the information.

2. To supply calves and piglets with vitamins is a very important task for a farmer.

3. To develop proper breeding program means to obtain the offspring of highly productive animals.

4. He doesn`t like to be interrupted.

5. Horse owners have an opportunity to choose the jockeys.

8. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на слова с окончанием *-ing*.

Определите, какой частью речи они являются.

1. Working at this problem, the scientists have made interesting discoveries.

2. Her having been absent at the meeting is easily explained.

3. By listening attentively we at last understood everything.

4. Growing young animals require high-protein rations.

5. The system of growing calves on pasture is very economical.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму причастия (Participle I или Participle II).

Письменно переведите предложения.

1. The farmers discussed preventive methods (recommended/recommending) by vets.

2. Animals (growing/grown) on high-protein rations develop rapidly.

3. The amount of nutrients (consuming/consumed) by the cow was enough to provide a complete ration.

4. The bulls (bred/breeding) by this farmer will be used as sires.

5. When (selecting/selected) a commercial pet food it is important to read the label very carefully.

10. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский, используя следующие слова:

refine	(зд.) дорабатывать
suggest	предлагать
mainspring	главная движущая сила

similar	схожий, подобный
taxonomy	таксономия

Биологи продолжают дорабатывать основные принципы, предложенные Дарвином, в свете современной теории генетики. Сегодня взаимосвязь теории эволюции и классификации животных и растений является главной движущей силой для таксономии. Таксономия – это процесс организации схожих живых существ в группы и типы.

II ВАРИАНТ

1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски. Выучите слова к тексту.

Carl Linnaeus And His Classification Of The Natural World

1. Carl Linnaeus was the Swedish scientist who revolutionised the system of classification of plants and who provided the basis for our modern method of scientific nomenclature.

2. In 1735 Carl Linnaeus published the first edition of his «Systema naturae» or compendium and classification of the natural world and in it he included his «sexual system» for the classification of plants, by which the flowering plants were divided into classes and orders according to the number of the male organs and the female organs; the Cryptogamia were considered plants without flowers. The scheme was illustrated by perhaps the greatest of the early 18th century botanical artists, George Ehert, a German who later settled in England. Ehert championed the Linnaean method of classification in England, sometimes against strong opposition, but over the next 80 years it gradually became the most widely used the system in botanical works, until superseded by the work of the great 19th century botanists.

3. Carl Linnaeus was the founder of our modern method of giving plants and animals a binominal or two-word scientific name, the first word distinguishing the species. Since no species of animal or plant should have two or more different names, the correct name is as a rule taken to be the name that was first proposed. For convenience, the

works of Linnaeus are the internationally agreed base-line for this. The starting point for botanical nomenclature is Linnaeus's «Species plantarum», published in 1753, although there are some more recent base-lines for fossil plants, fungi, mosses, and a few other groups.

4. In biological classification the main unite is the species. Related species are then grouped together into genera, the genera into families, the families into orders, the orders into classes, the classes into phyla, and the phyla into kingdoms. This hierarchy of groups makes the handling of more than a million species easier when information has to be summarized and it is also a means of expressing the relationships of organisms.

Notes:

provide the basis	заложить основу
genus	род
compendium	полный перечень
distinguish	отмечать, характеризовать
scheme	схема
species	вид
champion	защищать
propose	предлагать
gradually	постепенно
for convenience	для удобства
supersede	сменять
enlarged	увеличенный
founder	основатель
recent	последний
signify	означать
fossil	окаменелый, ископаемый
Linnaeus	Линней

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста и исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Not Stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. Carl Linnaeus was the first scientist who made the main changes in system of classification of animals and plants.

2. Plants were divided into classes and orders only according to the number of female organs.

3. The works of Linnaeus are internationally agreed base - line for scientific nomenclature of species.

4. In modern times the relationship between evolutionary theory and the classification of animals and plants is a main spring for taxonomy.

5. In biological classification the main unit is the genera (species).

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. Who revolutionized the system of classification of plants and animals.

2. What did Linnaeus include in his first edition of Systema naturae?

3. How did Linnaeus divide the plants?

4. What is a binomial name?

5. Give biological classification of species?

4. Переведите письменно 2-й и 3-й абзац текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1) section | a) taxonomic group containing one or more species |
| 2) genus | b) taxonomic kingdom including yeast |
| 3) fungi | c) molds, smuts, mushroom |
| 4) classification | d) something or someone |
| 5) clone | e) an exact copy of animal or plant created from DNA |

6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

Поставьте модальный глагол в нужном времени (Present, Past or Future Simple).

1. At the last conference, I (can't) understand anything in his report

2. Tomorrow he (has to) leave because he has a lot of laboratory work.

3. When he was retired he (can't) look after all the animals himself, that's why he (must) hire a boy to help him.

4. He (can't) make all the necessary calculations for this experiment by the end of the month.

5. They (may) know all results after revising the tests in a week.

7. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив, определив его функцию в предложении.

1. The expedition is expected to come soon

2. We found the plant to contain 5 % of rubber.

3. The iron ore to be mined in this district is of the highest quality.

4. The ecologists are very pleased to have given you all the information.

5. The professors to lecture at our university this year are all great specialists.

8. Переведите письменно предложения, обращая внимание на слова с окончанием *-ing*.

Определите, какой частью речи они являются.

1. Having arrived at the site, they discovered many fragments of the meteorite.

2. In the vicinity of the Pole there are animals living on the ice.

3. Her being tired after this experiment is quite.

4. On arriving at the station we found out that the train had started.

5. Having been subjected to all the tests, the medicine was accepted.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму причастия (Participle I или Participle II).

Письменно переведите предложения.

1. (Investigating/investigated) the carriers of animals diseases, scientists can develop special means of biological control.

2. Almost every cell (known/knowning) to man is microscopic in size, that is cells can't be observed with the (unaided/unaiding) eye.

3. The lysosome, (discovered/discovering) in the mid – 1950's, is a spherical, saclike body (contained/containing) a number of hydrolytic enzymes.

4. By the time we got home we all felt (exhausting/ exhausted)

5. The plasma membrane, sometimes (referred/ referring) to as the cell membrane, is located at the surface of the cytoplasmic portion of the cell.

10. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский, используя следующие слова:

main unit	основная единица
genera	род
order	отряд
phyla	тип
handle	управлять
means	средство

В биологической классификации основной единицей является вид. Относящиеся к одному виду особи сгруппированы в род, род – в семейство, семейство – в отряд, отряд – в класс, класс – в подкласс, подкласс – в тип, тип – в царство. Эта иерархия групп позволяет сделать управление миллионами видов легче для получения информации, а также является средством выражения взаимосвязей организмов.

III ВАРИАНТ

1. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на сноски. Выучите слова к тексту.

What Is Genetic Engineering?

1. Genetic engineering (GE), genetic modification (GM) or opgenetic manipulations – all the three forms mean the same thing, the reshuffling of genes usually from one species to another. Existing examples include: from fish to tomato or from human to pig.

2. A cell is the smallest living unit, the basic structural and functional unit of living matter (a plant, an animal or a fungus). Some organisms such as amoebae, bacteria, some algae and fungi are single-celled.

3. Humans are quite different and are made up tissues, organs or structures (brain, liver, bones, skin, leaves, fruit, etc.) In an organism, cells depend on each other to perform various function and tasks.

4. Proteins are the basic building materials for a cell giving cells the capacity to function properly. Chromosomes mean “coloured bodies”. They look like bundled up knots and loops of a long thin thread. They are the storage place for all genetic information.

5. This information is written along the thin thread, called DNA. «DNA» is an abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid, a specific for acidic material found in the nucleus. The genetic information is written in the form of code. When a cell multiplies it will also copy all the DNA and pass it on to the daughter cell.

6. The information contained on the chromosomes in the DNA is written and coded in such a way that it can be understood by almost all living species on earth. Thus it is called the universal code of life.

7. The information for how any cell is structured or how it functions is all encoded in single and distinct genes. A gene is a certain segment of DNA with specific protein. Genetic engineering is used to take genes and segments of DNA from one species and put them into another species.

Notes:

gene	ген
capacity	способность, возможность
modify	видоизменять
the storage place	хранилище
cell	клетка
thread	нить
living matter	живая материя
abbreviation	сокращение
alga	водоросль
acid	кислота
stacked together	соединены
acidic	кислый
tissue	ткань
species	вид, особь
to per form	выполнять
unrelated	невзаимосвязанный

2. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания относительно содержания текста, исправьте неверные утверждения (True/False/Non Stated).

Предложения переведите.

1. Genetic engineering, genetic modification or genetic manipulations – these three forms have different meanings.
2. A cell is the smallest living unit, the basic structural and functional unit of all living matter.
3. In an organism, cells do not depend on each other to perform various functions and tasks.
4. Taxonomy is the process of organizing similar living things into groups or types.
5. The totality of the genetic information of an organism is called a code.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What are other terms for genetic engineering?
2. What kind of genetically modified food can we find today?
3. What is a cell?
4. What is the main function of chromosomes?
5. Why is the information contained in the DNA called the universal code of life?

4. Переведите письменно 3–6-й абзацы текста.

5. Соотнесите термин с его толкованием.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1) splice | a) the basic structural and functional unit of all organisms |
| 2) to modify | b) a part of the cell containing DNA and RNA and responsible for growth and reproduction |
| 3) cell | c) any system of signs or symbols that has a meaning |
| 4) nucleus | d) cause to change; make different; cause transformations |
| 5) code | e) join together so as to form new genetic combinations |

6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

Поставьте модальный глагол или его эквивалент в нужном времени, обращая внимание на обстоятельства времени.

1. If your cat is old, you (to be) to check its claws regularly as they (may) grow too long and hurt its paw.
2. When he was a child he (can) treat his pet.
3. They (have) to translate the whole text to understand the meaning of it.
4. Next lesson he (may) be late, he (must) visit a doctor.
5. A farmer (to be) to milk his cows twice a day.

7. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения.

Подчеркните инфинитив, определив его функцию в предложении.

1. The Austrian zoologist was the first to begin studies of the communication system between honeybees.
2. To prevent infections of cats and other animals it is necessary to confine the animals to their home environment, avoiding exposure sources.
3. No acceptable diagnostic tests can be used to evaluate a live dog or cat for rabies (бешенство).
4. Immunization is a common method used to control and prevent diseases in human and veterinary medicine.
5. Specific tests to detect allergic antibodies to environmental allergens can be undertaken to confirm the diagnosis of allergy.

8. Прочитайте и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на слова с окончанием *-ing*.

Определите, какой частью речи они являются.

1. The farmer keeping calves on pasture provides them with natural feed.
2. The way of keeping calves on pasture is very economical.
3. Growing corn is important for some cattle farms.
4. The growing calf requires liberal feeding.
5. Scientists are going to continue improving cattle management system.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму причастия (Participle I или Participle II).

Письменно переведите предложения

1. (Growing/grown) young animals require high-protein rations.
2. Every different cell type has a characteristic appearance, when (viewed/viewing) under the microscope.
3. The sounds (making/made) by the cats have various meanings.
4. (Investigating/investigated) the carriers of animal diseases, scientists can develop special means of biological control.
5. Farmers (raising/raised) pedigree cattle must provide them all necessary vaccinations.

10. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский, используя следующие слова:

species	вид
techniques	методы
shuffle	смешивать
completely unrelated	абсолютно несвязанные
cotton	хлопок
rape	рапс

Генная инженерия занимается получением генов или сегментов ДНК у одного вида и переноса их другому виду. Используя разные методы, генная инженерия дает возможность пробиться через барьеры вида, смешивая информацию, абсолютно несвязанных между собой видов.

РАЗДЕЛ 2
Контрольная работа № 3
(для экономических специальностей, ГМУ)

I ВАРИАНТ

1. Read this information for visitors to Japan.

Match the headings (1–7) with the paragraphs (a–g):

1. What to wear.
2. Business cards.
3. Eating out.
4. Greetings.
5. During and after meetings.
6. Talking to others.
7. Before a meeting.

Doing Business In Japan

a. When you meet someone in Japan, it is normal to bow. However, it's OK to shake hands, particularly with people who work in international companies. It's not a good idea to hug people.

b. Always use chopsticks with your right hand. Place them on the side of a dish after you have started eating, not on the table. And never leave them standing in the rice bowl – it's bad luck.

c. Your business card should state your name, company and position in your language and (on the back) in Japanese. Always give and receive cards with both hands. Treat other people's cards with respect – look at them carefully before putting them away. Never write or make notes on them.

d. Send an agenda in advance and make it clear what the meeting is about. Also, send any documents – translated into Japanese. Try to find out who will attend, and check if your hosts speak English. If not, you will need an interpreter.

e. Allow time for proper introductions and small talk as a friendly atmosphere is helpful. If there is silence during the meeting, don't worry – this is thinking time. Always take notes, and write to thank your hosts and confirm any decisions.

f. You shouldn't use someone's first name until you have met several times and know each other well. Be sure to use titles such as Mr, Ms, or *-san*, but never use *-san* when referring to yourself.

g. Japanese businessmen wear a blue or grey suit, a white or blue shirt and dark tie. Businesswomen should also wear a suit and use only a little jewellery and make-up. In summer when it's hot and humid, it's a good idea to pack several changes of clothes.

Find the words in the text which mean:

- 1) a list of things that will happen or be discussed and dealt with at a meeting
- 2) to bend your head or the top part of your body forward and down, as a sign of respect
- 3) before a particular time
- 4) someone who organizes an event and invites the guests
- 5) to put your arms around somebody, especially to show that you love him/her
- 6) the feeling that you have when you admire or have a high opinion of somebody
- 7) objects made from gold, silver, and valuable stones that you wear for decoration

Complete the sentences using information from the text:

1. It's a good idea to ...
2. You shouldn't ...
3. It's not polite to ...
4. It's important to ...
5. Never ...

Find the words in the text which are opposite to:

1. To miss
2. Dry
3. To relax
4. Guest
5. Hostile
6. To receive

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Make, knows, the, of, everyone, sure, the, and, time, the, date, meeting.
2. Don't, referring, use, to, when, *-san*, yourself.
3. They, the, in, us, send, agenda, advance.
4. He, been, the, hasn't, business, given, card.
5. It's, a, business, from, good, not, to, a, idea, partner, kiss, Japan.
6. How, you, a, when, feel, met, Japanese, did, businessman, you, first, the, for, time?
7. They, don't, speak, English, they?
8. Didn't, your, him, business, you, give, card?
9. When, an, will, need, you, interpreter?
10. Who, speak, about, will, particular, points?

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. If we have too much work and not enough time ...
 2. In my job, I use my imagination and ideas a lot ...
 3. Sometimes my job is difficult ...
 4. I do the same thing every day – ...
 5. There is so much to do at work ...
- a) ... so the work is really creative.
b) ... but I would get bored if it was too easy.
c) ... it can be quite stressful.
d) ... that I'm always busy.
e) ... my job is boring.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Он опоздал на поезд, но ему как-то удалось приехать вовремя.
- a. He missed the train but somehow he managed arriving on time.
 - b. He missed the train but somehow he managed to arrive on time.
 - c. He missed the train but somehow he had managed to arrive on time.

2. Они с нетерпением ждут возможности обсудить с нами этот вопрос.

- a. They are looking forward to discussing this problem with us.
- b. They are looking forward to discuss this problem with us.
- c. They are looking to discussing this problem with us.

3. Спасибо, что вы приходили на собеседование.

- a. Thank you to attend the interview.
- b. Thank you for attending the interview.
- c. Thank you that you attended the interview.

4. Добро пожаловать в нашу команду. Уверен, ты здесь со всеми поладишь.

- a. Welcome to our team. I'm sure you'll get on with everyone here.
- b. Welcome to our team. I'm sure you'll get by with everyone here.
- c. Welcome to our team. I'm sure you'll get over with everyone here.

5. Мы планируем привлечь команду экспертов.

