

Министерство образования Московской области  
Государственное бюджетное профессиональное  
образовательное учреждение Московской области  
"Сергиево-Посадский колледж"

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

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## ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

### ОГСЭ.03    Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП)  
среднего профессионального образования  
ГБПОУ МО «Сергиево-Посадский колледж»

### 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей

2019

Рассмотрено на заседании ЦК

Автотехнических специальностей и профессий

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Автор-разработчик:

Есина Татьяна Борисовна - преподаватель ГБПОУ МО «Сергиево-Посадский колледж»

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## 1. Пояснительная записка.

Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины «Английский язык в профессиональной деятельности» на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта СПО по профессии (далее – ФГОС СПО).

Дисциплина Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности способствует формированию следующих знаний и умений:

**Обучающийся** должен обладать следующими умениями:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

## **2.Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по дисциплине Английский язык в профессиональной деятельности**

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины *иностранный язык (английский)* обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС СПО 23.02.07. Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов

следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональную компетенцию, и общими компетенциями:

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен **уметь**:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Результатом освоения дисциплины является овладение обучающимися компетенциями: ОК 1- 10

**ОК01** Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам

**ОК02** Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности

**ОК03** Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие

**ОК04** Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами

**ОК05** Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке

с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста

**ОК06** Проявлять гражданско – патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей

**ОК07** Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях

**ОК 08** Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности

**ОК09** Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности

**ОК10** Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языке

**ОК11** Планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере

### Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

*иностранный язык (английский) в профессиональной деятельности*

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по профессии СПО

### Комплексе оценочных средств к грамматическому материалу.

#### Задание к грамматической теме «Времена глаголов в английском языке»

**Упражнение 1.** Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio while Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home early because she \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book?
8. While Fred \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), Judy \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
9. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) young, I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice — but now I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) she's fantastic.
10. Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) home when she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her husband's car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (run) to school.
12. Jack's father \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) in London — he \_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) English.
13. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car yesterday.
14. Their father often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to rock concerts.
15. While you \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), mother \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).

**Упражнение 2. Исправьте ошибки.**

1. When she was younger, she has played tennis every day.
2. It's already 10:00, but Jane hasn't finished her homework already.
3. Joe crashed his car three times since Christmas.
4. Did you done your homework, or have you been watching TV?
5. Karl has been driving since five years.
6. This hotel has been already in business for twenty years.

**Упражнение 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form (Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous).**

1. Alice ... (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually ... (to walk) to school...
2. (to take) ... you the bus to get to school or ... (to walk) you?
3. Who is this man? I ... (to think) that I ... (to know) him, but I ... (to forget) his name.
4. The children ... (to have) a good time in the park yesterday. They ... (to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they ... (to take) pictures of themselves.
5. Where are the children? They ... (to watch) TV in the room now. Some minutes ago they ... (to play) a game.
6. Now I am in my class. I... (to sit) at my desk. I always ... (to sit) at the same desk.

**Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous или поставьте конструкцию to be going + to inf.**

1. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) your examination results?
2. Kathy \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Caracas next month to attend a conference.
3. Do you have any plans for lunch today? — I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Shannon at the Sham Cafe in an hour. Do you want to join us?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a bicycle for my son for his birthday next month. Do you know anything about bikes for kids? — Sure. What do you want to know?
5. How do you like your new job? — I don't start it until tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you an answer next week.
6. I suppose he \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about his new invention.
7. Why are you packing your suitcase? — I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Los Angeles in a couple of hours.
8. My regular doctor, Dr. Jordan, \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) a conference in Las Vegas next week, so I hope I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her partner, Dr. Peterson, when I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for my appointment next Friday.
9. What time class \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) tomorrow morning? — It \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at eight o'clock sharp.
10. The coffee shop \_\_\_\_\_ (open) at seven o'clock tomorrow morning. I'll meet you there at 7:15. — Okay. I'll be there.

**Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в Future Continuous, Present Continuous, Future Simple или поставьте конструкцию to be going + to inf.**

1. At 5 o'clock tomorrow he \_\_\_\_\_ (work).
2. He can't come at noon tomorrow because he \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a lesson at that time.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an interesting book the whole evening tomorrow.
4. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning he \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to his friend.

5. You will recognize her when you see her. She \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a yellow hat.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have a party) on Saturday 4th December in London at 10 pm.
7. In the next days you \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) famous sights.
8. Jeanne and Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to London next month.
9. Leave the washing up. -I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it later.
10. This time tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach.
11. Look out! You \_\_\_\_\_ (spill) your tea!

**Упражнение 6. Упражнение раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple.**

1. Aren't you about to finish with the dishes? You \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes for thirty minutes or more. How long can it take you to wash the dishes?
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the Steak House restaurant many times. The food is excellent.
3. A: What is that sound? B: A car alarm \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) somewhere down the street. It \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) me crazy —I wish it would stop! It \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) for more than twenty minutes.
4. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a child, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) it all.
5. What's that dent in the side of the car? You \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an accident?
6. I'm sorry, John's not here; he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the dentist. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) trouble with a tooth for some time.
7. This cassette recorder is broken. You \_\_\_\_\_ (play) about with it?
8. Your Italian is very good. You \_\_\_\_\_ (study) it long?
9. Do you mind if I clear the table? You \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough to eat?
10. Ann never \_\_\_\_\_ (go) camping. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep) in a tent.
11. Frank, where have you been? We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you since 1 p.m.
12. I'm not surprised he \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) that exam. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) hard recently.

**Упражнение 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple или Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. Oh no! The children \_\_\_\_\_ (cook). Look at the state of this kitchen!
2. How many times Wendy \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for work this week?
3. I'm going to give that cat some food. It \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the doorstep for hours. I'm sure it's starving.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) grammar exercises all morning. I deserve a treat for lunch.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not / buy) your mother a present? That's really mean of you.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in Australia for 2 years. Then she moved.
7. Now where are my keys? This is the third time I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) them today
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (ever/play) chess? You should try it. I'm sure it's the sort that you'd like.
9. Oh do be quiet. You \_\_\_\_\_ (grumble) all day!
10. Your tennis \_\_\_\_\_ (really / improve)! You \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) in secret?

**Задание по теме «Словообразование»**

**Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки. Образуйте существительные.**

1. The study calculated that replacing weekly fruit juice ... with whole fruits could bring health benefits. (consume)
2. For my birthday Mother baked a cake with yellow ... . (ice)
3. Carbohydrates, proteins and fats are called ... because they provide the fuel your body needs. (nutrition)
4. Many women have to juggle ... and a full-time job. (mother)
5. ... are unavoidable when three ... live under one roof. (argue, generate)
6. Her deep ... of her sister was evident. (hate)
7. Older people who live alone often need help with gardening and house ... (maintain)
8. Positive attitude helps employees to get along with ... and managers. (worker)
9. China's air... has cut life ... by an average of 5.5 years in the north of the country and caused higher rates of lung cancer. (pollute, expect)
10. It is much safer to use stainless steel or glass ... instead of plastic ones. (contain)

**Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки. Образуйте прилагательные.**

1. My favorite ... book is "Appetite" by Nigel Slater. (cooker)
2. Eating can also make you ..., and so can waking up in the morning. (thirst)
3. You shouldn't rest on your laurels but try to improve your ... performance. (academy)
4. Highly ... gas is naturally found in coal mines. (explode)
5. An ... species is a species of organisms facing a very high risk of extinction. (danger)
6. The most... earthquake struck in Shanxi, China 1556. (disaster)
7. ... exploitation of nature by man has resulted in the effects we have to deal with now. (thought)
8. Laos is a landlocked ... country, widely covered by tropical forest. (mountain)
9. I decided to take a walk. It would be too ... to wait in the queue. (tire)