- a. We're planning to bring up a team of experts.
- b. We're planning to bring forward a team of experts.
- c. We're planning to bring in a team of experts.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e):

- 1. She advised them to abandon the project.
- 2. She insisted on reading all the reports.
- 3. He admitted it had been a difficult year.
- 4. He questioned the figures.
- 5. She said she had no news about the accident.

a) «Yes, it has, indeed, been a very difficult year as we can see from the figures».

b) «He phoned on Monday, but he wasn't able to tell me any more about the accident».

c) «Forget the project! You're just wasting money and you'll never get a result».

d) «I want to have every report concerning the accident on my desk so that I can read each one».

e) «Can you tell me where these figures came from because I can't believe them?»

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word or a phrase (a–e) given below:

- 1. Hundreds of football fans acted violently in the city streets.
- 2. Some experts believe that the economic tide has now turned.
- 3. The government has done nothing about this problem for years.
- 4. Students have been banned from using local pubs since the incident.

5. With the application, a passport-sized photograph is necessary.

- a) situation has changed
- b) rioted
- c) barred
- d) required
- e) neglected

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below:

A: ... (1) ...

B: Good morning Sue.

A: ... (2) ...

B: Go ahead.

A: ... (3) ...

B: Well, I'm not sure it's insured for anybody else to drive.

A: ... (4) ...

B: Well, if you're sure.

A: ... (5) ...

B: OK. Speak to you later, then.

a. Could I ask you a favour?

b. I'm fairly certain the company insurance will cover it.

c. Good morning. This is Sue Chalmers, Richard Bart's PA.

- d. I was wondering if I could use your car this afternoon?
- e. I'll check first and give you a ring in a moment.

II ВАРИАНТ

1. Read this article about marketing.

Match the questions (1–6) with the paragraphs (a–f):

1. How do I meet my objectives?
2. What do I want to achieve?
3. What is marketing?
4. How do I communicate my message?
5. How do I find out this information?
6. What do I need to know?

What Is Marketing?

a. Marketing is finding out about your customers and competitors so that you can provide the right product at the right price.

b. Think about the people you want to sell to: your target market. Different products have different target markets, for example, Swatch and Rolex watches. Questions to ask are:

- Who are my customers – age, sex, income?
- What is the size of the market?
- Is it possible for the market to get bigger?
- What about product awareness – do people know about my company's products?

c. You find out this information through market research. Market research uses interviews to find out about people's attitudes and questionnaires to find out about their shopping habits.

d. When you know who your customers are and how big your market is, the next step is to set your objectives. Do you want to increase sales? To increase market share? Or to make your product different from the competition?

e. Next, think about your strategy for meeting your objectives. If your objective is to increase market share, you could:

- Find new customers by making your product more attractive
- Take customers from your competitors
- Persuade your customers to use more of your product

f. How will you make your strategy work? What message do you want to send? There are many types of promotion and it's important to choose the right one, e. g.

- Advertising on TV, in newspapers, etc.
- Direct marketing by post (mailshots)
- Telesales – selling to customers on the phone
- Point-of-sale material in shops – free samples or special offers.

Now you are ready to launch your product in the market. Good luck!

Find the words in the text which mean:

1. Ways of telling people about your products.
2. The part of the total market that buys your products.
3. Knowledge of your company's products.
4. Other companies that sell similar products.
5. Finding out about the market.
6. To introduce a new product to the market.
7. The kind of people you are interested in selling to.
8. A plan you use in order to achieve something.

Complete the sentences using information from the text:

1. First you have to ...
2. To find out about ...
3. The next step is ...
4. After that you should ...
5. Finally ...

Find the words in the text which are opposite to:

- 1) partner
- 2) decline
- 3) similar
- 4) expenditure
- 5) discourage

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. What, of, the, purpose, the, is, advertisement?

2. How, your, you, strategy, make, will, work?
3. Do, to, people, or, inform, about, you, your, product, want, service?
4. What, know, company's, do, about, your, people, products?
5. Why, you, are, advertising?
6. Different, target, have, different, products, markets.
7. They, for, their, about, are, information, the, looking, competitors.
8. He, to, the, persuade, potential, failed, customers.
9. Our, that, time, for, shows, the, soaps, and, research, best, is, dramas, TV ads, music, between, programmes.
10. Find, who, customers, out, your, are.

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. An agreement to sell only one manufacturer's goods ...
2. All the people involved in selling a company's goods or services ...
3. A licence registering an invention and protecting ownership ...
4. People who buy from companies and sell to retailers ...
5. Ownership of the reproduction rights of intellectual property ...

- a) ... are the sales force.
- b) ... is called a patent.
- c) ... is called a sole distribution agreement.
- d) ... are called independent distributors.
- e) ... is protected by copyright.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Директор по маркетингу настаивал на использовании анкет для выяснения покупательских привычек клиентов.
 - a. The marketing manager insisted to using questionnaires to find out about the shopping habits of the customers.
 - b. The marketing manager insisted on using questionnaires to find out about the shopping habits of the customers.
 - c. The marketing manager insisted to use questionnaires to find out about the shopping habits of the customers.
2. Они прекратили рекламировать свои услуги на телевидении.
 - a. They stopped advertising their services on TV.

- b. They stopped to advertise their services on TV.
- c. They stopped advertising their services in TV.

3. Терпеть не могу отвечать на вопросы.

- a. I can't stand to be interviewed.
- b. I can't stand being interviewed.
- c. I can't stand interviewing.

4. После трех месяцев испытательного срока ее приняли на работу на должность регионального руководителя.

- a. After a three month trial period , she was taken on as an area manager.
- b. After a three month trial period , she was taken in as an area manager.
- c. After a three month trial period , she was took on as an area manager.

5. Она всегда приценивается прежде, чем сделать покупку.

- a. She always shopping around before she makes a purchase.
- b. She always shops about before she makes a purchase.
- c. She always shops around before she makes a purchase.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e):

1. She apologized for the confusion.
 2. She accused them of unfair competition.
 3. They complained about the lack of information in the company.
 4. He thanked everyone.
 5. The managing director congratulated him on his new position.
- a) «I'm very grateful for all you've done».
 - b) «I'm afraid the information you received wasn't quite right and I'm very sorry about the problems which followed».
 - c) «They have reduced their prices and made it impossible for us to compete effectively».
 - d) «Well done! We are very pleased that you've got the new job in the company».
 - e) «Nobody ever knows what's going on in this company. We get told absolutely nothing».

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word or a phrase (a–e) given below:

1. Do you want to go to the office or to sign and get your room at the hotel first?

2. I couldn't find an answer to the problem of where I was or where I was going.

3. Sales usually increase around January and decrease in the summer months.

4. You must bring up the issue with your line manager.

5. I did have to stop and park the car for a few minutes to stop feeling so angry and upset.

- a) calm down
- b) work out
- c) check in
- d) drop off
- e) raise

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below:

A: ... (1) ...

B: That's me. You must be Raj.

A: ... (2) ...

B: Yes, I know. I hope you haven't been waiting long.

A: ... (3) ...

B: Long! Since the budget cuts, we've had to fly economy and, I must say, I miss the legroom.

A: ... (4) ...

B: Yes, indeed. And we're also quite a bit wider than we were 20 years ago!

A: ... (5) ...

B: At least I had an exit row seat. Anyway, I'd just like to wash my hands before we get going.

- a. Right.
- b. Alison Taylor?
- c. Tell me about it. Have the airlines forgotten that people are a lot taller now than they were 20 years ago?

d. Yes, that's right. Hello! It's great to finally meet you in person after all our phone calls and emails.

e. No, I just got here ten minutes ago. So, how was the flight?

III ВАРИАНТ

1. Here are some «rules» for preparing a presentation.

Match the first sentence of each paragraph (1–6) with the paragraphs(a–f):

- 1. Decide what you want to say to your audience.
- 2. Choose the right equipment to help make your talk interesting.
- 3. Find out who you are talking to.
- 4. Practice your presentation in advance.
- 5. Make sure your presentation has a clear structure.
- 6. Find out about the room you are talking in.

Preparing a Presentation

a. It's important to know your audience. How many people are there? Where are they from? What do they want to learn? How much do they already know?

b. The venue is important too. If possible, visit it before your presentation. Where will the audience sit? Where will you stand? Where will you put your equipment?

c. Make sure your objectives are clear. This will help you to prepare material that is interesting and informative. Remember, you want your audience to learn something they don't know. You also want them to enjoy your presentation.

d. A well-organized presentation is easier to understand. Give it a beginning, a middle and an end. Make separate points and number them. This structure will help your audience follow what you are saying.

e. There are many different kinds of AV (audio-visual) aids. You can use a simple flip chart or show slides on an overhead projector. There is also computer software, like Microsoft Powerpoint, which can make your presentation look professional. Choose AV aids that are appropriate for your audience. And make sure you know how they work.

f. Make notes of the most important points. Make sure you speak to your audience – don't read to them. Practice giving your talk out loud and check how much time it takes. Ask a friend to listen and give you feedback.

Find the words in the text which mean:

1. Suitable or right for a particular situation, person, etc.
2. All the people who are watching or listening to a play, concert, speech, the television, etc.
3. An object, a machine, a tool, etc. Using both sound and pictures that you use to help you do sth.
4. Information or comments about sth. That you have done which tells you how good or bad it is.
5. Giving useful information.
6. Something that you are trying to achieve.
7. The way that the parts of sth. Are put together and organized.

Complete the sentences using information from the text:

1. First you have to ...
2. Make sure ...
3. The next step is ...
4. After that you should ...
5. Finally ...

Find the words in the text which are opposite to:

- 1) forget
- 2) more difficult
- 3) connected
- 4) complicated
- 5) doubt

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Make, your, is, sure, presentation, informative.
2. The, my, today, is, of, for, our, the, subject, next, presentation, plan, three, marketing, years.
3. He, the, for, thanked, audience, coming.
4. Were, the, you, given, feedback?
5. She, handouts, the, talk, to, of, on, has, the, given, audience, points, the, main, with, them.
6. There, a, in, were, over, the, people, hundred, audience.
7. Have, to, in, of, ever, group, had, you, of, a, front, large, speak, people?

8. Why, make, do, people, presentations?
9. What, you, a, about, would, preparing, give, advice, someone, presentation?
10. He, his, didn't, with, practiced, a, presentation, friend, he?

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. Effective pricing policy depends on ...
 2. All major European manufacturers have to look ...
 3. Consumers are often prepared to pay a high price ...
 4. Consumers usually expect to pay less ...
 5. Globalization has caused many businesses to look ...
- a) ... to overseas markets to increase their turnover.
b) ... for a premium brand which they believe represents high quality.
c) ... the supply and demand relationship.
d) ... to global markets and not just local ones.
e) ... for products that are unbranded.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Она наблюдала, как ее брат приветствовал публику.
a. She watched her brother welcomed the audience.
b. She was watching her brother welcome the audience.
c. She was watching her brother welcoming the audience.
2. Он будет не против ответить на ваши вопросы, как только закончит презентацию.
a. He won't mind to answer your questions as soon as he finishes the presentation.
b. He won't mind answering your questions as soon as he will finish the presentation.
c. He won't mind answering your questions as soon as he finishes the presentation.
3. Сандра остановилась, чтобы прочитать объявление.
a. Sandra stopped to read the advertisement.
b. Sandra stopped reading the advertisement.
c. Sandra stopped to be reading the advertisement.

4. Продажи в Интернете резко увеличились в последние годы.
- Sales on the Internet have taken up in recent years.
 - Sales on the Internet have taken off in recent years.
 - Sales on the Internet have taken over in recent years.

5. Компания несла огромные убытки, когда мы приняли на себя руководство ею.
- The company was making huge losses when we took it over.
 - The company was making huge losses when we took it up.
 - The company was making huge losses when we took it after.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e):

- He enquired whether there were any plans to increase space in the warehouse.
- The manager reminded everyone to hand in their quarterly figures by the end of the week.
- He suggested asking Anna Smiley to arrange the conference.
- He agreed to look into the situation.
- She denied knowing about the operation.

- «Something must have gone wrong because I know absolutely nothing about the operation. No one told me about it».
- «Yes! OK! I'll see what I can do about this situation».
- «How about the arrangements for the conference? Could we ask Anna Smiley to do it?»
- «Can you please make sure that you give me the figures for the last quarter before Friday evening».
- «We all know that there isn't enough space in the warehouse and I'd like to ask if there are any plans to build a new one».

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word or a phrase (a–e) given below:

- Andre didn't want to spend too long sitting, waiting and not doing much at the airport.
- Well, to begin with, it was still dark when we started our journey.

- The share price reached its lowest point at \$ 5.45.
- Reality TV shows are very popular and several TV companies are trying to make money from them.
- By the beginning of December sales had almost disappeared completely.

- set off
- dried up
- bottomed out
- hanging around
- cash in on

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below:

- A: ... (1) ...
 B: How was the weather when you left?
 A: ... (2) ...
 B: Well, we've been very lucky here. The last couple of weeks have been very warm.
 A: ... (3) ...
 B: It depends. Usually we get at least a few hot days, but sometimes it rains a lot.
 A: ... (4) ...
 B: Oh, yes. Sometimes it goes down to minus 15.
 A: ... (5) ...
 B: Ugh! Well, I'm glad the weather is nice for your visit here....
- Do you normally get good summers here?
 - I can't believe it's so sunny here. It makes a nice change from England!
 - Well, at least it never gets that cold in England. The winter there is usually just grey and wet. It can be quite depressing!
 - It was raining, as usual! This summer has been terrible.
 - I imagine the winters here must be pretty cold.

Контрольная работа № 3
(для инженерных специальностей,
«Технические системы в агробизнесе»)

I ВАРИАНТ

1. Read this text.

Assembling A Car

a. First, the parts are delivered by truck or rail to the delivery area of the car assembly plant. From here, some parts are taken to the body shop, and other parts are transported to the chassis line. The parts are carried around the plant by forklift trucks or conveyor belts.

b. In the body shop, the panels are welded to the frame to form the body of the car. This is done by more than 400 robots.

c. Then the body is taken to the paint shop. Here it is cleaned and painted by robots. Special clothing is worn by the robots to protect the paint. After this, the body is checked by human workers to look for faults.

d. Next, the painted body moves along the conveyor belt to the trim line and many parts are added to it. For example, the instrument panel, the air conditioning system, the heating system and the electrical wiring are all installed here. The windscreen is inserted by robots using laser guides.

e. Meanwhile, in the chassis line, components are added to the chassis. First, the chassis is turned upside down, to make the work easier. Then the fuel system, the transmission, the suspension, the exhaust system, the axles and the drive shaft are all installed. The engine is lowered into the chassis and connected to it.

f. Now the chassis and the body move simultaneously to the final assembly line. Here the body is attached to the chassis, and all the final parts are added. The tyres and the radiator are added here. The hoses are connected, and the radiator and air conditioner are filled with fluid. The car's central computer is also installed here.

g. Lastly, the finished car and all electrical systems are tested. The car is filled with fuel and the engine is started for the first time. The car is put on special rollers to test the engine and the wheels. If it passes the test, the car is finally driven out of the assembly plant.

Match the headings (1–7) with the paragraphs (a–g):

1. Trim line.
2. Paint shop.
3. Chassis line.
4. Delivery area.
5. The test.
6. Final assembly line.
7. Body shop.

Find the words in the text which mean:

1. A defect; something that detracts from perfection.
2. The base frame of a motor vehicle.
3. An automobile mechanic's workplace.
4. The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves.
5. A mechanical arrangement for transporting material or objects.

Complete the sentences using information from the text:

1. Some are taken to ...
2. The panels are welded by ...
3. Many parts are added to the painted body while it moves ...
4. To install the fuel system the chassis ...
5. The car is finally driven out of the assembly plant if ...

Find the words in the text which are the synonyms to:

- 1) to set
- 2) to examine
- 3) to control
- 4) to attach
- 5) to join

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Checked yet have the you tyres?
2. Thin are sheets why metal a welded frame to?
3. Put he the finished car on rollers does?
4. Is painted the protect to from it car rust is not body it?
5. The serviced should or in weeks battery two be now?