**Упражнение 3. Используйте отрицательные приставки. Образуйте подходящие по смыслу слова.**

1. The service was slow and the waiter's familiarity was ... , so we left without paying. (accept)
2. Some children are a challenge, especially when they ... in public places. (behaviour)
3. To my ... , the restaurant was overbooked and we had to spend the evening at home. (appoint)
4. Michael was ... about what dessert to order. (decide)
5. Parents' ... of their children's behaviour and life choices can ruin their lives. (approve)
6. There is a huge difference between ... children and those merely ... to listen to their parents' advice. (obey, will)
7. Young children mustn't be left ... either at home or at public places. (attention)
8. She was frequently left alone by her ... husband. (faith)
9. If you describe someone as ..., you are criticising them because they are unable to do their job or a task properly or are ... to act in this capacity. (competence, qualifications)
10. Banks are still seen as ... and many people keep their savings at home. (security)

**Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, образуйте глаголы.**

1. Guar gum also is used in the food industry to ... products like ice cream. (thick)
2. Old Manchester houses are made of red brick... by soot. (black)
3. David spotted the pink silk lampshade in a shop and thought it would ... up the room. (bright)
4. Do we ever stop to think about the importance of the air we ... ? (breath)



5. I'd like to ... this dress for one in a larger size. (change)
6. They ... 100 dollars from a bank account an hour ago. (draw)

**Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки. Образуйте подходящие по смыслу слова.**

1. Sometimes one's ... are the only people one can ... in. (parental, confidence)
2. Many people ... that getting a spouse can put them out of their..., which later... wrong, because sometimes marriage makes life more difficult. (belief, miserable, proof)
3. An ... Roman ... has been discovered in northwest England, (extend, settle)
4. The dining-room is elegantly ... and ... carpeted, (furniture, luxury)
5. Everyone is ... of her having the chance to ... abroad, (envy, student)
6. When employers look at... candidates, beyond skills, experience, and training, they look for those who demonstrate ... (prospect, enthuse)
7. In the city the ... and ... were insufferable, (hot, humid)
8. Our planet's... regions, located just north and south of the equator, are known for their... and ... (tropic, warm, humid)
9. Next to Shakespeare, no ... gets more love on Broadway than Tennessee Williams, (play)
10. During Elizabeth's reign England significantly ... its trade ... and in 1580 Sir Francis Drake became the first Englishman to successfully ... the earth, (expansion, sea, circumnavigation)

**Задания по грамматической теме «Страдательный залог в английском языке»**

**Exercise 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Passive. (USUALLY)**

1. The postbox (to empty) every day.
2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.
3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns.
4. The mail (to load) into the train.
5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.
6. The bags (to take) to the post office.
7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets.
8. The letters (to deliver).

**Exercise 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Passive. (YESTERDAY)**

1. The postbox (to empty) yesterday.
2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.
3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns.
4. The mail (to load) into the train.
5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.
6. The bags (to take) to the post office.
7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets.
8. The letters (to deliver).

**Exercise 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple Passive. (TOMORROW)**

1. The postbox (to empty) tomorrow.
2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.
3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns.
4. The mail (to load) into the train.
5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.
6. The bags (to take) to the postoffice.
7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets.
8. The letters (to deliver).

**Exercise 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
5. His new book (to finish) next year.
6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
8. Bread (to eat) every day.
9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
11. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
12. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
13. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
14. This work (to do) tomorrow.
15. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
16. These trees (to plant) last autumn.
17. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.
18. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
19. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
20. Lost time never (to find) again.
21. Rome (not to build) in a day.

**Exercise 5. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемую форму глагола.**

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau.
2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.
3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.
5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs.

6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs.
7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.
8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

**Exercise 6. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice, обращая внимание на место предлога.**

1. The senior students laughed at the freshman.
2. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday.
3. Young mothers looked after their babies with great care.
4. Nobody lived in that old house.
5. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject.
6. We thought about our friend all the time.
7. The doctor will operate on him in a week.
8. The teacher sent for the pupil's parents.
9. They looked for the newspaper everywhere.
10. Nobody slept in the bed.
11. The neighbour asked for the telegram.
12. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great attention.

**Exercise 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Active Voice или Passive Voice.**

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday.
2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow.
3. He (to give) me this book next week.
4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia.
5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation tomorrow.
6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book.
7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest.
8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147.
9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.
10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

**Задания по теме «Модальные глаголы и их употребление в английском языке»**

**1. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения.**

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.

10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
15. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
19. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
20. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
21. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
22. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
23. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
24. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

**2. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в прошедшее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте could, had to, was to, was allowed to.**

1. You **must** show your identity card here. (Ты должен показать удостоверение личности здесь.) – Last night ...
2. We **can't** buy a new car. (Мы не можем купить новую машину.) – Last summer ...
3. Mike **may** take my laptop computer for a couple of hours. (Майк может взять мой ноутбук на пару часов.) – This morning ...
4. Victor **has to** call his mother. (Виктору нужно позвонить своей маме.) – Yesterday ...
5. You **don't need to** paper the walls. (Вам не нужно оклеивать стены обоями.) – Yesterday ...
6. She **is to** be at the office at 9 a.m. (Ей нужно быть в офисе в 9 утра.) – Last Friday ...
7. You **must not** tell lies. (Ты не должен лгать.) – Last night ...

**3. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в будущее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте will be able to, will be allowed to, will have to.**

1. He **can't** get the tickets. (Он не может достать билеты.) – I'm afraid ...
2. You **may** use my camera. (Ты можешь пользоваться моей камерой.) – Tomorrow ...
3. I **am to** wait for him at the airport. (Мне нужно подождать его в аэропорту.) – Next Sunday ...
4. You **must** tell me the truth. (Ты обязан рассказать мне правду.) – Very soon ...
5. I **have to** take these pills 3 times a day. (Мне нужно пить эти таблетки 3 раза в день.) – Tomorrow ...
6. I **can** read this book in Italian. (Я могу прочитать эту книгу на итальянском языке.) – In two years ...

**4. Переведите английские пословицы, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы. Постарайтесь вспомнить русские эквиваленты пословиц, где это возможно.**

1. A man can do no more than he can.
2. Anyone who has to ask the price cannot afford it.
3. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at their neighbours.
4. You must learn to walk before you can run.
5. He who falls today may rise tomorrow.
6. A bird may be known by its song.
7. He who laughs at crooked men should need to walk very straight.

8. Talk of the devil and he is to appear.
9. A tree must be bent while young.
10. The wind can't be caught in a net.

5. *Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол should. (Возможны несколько советов.)*

1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)
2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)
3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)
4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)
5. I've caught a cold. (Я простудился.)
6. Somebody has stolen my purse. (Кто-то украл мой кошелек.)

6. *Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.*

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?
5. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
11. better / we / find / a / should / job.
12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa ?
14. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.
15. needn't / you / complain.