6. Two drills there to steel are attached arms.
7. Filled are with the bolts holes cement a.
8. Converts does the not to lower it a frequency signals.
9. Tank is very not the petrol big.
10. Can clearly the all driver around see.

3. Match each sentences opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. When you heat it ...
2. You have to soften the metal ...
3. We need to bring some diggers here ...
4. Hot weather makes railway lines longer ...
5. The torsion forces in the storm ...

- a) ... to deepen the trench.
- b) ... it does not burn or deform.
- c) ... and cold weather makes them shorter.
- d) ... must have made the bridge weaker.
- e) ... before you can hammer it into shape.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Сначала ржавые части автомобиля привозят на завод.
 - a. First, the rusty machine parts are being brought into the factory.
 - b. First, the rusty machine parts are brought into the factory.
 - c. First, they brought the rusty machine parts into the factory.

2. Солнечная панель – это устройство, которое преобразует солнечный свет в электричество.

- a. A solar panel is a device which converts sunshine into electricity.
- b. A sun panel is a device which converts sunlight into electricity.
- c. A solar panel is a device which converts sunlight into electricity.

3. Топливные баки, расположенные под задним сиденьем, заполняются водородом.

- a. The fuel tanks, placed under the rear seat, are filled with hydrogen.
- b. The oil tanks, placed under the back seat, are full of hydrogen.
- c. The tanks with fuel under the rear seat are being filled with hydrogen.

4. Когда свеча зажигания воспламеняется, газы взрываются.
 - a. When spark plug sets on fire the gas explode.
 - b. The spark plug ignited when the gases exploded.
 - c. When the spark plug ignites, the gases explode.

5. Это устройство преобразовало сигналы высокой частоты в низкочастотные.

- a. These signals are converted by this device from high frequency to low frequency.
- b. This device converted high frequency signals to low frequency.
- c. This device converts high frequency signals to the low ones.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e):

1. «Ok, said the mechanic, «I'll repair to car tomorrow».
2. «Would you like to check the engine of your car?» – asked the chief engineer.
3. «I will not paint the damaged door of his car» – said the car mechanic.
4. «Sorry, I haven't examined the fuel system yet» – said the repair man.
5. «Oh, you have the oil leak under the car» – said the fuel guy to the customer.

- a) he informed
- b) he admitted
- c) he agreed
- d) he refused
- e) he offered

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word (a–e) given below:

1. This device converts the signal to a lower frequency.
2. Please send any complaints to our customer service manager.
3. My DTV card extracts the audio and video.
4. These all are displayed on my PC monitor.
5. Your MP3 player can operate with rechargeable batteries.

- a) transmit
- b) show
- c) change
- d) work
- e) take out

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below.

A: ... (1) ...

B: Hello. I'd like some information about your new mobile phone, please.

A: ... (2) ...

B: Yes, please. Do you think you will send it by email?

A: ... (3) ...?

B: Yes, that's fine.

A: ... (4) ...?

B: Yes, it's.

A: ... (5) ...?

B: Thanks. I'll send it today.

- a. Certainly. Would you like me to send you a brochure?
- b. Of course. Shall I send it as a Word attachment?
- c. Right. I'll send it today.
- d. Mobile Express. This is Customer Service, Robert speaking. How can I help you?
- e. Good. So, could I have your email address, please?

II ВАРИАНТ

1. Read the text.

The New Hydro-X Hydrogen Fuel Cell Car

a. The environment needs to be protected. Consumption of fossil fuel has to fall. Emissions of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane) into the atmosphere must be reduced.

b. Petrol and diesel engines consume too much fossil fuel and emit too much greenhouse gas. Hydrogen fuel cells solve this problem, but they are usually too heavy and have low acceleration.

c. The new Hydro-X is a car with a lightweight hydrogen fuel cell. It can accelerate quickly and cruise at high speeds of 160 km/h. It has a range of 480 km. Its only emission is water vapour.

d. The car is based on two technologies: The hydrogen fuel cell and the ultra-capacitor. An ultra-capacitor is a powerful capacitor which provides enough output for fast acceleration.

e. The fuel cell in this vehicle is smaller and lighter than the ones used in other vehicle, because it's not needed for acceleration. As a result, the vehicle is lighter. However, it's also more powerful because of the ultra-capacitors.

f. The fuel cell, positioned under the floor to provide more space, provides a maximum output of 93 kW. The motor, mounted between the front wheels, provides high output (90 kW) and powerful torque (276 Nm). The control unit, located over the motor, controls the electrical systems. The ultra-capacitor, set at an angle behind the rear seat to increase luggage space, delivers immediate high-output power during startup and acceleration, and recovers energy generated during braking. The hydrogen storage tanks, placed under the rear seat, can be filled with 168.3 L of compressed hydrogen gas. They're connected to the fuel cell by special pipes. The air pump, mounted directly on the motor, supplies the fuel cell with oxygen.

g. There are four stages. 1. Acceleration. Power comes from both the ultra-capacitor and the fuel cell to provide powerful acceleration. 2. Steady speed. Power comes from the fuel cell, but not from the capacitor. 3. Deceleration. The ultra-capacitor absorbs the energy released during deceleration and stores it with power from the fuel cell. 4. Stopped. There is no power from the fuel cell. The electricity needed to operate the air conditioner and other components is supplied by the ultra-capacitor.

Match the headings (1–7) with the paragraphs (a–g):

- 1) need
- 2) operation
- 3) advantages
- 4) components
- 5) technology
- 6) problems
- 7) solution

Find the words in the text which mean:

1. The act or process of using smth.
2. An increase in speed.
3. The act of sending or throwing out.
4. A device for carrying or transporting objects or individuals.
5. To reduce the volume of smth by pressure.

Complete the sentences using information from the text:

1. We must protect ...
2. The problem of petrol and diesel engine can be solved by ...
3. The new Hydro-X is based on ...
4. This vehicle is lighter than others because ...
5. The main components of the new Hydro-X hydrogen fuels sell car are ...

Find the words in the text which are synonyms to:

- 1) decrease
- 2) decide
- 3) supply
- 4) raise
- 5) produce

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Today, issues, very, are, environmental, important.
2. Number, have, a, today, aeroplanes, design, of, weakness.
3. Problem, that, is, another, high, is, noise, engine.
4. Levels, must, increased, current, not, be, noise.
5. Ground, receive, data, satellite, to, relays, it, stations, and.
6. Are, which, parts, of, tested, car, the?
7. Measurements, made, the, after, test, what, are?
8. Doesn't, when, it, a, break, bar, it, does, you, bent?
9. Use, can, how, machines, these, they?
10. Balloon, is, this, with, filled, isn't, helium, it?

3. Match each sentences opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. A heat pump is an electrical device that ...

2. The coils are thin pipe ...
3. Long ago, humans used stones ...
4. The ultra-capacitor recovers the energy ...
5. These steel cables are ...

- a) ... able to resist tension.
- b) ... which is released during deceleration.
- c) ... which are bent in a shape many times.
- d) ... to make their knife blades sharper.
- e) ... pumps heat from one place to another.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Барометр – это прибор, который измеряет давление.
 - a. Barometer is a device measuring pressure.
 - b. Barometer is a device to measure pressure.
 - c. Barometer is a device that measures pressure.

2. Вы заводите мотор нажатием этой кнопки.
 - a. You start the motor by pressing this button.
 - b. You start the motor to press this button.
 - c. You start the motor with pressing this button.

3. Вращаясь, коленвал приводит в действие поршень.
 - a. Rotating the crankshaft it drives the piston up.
 - b. As the crankshaft rotates, it drives the piston up.
 - c. While the crankshaft is rotating, it is driving the piston up.

4. Поставь машину в гараж и выключи двигатель.
 - a. Drive the car into the garage and turn over the engine.
 - b. Drive the car into the garage and turn out the engine.
 - c. Drive the car into the garage and turn off the engine.

5. Пассажир включает кассу-автомат, касаясь экрана.
 - a. The passenger activates the ticket machine by touching the screen.
 - b. The passenger activates the ticket machine when touches the screen.
 - c. The passenger activates the ticket machine as touching the screen.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e):

1. He questioned the aims.
2. He informed them about the plans maintenance team.
3. He insisted on the limits of weight.
4. He asked for a boat catalogue.
5. He told them not to transport the loads this way.

a) «Have you heard the news? A maintenance team is going out to the platform next Monday».

b) «Are they going to inspect all machinery and check all the electrical systems?» – asked the maintenance supervisor.

c) «Don't take these kinds of loads through the tunnel».

d) «Lorries must not be heavier than 44 tones».

e) «Hello, I'd like to order a Combo power boat».

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word (a–e) given below:

1. The car enters the pit line.
2. The driver opens the fuel flap.
3. They loosen the wheel nuts.
4. They raise the car off the ground.
5. Someone switches on the fuel pump.

- a) close
- b) switch off
- c) put down
- d) tighten
- e) leave

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below:

A: ... (1) ...

B: Hi, Lisa. Well, I can't open my email attachments.

A: ... (2) ...

B: Yes, the emails are fine. But when I double-click on the attachments, nothing happens.

A: ... (3) ...

B: Oh, right. So, what can I do?

A: ... (4) ...

B: No, just this.

A: ... (5) ...

B: OK. I'll try that. Thanks.

a. Open Tools-Options-Security. Try lowering your security level.

b. Technical support. Lisa here. What's the problem?

c. Well, your email program may be blocking the attachments.

d. You're welcome.

e. OK. How about the emails themselves? Can you open them all right?

III ВАРИАНТ

1. Read the text.

Tools Through The Ages

a. The first knives were made about two and half million years ago. They were crafted by early ancestors of modern humans. At first sharp pieces of stone were broken off a rock, but in later times they were sharpened and straightened into blades.

b. The abacus is one of the first mechanical counting devices, an ancestor of today's computers. It consisted of a frame containing beads on wires. The modern abacus was designed by the Chinese around the year 1200.

c. The compass allowed sailors to navigate across oceans and discover new worlds. The compass was invented by the Chinese about 2200 years ago. A spoon-shaped piece of magnetic rock was balanced on a flat surface. Since it was magnetic, the handle rotated to align itself with the Earth's magnetic poles.

d. The scythe allows people to cut grass and harvest crops from the field. It consists of a long wooden shaft with handles on the end and in the middle, and a long curved blade on the other end. The blade is sharp on the inside. It was first used in Europe in the 12th century.

e. Glasses (or spectacles) make workers more productive and accurate, and allow people to work into old age. Mathematical calculations

for a spherical lens were first made by Arab scientists in the 11th century. The first spectacles were manufactured by Italian craftsmen in the 13th century.

f. The first balance scales were seen in southern Mesopotamia about 9000 years ago. They consisted of two weighing pans attached to either end of a beam, which was balanced on a central pivot. They allowed merchants to exact weigh of goods.

g. The chisel consists of a long, narrow, sharpened edge attached to a handle. It's different from the knife or axe, because it is driven by a sharp blow from a hammer or mallet. The earliest chisels were made from flint (a kind of stone) 10,000 years ago. Later they were used by the Egyptians to carve stone for the pyramids.

Match the headings (1–7) with the paragraphs (a–g):

- 1) the spectacles
- 2) the chisel
- 3) the abacus
- 4) the balance scale
- 5) the scythe
- 6) the knives
- 7) the compass

Find the words in the text which mean:

1. To make by hand and with much skill.
2. A state of equilibrium.
3. The flat part of a tool that has a cutting edge.
4. Long thick piece of wood or metal used in construction.
5. The axis consisting of a short shaft that supports something that turns.

Complete the sentences using information from the text:

1. The first knives were crafted by ...
2. An ancestor of modern computer is ...
3. About 2200 years ago the Chinese invented ...
4. The scythe consists of ...
5. The first balance scales allowed ...

Find the words in the text which are synonyms to:

- 1) pin
- 2) border

- 3) part
- 4) create
- 5) revolve

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. The, push, into, nozzle, the, fuel, tanks.
2. Robot, stay, the, does, how, bike, the, on, upright?
3. The, is, receiver, where, wireless?
4. Helps, robot, in, the, line, strait, a, what ride?
5. Installed, yet, have, memory, you, card, the?
6. Cleaning, still, the, I, plugs, am, spark.
7. Long, antennas, had, it, hadn't, four, it.
8. The, opened, first, bonnet, is, car, of, the.
9. Provided, is, electricity, panels, by, cells, on, solar, the.
10. Give, could, fastest, you, your, yachts, me?

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. You must be very pleased with ...
 2. The French built their high-speed link 13 years ago ...
 3. Eurostar trains can now travel at a ...
 4. The twin-bore tunnels pass under seven miles ...
 5. The ground under London was so hard ...
- a) ... that we wore out six of them.
b) ... the successful competition of the project.
c) ... speed of up to 298 kmh.
d) ... of surface railway track.
e) ... and now we've just finished ours.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Долото предназначено для срезания слоев древесины.
a. Chisels are for cutting out pieces of wood.
b. Chisels cut out pieces of wood.
c. Chisels is used for cutting wood.
2. Карбюратор создан для смешивания топлива с воздухом.
a. Carburetors mix fuel with air.
b. Carburetors are designed for mixing fuel with air.
c. Carburetors is used as a mixer for fuel and air.

3. Элеваторы были покрыты огнеупорным материалом для их защиты.

- a. Elevators were protected by fire-resistant material.
- b. Elevators were covered by fire-resistant material to protect them.
- c. Elevators were covered with fire-resistant material to protect them.

4. Выбросы углерода в городе сократились более чем на 50%.

- a. Carbon emission in the city has gone down by over 50%.
- b. Carbon emission in the city decreased down by over 50%.
- c. Carbon emission in the city went down over 50%.

5. При сжатии газ конденсируется, выделяя тепло.

- a. Compressed gas condenses, and gives out the heat.
- b. When a gas is compressed, it condenses giving out the heat.
- c. When a gas is compressed it gives out heat.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with that the people actually said (a–e):

- 1. He complained about the purchase.
- 2. He insisted on the changes.
- 3. He advised the customer to complain.
- 4. He suggested that they discussed some problems.
- 5. He questioned the design.

- a) «The portable TV that I Purchased at your store doesn't work».
- b) «If the goods were faulty when you bought them, complain to the retailer».
- c) «Let's talk about some disadvantages of this design».
- d) «So, what's the problem with the design?»
- e) «The design must be changed».

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word (a–e) given below:

- 1. Current vehicles store 50–100 sensors and this number is continually growing.
- 2. These sensors permit vehicles to listen and react to the environment around them.
- 3. Electronic sensors guarantee that new vehicles are the safest car on the road.

4. Quick-reaction crash sensors switch on the airbags and the tension on the seatbelt.

5. Height sensors find approaching vehicles and automatically adjust the headlamps.

- a) allow
- b) contain
- c) detect
- d) activate
- e) ensure

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below:

A: ... (1) ...

B: As you can see, they were still selling a few cars without airbags. So the Lorca, for example, had no airbag.

A: ... (2) ...

B: The Pamplona and the Malaga both had dual airbags. The Zamora just had one driver's airbag.

A: ... (3) ...

B: Yes, generally. As you can see, we changed to a star rating with one-star the lowest and with four-star the highest safety rating.

A: ... (4) ...

B: Yes, the Malaga had a four-star rating.

A: ... (5) ...

B: Not yet, thank you. Good bay!

- a. Have you chosen any?
- b. Tell me about the results for the cars 2000.
- c. And did any of these cars get a four-star rating?
- d. What about their safety rating? Were they better than in 1997?
- e. And what about the other three?

Контрольная работа № 3 (для инженерных специальностей, ПГС)

I ВАРИАНТ

1. Read this information about the most important and widely used building materials.

Match the headings (1–6) with the paragraphs(a–f)

1. Technology of concrete production.
2. Composition of cement.
3. The properties of Portland cement.
4. Materials for building masonry units.
5. The properties of major building materials.
6. The aim of the designer.

The Most Important And Widely Used Building Materials

a. The designer must be able to select and adapt such, materials of construction that will give the most effective result by the most economical means. In this choice of materials for any work of construction, the civil engineer must consider many factors. These factors include availability, cost, physical properties of materials and others.

b. Timber, steel and concrete all vary, sometimes – over considerable ranges, in the properties desired by the engineer. Even steel, uniform as it appears to be, varies considerably in its microstructure. Concrete is even less uniform than many other materials.

c. Lime, gypsum and cement are the three materials most. Widely used in building construction for the purpose of binding together masonry units, such as stone brick and as constituents of wall plaster. Cement is furthermore the most important component of concrete.

d. Another important class of cement is high alumina cement. High alumina cement is a material containing alumina. It has an extremely high rate of strength increase, which is, owing to the violence of the chemical reaction, accompanied by a considerable evolution of heat. It is very resistant to chemical attack.

e. It therefore follows that Portland cement like other materials can to some extent be modified to suit a particular application. The scope for such purpose-made cements has led to the development of an increasing variety such as high alumina cement, blast-furnace slag and

pozzuolanas. Portland blast-furnace cement has greater resistance to some forms of chemicals.

f. The most important building materials may be considered an artificial, conglomerate of crushed stone, gravel or similar inert material with a mortar. A mixture of sand, screenings or similar inert particles with cement and water which has the capacity of hardening into a rock-like mass is called mortar. The fundamental object in proportioning concrete or mortar mixes is the production of a durable, material of requisite strength; water tightness and other essential properties at minimum cost. To attain this end careful attention must be given to the selection of cement, aggregate and water.

Find the words in the text which mean :

1. To become different, change.
2. The amount of money paid or needed for buying, doing or producing something.
3. Stones from which a building, wall etc is made.
4. A building material made by mixing sand, very small stones, cement and water.
5. Extreme force in action that causes damage.
6. The started force apposed to anything moving.
7. A mixer of lime, water, sand etc which is used on walls to give a smooth surface.

Complete the sentences using information from the text:

1. It's important to ...
2. It's there follows ...
3. The designer should ...
4. Careful attention must be ...
5. It appears to be ...

Find the words in the text which are opposite to :

- 1) porous
- 2) natural
- 3) rarely
- 4) careless
- 5) low
- 6) reducing

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Kind, cement, to chemical, resistant, attack, very, is, the, to, this.
2. Construction, when, selecting, must, engineer, consider, civil, the, many, the, material, factors, for.
3. Cement, class, cement, of, alumina, important, high, is, another
4. Materials, influences, building, what, the, of, choice?
5. Uniform, many, concrete, materials, is other, less, than, even
6. Rate, of, increase, extremely, high, strength, material, an, has, this.
7. Lime, are, and, used, gypsum, in, cement, construction, building, binding, purpose, for, units, the, of, masonry.
8. Artificial, such, may, material, be, an, conglomerate, considered, a, stone, crushed of, or, with, gravel , a, mortar.

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. This type of concrete is known ...
 2. Reinforced concrete is said ...
 3. Steel rods are sure ...
 4. Concrete is usually considered ...
 5. It is important not to use too much water ...
- a) ... as this will make the concrete weak.
 - b) ... to have reinforcement in the form of wires
 - c) ... to be embedded in the mixture thus forming reinforced concrete.
 - d) ... to crack in tension .
 - e) ... not to shrink due to hydration.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Он опоздал на поезд, но ему как-то удалось приехать вовремя.
 - a. He missed the train but somehow he managed arriving on time.
 - b. He missed the train but somehow he managed to arrive on time.
 - c. He missed the train but somehow he had managed to arrive on time.
2. Они с нетерпением ждут возможности обсудить с нами этот вопрос.
 - a. They are looking forward to discussing this problem with us.

- b. They are looking forward to discuss this problem with us.
- c. They are looking to discussing this problem with us.

3. Спасибо, что вы приходили на собеседование.
 - a. Thank you to attend the interview.
 - b. Thank you for attending the interview.
 - c. Thank you that you attended the interview.

4. Добро пожаловать в нашу команду. Уверен, ты здесь со всеми поладишь.
 - a. Welcome to our team I'm sure you'll get on with everyone here.
 - b. Welcome to our team. I'm sure you'll get by with everyone here.
 - c. Welcome to our team. I'm sure you'll get over with everyone here.

5. Мы планируем привлечь команду экспертов.
 - a. We're planning to bring up a team of express.
 - b. We're planning to bring forward a team of experts.
 - c. We're planning to bring in a team of experts.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e):

1. She advised them to abandon the project.
 2. She insisted on reading all the reports.
 3. He admitted it had been a difficult year.
 4. He questioned the figures.
 5. She said she had no news about the accident.
- a) «Yes, it has, indeed, been a very difficult year as we can see from the figures».
 - b) «He phoned on Monday, but he wasn't able to tell me any more about the accident».
 - c) «Forget the project! You're just wasting money and you'll never get a result».
 - d) «I want to have every report concerning the accident on my desk so that I can read each one».
 - e) «Can you tell me where these figures came from because I can't believe them?».

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word or a phrase (a–e) given below:

1. Thanks to this project, small companies can manufacture affordable building materials locally, using their own resources.
2. The properties of concrete are directly related to those of its constituents.
3. That was a new method to treat cement –based building materials hydrothermally
4. Modern Western style home is often built with lumber frames and fitted with bricks.
5. This is because of inadequate thermal insulation.

- a) aggregate
- b) timber
- c) produce
- d) process
- e) due to

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below:

- A: ... (1) ...
B: Good morning Sue.
A: ... (2) ...
B: Go ahead.
A: ... (3) ...
B: Well, I'm not sure it's insured for anybody else to drive.
A: ... (4) ...
B: Well, if you're sure.
A: ... (5) ...
B: OK. Speak to you later, then.

- a. Could I ask you a favour?
- b. I'm fairly certain the company insurance will cover it.
- c. Good morning. This is Sue Chalmers, Richard Bart's P A.
- d. I was wondering if I could use your car this afternoon?
- e. I'll check first and give you a ring in a moment.

II БАРИАHT

1. Read this information about Town Planning.

Match the headings (1–5) with the paragraphs (a–e)

1. Features of the traditional town pattern.
2. The plan should be flexible.
3. What main points should be included in survey.
4. The purpose of a town plan.
5. The purpose of a master plan.

Town Planning

a. That cities should have a plan is now admitted in our time of large-scale construction and plan-making has become an everyday activity. The purpose of a town plan is to give the greatest possible freedom to the individual. It does this by controlling development in such a way that it will take place in the interests of the whole population.

b. The new development absorbs or modifies an existing environment and before it can be designed it is necessary to find out about that environment. It is also necessary to do research of the trends of population growth, the distance from work to home, the preferences for different types of dwelling, the amount of sunshine in rooms, the degree of atmospheric pollution and so on. After the survey is complete a forecast of future development is made in the form of a map, or series of maps: the master plan or development plan. As no one can be certain when the development is to take place and since a society is an organic thing, with life and movement, the plan of a city must be flexible so that it may extend and renew its dwellings, reconstruct its working places, complete its communications and avoid congestion in every part.

c. The plan is never a complete and fixed thing, but rather one that is continually being adapted to the changing needs of the community for whom it is designed. Until quite recent years town plans were always made as inflexible patterns, but history has shown that a plan of this description inevitably breaks down in time. The flexible plan, preceded by a survey, is one of the most revolutionary ideas that man has ever had about the control of his environment.

d. Most towns today have a characteristic functional pattern as follows: a central core containing the principal shopping centre, business zones, surrounded, by suburbs of houses: Most town planners accept the traditional town pattern.

In the preparation of a master plan they are preoccupied with the definition of the town centre, industrial areas and the areas of housing; the creation of open space for recreation, the laying down of a pattern of main roads which run between the built-up areas (thus leaving them free of through traffic) and connect them to each other.

e. The master plan thus has to define the ultimate growth of the town, but though the master plan is a diagram, and even a flexible one, it is the structure upon which all future development is to take place.

Find the words in the text which mean:

1. A general examination or study (of conditions, opinions).
2. An outer area of a town or city where people live.
3. A place of land on which houses have been built.
4. The natural conditions such as air, water and land in which people animals, plants live.
5. That can bend or be bent easily.
6. To make a drawing or pattern of smth. that will be built or made.
7. To give the meaning of; desirable exactly.

Complete the sentences using information from the text:

1. It's a good idea to ...
2. It's important to ...
3. The purpose to ...
4. In the preparation of ...
5. It is necessary to ...

Find the words in the text which are opposite to:

- 1) purification
- 2) to narrow
- 3) slavery
- 4) to start
- 5) to reject
- 6) recreation

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Environment, is, to, necessary, of, why, a, existing, make, the, survey?

2. Will, take, the, must be, plan, as, development, the, one, certain, can, of, city, a, when, flexible, place.

3. Topography, the, defines, master, the, its, to, plan, pattern, the, town, and, the, relation, of.

4. Industry, housing, and, zones, it, the, areas, and, principle, for, necessary, shows.

5. Last, the, town, greatly, has, since, it, I, changed, saw.

6. Development, when, in, mind, bear, a, design, we, future, of, town, should, a, making.

7. Accept, most, the, town, planners, pattern, town, traditional.

8. A, of, what, survey, does, consist?

9. Best, we, take, to, are, decide, all, into, the, what, consideration, and, advantages, is, disadvantages, plan.

10. Life, it, growth, a, is, law, because, is, or.

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. The town must work properly but, ...
2. The problem must be thoroughly examined which, ...
3. The town designer must think of his raw materials, ...
4. All new development takes place, ...
5. Scientific forecast also includes, ...

- a) ... progressive methods of planning.
- b) ... in terms of time.
- c) ... it should also give pleasure to those who look at it.
- d) ... in an existing environment.
- e) ... does not suggest that the cheapest scheme may be the best.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Барометр – это прибор, который измеряет давление.
- a. Barometer is a device measuring pressure.
 - b. Barometer is a device to measure pressure.
 - c. Barometer is a device that measures pressure.

2. Вы заводите мотор нажатием этой кнопки.
- a. You start the motor by pressing this button.

- b. You start the motor to press this button.
- c. You start the motor with pressing this button.

3. Вращаясь, каленвал приводит в действие поршень.

- a. Rotating the crankshaft it drives the piston up.
- b. As the crankshaft rotates, it drives the piston up.
- c. While the crankshaft is rotating, it is driving the piston up.

4. Поставь машину в гараж и выключи двигатель.

- a. Drive the car into the garage and turn over the engine.
- b. Drive the car into the garage and turn out the engine.
- c. Drive the car into the garage and turn off the engine.

5. Пассажир включает кассу-автомат, касаясь экрана.

- a. The passenger activates the ticket machine by touching the screen.
- b. The passenger activates the ticket machine when touches the screen.
- c. The passenger activates the ticket machine as touching the screen.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e):

- 1. He questioned the aims.
- 2. He informed them about the plans maintenance team.
- 3. He insisted on the limits of weight.
- 4. He asked for a boat catalogue.
- 5. He told them not to transport the loads this way.

a) «Have you heard the news? A maintenance team is going out to the platform next Monday».

b) «Are they going to inspect all machinery and check all the electrical systems?» – asked the maintenance supervisor.

c) «Don't take these kinds of loads through the tunnel».

d) «Lorries must not be heavier than 44 tones».

e) «Hello, I'd like to order a Combo power boat».

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word or a phrase (a–e) given below:

1. A great amount of effort is spent on the correct application of formulas.

2. They regularly perform urgent of construction equipment at this plant.

3. This bridge can fall down under the weight of the train.

4. Some cracks in beams can appear during construction.

5. What is a legal temperature a building must keep in the winter in this area?

a) emerge

b) collapse

c) carry out

d) accurate

e) retain

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below:

A: ... (1) ...

B: Hi, Lisa. Well, I can't open my e-mail attachments.

A: ... (2) ...

B: Yes, the emails are fine. But when I double-click on the attachments, nothing happens.

A: ... (3) ...

B: Oh, right. So, what can I do?

A: ... (4) ...

B: OK. I'll try that. Thanks.

a. Open Tools-Options-Security. Try lowering your security level

b. Technical support. Lisa here. What's the problem?

c. Well, your email program may be blocking the attachments.

d. You're welcome.

e. OK. How about the emails themselves? Can you open them all right?

III ВАРИАНТ

1. Read this information about the choice of materials.

Match the headings (1–5) with the paragraphs (a–e)

1. The advantages of reinforced concrete.

2. The main characteristics of concrete.
3. New tendencies in the choice of building materials.
4. The chief principles of plastics classification.
5. Factors that influence mass production of prefabricated large-size concrete and reinforced- concrete structural elements.

The Choice Of Materials

a. Which material can be used to the best advantage for a particular part of the time building, depends as well on the kind of load to which it is subjected and on the shape of the part. That the development of the metallurgical and machine-building industry made possible mass production of prefabricated large-size concrete and reinforced-concrete structural elements is a well-know factor to influence the choice of materials.

b. Reinforced concrete is a building material in which the joint functions of concrete and steel are advantageously utilized. Being brittle, concrete cannot withstand tensile stresses and it cannot therefore be used in structures subjected to tensile stresses under load. But if steel is introduced into concrete it changes the property of the monolith.

c. There are two kinds or reinforced concrete: with ordinary reinforcement and concrete with prestressed reinforcement. To reinforce ordinary concrete structures is to introduce steel rods in stretched zones of concrete elements. Rein-forced-concrete structures and elements are widely used both for residential houses and industrial buildings.

d. In many cases bricks too are very satisfactory for use in the construction. Bricks generally present a pleasing appearance and can be obtained with various qualities, colours, and textures. Being of a high volume weight and high thermal conductivity, ordinary brick is not always satisfactory in building practices. There are other kinds of bricks which are more-effective, they are light-weight building bricks, hollow porous bricks. Light- weight building bricks differ from ordinary clay bricks in a lower volume weight and lower thermal conductivity, and are therefore more economical than ordinary bricks.

e. One of the most significant facts about both industry and building has been research on synthetics and plastics. Plastics have appeared comparatively recently, bur owing to their inherent valuable and diverse properties, have found a wide application in many industrial fields (ma-

chine – building, aviation ,textile industry, etc...). In respect to physical and mechanical properties at a normal temperature of 20 °C all plastics are divided into rigid, semi-rigid, sift and plastic. In respect to the number of constituents plastics may be classified as simple and complex.

Find the words in the text which mean:

1. Something that is being or is to be carried especially something heavy.
2. A light artificial, material produced chemically which can be made into different shapes when soft.
3. A building material made by mixing sand, very small stones, cement and water.
4. To have an effect on someone or something without of use direct force or command.
5. Heavy, firm earth, that is soft when wet, but becomes hard, when baked at high temperature.
6. Act of putting smth. to use.
7. A large block of stone usually taller than it is wide, standing by itself.

Complete the sentences using information from the text:

1. It's important to ...
2. In many cases ...
3. In respect to ...
4. One of the most ...
5. It's a good idea to ...

Find the words in the text which are opposite to:

- 1) brittle
- 2) to remove
- 3) hard
- 4) complex
- 5) disadvantage
- 6) unusual

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences:

1. Consisting, simple, to, as, one, of referred, plastics, are, polymer.

2. Organic, consists, synthetic, one, the, of, glass, resin.
3. Building, field, deal, complex, plastics, usually, with, in, but, the, we.
4. Still, change, concrete, its, introduced, properties, does, into, how?
5. Reinforcing, to, with, high, a, material, a, strength, tensile, the, purpose, provide, of.
6. Strength, cement, of, final, the, paste, likely, is, the, in, reached, to, three, be, weeks.
7. Is, some, material, of, introduced, into, kind, if, steel, its, property, it, changes.
8. What, use, both, raw, in, materials, have, into, come, and, industry, building?
9. Windows, invention, have, used, since, been, of, the, glass,
10. Frame, to, timber, a, bricks, covered, is, an, outer, with, covering.

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. There are some kinds of materials which are ...
2. Some building materials after ...
3. In many cases ...
4. There are some kinds of structural materials ...
5. In respect of physical and mechanical properties ...

- a) ... a good resistance to compressive loads.
- b) ... brittle and cannot with stand tensile stress
- c) ... that have appeared comparatively recently
- d) ... bricks too are very satisfactory for use in the construction.
- e) ... these materials are divided into rigid, semi-rigid and soft.