**Задания для перевода**

**THE HISTORY OF THE CAR**

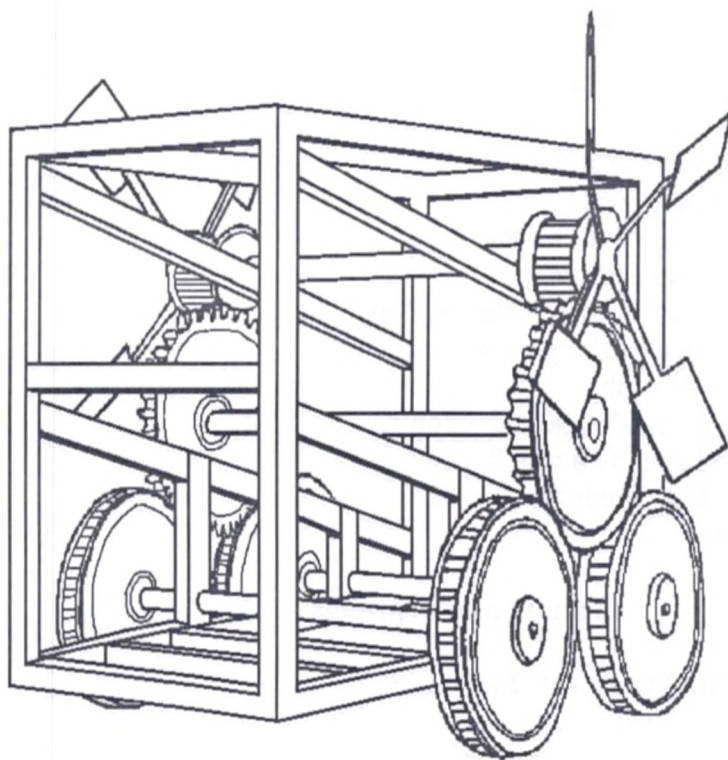
*There have been many inventions during the Twentieth Century – the tele- phone, air travel, television and the atomic bomb – are just four with universal impact. But one stands out from the crowd as having had more influence on more people in more places – the car.*

The significance of the motor car to the recent history of civilization is beyond question. The car's precise date of introduction, however, will be de- bated for decades to come. That's because, ever since the invention of the wheel around 4000 BC, humans have tried to design a self-propelled machine to re- place the horse.

Karl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler may have been credited with producing the first vehicles powered by the internal combustion engine in 1885, but the origins of the car go back as far as the Old Testament. This foretold of machines propelling themselves on land and the air. The great 13-th-century scientist and philosopher Roger Bacon predicted the advent of

machine-powered vehicles on land and water, while Leonardo de Vinci's diagrams of a self-propelled carriage are a matter of record. In 1472, Roberto Valturio described a machine (рис. 1) designed for war purposes, which was to be moved by means of large windmills transmitting their motion through cranks and gears. Clockwork and wind-assisted vehicles all played their part in the pre-history of the car but the greatest influence came from the Steam Age. In the early 1760s Frenchman Captain Nicolas Joseph Cugnot built a powerful steam-driven tractor to tow artillery hardware. Only partly successful, it was left to a group of British, American and European inventors to pursue the development further. Of these, Richard Trevithick's London Carriage was both the most practical and effective.

The steam era saw, not only the advent of a succession of road coaches, but also the more recent railway locomotive. The former was handicapped by public resistance and government legislation, while those involved in the horse trade saw these new contraptions as a danger to their livelihood. This led not only to heavy taxation through toll roads but also the implementation of the Red Flag Act. This ruled that all forms of "road locomotives" should have a man with a red flag walking ahead of them. This ridiculous law was not repealed until many years later.



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Wind-driven vehicle by Robert Valturio

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## THE POWER STRUGGLE

It was the development of the internal combustion engine from the mid- 1800s onwards which spurred inventors on to develop □ horseless carriages □. Nikolaus Otto is generally regarded as being the father of today's petrol engine but its origins date back much further. The initial idea can be traced to the 1670s, from when there survive the first descriptions of a piston sliding within the cylinder, powered by gun powder – in effect, a development of the cannon. This was put into practice by a number of engineers, one of whom was the Swiss, Francois Issac de Rivaz, who even used electricity to supply the ignition.

Arguments still rage today among automotive historians concerning the identity of the individual who created the first □true□ internal combustion engine. Etienne Lenior won the race to patent his design first in 1859, but the Italians Barsanti and Matteucci had working designs on display several years earlier. Lenior's patent was more in line with the modern engine as we know it however, and was a spur to future innovators like Nickolaus Otto, Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz. Otto's four-stroke engine (the four □strokes□ of the cycle being: In- duction, Compression, Ignition, Exhaust) was a refinement of Lenior's idea, and provided the motive power for the motor car in more ways than one (рис. 2).

Otto had a tough time realizing his vision. Having learned of Lenior's gas engine, and being further inspired by seeing the Barsanti and Matteucci idea

on a trip to England, he developed a similar unit designed to run on liquid fuel. However, as the history of the automobile constantly shows, some of the great- est innovators had poor business minds. Otto needed future car enthusiast Eugen Langen to both help secure a patent and also see the venture through bleak times when technical problems halted sales for a while.

It is unfair to credit any one person with the creation of the car. Gottlieb Daimler, who worked with Otto until their differing views caused a fall-out, de- veloped his own engines. These were not solely for car use, but he did build the first four-wheel horseless carriage. Karl Benz, who lived less than 100 miles away, designed his advanced tricycle which proved to be the first truly purpose- built machine. Amazingly, not only did the pair never meet, but were even un- aware of each other's efforts as they worked on parallel designs.

By 1886 the motor car was definitely ready to roll.

## THE DRIVE TO GAIN ACCEPTANCE

Germany received the credit for fathering the automobile but it was France which gave it the warmest welcome. Both Daimler and Benz came under strong criticism in their home country for their inventions, but the French, who already had a healthy road network to cater for their enthusiasm for bicycles, staged one of the most significant events designed to popularize the motor car, in 1889.

The Paris World Exhibition attracted 400,000 visitors, who poured through the doors to see the first car. Daimler and Benz enjoyed success at the event, while Peugeot gained the

right to build cars with Daimler engines. Despite opposition from some quarters, there was no turning back.

Across the Atlantic, the first automobile ran in 1891, built by John Lambert of Ohio. Four years later the Duryea brothers established the first car-manufacturing plant. The birth of the car in the US was a difficult one. George Baldwin Selwyn, a lawyer specializing in patents, had decided to monopolise the automobile by drawing up a definitive patent for the car. Any future fuel-powered designs would be an infringement upon it. His case was strengthened by ALAM – the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers – and it took the courage of a certain Henry Ford, no less, to contest this judgement and win the case.

The absurd Red Flag Act in the UK stifled enthusiasm for the car until 1896 when it was finally scrapped. A speed limit of 12 mph was imposed in its place. To celebrate the occasion, which effectively marked the birth of the British car industry, a drive from the capital to Brighton was instigated. This annual London to Brighton run is still enjoyed today.

By the end of the century, and while still the preserve of the elite, the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland staged a famous 1000-mile trial around the country. Some 65 cars took part to show the population – many of

whom had never seen a car before – the future way to travel. The motor car had truly arrived.

## FAST AND FURIOUS

Like so many inventions in the past, further development was easier once the initial blueprint was established. The action was fast and furious in the first years of the new century. Because many of the car manufacturers were being run by engineers and not businessmen, they had the authority, and the audacity, to build exactly what they wanted.

We may think that our fuel-injected, 16-valve, electronically-chipped and heavily-appointed cars of the 1990s represent the pinnacle of automotive design, but this is not the case. In fact, apart from the electronics, most of the concepts found in a typical modern car are little more than an advancement of an idea.

Originally devised decades ago. Only the lack of suitable materials available to engineers at that time stifled inspired thought.

Another factor, of course, was the price. As the car's popularity spread, so to did the demand for cheap, simple transport for the masses, epitomized by the Ford Model T. By the mid-1920s nearly 700,000 cars were in daily use on British roads and more than ten million could be found in the USA. Things weren't rosy for all vehicle manufacturers, however, with many small outfits floundering early-on. As the car became big business across the world only the strongest survived.

This was never more evident than in the aftermath of an economic slump in Europe in the early 1920s, followed several years later across the Atlantic during the Great Depression.

To help the British car industry survive in these tough times, the government set up a special horsepower tax which penalized foreign imports. The idea was to tax cars on their power output. This basically sound idea was seriously hampered because the levy imposed (based on calculations performed by the Royal Automobile Club) was derived from a formula



which would have baffled even Albert Einstein. Instead of it being related to engine size, it was bizarrely connected to the size of an engine's pistons. Thus, "small-bore/long-stroke" engines – the most inefficient design of all – achieved the lowest taxation. As a result, engine development in the UK was crippled for years. The tax was finally replaced in 1947 by a flat-rate charge better known today as the road fund license. Incidentally this coincided with the launch of the Standard Vanguard, with a "short-stroke" engine aimed directly at export markets.