4. Choose the correct variant:

1. Сначала ржавые части автомобиля привозят на завод.
 - a. First, the rusty machine parts are being brought into the factory.
 - b. First, the rusty machine parts are brought into the factory.
 - c. First, they brought the rusty machine parts into the factory.
2. Солнечная панель – это устройство, которое преобразует солнечный свет в электричество.
 - a. A solar panel is a device which converts sunshine into electricity.

- b. A sun panel is a device which converts sunlight into electricity.
- c. A solar panel is a device which converts sunlight into electricity.

3. Топливные баки, расположенные под задним сиденьем, заполняются водородом.

- a. The fuel tanks, placed under the rear seat, are filled with hydrogen.
- b. The oil tanks, placed under the back seat, are full of hydrogen.
- c. The tanks with fuel under the rear seat are being filled with hydrogen.

4. Когда свеча зажигания воспламеняется, газы взрываются.

- a. When spark plug sets on fire the gas explode.
- b. The spark plug ignited when the gases exploded.
- c. When the spark plug ignites, the gases explode.

5. Это устройство преобразовало сигналы высокой частоты в низкочастотные.

- a. These signals are converted by this device from high frequency to low frequency.
- b. This device converted high frequency signals to low frequency.
- c. This device converts high frequency signals to the low ones.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e):

1. «Ok, said the mechanic, «I'll repair your car tomorrow».
2. «Would you like to check the engine of your car?» – asked the chief engineer.
3. «I will not paint the damaged door of his car» – said the car mechanic.
4. «Sorry, I haven't examined the fuel system yet» – said the repair man.
5. «Oh, you have the oil leak under the car» – said the fuel guy to the customer.

- a. He informed.
- b. He admitted.
- c. He agreed.
- d. He refused.
- e. He offered.

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word or a phrase (a–e) given below:

1. Only the framework of the building stood after the fire.
2. The wooden beams from a rigid structure to support a roof.
3. The survey examined the impact of current modernization with in the construction industry.
4. They managed to solve the technical aspects of doming that building.
5. They installed a productive covering that forms the top of the building.

- a) innovation
- b) roof
- c) truss
- d) support
- e) shell

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below.

A: ... (1) ...

B: Hello. I'd like some information about your new mobile phone, please.

A: ... (2) ...

B: Yes, please. Do you think you will send it by email?

A: ... (3) ...?

B: Yes, that's fine.

A: ... (4) ...?

B: Yes, it's.

A: ... (5) ...?

B: Thanks. I'll send it today.

- a. Certainly. Would you like me to send you a brochure?
- b. Of course. Shall I send it as a Word attachment?
- c. Right. I'll send it today.
- d. Mobile Express. This is Customer Service, Robert speaking. How can I help you?
- e. Good. So, could I have your email address, please?

Контрольная работа № 3 (для биологических специальностей, ВМ)

I ВАРИАНТ

1. Read the following text.

Match the headings (1–7) with the paragraphs (a–g). Translate C, F, G paragraphs in written form.

1. The sources of anthrax spores.
2. The cases of becoming anthrax bacilli a potential source of infection to others.
3. The causes of this illness (anthrax).
4. The creator of the first effective vaccine for anthrax.
5. Effective measures of decontamination of sources of infection.
6. The way of infecting humans by anthrax.
7. The measures of decontamination of things and people.

a. Anthrax is an acute disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. Most forms of the disease are lethal, and it affects both humans and other animals. There are effective vaccines against anthrax, and some forms of the disease respond well to antibiotic treatment.

b. Like many other members of the genus *Bacillus*, *Bacillus anthracis* can form dormant endospores (often referred to as «spores» for short, but not to be confused with fungal spores) that are able to survive in harsh conditions for decades or even centuries. Such spores can be found on all continents, even Antarctica.

c. Anthrax commonly infects wild and domesticated herbivorous mammals that ingest or inhale the spores while grazing. Ingestion is thought to be the most common route by which herbivores contract anthrax. Carnivores living in the same environment may become infected by consuming infected animals. Diseased animals can spread anthrax to humans, either by direct contact or by consumption of a diseased animal's flesh.

d. Anthrax spores can be produced in vitro and used as a biological weapon. Anthrax does not spread directly from one infected animal or person to another; it is spread by spores. These spores can be transported by clothing or shoes.

e. Until the twentieth century, anthrax infections killed hundreds and thousands of animals and people each year in Australia, Asia, Africa, North America, and Europe, particularly in the concentration camps during World War II. The French scientist Louis Pasteur developed the first effective vaccine for anthrax in 1881. Anthrax infection is now relatively rare in domestic animals, with only a few dozen cases reported every year. Anthrax is especially rare in dogs and cats.

f. Anthrax can enter the human body through the intestines (ingestion), lungs (inhalation), or skin (cutaneous) and causes distinct clinical symptoms based on its site of entry. In general, an infected human will be quarantined. However, anthrax does not usually spread from an infected human to a noninfected human. Inhalational anthrax, if left untreated until obvious symptoms occur, may be fatal.

g. Anthrax cannot be spread directly from person to person, but a patient's clothing and body may be contaminated with anthrax spores. Effective decontamination of people can be accomplished by a thorough wash-down with antimicrobial effective soap and water.

Early antibiotic treatment of anthrax is essential—delay significantly lessens chances for survival.

Treatment for anthrax infection and other bacterial infections includes large doses of antibiotics.

Translate the following statements and find the terms in the text:

1. A condition of a human when he/she doesn't feel well. It is caused by the infection or inner disturbance in the organism.
2. A unit of heredity occupying a specific place in the chromosome.
3. A number of measures in order to improve human's health
4. A remedy which prevents infectious disease
5. An organism on or in which a parasite exist

Find the words in the text which are similar to the words given below. Translate the words.

- 1) cure
- 2) mortal
- 3) sharp
- 4) general
- 5) illness
- 6) to propagate
- 7) to create

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences and translate them.

1. The, who, anthrax, for, first, developed, vaccine, effective?
2. Does, disease, in, anthrax, not, typically cause, carnivores.
3. Especially, rare, is, anthrax, dogs, in, cats, in?
4. Vaccine, the, did, louis pasteur, when, first, develop, effective, for, anthrax?
5. One, spread, not, anthrax, does, from, infected, , person, another, to.
6. Disease, are, most, of, forms, the, lethal.
7. Affects, this, humans, other, both, animals, and, disease.
8. Can, spores, anthrax, be, used, weapon, as, biological, a.
9. Can, anthrax, diseased, spread, humans, to, animals.
10. Vaccines, there, effective, against, are, anthrax

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e). Translate the sentences.

1. Anthrax cannot be ...
 2. Anthrax does not spread ...
 3. Due to animal vaccination ...
 4. Diseased animals can spread ...
 5. If the disease is fatal ...
- a) anthrax infection is now relatively rare in domestic animals.
 - b) to the person's body, special precautions should be used to prevent further contamination.
 - c) spread directly from person to person programs in some countries.
 - d) from one infected animal or person to another.
 - e) humans, either by direct contact or by consumption of a diseased animal's flesh.

4. Choose the correct variant of translation the sentence into English.

1. За митингом последовал большой концерт.
 - a. The meeting was followed by the great concert.
 - b. The meeting will take place next month
 - c. The actors of our theatre often give concerts to people of our town.

2. Обсуждение этого вопроса будет закончено к концу следующей недели.

- a. We have already finished the discussion of this problem.
- b. The discussion of this problem will have been finished by the end of the next week.
- c. They discussed this problem last month.

3. Сообщают, что делегация прибудет к концу недели.

- a. They report the delegation to have arrived by the end of the week.
- b. The delegation is reported to have arrived by the end of the week.
- c. The delegation has already arrived.

4. Мои родители родились в Ростове-на-Дону, и никогда не покидали его.

- a. My parents were born in Rostov-on-Don and have never lived anywhere else.
- b. My parents were born in Rostov-on-Don and are still living there.
- c. My parents were born in Rostov-on-Don and have never left it.

5. С какой скоростью вы ехали, когда произошел несчастный случай?

- a. How fast did you drive when an accident happened?
- b. How fast were you driving when an accident happened?
- c. How fast have you been driving when an accident happened?

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e), give the translation of the final sentences.

- 1. «How old are you?» – he asked. ...
- 2. «You must consult a doctor» – she told me. ...
- 3. «Did the train has arrived according to the schedule?» – he asked. ...
- 4. «We are going to give the charity concert. Will you sponsor it, Mr. Brown?» ...
- 5. «I've bought a new car. It's very expensive. Nobody in our town has such car».

a. ... He agreed to sponsor the charity concert. «I'd love to» – he answered.

b. ... She advised me to consult a doctor.

c. ... He boasted his new car.

d. ... He wanted to know how old I was.

e. ... He inquired if the train was in time.

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word or a phrase (a–e) given below and translate the sentences.

1. Up to the 1970s most New Yorkers hated graffiti, considering it as an eyesore that was illegal and punishable by fines.

2. New Yorkers used to see the graffiti on the walls of poor neighbourhoods and subway as something menacing

3. The Groninger Museum in Holland is one of the few museums in the world that displays and recognizes graffiti as an art form.

4. The trend was short-lived until the arrival of hip-hop music in the late 80s.

5. In the early 1980-s , there was a real craze for graffiti art.

- a) acknowledges
- b) ugly
- c) threatening
- d) fashion
- e) classy

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below and translate the dialogue.

A: Good morning. What can I do for you?

B: ... (1) ...

A: Are you flying alone, sir?

B: ... (2) ...

A: Just a moment, sir. There are a few seats left.

B: ... (3) ...

A: What is your name, sir?

B: ... (4) ...

A: It's thirty two thousand and five hundred rubles including airport taxes.

B: ... (5) ...

A: Thank you very much.

- a. O.K. How much is it?
- b. Fine.
- c. Yes.
- d. I want to fly to London. Are there any seats available on Wednesday?
- e. Andrey Petrov.

II БАРИАНТ

1. Read the text.

Match the headings (1–7) with the paragraphs (a–g):

1. Feasible vaccine.
2. The way of eradication of the disease.
3. Symptoms of the disease.
4. Agent of African swine fever.
5. Regions of spreading ASF.
6. What does DNA virus causes?
7. The role of protein.

a. African swine fever virus (ASFV) is the causative agent of African swine fever (ASF) The virus causes a lethal haemorrhagic disease in domestic pigs. Some isolates can cause death of animals within as little as a week after infection. In all other species, the virus causes no obvious disease. ASFV is endemic to sub-Saharan Africa.

b. African swine fever was restricted to the continent that bears its name until 1957, when the disease was reported in Lisbon, Portugal. A further outbreak occurred there in 1960. Subsequent to these initial introductions, the disease became established in the Iberian Peninsula and sporadic outbreaks occurred in France, Belgium and other European countries during the 1980s. Both Spain and Portugal had managed to eradicate the disease by the mid 1990s through a slaughter policy. During the late 1970s, ASFV crossed the Atlantic Ocean and outbreaks were reported in some Caribbean islands, including Cuba and the Dominican Republic. The most recent outbreak of ASF outside Africa started at the beginning of 2007 in Georgia, and has since spread to the countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran and Russia.

c. The clinical symptoms of ASF are very similar to classical swine fever virus, and the two diseases normally have to be distinguished by

laboratory diagnosis. The swelling around the kidneys and the muscle hemorrhages are typical of pigs with African swine fever.

d. ASFV is a large, double-stranded DNA virus with a genome containing at least 150 genes. The number of genes differs slightly between different isolates of the virus. ASFV has similarities to the other large DNA viruses. The virus causes a haemorrhagic fever with high mortality rates in pigs, but persistently infects its natural hosts, warthogs, bush pigs and soft ticks.

e. African swine fever is an economically important haemorrhagic fever of domestic pigs which is caused by a large DNA virus (ASFV). Virus isolates vary in virulence, the most virulent isolates causing 100 % mortality. Pigs that recover from infection may remain persistently infected for long periods.

f. The ASFV genome encodes 160 to 175 proteins including enzymes required for replication and transcription of the virus genome and virus structural proteins. The virus also encodes proteins, which are not essential for virus replication in cells, but play roles in virus host interactions that are important for virus survival and transmission in its hosts. No vaccine is available against ASF.

g. Improved understanding of ASFV genes involved in virulence and immune evasion have made the development of a rationally attenuated ASFV vaccine feasible. A strategy has been developed to delete these and other genes from the genome of the Benin 97/1 isolate.

Translate the following statements and find the terms in the text:

1. An organism on or in which a parasite exists.
2. A remedy which prevents infectious disease.
3. A unit of heredity occupying a specific place in the chromosome.
4. Resistance to certain infectious disease.
5. The ability of a given microorganism to cause disease in the certain host.

Find the words in the text which are similar to the words given below. Translate the words.

- 1) illness
- 2) to restrain
- 3) to eliminate

- 4) to extend
- 5) recognized
- 6) substantial
- 7) evolution

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences and translate them.

1. Very, the, of, ASF, are, clinical, similar, swine, symptoms, virus, fever, classical, to.
2. Fever, the, causes, with, mortality, virus, with, rates, in, high, pigs.
3. Persistently, pigs, remain, for, may, long, infected, periods?
4. No, currently, is, vaccine, against, available, ASFV.
5. Typical, the, are, swelling, the, around, of, with, pigs, fever, swine, African, kidneys?
6. He, offered, contracts, had, been, big, by, companies, sporting.
7. Throughout, with, cancer, his, battle, but, Armstrong, determined, was, to let, not, battle with, beat, him, was.
8. We, should, I, think, set up, an, program, education.
9. Said, the, conference, a, United Nation, had been, representative, to reach, organized, on, reducing, agreements, emissions.
10. Sign, we, will, any, agreements, not, pollution

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e):

1. Young people like ...
 2. Some schools insist on ...
 3. A lot of young people have ...
 4. There is more and more ...
 5. The computer is ...
- a) ... violence on TV.
 - b) ... their students wearing uniforms.
 - c) ... tattoos on their bodies.
 - d) ... wearing expensive designer clothes.
 - e) ... becoming an essential part of every household.

4. Choose the correct variant of translation the sentences into English:

1. Движение было очень интенсивным, но нам удалось добраться до аэропорта вовремя.
 - a. There is a lot of traffic but we managed to get to the airport in time.
 - b. There was a lot of traffic but we managed to get to the airport in time.
 - c. There was a lot of traffic but we had managed to get to the airport in time.

2. Большая часть земной поверхности покрыта водой.
 - a. Water covers most of the Earth's surface.
 - b. Most of the Earth's surface has been covered by water.
 - c. Most of the Earth's surface is covered by water.

3. Сообщают, что многие люди остались бездомными после наводнения.
 - a. They report many people to have been homeless after the floods.
 - b. Many people are reported to be homeless after the floods.
 - c. Many people report they are homeless after the floods.

4. Сколько пьес написал Шекспир?
 - a. How many plays has Shakespeare written?
 - b. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
 - c. How many plays had Shakespeare written?

5. Альберт Эйнштейн был ученый, который создал теорию относительности.
 - a. Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity.
 - b. Albert Einstein was the scientist who developed the theory of relativity.
 - c. Albert Einstein was the scientist who had developed the theory of relativity.

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e), give the translation of the final sentences.

1. The salesperson advised her to buy a blue skirt.
2. Mr. Adams advised William to play football in the park, not outside his house.

3. Mr. Philips ordered David Smith not to take the bag.
4. The police officer ordered him not to shoot.
5. The groom asked the guests at the wedding to take their hats off.

- a) «If I were you, I'd buy the blue skirt».
- b) «If I were you I would play football in the park, not outside my house».
- c) «Will guests be pleased take their hats off in church at the wedding».
- d) «Hey! David Smith! Don't take that bag».
- e) «Don't shoot».

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word or a phrase (a–e) given below and translate the sentences.

1. My cousin gets on with most people.
2. Mary puts up with a lot of criticism
3. Tom is good at art and would like to take up photography.
4. I know it's bad news but don't let it get you down.
5. He always puts her down in front of the children.

- a) tolerate
- b) have a good relationship with
- c) depress
- d) criticize someone
- e) start doing

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below and translate the dialogue.

H: Hello, Bob!

B: ... (1) ...

H: Thank you. I'm happy to see you. It's a pleasant surprise.

B: ... (2) ...

H: So-so.

B: ... (3) ...

H: Nothing special. I'm just in low spirits. So stale is the world.

B: ... (4) ...

H: Thank you, Bob. Perhaps, you're right.

B: ... (5) ...

- a. Is anything wrong?
- b. It's kind of you to say so. How are you?
- c. Hello, Harry! It's nice to see you safe and sound.
- d. Oh, my man! Never mind it such is life. It's stale today and cheerful tomorrow.
- e. So long!

III ВАРИАНТ

1. Read the text.

Match the heading (1–7) with the paragraphs (a–g). Translate E, F, G paragraphs in written form.

1. What is typhoid fever?
2. Sources of infection.
3. Salmonella symptoms.
4. The beginning of an infectious process.
5. When do sever symptoms of the disease appear?
6. The route of spreading disease.
7. Vaccine against Salmonella.

a. Salmonellosis is an infection with *Salmonella* bacteria. Most people infected with *Salmonella* develop diarrhea, fever, vomiting, and abdominal cramps from 12 to 72 hours after infection. In most cases, the illness lasts from 4 to 7 days and most people recover without treatment. However, in some human's cases the diarrhea may be so severe that the patient becomes dangerously dehydrated and must be taken to a hospital. In severe cases, the *Salmonella* infection may spread from the intestines to the blood stream and can cause death unless the person is treated promptly with antibiotics.

b. The type of *Salmonella* usually associated with infections in humans is nontyphoidal *Salmonella*. It is usually contracted from sources such as: poultry, pork and cattle; infected eggs, egg products and milk; reptiles such as turtles, lizards and snakes, which may carry the bacteria on their skin; pet rodents; tainted fruits and vegetables.

c. A form of *Salmonella* named typhoidal *Salmonella* can lead to typhoid fever. Typhoid fever is a life-threatening illness and about 400 cases are reported each year in the United States, and 75 % of the-

se are acquired while traveling internationally. It is carried only by humans.

d. Both salmonellosis and the *Salmonella* genus of microorganisms derive their names from a modern Latin after Daniel E. Salmon (1850–1914), an American veterinary surgeon. He had help from Theobald Smith, and together they found the bacterium in pigs.

e. The bacterium induces responses in the animal that it is infected, and this is what typically causes the symptoms, rather than any direct toxin produced. Symptoms are usually gastrointestinal, including nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and bloody diarrhea with mucus. Headache, fatigue and rose spots are also possible. These symptoms can be severe, especially in young children and the elderly. Symptoms last generally up to a week, and can appear from 12 to 72 hours after ingesting the bacterium.

f. An infectious process can begin only after living salmonellae (not only their toxins) reach the gastrointestinal tract. Some of the microorganisms are killed in the stomach, while the surviving salmonellae enter the small intestine and multiply in tissues (localized form). By the end of the incubation period, the microorganisms are poisoned by endotoxins that are released from the dead salmonellae.

g. *Salmonella* antibodies were first found in Malawi children in research published in 2008. The Malawian researchers have identified an antibody that protects children against bacterial infections of the blood caused by *Salmonella*. A study of 352 children at Blantyre's Queen Elizabeth hospital found that children up to two years old develop antibodies that aid in killing the bacteria. The researchers proposed that this could lead to a possible *Salmonella* vaccine.

Translate the following statements and find the terms in the text:

1. The multiplying of strange organisms in the body of a host organism.
2. A remedy which prevents infectious disease.
3. A unit of heredity occupying a specific place in a chromosome.
4. An organism on or in which a parasite exists.
5. A number of measures in order to improve human's health.

Find the words in the text which are similar to the words given below. Translate the words.

1. Investigation.
2. To inform.
3. To menace.
4. To assist.
5. To liberate.
6. Investigator.
7. To propagate.

2. Put the words in the right order to produce the correct sentences and translate them.

1. In, the, *Salmonella* infection, severe, can, cases, death, cause.
2. Is, typhoid, a, illness, fever, life-threatening.
3. Does, salmonellosis, whom, its, derive, after, name?
4. Americans, about, are, 142000, each, from, infected, year, eggs, chicken.
5. Of, are, disease, this, what, the, symptoms?
6. Forms, the, are, some, disease, of, lethal.
7. An infectious process, reach, only, after, begin, can, living salmonellae, tract, the, Gastrointestinal?
8. A week, do, symptoms, last, less, not, than.
9. Symptoms, fatigue, and, headache, also, rose spots, of, are, disease, the.
10. Disease, is, this, not, only, humans, by, carried.

3. Match each sentence opener (1–5) with a suitable ending (a–e).

1. If you don't want to go out tonight, ...
 2. You can read magazines ...
 3. If you need some more money, ...
 4. I can read music ...
 5. My favourite record ...
- a) ... while you are waiting for a dentist.
b) ... I'll go to the bank and get some.
c) ... we'll stay in and eat a pizza.

- d) ... but I can't sing.
- e) ... is a Bob Marley album.

4. Choose the correct variant of translation.

1. Они с нетерпением ждут возможности обсудить с нами этот вопрос.

- a. They are looking forward to discussing this problem with us.
- b. They are looking forward to discuss this problem with us.
- c. They are looking to discussing this problem with us.

2. Сообщают, что делегация прибует к концу недели.

- a. The delegation is reported to arrive by the end of the week.
- b. The delegation is reported to have arrived by the end of the week.
- c. They report the delegation to arrive by the end of the week.

3. С какой скоростью вы ехали, когда произошел несчастный случай?

- a. How fast did you drive when an accident happened?
- b. How fast were you driving when an accident happened?
- c. How fast have you been driving when an accident happened?

4. Мои родители родились в Краснодаре, и никогда не покидали его.

- a. My parents were born in Krasnodar and have never left it.
- b. My parents were born in Krasnodar and didn't ever leave it.
- c. My parents were born in Krasnodar and never left it.

5. Сколько пьес написал Шекспир?

- a. How many plays has Shakespeare written?
- b. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
- c. How many plays had Shakespeare written?

5. Match up the reports (1–5) with what the people actually said (a–e), give the translation of the final sentences.

- 1. The school officials admitted that they might need to limit financial aid to handful of students
- 2. The policeman accused Tom of committing of a serious offence.

3. The new Prime Minister insisted that prices had risen under the previous government.

- 4. My pen friend agreed to show me the sightseeings of the town.
- 5. The teacher explained that butter melts in the heat.

- a) «Prices rose dramatically under previous government».
- b) «Butter melts in the heat».
- c) «Tom, you have committed a serious offence».
- d) «We may need to limit financial aid to a handful of students».
- e) «OK, I will show you the places worth seeing in our town».

6. Replace the words underlined in each sentence (1–5) with a word or a phrase (a–e) given below and translate the sentences.

- 1. She always puts him down in front of the children.
- 2. My friend gets on with most people.
- 3. I'm sure it's bad news but don't let it get you down.
- 4. New Yorkers used to see the graffiti on the walls of poor neighbourhoods as something menacing.
- 5. The trend was short-lived until the arrival of hip-hop music in the late 80's.

- a) threatening
- b) fashion
- c) criticize
- d) have a good relations with
- e) depress

7. Complete the following dialogue by choosing the missing lines from the phrases given below and translate the dialogue:

- A: Where are you from, Mr. Flint?
- B: ... (1) ...
- A: What are you, Mr. Flint? Are you a farmer?
- B: ... (2) ...
- A: It is interesting.
- B: ... (3) ...
- A: Oh, it is curious. But what are you really, I wonder?

B: ... (4) ...

A: Aha! You are an actor, aren't you?

B: ... (5) ...

- a. No, I'm not, though sometimes I am a farmer.
- b. I'm from Australia, a small continent and a big island at the same time.
- c. Yes, sometimes I am an army or a naval officer.
- d. I am an actor in different lines.
- e. At one time I am a doctor and at another a patient.

РАЗДЕЛ 3
Контрольная работа № 4
(для экономических специальностей, ГМУ)

I ВАРИАНТ

I. Look at the following messages. Choose the correct variant for each message.

1. Opening soon:

- a. The shop is open already.
- b. The shop will open in the near future.
- c. The shop opened recently.

2. Closing down sale:

- a. The shop will stop business soon so they are selling all the products at a discount.
- b. The shop will stop doing business soon.
- c. The shop is selling all its products at very low prices.

3. Our offices are situated in the city centre, between the Hydro Hotel and the main railway station – about five minutes on foot from each.

- a. The Hydro Hotel is not very convenient for getting to our offices as it is quite far away.
- b. If you arrive by train, it is very easy to walk to our offices.
- c. There are many hotels in the city centre.

4. Cash only. No credit

- a. We can give you cash for this product.
- b. You can pay with a credit card, if you don't have enough cash.
- c. We don't accept payment with plastic.

5. If you are absent from work because of illness, you must provide a note from your doctor after three days.

- a. If your doctor does not send us a note, please remind his.
- b. If you are ill for more than three days, you must get a doctor's note.
- c. You can only stay away from work for three days.

6. *Over the last ten years we have concentrated on the domestic market. Now, it is important to look for customers abroad in order to develop the export market.*

- a. Now we are going to look for foreign customers.
- b. For the last ten years we have focused on exports.
- c. It is easier to sell our products abroad than at home.

II. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. *This product will help you to achieve and maintain ... performance by helping you to focus on these targets which can be met in the short term.*

- a) pinnacle;
- b) summit;
- c) peak;
- d) tip.

2. *The launch of Z21 will herald a new era for our products. Of course, it means the gradual ... of the Z20 range.*

- a) phasing out;
- b) phasing away;
- c) phasing back;
- d) phasing down.

3. *With her exceptional ... in sale, she has to be the best candidate for the job.*

- a) history record;
- b) profile record;
- c) track record;
- d) background record.

4. *With the type of investment account, interest ... on a daily basis is added to your account at the end of each quarter.*

- a) accumulates;
- b) accrues;
- c) grows;
- d) occurs.

5. *Studies regularly show that at least 50 per cent of ... and Rework costs could be avoided if the process is executed correctly.*

- a) rubbish;
- b) rash;
- c) waste;
- d) scrap.

6. *... protection lasts for ten years beginning on the filing date of the application. This may be extended for a further period of ten years.*

- a) Brand;
- b) Trademark;
- c) Mark;
- d) Brandmark.

III. Read the announcement about two major companies. Choose the best word to fill each space from the word below.

We are pleased to announce the (1) ... between AST and Global Securities. This move brings together two major players in international finance. The combined (2) ... of the new company will be in the region of \$ 56 billion. Clearly, this will put us in a very strong position and will bring major benefits to our many investors. And with our new partner, we expect to see a steady increase in (3) ... during the next five years. The new name of the (4) ... will be AST-Global – a recognition of the contribution of both companies. Unfortunately, our (5) ... to take over SemFin was rejected by the shareholders. However, have not given up and expect to make another attempt to buy up this global brand in the future.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) fusion | b) union | c) merger | d) combination |
| 2. a) goods | b) assets | c) credits | d) actives |
| 3. a) liabilities | b) incomings | c) earning | d) turnover |
| 4. a) consortium | b) mother | c) branch | d) subsidiary |
| 5. a) proposition | b) bid | c) suggestion | d) offering |

IV. Choose the word or phrase which best complete each sentence.

1. *How often ... The US?*

- a) calls she;
- b) is she call;
- c) does she calls;
- d) does she call.

2. *Last week Peter Brown came to work late three times. Because of his bad ... we have given him a warning.*

- a) manners;
- b) behavior;
- c) actions;
- d) comportment.

3. *... call me when you have an information?*

- a) You can to;
- b) Can to;
- c) Can you to;
- d) Can you.

4. *As we have established a good name for our products, we will keep the same ... image for the new model.*

- a) brand;
- b) make;
- c) sort;
- d) trade.

5. *This report is very important. You ... in your comments by the end of the week.*

- a) should send;
- b) have to send;
- c) should have send;
- d) should have sent.

6. *If you go to our ..., you will find the goods that you ordered are ready for collection.*

- a) warehouse;
- b) store building;
- c) storing house;
- d) distribution building.

V. A colleague has given you this letter to check.

In some lines there is one wrong word.

If there is a wrong word, write the correct word on your Answer Sheet. If there is no mistake, put a tick (V) on your Answer Sheet.

Dear Mr. Abrahams

... I refer to our invoiced dated 14 September, which has still not been pay. ... According to our records, you have received the goods on 18 September in your warehouse ... We have the signed delivery form to support this ... Despite of many requests for payment, you have refused to pay the amount owing ... If we did not receive full payment within 14 days we will ... instruct our solicitors claiming this money through the courts ... We hope, however, this action will not be necessary.

Yours Sincerely

Peter Bradley

VI. Read the article below about internet shopping and answer the questions. Choose the correct variant.

Safe Shopping On The Internet

The increasing availability of the internet and digital TV mean that it's now even easier to shop without leaving your home. But as a consumer, you should still take care when paying for goods and services.

Before you buy make a note of the company's contact details, including a street address and landline telephone number. Never rely on just an email address. You should also remember that you may have to pay for shipping costs, customs duty, VAT, etc. All these hidden costs can push the price of the goods or service. It should be quite clear if you are expected to pay any extract costs and VAT should be included in all prices quoted.

Paying for goods online. It may be worth paying by credit card. If the goods or services you are buying cost over 100pounds and pay credit card, you may be protected by the Consumer Credit Act. This states that the credit card company is equally liable for any defects. Therefore, should a problem arise, you can claim either from the trader or from the credit card company.

Note that for this protection to apply, the contract price must be over 100 pounds. For example, if you buy a suit, the jacket of which costs 75 pounds and the trousers cost 40 pounds, you would have protection. However, if you bought the items separately instead of as one suit, you would not be afforded the same protection as neither of the items amount to 100 pounds.

Problems can arise when the company you are buying from is based outside the EU. For example, a guarantee may not be valid in the UK, or the goods may not work in the UK. Although UK law may cover your contract, in practice it might be difficult to get money out of a company based abroad.

Top tips

– Make sure that the web address of the page starts `https://` before you enter any personal information or payment details. The «s» stands for «secure». There should be a small padlock that appears in the bottom of your screen.

– Always print out a copy of your order and copy of the acknowledgement that you should receive.

– Always check your bank statements carefully if you purchase something on the internet.

– You should never be asked to tell anyone your card's PIN number, even if they claim to be from your bank or the police. Never send your PIN number to anyone over the internet.

What to do if things go wrong?

If you buy goods on the internet, you still have the same rights as if you were shopping on the high street, in relation to faulty or poorly described goods.

In addition, you are entitled to a seven working-day «cooling off» period, as described in the “distance selling” section of the factsheet «Your right to cancel».

1. The text is:

- a warning to readers about the dangers of internet shopping;
- an instruction to shoppers about the steps which must be followed when shopping on the internet;
- an advertisement produced by a trader to help future shoppers;
- a recommendation about how to buy online.

2. According to the text, which of the following should you do before you make an online purchase?

- Make a note of the seller's email address.
- Check that the final price includes all additional costs, such as delivery and taxes.
- Make sure that your bank statement is up-to-date.
- Print out the copy of the goods that you intend to buy.

3. As UK citizen you can get protection from your credit card company if you buy Goods:

- in the EU which turn out to be faulty;
- with a valid guarantee;
- at home which cost more than 100pounds;
- at home which cost less than 100pounds.

4. What two features show a shopper that a merchant's site is safe?

- two letters;
- two pictures;
- one letter;
- one letter and one picture.

5. What should never be sent by internet?

- personal information;
- payment details;
- PIN;
- bank statements.

6. When customers buy goods on the internet, they have:

- more rights than a higher street shopper;
- the same rights as a high street shopper;
- fewer rights than a high street shopper;
- poor rights compared to a high street shopper.