The 1930s saw a significant shift towards the affordable car, both in the US and in the UK. Ford's Y Popular became the company's first truly British car. It cost just 100 – easily within the realms of the ordinary worker, as contemporary advertisements at the time showed. With more than 1.5 million cars on the UK's streets by this time, the car was fast being viewed as not simply a luxury, but more a necessity. Expectations rose too. Safety glass, proper wind-screen wipers and better interiors were now standard even in the cheapest car.

The advent of World War II saw progress in aero-engine design which decades later would have an effect on the car. Multi-valve engines were used by Rolls-Royce for extra power and superior high-octane fuels were introduced for added performance. One American fighter used an engine which made use of an embryonic variable valve-timing system – an innovation which is increasingly being seen on car engines 50 years later.

The immediate postwar years were bleak on the automotive front, however. In Britain car manufacturers were ordered by the government to export, so half of all production was destined for overseas. There was a real shortage of cars, fuel and even tyres, and used-car prices soared to meet the increasing demand. To stop any speculating and selling-on for a instant profit, new car buyers

were forced to sign a pledge that stated that they would not sell the car for a minimum of two years.

While the countries of Europe tightened their collective belts with the continued imposition of rationing, the US car industry returned to its pre-war ways by offering unprecedented levels of refinement to potential car buyers. Fully automatic transmission, cruise control and powered brakes, seats and windows were all common fittings.

In the UK new car designs were scarce, with most postwar models being carry-overs from the 1930s. It was left to the humble, yet technically advanced Morris Minor and the stunning Jaguar XK120 to woo enthusiasts at the 1948 Motor Show in London.

That same year saw a remarkable car launched in America – the Tucker '48. Preston Tucker was a flamboyant small-time car manufacturer who wanted to make it big with what was described at the time as the first completely new car for half a century. With features like a special passenger safety cage and standard seat belts, the Tucker was decades ahead of its rivals, but it flopped due to the company having little business acumen. Tucker made big claims and promises to raise the \$12 million he required, and although later charged with fraud, his only crime was over-enthusiasm.

Preston Tucker thought the big car-makers were out to get him but his failure was due principally to being out of his depth and expecting too much too soon. Had the '48 been a success, the progress of auto technology may have moved on much more rapidly.

The 1950s was a time when the car industry tried to shake off its postwar blues. Although these were still austere times, it turned out to be a golden age in motoring.

American bosses of both Ford and Vauxhall became more involved in the designs of their UK satellites, while the sheer size of product output by parent companies in the US saw the demise of many superb, but small, European car-makers.

From a technical viewpoint, the 1950s was a decade of advancement thanks to the universal quest to improve the motor car. Engineers and pioneers were given license to express and exploit their ideas with a freedom which has only recently returned. Rover experimented with gas turbine power, the rotary engine was designed and advanced automatic transmissions using continually-variable gear ratios were produced.

Not surprisingly, the 1950s also brought us two of the most significant designs in automotive history – the Citroen DS and the evergreen Mini.

The DS was a technological delight, with its complex hydraulic system powering the brakes and suspension, which in turn imbued the car with levels of performance hitherto unseen on a family car.

The Mini was the result of a world fuel crisis which highlighted the need for a practical economy vehicle, rather than the free-wheel "bubble" city cars that had become a popular sight in Europe after the Suez War of 1956.

With the space race just beginning between the superpowers and the Cold War showing little sign of thawing, the pace of technological progress was frightening. Anything and everything looked possible.

It didn't last long. By the mid-1960s realism was starting to creep in. Of all the major car developments of the previous decade only three – the Mini, tube-less tyres and disc brakes – gained popularity. The rest disappeared almost as quickly as they came. Even the Mini, which is now approaching 40 years of age, didn't make a profit in its first decade of production.

## NADER'S LEGACY

It wasn't only company "bean counters" who now decided on the way car designs would be heading. In America an ambitious young lawyer by the name of Ralph Nader would also have a profound effect on the motor car in terms of the way it would be viewed by consumers. His classic 1966 book, *Unsafe of Any Speed*, attacked the motor car, and in particular General Motors for producing what he considered to be a dangerous car in the shape of the Chevrolet Corvair. Accompanied by a blaze of publicity, Nader took on GM in a crusade for safety.

The Corvair was essentially an American Volkswagen Beetle in terms of its rear-engine layout and its compact size. However, it was a much sleeker and faster design, due both to its styling and larger engine. It also used a chassis design alien to most US drivers, which resulted in the oversteering Corvair catching out so many motorists that it became known as accident-prone. Nader believed that this was largely due to poor design and development on General Motors' behalf, and GM dropped the car due, partly, to poor sales.

The outcome shocked the car industry, bringing safety and consumer issues to a head. The legacy of Nader was that car-makers wouldn't dare do anything other than play safe again.

The revolution of the 1950s gave was to automotive "nannysm". Today, with environmental issues starting to gain momentum, the car is once again coming under serious assault for the second time in its short life, as ever-tightening rules on exhaust emissions and noise levels take hold.

The 1960s also saw the first stages in the meteoric growth of the Japanese car industry. Voices of concern from certain quarters of the industry went unheeded and, having already dominated motorcycle manufacturing, Japan again caught the rest of the world napping.

In the UK, car manufacturing had already started its decline-the ailing Rootes Group comprising Hillman, Humber, Sunbeam and Singer (all historic names) was bought out by Chrysler in the mid-1960s, just a few years after the

innovative, but unreliable, Imp had been launched. BMC, which started the first of its sequence of "shotgun marriages" in 1952 with the merger of Austin and Morris, gobbled up Rover and Jaguar, before becoming British Leyland Motor Corporation in 1968.

It was the start of one of the greatest automotive embarrassments in history, littered with blunders where badge engineering ruled. This is the strategy of calling an identical car by another name, trying to sell it on its qualities and it helped kill off most of the once-great British car industry.

Not surprisingly, the 1970s are generally remembered for bringing some bleak times to the global motor industry. Ironically, the decade had started with UK car sales peaking at an all time high in 1972, but two wars in the Middle East, oil shortages and the spread of economic recession across the globe soon led to an all-encompassing mood of conservatism and consolidation.

It was a time for pure survival above everything else, which in turn cultivated just the right environment for the Japanese automobile industry to prosper. With nothing to lose, it exploited the vast deficiencies which existed in the automotive products of America and Europe, both in terms of design and customer satisfaction. The rest is history.

In total contrast British Leyland (BL) lurched from bad to worse. Nationalized in 1975, industrial strife, appalling build-quality and the gradual blackening of great names such as Jaguar, Rover and Triumph, drove BL to the edge of the abyss. It was only a partnership with Honda that pulled it back from the brink and gave the company some respectability.

Vauxhall was another company in big trouble and it took the wholesale scrapping of Luton-based products in favour of rebadged, but better built, Opels from Germany to reverse the company's fortunes. Citroën, the most radical-thinking of all French car manufacturers, faced a similar problem. Despite its vehicles being technically brilliant, Citroën wasn't making enough money to ensure survival and was duly bought by Peugeot in 1974.

American companies were also in trouble, with the Chrysler "empire" crumbling on a global scale. Even the legendary Cadillac suffered huge losses.

Fortunately the new decade brought happier times. Car demand gradually started to creep up, ranges were rationalized and engineers were at last left alone by company accountants. However, the sheer cost of developing totally new designs meant that an increasing number of car-makers enlisted arch rivals as partners in the production of new models common to both interests, thus reducing levels of duplication in component manufacturing.