II ВАРИАНТ

I. Look at the following messages. Choose the correct variant for each message.

1. *No entry:*

- a. This is a private road.
- b. The door is locked.
- c. You must not go in.

2. *The meeting has been cancelled.*

- a. We will need to fix another one.
- b. Let's take a look at the first item on the agenda.
- c. That brings us to the end of the meeting.

3. *The easiest way to get to my office is to take a taxi from the airport.*

- a. We will send a car to collect you from the airport.
- b. Always take taxis because they are the safest way to travel here.
- c. If you decide to come by plane, I recommend that you take a cab to my office.

4. *Sales have increased by 15% over the last quarter.*

- a. During the last three months sales have gone up.
- b. Sales have risen since the beginning of the year.
- c. We have made a profit of 15% over the last quarter.

5. *Please note the following changes to the sales team: two new salespeople will join the central region sales team (one of whom will move from the southern region) three new salespeople to join the northern region sales team:*

- a. Altogether we are going to take on five new salespeople.
- b. Altogether there will be three salespeople in the central region.
- c. Altogether we are going to take on four new salespeople.

6. *Please make sure you complete all the paperwork and documentation before you take any goods out of the warehouse.*

- a. After you have taken the goods from the warehouse, remember to fill in the forms.
- b. We store all the paperwork and documentation in the warehouse.
- c. We have strict security at the warehouse. You can't take any goods without filling in the forms.

7. *As a result of recent losses, we now have to reduce the workforce.*

- a. We must look for new employees.
- b. We must cut the number of employees.
- c. Because some people have just left the company, we lost a lot of money.

II. Choose the word or phrase which best complete each sentence.

1. *We ... from that company now as their prices are very expensive.*

- a) don't buying;
- b) doesn't buy;
- c) are not buying;
- d) not buying.

2. *After three years in the company, we normally expect all employees in this department to apply for ... to the next level.*

- a) help;
- b) support;
- c) promotion;
- d) advance.

3. *How much ... the product cost next year?*

- a) will;
- b) will be;
- c) do;
- d) is.

4. *After a bad year, I must tell you that our ... Have risen to a very high level. Sadly, I think that the company must close.*

- a) credits;
- b) debts;
- c) profits;
- d) debtors.

5. *If they ... the products from us, we would have offered them a discount.*

- a) would buy;
- b) would have bought;

- c) had buy;
- d) had bought.

6. *As we manufacture many different products, we usually use a ... production process.*

- a) group;
- b) batch;
- c) set;
- d) bunch.

III. Read the memo about supply and distribution. Choose the best word to fill each space from the words below.

The following terms and conditions apply to the supply of all (1) ... and parts. In the event of damage during transportation, all goods must be returned in their original packaging. The cost of (2) ... the goods to us shall be paid by the customer. In addition, we shall not be liable for the goods during transportation or during (3) All goods come with a 24-months warranty. The warranty will only be effective if the item has been regularly (4) In addition, if the part has been fitted in (5) ... made by another manufacturer without out permission, then the warranty shall be invalid.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) equipments | b) components | c) bits | d) pieces |
| 2. a) shipping | b) carrying | c) transportation | d) deliver |
| 3. a) factoring | b) storage | c) stock | d) store |
| 4. a) held | b) kept | c) preserved | d) maintained |
| 5. a) layouts | b) equipments | c) machinery | d) machineries |

IV. Read the article below about starting a small business and answer the questions. Choose the correct variant.

How To Start A Small Business

Starting and managing a business takes motivation, desire and talent. It also takes research and planning.

Like a chess game, success in small business starts with decisive and correct opening moves. And, although initial mistakes are not fatal, it takes skill, discipline and hard work to regain the advantage.

To increase your chance for success, take the time up front to explore and evaluate your business and personal goals. Start by asking yourself: Is entrepreneurship for you?

There is no way to eliminate all the risks associated with starting a small business. However, you can improve your chances with good planning and preparation. A good starting place is to evaluate your strengths and weaknesses as the owner and manager of a small business. Carefully consider each of the following questions.

Are you a self starter? It will be up to you, not someone else telling you to develop projects, organize your time and follow through on details.

How well do you get along with different personalities? Business owners need to develop working relationships with a variety of people including customers, vendors, staff, bankers and professionals such as lawyers, accountants or consultants. Can you deal with a demanding client, an unreliable vendor or cranky staff person in the best interest of your business?

How good are you at making decisions? Small business owners are required to make decisions constantly, often quickly, under pressure and independently. *Do you have the physical and emotional stamina to run a business?* Business ownership can be challenging, fun and exciting. But it's also a lot of work. Can you face twelve-hour work days, six or seven days a week?

How well do you plan and organize? Research indicates that many business failures could have been avoided through better planning. Good organization of financials, inventory, schedules and production can help avoid many pitfalls. *Is your drive strong enough to maintain your motivation?* Running a business can wear you down. Some business owners feel burned out by having to carry all the responsibility on their shoulders. Strong motivation can make the business succeed and will help you survive slowdowns as well as periods of burnout.

How will the business affect your family? The first few years of business start-up can be hard on family life. The strain of an unsupportive spouse may be hard to balance against the demands of starting a business. There may also be financial difficulties until the business becomes profitable, which could take months or years. You may have to adjust to a lower standard of living or put family assets at risk.

It's true, there are a lot of reasons not to start your own business. But for the right person, the advantages of business ownership far outweigh the risks.

1. *What does the author compare starting a small business with?*

- a) research;
- b) chess;
- c) motivation;
- d) talent.

2. *What should a prospective entrepreneur do before setting up a new business?*

- a) identify targets;
- b) make a decisive start;
- c) take time to assess the possibilities;
- d) avoid making mistakes.

3. *What two Ps reduce the risk of failure when setting up a new business?*

- a) personal goals and profitability;
- b) personality and physical stamina;
- c) planning and preparation;
- d) potential and professionalism.

4. *According to the author, which of the following personal characteristics is not important for starting a small business?*

- a) adaptability;
- b) decision-making;
- c) motivation;
- d) personality.

5. *What skill is inventory planning associated with?*

- a) physical strength;
- b) organization;
- c) flexibility;
- d) relationship building.

6. *Why might the initial period of a new business be particularly difficult on the family front?*

- a) because it requires physical and emotional strength;
- b) because it requires sustained motivation;
- c) because the husband/wife may not be helpful;
- d) because of the risk of exhaustion.

V. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. *AS System today announced a definite agreement to ... MM Development in an all-stock transaction valued at approximately \$ 3.4 billion.*

- a) obtain;
- b) gain;
- c) acquire;
- d) attain.

2. *In economics terms, goods are considered to be ... if we consume more of them than are available.*

- a) sparse;
- b) scarce;
- c) rare;
- d) meager.

3. *Investment advisers always recommend that you ... across the following categories: real estate, savings or money market accounts, bonds and other investments.*

- a) diversity;
- b) expand;
- c) spread;
- d) vary.

4. *It is expected that 180, 000 jobs in the financial services sector will be ... to low-cost centres by 2010, according to a survey published today.*

- a) outsized;
- b) outsold;
- c) outspread;
- d) outsourced.

5. *Special ... facilities make available to students an agreed amount on top of their bank balance; this needn't be repaid until they are in full-time employment.*

- a) overdraft;
- b) advance;
- c) credit balance;
- d) debit.

6. *The number of times ... is replenished in a year is generally calculated by dividing the annual usage by the average level.*

- a) list;
- b) inventory;
- c) account;
- d) register.

VI. Your boss has given you this memo to check. In some lines there is one wrong word.

If there is a wrong word, write the correct word on your Answer Sheet. If there is no mistake, put a tick (V) on your Answer Sheet.

... In view of the raising levels of absenteeism over the last 18 months, we ... are carried out an initial investigation of the reason for absence. The ... mostly frequently reported causes are colds/flu, upset stomachs ... and back problems. However, managers suggest that other causes, like ... boring works, emotional and personal problems may also be factors.

... Before our meeting I would like that you to check absentee figures for ... your department since last year. This will gave us an overview of any trends. I look forward to seeing you next Tuesday.

III ВАРИАНТ

I. Look at the following messages. Choose the correct variant for each message.

1. Please take one:

- a. If you would like a brochure, please help yourself.
- b. If you would like a brochure, please ask one of the staff.
- c. Please write to us for further information.

2. We look forward to receiving your order soon.

- a. We got your order last week and sent out the goods.
- b. I am sorry about the delay in sending out your order.
- c. After we get your order we will send out the goods.

3. We offer the following delivery schedules:

*normal – within five working days;
express – within three working days;
special – within twenty-four hours.*

- a. All the delivery services are equally quick.
- b. Normal delivery is suitable for urgent goods.
- c. If you want the goods to be delivered next day, use the special service.

4. There has been a big fall in profits.

- a. Profits have decreased substantially.
- b. We can expect that profit will go down.
- c. We are more profitable than last year.

5. You have the right to 20 days' holiday during the first five years of employment with us; then it increases to 25 days. In addition, there are eight public holidays.

- a. During the first five years of employment, you will get a total of 25 days' holiday.
- b. There will be more public holidays after you have worked here for five years.
- c. You will get more than 30 days' holiday after you have been with us for six years.

6. You will need to get permission from your boss if you order any products with a value of more than € 50 (or equivalent).

- a. You can buy goods worth less than € 50 without asking your boss.
- b. Only your boss can order valuable goods.
- c. If you buy goods worth more than € 50, you must get a signature from your boss.

II. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. We ... the old model to our customers because we wanted to sell them the new one.

- a) weren't offer;
- b) didn't offer;
- c) didn't offered;
- d) offered not.

2. *After a dispute over working practices, Mary has decided to Naturally, we are very sorry to see her go.*

- a) resign;
- b) notice;
- c) give up;
- d) sack.

3. *If they ... a good price, we would have bought from them.*

- a) could have offer;
- b) would have offered;
- c) are going to offer;
- d) had offered.

4. *The government's policies are beginning to work as ... has fallen for the last three quarters.*

- a) job losses;
- b) redundancies;
- c) work loads;
- d) unemployment.

5. *Friday is a 'casual clothes day' when we ... to work wearing informal clothes, even jeans.*

- a) let employees come;
- b) make employees come;
- c) let employees to come;
- d) make employees to come.

6. *Every year we fix a ... for marketing. And every year we go over it.*

- a) fund;
- b) statement;
- c) budget;
- d) proposal.

III. Read the advertisement for a software product. Choose the best word to fill each space from the words below.

Consume_Track is a new software product designed for small retailers to create a profile of their customers. The software does a simple analysis of (1) ... according to:

- age;
- sex;
- buying habits.

This information can be used in a number of different ways. Firstly, it can help your business to (2) ... by pointing out market trends. Secondly, it can help you to (3) ... new customers. And thirdly, it can help you to (4) ... your objectives.

This new product, available only online, comes in three versions: single user, five to ten users, more than ten users. Please contact our sales team if you would like us to (5) ... you on the best version for your needs.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a) consumers | b) professionals | c) patrons | d) traders |
| 2. a) development | b) increasing | c) grow | d) raise |
| 3. a) goal | b) target | c) object | d) aim |
| 4. a) arrive | b) do | c) make | d) achieve |
| 5. a) suggest | b) recommend | c) advise | d) propose |

IV. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. *Companies interested in bidding for any part of the contract will be asked to complete and return the ... documents by a given time and date using the address label provided.*

- a) offering;
- b) tender;
- c) proposition;
- d) invitation.

2. *... competition in the components market reduced the company's profits to the lowest level for five years.*

- a) Cut-throat;
- b) Slash- throat;
- c) Cutting-edge;
- d) Breakneck.

3. *Population statistics show a steady rise in ... , aged 65 plus.*

- a) the older;
- b) the elders;
- c) elderly;
- d) the elderly.

4. *With a customer base of around 7,000 companies, AST have initiated an aggressive ... against GRG in an effort to win over some of their \ customers.*

- a) price cut;
- b) price fall;
- c) price war;
- d) price conflict.

5. *When you prepare for a ... you must ensure your business complies with the legal and regulatory standards required of a public limited company.*

- a) stock exchange;
- b) flotation;
- c) stock list;
- d) share market.

6. *As production gradually increases until it exceeds orders, you will see that the ... will similarly begin to fall.*

- a) excess;
- b) bottleneck;
- c) backlog;
- d) hold-up.

V. Read the article below about racial equality in the workplace in the UK and answer the questions. Choose the correct variant.

Why Racial Equality Is Important

Today's job market

Racial equality in employment is about recognizing and building on the strengths that people from different ethnics and cultural backgrounds can bring to your business. It means finding and holding on to people who have the right knowledge and skills for the job, regardless

of their race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national background. It means operating within the law and making sure your business is free from racial discrimination or harassment. This principles of equality and fairness apply to all businesses, whatever their size.

To be competitive in today's world, you need to position yourself so that you are able to take full advantage of the opportunities open to you in a rapidly changing labour market.

- Nearly ten per cent of the population of England (and around two per cent each in Scotland and Wales) are from ethnic minorities.

- People from ethnic minorities will account for half of the growth on Britain's working age population over the next decade.

- Eighteen per cent of people from ethnic minorities have degrees or the equivalent, and over 40 per cent of 18–25 year-olds from ethnic minorities are busy acquiring degrees, compared with the national average of 23 per cent.

- Many people from ethnic minorities are fluent in two or more languages.

- People from ethnic minorities also have invaluable knowledge of communities, whose total disposable wealth has been estimated at £ 32 billion a year.

The benefits of equal opportunities

Running your business on the principles of racial equality offers a number of benefits.

- It gives you more choice in recruiting the best person for the job.

- It benefits from new ideas, by drawing in the talents, skills and different cultural perspectives of a diverse workforce.

- It contributes to a working environment where people feel they are respected and valued, and are ready to give their best.

- It helps you to hold on to your best workers and avoid the costs and disruption of recruiting new staff.

- It strengthens your reputation as a good employer.

- It stimulates the development of new products for new markets and attracts investments.

- It improves customer service and satisfaction.

- It reduces the risk of legal liability to the compensation that an employment tribunal can order you to make, if you lose a case.

- It makes you a serious competitor for public contracts – local authorities alone spend more than £ 40 billion a year on procurement. Pub-

lic authorities have a legal duty to promote race equality in all their activities, including those they contract out to suppliers. A good record on equality will put you in a strong position to bid for contracts where you have to show you can meet any race equality requirements.

1. *The text is addressed to:*

- a) employers;
- b) employees;
- c) people from ethnic minorities;
- d) all of the above.

2. *Employers in the UK:*

- a) should employ people from different ethnic backgrounds;
- b) must not allow discrimination on the basis of race or colour;
- c) must recognize the special talents of people from different ethnic backgrounds;
- d) should follow the relevant laws on harassment.

3. *How many 18–25 year olds from the ethnic minorities are currently studying for a degree?*

- a) about a quarter;
- b) 18 per cent;
- c) about a half;
- d) more than 40 per cent.

4. *Which of the following statements is true? People from the ethnic minorities:*

- a) are all bilingual;
- b) only live in England;
- c) will provide half the workforce in the next ten years;
- d) possess very important information about affluent groups within society.

5. *Which of the following statements is false? Employers benefit from an equal opportunities policy because they:*

- a) can choose from a wider range of job candidates;
- b) can create a workplace where employees are esteemed and appreciated;
- c) increase the likelihood of legal action;
- d) can aid retention of top employees.

6. *Equal opportunities policies are important when bidding for public contracts because:*

- a) the contracts are worth a lot of money;
- b) local authorities must be seen to uphold race equality;
- c) such policies will improve the company's track record;
- d) companies must show race equality before they can make a proposal.

VI. A marketing colleague has given you this advertising text to check. In some lines there is one wrong word.

If there is a wrong word, write the correct word on your Answer Sheet. If there is no mistake, put a tick (V) on your Answer Sheet.

... GetITBack is a data recovery tool. The first version was launching ... in early 2000. It was the first data recovery tool specifically designed for the ... Black Suite operating system. The new version GetITBack_Quick can able to ... recover any data regardless of the program which created it! We reckon that ... if you purchase a regular data recovery tool in the past, you probably had ... a significant chance of failure. If you will use GetITBack_Quick, your success ... is guaranteed. What's more, GetITBack is now even more easier to install. Just select your operating system. That's all!