This, in some instances, led to dedicated plants being built. Some car manufacturers – notably the Japanese – established factories abroad. Soon, companies from other countries were setting up manufacturing bases around the world. The age of the global car company coincided with the fading of the post-war stigma attached to buying foreign products. A British Ford is now possibly

built in Germany or Spain, while French Peugeots are produced at the old Roots/Chrysler sites in the English Midlands.

To save on costs, the need for true world cars suitable for all markets was now apparent. As the 1990s dawned, a new threat was mounted on the establishment by Korean firms with odd names like Daewoo and Hyundai. Unlike the Japanese invasion of 30 years before, however, this one is being taken far more seriously by the established manufacturers.

The BMC/BLMC/ Austin-Rover group finally became Rover and was then sold to BMW in 1994. From being a once-dominant car-maker that annually grabbed well over one-third of all UK sales, it has now become a small and select low-volume manufacturer. Its limited range dovetails with BMW's. Rather ironically, the German giant had started life building Austins under licence some six decades before.

The 1990s have also seen electric cars pushed back in the frame in order to cut pollution and provide the answer to dwindling oil supplies. The first electric-and-petrol-powered car was produced as long ago as 1906, but it has taken 90 years for car-makers to begin seriously offering acceptable alternatives to the Otto engine.

Despite a crop of new designs from major companies like General Motors, Ford, Mercedes-Benz and Peugeot, electric cars are still being resisted by public and industry alike. Plans to introduce a law in California stating that two per cent of all newly-registered vehicles must be electrically-powered has had to be postponed.

Now, more than ever, the car needs to get in step with changing times and attitudes to its use. A century has passed since Benz and Daimler showed off their inventions to a hostile public and still the car faces severe criticisms over its place in society. Moves to tax, curb and resist its role as a provider of independent transport and mass employment are gathering momentum. Industry historians may be feeling a certain hint of *deja vu*. As mentioned earlier, little is really new in the history of the motor car.

## Тексты и задания для контрольных и проверочных работ

### Текст 1

*Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите текст 1.*

#### MAN IN MOTION

In his efforts to move by means of other than his own feet, man has sat on the backs of mules, camels, horses and elephants, and has been pulled by them in wagons, carriages and sleds. He has used boats on water, skis on snow, skates on ice, and bicycles on land. Of all the devices which man has invented to carry him from here to there, swiftly and effortlessly, none has had quite as such impact on his life as the automobile.

The influence of the automobile on our life has been so complete that few of us can remember what it was like to be - without one. Yet it was not so long ago that men first devised the means of mechanical self-propulsion which made the modern car possible. They had tried for hundreds of years to replace manpower with a mechanical device. None was found remarkable until late in the nineteenth century.

One of the earliest self-propelled cars was built by a clock-maker in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1649. It was operated on the same principle as a wind-up toy. Like a toy, it had to be rewound every few minutes. About fifty years after that, an Englishman named Thomas Savery developed a steam pump which raised water from coal mines. This was improved by another Englishman, Thomas Newcomen. In 1765, James Watt of Scotland, using Newcomen's engine as a model made a steam engine so efficient that he is generally considered to be its inventor. Although these early steam engines operated from a fixed position, they generated power. Watt was opposed to using steam power to run a road vehicle but these and other men with vision saw the possibility of steam, power propelling vehicles on land and water. In Europe and the United States, men began to experiment with steam. The search for an automobile although it would be years before it carried that name - was on.

*Задание 2. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимание на причастия.*

Wagons pulled by, boats used on water, the devices invented by man, self-propelled cars, manpower replaced by a mechanical device, a car operated on the principle, a steam-pump developed by him, a pump improved by Newcomen, a fixed position, power generated by steam engines.

*Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения со сказуемым в страдательном залоге на русский язык. Определите время и состав сказуемого.*

1. One of the first self-propelled cars was built in Germany, in 1649.
2. This car was operated on the principle of a wind-up toy. A steam-pump developed by Thomas Savery was later improved by another Englishman, Thomas Newcomen.
3. James Watt is generally considered to be the inventor of a steam engine.

4. James Watt was opposed to using steam power to run a road vehicle.

Текст 2

*Задание 1. Прочтите текст, стараясь понять содержание каждого абзаца.*

*Задание 2. Дайте название каждому абзацу.*

## AUTOMOBILE

The history of the automobile goes back several hundred years. One of the earliest attempts to propel a vehicle by mechanical power was suggested by sir Isaac Newton about 1680. It was little more than a toy consisting of a steam boiler supplying a steam jet turned to the rear.

However, the credit for building the first self-propelled road vehicle must undoubtedly go to the French military engineer, Nicholas Cugnot (Кюньо). Between 1763 and 1769 two steam-driven carriages were built and tried.

In 1784 the Russian inventor Kulibin built a three-wheeled carriage. In his vehicle he used for the first time such new elements as brakes, rollers and a gear-box. The first Englishman to build a full-size self-propelled vehicle for use on the roads and to obtain practical results was Threvithick (Тревитик). Between 1798-1800 he built several working models.

Up to 1860 most of road vehicles were powered by steam engines which ran at slow speeds. In 1860 Lenior (Ленуар) of Paris built an internal combustion engine which ran on city gas, the gas being ignited by an electric spark. In 1866, Otto invented the type of four-stroke cycle engine which is used today.

Slowly but surely the auto industry is perfecting a number of alternatives to the conventional engines found in almost all of today's passenger cars. Two prime factors lie behind the search for different engines - the necessity to reduce air pollution by requiring cleaner auto exhaust and the desire to produce cars that will run farther on a gallon of fuel.

While basic research is continuing on electric and steam powered engines, it is the diesel, turbine and Stirling that are current industry favourites.

Diesels get better mileage than gasoline engines, and the fuel is usually cheaper.

In 1890's, Rudolf Diesel, invented the engine that bears his name. As air is drawn into the engine and compressed internal temperatures rise, and pressures reach two to three times those in a gasoline engine. The extreme pressures have meant that diesels usually are much larger and heavier than gasoline engines of the same power potential.

The disadvantages of diesels as passenger car engines are slow performance, noise and smoke.

The turbine and Stirling are multifuel engines, capable of running on any liquid that will burn, including such exotic types as peanut oil and perfume. This would be a major advantage if severe petroleum shortages develop.

The turbine cars now operating are handbuilt models that cost more than 1 million dollars each. Alloys of precious metals of high durability are still required for certain vital turbine parts. Engineers believe that progress in ceramics hold the key to making turbines practical alternatives to present-day engines...

The Stirling concept, first offered more than 150 years ago by a Scottish clergyman, involves external instead of internal combustion... In the new design, hydrogen gas is heated by a burner, which can run on virtually all kinds of fuel... Engineers point out that a Stirling engine would be quieter than an equivalent internal combustion engine, would emit less toxic gases, and would use fuel more economically...

Yet, there is still opinion in the auto industry that the conventional gasoline powered engine - the type in almost universal use now - will continue to dominate until or unless outside circumstances dictate otherwise.

**Задание 3.** *Определите, в каком из абзацев говорится:*

- a) о первых попытках использовать механическую энергию для приведения в движение экипажа;
- б) об основных требованиях, предъявляемых к автомобилю.

**Задание 4.** *Выберите утверждения, соответствующие содержанию текста.*

1. The history of the automobile goes back...

- a) a hundred years;
- b) a thousand years;
- c) several hundred years.

2. Diesels are usually much larger and heavier than...

- a) gasoline engines;
- b) turbine cars;
- c) Stirling engines.

3. The disadvantages of diesels are...

- a) low speeds;
- b) noise and smoke;
- c) heavy weights.

4. The turbine and Stirling are multifuel engines, capable of running on...

- a) petrol only;
- b) peanut oil and perfume;
- c) benzene.

**Задание 5.** *Прочтите текст еще раз, обращая внимание на даты, цифры и связанные с ними факты.*

## AUTOMOBILE STRUCTURE

There are numerous types of motor vehicles: passenger cars, buses, trucks, tractors and others. Each of them serves quite a definite purpose.

Every automobile has the following components: engine, power train, chassis, body.

The engine is the power plant of the vehicle. It makes the car wheel rotate and the car move. In general, internal - combustion engines are used operating with some fuel (petrol, benzol, diesel, oil). Depending on their combustion process, the engines are fundamentally classified as carburettor engines and diesel engines. Sometimes the carburettor engines are called heavy-oil engines. Another difference results from the working method of the internal-combustion engine. A difference is made, between four-stroke cycle engine and two-stroke cycle engine.

Every engine includes the electric, fuel, cooling and lubricating systems.

The chassis consists of a power train and a frame with axles, wheels and steering system as well. The power train carries the power from the engine to the car wheels and consists of the clutch, gear-box or transmission, propeller shaft, rear axle, final drive, differential and axle shafts.

The body has a hood and fenders and accessories: the heater, lights, radio, windshield wiper, convertible top raiser and so on.

**Задание 1.** Выразите ту же мысль с помощью оборота **there is/there are**:

1. Every automobile has an engine, a chassis and a body.
2. The engine is the power plant of the vehicle.
3. A difference is made between four-stroke cycle engine and two-stroke cycle engine.
4. Every engine includes the electric, fuel, cooling and lubricating systems.
5. The chassis includes the brake system and the steering system.

**Задание 2.** Найдите в тексте все словосочетания, образованные по модели **N + N** и переведите их.

**Задание 3.** Изложите основное содержание текста с помощью данной ниже схемы-плана.



## Текст 4

*Задание 1. Прочтите текст, стараясь понять содержание.*

### MOTORING IN ENGLAND

The motor-car has done so much to change our lives. Let us discuss cars, using the English names for the parts. We shall start inside the car.

#### Inside the car.

We talk about being in the front and in the back and we talk about the driver's seat and the passenger seats. This is all very easy. All round the car are windows, so that you can see out - except in front. This is called the windscreen, and the things which sweep rain off it are called windscreen wipers.

#### Driving the car.

When we drive the car we steer with the steering wheel. If there is some- one in the way we stop the car with the brake - we brake the car - and sound the horn. When it is clear to go again we accelerate to help us move off. We

have a gear box. We change gear by pushing the gear lever from one gear to the next.

To help us to do this we have a foot pedal which is called the clutch. We put the clutch out to disengage the engine and we let the clutch in to make it drive again. Many cars have five gears: first (or bottom), second, third, top and reverse.

When we stop the car and want it to stay in one place we put on the hand- brake. To start the engine we switch on the ignition, press the starter, and the engine fires. We rev it up by pressing the accelerator pedal.

Sometimes in cold weather we need to use the choke to start the car. This gives us more petrol and less air -what is called a rich mixture.

At night we switch on our lights, but in town or when someone is coming they must be dipped. To do this we operate the dip switch - sometimes this is a hand switch near the steering wheel, sometimes a foot pedal. And lastly to change di- rection we signal with our indicators. Those are "controls" of the car. With our hands we steer with the steering wheel, change gear with the gear lever, and put on the handbrake. We also use the indicators as they can dip the lights. With our feet we accelerate by using the accelerator, stop by using the foot brake, change gear by using the clutch, and we can have a pedal dip switch. And that is about all inside the car - except, of course, the mirror for seeing what is happening be- hind, the sun visors to shield our eyes against low sunshine, and, in England where they are compulsory, seat belts.

*Задание 2. Выберите из текста названия частей автомобиля и пе- реведите их на русский язык.*

*Задание 3. Закончите следующие предложения, выбрав нужный ва- риант.*

1. When we drive the car we steer with...  
a) the wipers; b) the steering wheel; c) the ~~final~~ drive.

2. If there is someone in the way we stop the car with...

a) the brake; b) the horn; c) the clutch.

3. We have a foot pedal which is called...

a) the cycles; b) the spring; c) the clutch.

4. Many cars have five...

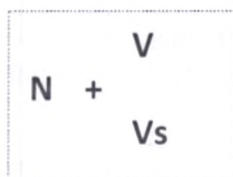
a) gears; b) strokes; c) axles.

#### Текст 4

### FUEL SYSTEM

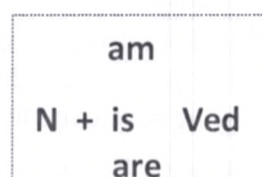
The fuel system consists of many parts (рис.6). The fuel is stored in a fuel tank. The fuel tank is connected to a fuel line, through which the fuel can be brought from fuel tank to the fuel pump. The fuel pump pulls the fuel to the carburetor. The carburetor mixes the fuel with air. The mixture of fuel and air are drawn into the engine. In the engine the fuel and air are burned to produce power.

#### 1. Active Voice



An engine produces power.

#### 2. Passive Voice



The fuel is stored in a tank.

**Задание 1.** Укажите в тексте предложения, в которых сказуемое образовано по модели 1 и по модели 2. Назовите предмет, совершающий действие в предложениях, образованных по модели 1. Указан ли такой предмет в предложениях, образованных по модели 2? Переведите предложения.

**Задание 2.** Выберите из текста все словосочетания со словом

"fuel", образованные по модели N+N.

(Например, fuel system - топливная система).

↑  
какая?

**Задание 3.** Используйте конструкцию "is connected" со следующими словами таким образом, чтобы описать путь топлива от бака.

## Задания к дифференцированному зачету (4 семестр)

### Задание 1.

1. Расскажите об известных вам английских писателях – классиках

2. Выполните тест

1. .... Russian company Avgit Founded a joint venture with the Latvian Spondo company.  
a) a (an)    b) the    c) –
2. In .... world there is no perfect economic system.  
a) a (an)    b) the    c) –
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a telex on the table.  
a) is    b) are    c) was    d) will be
4. She ..... most of her writing on a computer.  
a) do    b) does
5. Adam Smith is often called the Father of Modern Economics.  
a) it    b) they    c) he
6. The north-east of England was famous for ..... shipbuilding industry.  
a) his    b) its    c) her
7. The US has a ..... domestic market than Portugal.  
a) bigger    b) more big
8. There ..... five people in my family.  
a) are    b) is
9. I ..... three business lunches this week.  
a) had    b) have had
10. Payment ..... yesterday.  
a) is received    b) was received    c) received

### Задание 2.

1. Расскажите об известных вам американских писателях

2. Выполните тест

1. He ..... a financier soon.  
a) am    b) was    c) will be
2. Monopoly ..... a market structure with only a single seller.  
a) am    b) is    c) are
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ the manager do in the office in the afternoon?  
a) do    b) does    c) –
4. She ..... a day-off every week.  
a) have    b) has
5. The tourist office has ..... about hotel accommodation.  
a) information    b) informations
6. In a planned economy, ..... wages depend on the service they provide to society.  
a) workers'    b) workers
7. Our manager ..... in the office all day.  
a) stay    b) stays    c) is staying
8. I sometimes ..... at home because I have a computer.  
a) work    b) works    c) am working
9. Equipment, tools and computers ..... in the manufacturing process.  
a) is used    b) are used    c) used



7. As a rule I ..... customers in the evening.  
a) meet    b) meets    c) am meeting
8. He usually ..... financial control over these projects.  
a) take    b) takes    c) is taking
9. Land, labour and capital ..... to produce goods.  
a) are required    b) is required    c) required
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ not start your job search without a resume.  
a) can    b) must    c) have