Контрольная работа № 4 (для биологических специальностей, ВМ)

I ВАРИАНТ

Task 1. Match diseases with their symptoms. Translate the sentences.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----|--|
| 1. Flu | | a) a burning pain after eating |
| 2. Pneumonia | | b) a rash starting on body, slightly raised |
| 3. An ulcer | | c) a headache, fever, cough, sneezing |
| 4. Chickenpox | | d) a swollen painful, joints, stiffness |
| 5. Rheumatism | is | e) a dry cough, high fever, chest pain |
| 6. Anorexia | | f) an acute encephalomyelitis caused by a virus |
| 7. Rabies food intake | | g) a decrease in appetite voluntary restriction of |

Task 2. Match the professions with their definitions, translate the sentences.

- | | | |
|------------------|----|--|
| 1. Chemist | | a) someone who studies the climate changes |
| 2. Climatologist | | b) someone who helps people with mental problem |
| 3. Psychiatrist | | c) an animal doctor |
| 4. Veterinarian | is | d) someone who looks after sick people in hospital |
| 5. Nurse | | e) someone who studies the substances and their properties |
| 6. Healer | | f) someone who studies the substances and their properties |

Task 3. Read the text. Choose the right word or word combinations given below to complete each sentence. Translate the text.

The liver is one of the (1) ... in the organism. It plays a dispensable part in metabolism of the body. The liver arises in the embryo as an

evagination of the intestine and develops into a (2) ... which secretory portions are branching and anastomosing tubules. In the (3) ... the liver remains in this condition throughout life, but in the mammals its architecture undergoes a complete remodeling. The liver of mammals is made up of (4)... . Each prism represents a lobule of 0,7 to 2 mm in diameter. The periphery of each lobule is translucent and grey. The center of the lobule is brown. In pigs each lobule is completely surrounded by a layer of (5) ... and the lobulation is obvious.

1. Polygonal prisms.
2. Lower vertebrates.
3. Important organs.
4. Compound gland.
5. Connective tissue.

Task 4. Choose the right grammar forms. Translate the sentences.

1. *He ... to become a good specialist.*

- a) are going;
- b) is going;
- c) am going.

2. *I have a day off. I ... this moment.*

- a) doesn't work;
- b) am not working;
- c) am working.

3. *It was ... to cultivate this new field than the farmer had thought.*

- a) difficult;
- b) the most difficult;
- c) more difficult.

4. *A farmer ... to milk his cows twice a day.*

- a) is;
- b) must;
- c) have.

5. *Are there ... birds in your garden?*

- a) some;
- b) any;
- c) no.

6. *There is ... snow here in winter.*

- a) few;
- b) many;
- c) little.

7. *No, we ... lunch yet. We're starving!*

- a) didn't have;
- b) hadn't;
- c) haven't.

8. *The train was almost empty ... if arrived at last station.*

- a) after;
- b) while;
- c) by the time.

9. *Mouly's dogs are ... going for a walk first thing in the morning.*

- a) used to;
- b) get used to;
- c) being used to.

10. *The snow was falling heavily and ... houses in the village were white.*

- a) all of;
- b) all;
- c) all the.

11. *My mother is very ... pink roses.*

- a) fond about;
- b) fond of;
- c) fond with.

12. *I hope we ... park in the road behind the club.*

- a) need;
- b) can;
- c) must.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with one of the words given below.

1. Chimpanzees use different ... to communicate with each other.
2. You should serve your pet's ... in a special place in the house.
3. If your pet rejects fresh ... for more than half a day, it may be unwell.
4. Meal ... should contain high levels of water as well as protein.
5. All kittens must be vaccinated against enteritis and
6. How do ... learn about their surrounding?
7. Lions live in groups called

- a) sounds
- b) food
- c) diets
- d) influenza
- e) meals
- f) prides
- g) mammal

Task 6. Read the text and make the tasks: given below .Give the written translation of the text.

Saving The Snow Leopards

a. So beautiful. So threatened. The snow leopard, a symphony in gray, white and black, may well be the most beautiful of all. The beauty of its fur makes the snow leopard a favorite with poachers. Their raids have reduced its population to 3,500-7,000, all of them found in the remote reaches of Central Asia.

b. That the snow leopards have survived at all is thanks to such pioneering ecologist as Thorsten Harder. Stationed since 1993 in the Central Asian republic of Kyrgystan, this German scientist established a nature conservation area in the country two years later. His work quickly made him aware of the desperate plight of the snow leopards, of which only 260 are left in the country. To save them, Harder found a powerful ally.

c. In 1998, NABU, based in Germany and one of the world's largest and most active citizen-for-nature groups, signed an agreement with Kyrgystan's environment ministry. Centerpiece of the agreement was

the founding of Grupa Bars in 1999. Since then, this unit has caught 150 poachers and freed 5 snow leopards. The unit's four rangers have also liberated wolves, hawks and other rare species from the poachers' clutches.

1. Choose the title for each part of the text:

- Rangers' activities.
- Shortening of snow leopards population.
- The nature reserve founder.

2. Answer the questions:

- What makes the snow leopard attractive for the poachers?
- Who was a founder of the Central Asian nature reservation?
- What is the aim of Grupa Bars?

3. Find the synonyms of the following words from the text:

- Menacing.
- Beloved.
- Shorten.
- Preservation.
- Agonizing.

4. Give the English equivalents to the following and find them in the text:

- Браконьер.
- Первопроходец.
- Эколог.
- Лесничий.
- Ученый.

5. Complete the sentences using the text:

- ... makes them a favorite ...
- ... raids have shortened ...
- ... make him aware ...
- ... the agreement was ...
- ... have also liberated ...

II ВАРИАНТ

Task 1. Match the diseases with their symptoms. Translate the sentences.

Inappetence	a) an acute or chronic inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane
Gastritis	b) a temporary decrease in appetite
Polyphagia	c) an increased appetite and thirst
Bloat	d) an excess storage of fat in liver cells
Lipidosis	e) an excessive accumulation of gas in the rumen and reticulum
Constipation	f) a highly contagious disease, common in domestic rabbits
Pasteurellosis	g) a condition in which the animal is unable to move its bowels

Task 2. Match the professions with their definitions, translate the sentences.

1. Ecologist	a) someone who studies matter, movement and force
2. Biologist	b) someone whose job is to look after the wood
3. Physicist	c) a scientist who studies about the living things
4. Forester	d) someone who looks after the plants
5. Gardener	e) someone who studies the environments
6. Surgeon	f) someone who is engaged in animal growing
7. Breeder	g) someone who operates on sick people

Task 3. Read the text. Choose the right word or words combinations given below to complete each sentence. Translate the text.

The lobule of the liver in cross section has five, six or seven sides. The diameter of the (1) ... is smaller than the height of the lobule. The central vein is running through the center of lobule. The branches of the (2) ... (introlobular vein) the introlobular bile ducts, branches of the (3) ... are at the periphery. The lymphatics form a network about the portal vein and its branches. The principal afferent (4) ... of the liver is the portal vein. It collects the blood from the viscera of the

(5) ... and from the spleen and enters the liver at the portal together with the hepatic artery.

1. Blood vessel.
2. Hepatic artery.
3. Digestive tract.
4. Portal vein.
5. Cross-section.

Task 4. Choose the right grammar forms. Translate the sentences.

1. I ... to replace this article in my thesis.

- a) are going;
- b) is going;
- c) am going.

2. Don't make noise. We ... now.

- a) doesn't work;
- b) are not working;
- c) are working.

3. Some cattle breeds require ... climate for growth than others.

- a) hottest;
- b) more hot;
- c) hotter.

4. New recycling water system ... to be installed on the farm.

- a) is;
- b) must;
- c) have.

5. We don't have ... pets at home.

- a) some;
- b) any;
- c) no.

6. There is ... grass on the ground.

- a) few;
- b) many;
- c) much.

7. Mr. and Mrs. Rossi ... the farm since 1987.

- a) have been owning;
- b) have owned;
- c) own.

8. People ... use the tennis courts more at the weekend than during the week.

- a) use to;
- b) get used to;
- c) used to.

9. ... trees in the wood had to be checked for disease.

- a) all the;
- b) each;
- c) all of.

10. You should never eat or drink anything immediately ... doing a yoga class.

- a) until;
- b) once;
- c) before.

11. Most of the class ... studying grammar.

- a) tired at;
- b) tiring of;
- c) tired of.

12. Wearing high heels in the snow ... be dangerous.

- a) can;
- b) must;
- c) couldn't.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with one of the words given below.

1. There were so many mice in the house that we had to buy a mouse

2. We collect honey from our bee

3. There is a rabbit ... in the corner of the field.
4. Martin was wearing imitation snake ... boots.
5. Be careful! Our cat has very sharp
6. In general both cats and dogs are
7. ... is an important factor in cat's and dog's life.

- a) omnivorous
- b) feeding
- c) skin
- d) hive
- e) claws
- f) trap
- g) hole

Task 6. Read the text and make the tasks given below. Give the written translation of the text.

Kanga Killers

a. In 1972 the Australian government introduced a quota system which allowed a certain number of kangaroos to be killed every year. Legislation was introduced because farmers claimed that the kangaroos were ruining their crops. The problem is that although two and half million kangaroos can be killed legally each year, a further two and a half million are killed illegally.

b. The animals are killed for a variety of reasons. The main one, however, is that kangaroo meat is sold for human consumptions- usually in the form of steaks- or is used as pet food. There are also thousands of dollars to be made from the sale of their skins.

c. The environmental group Greenpeace and Australia's animal Liberation (AAL) are now campaigning for a ban on the sale of all kangaroo products. They hope that it will stop unscrupulous farmers killing the animal for profit. A spokesman for AAL said, «People aren't concerned because there are still six million kangaroos in Australia so they are hardly an endangered species. People just don't care about issues like this until it is a real threat. But we know certain types have already become extinct in some areas. We must act now before it is too late».

1. Choose the title for each part of the text:
 - a. The causes of kanga extermination
 - b. The human assistance in saving kanga population.
 - c. Limiting system of killing kanga.

2. Answer the questions:
 - a. What makes the kangaroos the legal human victims?
 - b. What is the main aim of killing kangaroos?
 - c. How can people stop inexplicable destruction of Australian kanga?

3. Find the synonyms of the next words in the text:
 - a) permit
 - b) destructing
 - c) cause
 - d) intake
 - e) unabashed

4. Give the English equivalents to the next words and find them in the text:

- a) законодательство
- b) урожай
- c) потребление
- d) объединяться
- e) вид (особь)

5. Complete the sentences using the text:
 - a. ... farmers affirmed that ...
 - b. ... for a different reasons.
 - c. ... are now uniting for a ...
 - d. ... about problem like this ...
 - e. ... have to act ...

III ВАРИАНТ

Task 1. Match diseases with their symptoms. Translate the sentences.

Dermatitis	a) an acute or chronic inflammation of the gastric mucuous membrane
Rabies	b) a temporary decrease in appetite
Pneumonia	c) an allergy skin disease
Gastritis	d) an acute encephalomyelitis caused by virus
Flu	e) headache, fever, cough, sneezing
Inappetence	f) dry cough, high fever, chest pain
Ulcer	g) burning stomach pain after eating

Task 2. Match the professions with their definitions, translate the sentences.

General practitioner	a) someone who treats the animal
Biologist	b) someone whose job is to look after the wood
Veterinarian	c) a scientist who studies about the living things
Forester	d) someone who deals with climatic changes
Climatologist	e) someone who engaged in animal growing
Surgeon	f) someone who operates on sick people
Breeder	g) an ordinary doctor

Task 3. Read the text. Choose the right word or words combinations given below to complete each sentence. Translate the text.

The liver is the (1) ... of the organism. It plays a great role in the (2) ... of the body. It is situated in the upper right quadrant of the (3) ... , and a part of its surface attaches to the diaphragm. The principal afferent (4) ... of the liver is portal vein. The blood is drained from the liver by two or more hepatic veins. Most (5) ... have one large round nucleus, although binucleated cells are not uncommon. One of the most important functions of the liver is the formation of glycogen. It increases in the liver after meals and decreases fasting, and may even disappear completely.

1. Abdominal cavity.
2. Largest gland.
3. Blood vessel.
4. Liver cells.
5. Metabolism.

Task 4. Choose the right grammar forms. Translate the sentences.

1. *They ... to buy new equipment for this experiment.*

- a) are going;
- b) is going;
- c) am going.

2. *What ... now?*

- a) are you do;
- b) do you doing;
- c) are you doing.

3. *Mother's milk is the ... feed for calves and lamb.*

- a) better;
- b) good;
- c) best.

4. *A large commercial company ... to start producing nutritive supplements for poultry.*

- a) is;
- b) must;
- c) can.

5. *I want to show you... pictures of these animals.*

- a) some;
- b) any;
- c) no.

6. *There is ... snow in winter.*

- a) few;
- b) many;
- c) much.

7. *I ... that there is a bird nesting in that tree.*

- a) have noticed just;
- b) have just noticed;
- c) just have noticed.

8. Did May always ... feed the horses, or did you do it sometimes?

- a) would;
- b) used to;
- c) use to.

9. ... time Emma comes into the room, Joshua blushes!

- a) all the;
- b) every;
- c) each of the.

10. Sarah hasn't been feeling very well I hope she's OK.

- a) later;
- b) lately;
- c) late.

11. The little dog used to ... when he went for a bike ride.

- a) run him after;
- b) after him run;
- c) run after him.

12. To ... keep calm in a crisis is a very valuable ability.

- a) succeed in;
- b) can;
- c) be able to.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with one of the words given below.

1. As my dog is very big and disobedient, I keep it on a
2. We had to sleep under a ... not to be bitten by mosquitoes.
3. Our dog never got used to sleeping in its
4. A dirty black lamb was following the
5. An enormous black spider was spinning its ... across the window.
6. ... are the animals with backbones.
7. Animal which eats animal is

- a) carnivore
- b) flock

- c) web
- d) kennel
- e) lead
- f) net
- g) vertebrates

Task 6. Read the text and make the tasks given below. Give the written translation of the text.

Animal Rights And Wrongs

a. In the 1980's there were a few million experiments on animals in Britain. The animals that are used are mice, rats, guinea pigs ,rabbits, cats, dogs, etc. Experiments include everything from trials of new pet foods to experiments in which dogs and monkeys are forced to smoke continuously, or are deliberately injured to test the effects of pain-killing drugs.

b. There have been protests from animal rights groups about experiments on animals (vivisection) for many years. Extreme groups have raided laboratories and released animals, and some scientists have had their homes painted with slogans and have even received letter bombs. Attitudes to animals vary greatly between two extremes. Some of us regard animals as almost human. How should we react to animals? How do we feel about these situations?

c. Dolphins and whales ,who are considered by many scientists to be intelligent, are still being hunted and killed. Calves and other animals are «factory farmed» Calves , for example, are kept in the dark, unable to move, so as to produce white tender meat(veal).Most eggs are produced by battery hens kept in similar conditions, although many people are ready to pay more for «free-range eggs».

1. Choose the title for each part of the text:

- a. Means of the protest against experiments on animals.
- b. Cruel methods of animal destruction.
- c. Experimental animals.

2. Answer the questions:

- a. Which ten years have been the hottest since records began?
- b. What is the most likely cause of global warming?
- c. What products of human activity are mainly responsible for the warming up of the globe?

3. Find the synonyms of the next words in the text:

- a) meals;
- b) to make smb. do smth.;
- c) to drive;
- d) to respond;
- e) soft.

4. Give the English equivalents to the next words and find them in the text:

- a) испытания;
- b) намеренно;
- c) обезболивающий;
- d) облава (налет);
- e) разумный.

5. Complete the sentences using the text:

- a) ... to experiments in which ...
- b) ... protests from animal ...
- c) ... differ greatly ...
- d) ... are thought by many ...
- e) ... incapable to move ...

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