**Задание 5.**

**1. Расскажите кратко о произведении Ч. Диккенса «Записки Пиквикского клуба»**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. Twenty five specialists have already undergone training in ..... Germany.  
a) a (an)    b) the    c) –
2. Land is ..... factor of production.  
a) a (an)    b) the    c) –
3. \_\_\_\_\_ there much mail on the desk?  
Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) is    b) are    c) was    d) will be
4. .... you have a computer?  
a) do    b) does
5. The government puts higher taxes on petrol.  
a) you    b) it    c) they
6. Some farm workers get most of ..... work in summer.  
a) its    b) their    c) her
7. There are companies which need a lot of money to set up but much ..... money to run.  
a) little    b) less
8. There ..... no contracts on the desk.  
a) are    b) is
9. The company ..... for a 5% increase in sales last month.  
a) budgeted    b) has budgeted
10. The agent ..... by the company last week.  
a) was accredited    b) were accredited    c) accredited

**Задание 6.**

**1. Расскажите об известных фактах биографии Дж. Свифта и назовите его произведения**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. The country ..... in a state of economic crisis last year.  
a) is    b) was    c) are
2. Marks & Spencer ..... the top brand in Britain in 1988.  
a) were    b) was    c) is
3. How much \_\_\_\_\_ your computer cost?  
a) do    b) does    c) –
4. They ..... orders next week.  
a) will have    b) have
5. Money ..... the world go round. 31  
a) make    b) makes

6. Consumers can buy a ..... goods or services.  
a) company's      b) company
7. We usually ..... our work at 6.  
a) finishes      b) finish      c) are finishing
8. Now he ..... in Libya on a fixed-term contract.  
a) is working      b) works      c) work
9. A free market ..... by a government.  
a) is not controlled      b) are not controlled      c) not controlled
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ to get up early.  
a) has      b) must      c) can

### Задание 7.

1. Расскажите о произведении Дж.Свифта «Гулливер в стране лилипутов»
2. Выполните тест

1. .... Russian – Iranian auto plant has started assembling pickups.  
a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
2. In ..... planned economy, the government sets prices.  
a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a conference next week.  
a) is      b) are      c) was      d) will be
4. He always ..... his job well.  
a) do      b) does
5. In some parts of Africa the traditional economy still exists.  
a) it      b) he      c) you
6. She explain how she had lost .....job.  
a) my      b) your      c) her
7. An increase in demand can make a company push its prices even .....than necessary.  
a) higher      b) the highest
8. I ..... . Can you tell Rosemary I'll see her tomorrow?  
a) am leaving      b) leave      c) leaves
9. The US steel industry ..... by imports of subsidized steel.  
a) were being injured      b) was being injured      c) injured
10. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ to travel on business?  
a) can      b) must      c) have

### Задание 8.

1. Расскажите об известных фактах биографии Эдгара По и назовите его произведения
2. Выполните тест

1. These goods ..... cheap.  
a) am      b) is      c) are
2. Employment agencies ..... aimed at assisting you in finding a job.  
a) am      b) is      c) are
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ Nokia make?

- a) do      b) does      c) –
4. Recently we ..... the acknowledgement of debt.  
a) have received      b) had received
5. Economics ..... my favourite subject at the Institute.  
a) is      b) are
6. Utility is the ..... word for the satisfaction we get from a purchase.  
a) economists      b) economists'
7. He often ..... to London.  
a) go      b) goes      c) is going
8. I ..... Can you tell Rosemary I'll see her tomorrow?  
a) am leaving      b) leave      c) leaves
9. The US steel industry ..... by imports of subsidized steel.  
a) were being injured      b) was being injured      c) injured
10. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ to travel on business?  
a) can      b) must      c) have

**Задание 9.**

**1. Расскажите об известных фактах биографии Рэя Бредбери и назовите его произведения**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. .... Germans intend to invest 30 million in the project.  
a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
2. Competition exists in ..... free market because anyone can be a producer.  
a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
3. \_\_\_\_\_ there many accountants in your firm?  
a) is      b) are      c) was      d) will be
4. What ..... she want to do?  
a) do      b) does
5. People consume almost everything they produce.  
a) he      b) it      c) they
6. A nation's wealth depended on ..... owning precious metals.  
a) its      b) my      c) their
7. What ..... the government going to do about the problem of homelessness.  
a) is      b) are
8. There ..... a big rise in the cost of living.  
a) has been      b) have been
9. They ..... customers in different cities.  
a) have got      b) has got      c) are having
10. His company ..... profit every year but it isn't very big.  
a) is making      b) make      c) makes

**Задание 10.**

**1. Расскажите об известных фактах биографии А.Конан Дойла и назовите его произведения**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. The nearest big city was ..... Riga.  
a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
2. People get loans from ..... banks for all sorts of reasons.

- a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
3. \_\_\_\_\_ there a meeting at the enterprise yesterday?  
a) is      b) are      c) was      d) will be
4. The company ought ..... something about the poor service.  
a) to do      b) do
5. In the traditional economy men are hunters & farmers.  
a) I      b) they      c) he
6. When you have collected the evidence, you are ready to test ..... theory.  
a) -----      b) your      c) its
7. China and India are now making ..... Contributions to global growth.  
a) the largest      b) larger
8. There ..... nobody in the office.  
a) are      b) is
9. I ..... writing the three-year business plan yet.  
a) didn't finish      b) haven't finished
10. Nowadays all the clients of the bank ..... for a financial advisory service.  
a) are provided      b) were provided      c) provided

### Задание 11.

**1. Назовите основные правила написания газетных статей. В чем заключается отличие газетного стиля от художественного?**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. .... Russian company Avgit Founded a joint venture with the Latvian Spondo company.  
a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
2. In ..... world there is no perfect economic system.  
a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a telex on the table.  
a) is      b) are      c) was      d) will be
4. She ..... most of her writing on a computer.  
a) do      b) does
5. Adam Smith is often called the Father of Modern Economics.  
a) it      b) they      c) he
6. The north-east of England was famous for ..... shipbuilding industry.  
a) his      b) its      c) her
7. The US has a ..... domestic market than Portugal.  
a) bigger      b) more big
8. There ..... five people in my family.  
a) are      b) is
9. I ..... three business lunches this week.  
a) had      b) have had
10. Payment ..... yesterday.  
a) is received      b) was received      c) received

### Задание 12.

**1. Расскажите о вашем любимом писателе и его произведениях**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. He ..... a financier soon.  
a) am      b) was      c) will be





1. They ..... at work now.  
a) am    b) is    c) are
2. Successful marketers ..... open and flexible.  
a) am    b) is    c) are
3. How often \_\_\_\_\_ Harry meet customers?  
a) do      b) does      c) –
4. I ..... a good job last year.  
a) have    b) had
5. No news ..... good news.  
a) is    b) are
6. .... salary mostly depends on the demand for his or her work.  
a) Someone      b) Someone's
7. As a rule I ..... customers in the evening.  
a) meet      b) meets      c) am meeting
8. He usually ..... financial control over these projects.  
a) take    b) takes    c) is taking
9. Land, labour and capital ..... to produce goods.  
a) are required    b) is required    c) required
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ not start your job search without a resume.  
a) can    b) must    c) have

### **Задание 15.**

**1. Расскажите об особенностях газетной лексики. Сравните газетный стиль в Великобритании и в США**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. Twenty five specialists have already undergone training in ..... Germany.  
a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
2. Land is ..... factor of production.  
a) a (an)      b) the      c) –
3. \_\_\_\_\_ there much mail on the desk?  
Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) is      b) are      c) was      d) will be
4. .... you have a computer?  
a) do    b) does
5. The government puts higher taxes on petrol.  
a) you      b) it      c) they
6. Some farm workers get most of ..... work in summer.  
a) its    b) their    c) her
7. There are companies which need a lot of money to set up but much ..... money to run.  
a) little    b) less
8. There ..... no contracts on the desk.  
a) are    b) is
9. The company ..... for a 5% increase in sales last month.  
a) budgeted    b) has budgeted
10. The agent ..... by the company last week.  
a) was accredited      b) were accredited      c) accredited

### Задание 16.

1. Расскажите что такое планирование использования земли и об основных направлениях в планировании земли.

#### 2. Выполните тест

1. The country ..... in a state of economic crisis last year.  
a) is    b) was    c) are
2. Marks & Spencer ..... the top brand in Britain in 1988.  
a) were    b) was    c) is
3. How much \_\_\_\_\_ your computer cost?  
a) do      b) does      c) –
4. They ..... orders next week.  
a) will have    b) have
5. Money ..... the world go round.  
a) make    b) makes
6. Consumers can buy a ..... goods or services.  
a) company's      b) company
7. We usually ..... our work at 6.  
a) finishes      b) finish      c) are finishing
8. Now he ..... in Libya on a fixed-term contract.  
a) is working      b) works      c) work
9. A free market ..... by a government.  
a) is not controlled      b) are not controlled      c) not controlled
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ to get up early.  
a) has    b) must    c) can

### Задания к дифференцированному зачету (6 семестр)

#### Задание 1.

1. Напишите эссе на тему: «Сельскохозяйственное планирование земли»

#### 2. Выполните тест

1. I ..... three business lunches this week.  
a) had    b) have had
2. The company's share prices ..... at the end of last week.  
a) bounced    b) has bounced
3. Payment ..... yesterday.  
a) is received    b) was received    c) received
4. The company's annual accounts ..... by the Chief Accountant.  
a) is prepared    b) are prepared    c) prepare
5. Equipment, tools and computers ..... in the manufacturing process.  
a) is used    b) are used    c) used
6. Land, labour and capital ..... to produce goods.  
a) are required    b) is required      37      c) required

7. You \_\_\_\_ not start your job search without a resume.  
a) can                      b) must                      c) have
8. He is a company manager, ..... he ?  
a) is              b) isn't              c) are
9. You have got a nice flat in Moscow, ..... you?  
a) have      b) has              c) haven't
10. You \_\_\_\_ send your resume to several companies.  
a) can                      b) need                      c) have

**Задание 2.**

**1. Напишите эссе на тему «Использование земли как инструмента технического взаимодействия»**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. The company ..... for a 5% increase in sales last month.  
a) budgeted                      b) has budgeted
2. The shares ..... a high rate of interest some days ago.  
a) yielded                      b) has yielded
3. The agent ..... by the company last week.  
a) was accredited      b) were accredited      c) accredited
4. The accumulated profit ..... forward to next year today.  
a) has been carried      b) have been carried      c) was carried
5. A free market ..... by a government.  
a) is not controlled      b) are not controlled      c) not controlled
6. The US steel industry ..... by imports of subsidized steel.  
a) were being injured      b) was being injured      c) injured
7. He \_\_\_\_ to get up early.  
a) has                      b) must                      c) can
8. Do you \_\_\_\_ to travel on business?  
a) can                      b) must                      c) have
9. She finishes her work at 6, ..... she?  
a) does      b) is              c) doesn't
10. The manager stays in the office till 6, ..... he?  
a) does      b) doesn't      c) is

**Задание 3.**

**1. Напишите эссе на тему: «Городское развитие»**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. It ..... a pleasure to do business with you today.  
a) was                                    b) has been
2. Last year she ..... her own company and proved to be a very good  
businesswoman.  
a) set up                                    b) has set up
3. Our budget ..... already.  
a) have been cut                    b) has been cut                    c) were cut
4. Efforts ..... to reduce the prices by 10% now.  
a) are being made                    b) were being made                    c) is being made
5. The goods ..... locally.  
a) are made and sold                    b) was made and sold                    c) is made and sold
6. The money ..... in an account in Hamburg.  
a) are lodged                                    b) were lodged                                    c) was lodged
7. This phenomenon \_\_\_\_\_ be explained by economic laws.  
a) should                                    b) need                                    c) have to
8. The company had gone bankrupt and \_\_\_\_\_ pay its creditors.  
a) couldn't                                    b) hadn't                                    c) shouldn't
9. We don't have lessons in the morning, ..... we?  
a) do                                    b) don't                                    c) does
10. The director meets customers in the morning, ..... he?  
a) do                                    b) does                                    c) doesn't

#### **Задание 4.**

**1. Напишите эссе на тему «Важность защиты окружающей среды»**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. I ..... writing the three-year business plan yet.  
a) didn't finish                    b) haven't finished
2. I ..... a successful business trip last month.  
a) had                                    b) have had
3. Nowadays all the clients of the bank ..... for a financial advisory  
service.  
a) are provided                    b) were provided                    c) provided
4. The shares ..... on the American Stock Exchange next week.  
a) will be floated                    b) were floated                    c) is being floated

5. All the prices in this shop ..... down by 10 %.  
a) have been marked      b) has been marked      c) marked
6. The price of petrol ..... by market forces.  
a) are influenced      b) is influenced      c) influenced
7. Our sales \_\_\_\_ exceed our forecast by 15%.  
a) should      b) may      c) must
8. Brighton is a large city, ..... it?  
a) isn't      b) is      c) aren't
9. A credit has been wrongly entered in the books, ..... it?  
a) hadn't      b) hasn't      c) haven't
10. You \_\_\_\_ phoned me yesterday.  
a) should have      b) may      c) might

**Задание 5.**

**1. Расскажите об особенностях деловой переписки. Выполните перевод делового письма.**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. I ..... some gas shares recently.  
a) bought      b) have bought
2. Many years ago she ..... a slide rule to add up the sales figures.  
a) used      b) has used
3. Soon the financial results ..... at the annual general meeting.  
a) will be announced      b) will announce      c) announce
4. The shipment may .....  
a) be delayed      b) was delayed      c) were delayed
5. The product ..... throughout Europe.  
a) is being marketed      b) are being marketed      c) marketed
6. The market – place .... always ..... on Saturdays.  
a) is ... crowded      b) were ... crowded      c) are ... crowded
7. They \_\_\_\_ deliver on time.  
a) can      b) had      c) have
8. \_\_\_\_ I take a comment at this point?  
a) Am      b) May      c) Must
9. Prices fell as a result of excess supply, ..... they?  
a) did      b) didn't      c) don't

10. He has to work hard to provide his family, ..... he?  
a) do      b) don't      c) doesn't

**Задание 6.**

**1. Изложите структуру резюме. Составьте собственное резюме.**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. He phoned to say he ..... his bag on the plane.  
a) forgot      b) had left      c) has left      d) has forgotten
2. He ..... the farm since 1987.  
a) has owned      b) own      c) have been owning      d) owned
3. He ... on the report all day long.  
a) was working      b) worked      c) were working
4. I ... the office when he arrived.  
a) was leaving      b) left      c) leaves
5. ... ..... is the process of buying a security for less than its face value.  
a) discounted      b) discounting      c) discounts
6. We discussed ..... a new business.  
a) open      b) opening      c) opened
7. .... our employers to develop their skills is one of the prime concerns of management.  
a) to recruit      b) to inform      c) to encourage
8. .... this market requires a lot of hard work.  
a) to enter      b) to inform      c) to lose
9. All transactions are to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the general journal.  
a) recording      b) recorded
10. There is an \_\_\_\_\_ number of private investors.  
a) increasing      b) increased

**Задание 7.**

**1. Изложите структуру и стиль благодарственного письма. Составьте благодарственное письмо.**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. .... you ever been to Scotland?      41  
a) has      b) had      c) have      d) did

2. .... they arrive at the airport on time yesterday?  
a) have                      b) did                      c) has                      d) do
3. We ... about safety procedures when the fire alarm went off.  
a) were talking      b) talked                      c) talk
4. The production line ... five times yesterday.  
a) stopped                      b) was stopping      c) stops
5. He risks ..... all of his money.  
a) lost                              b) lose                              c) losing
6. I heard of the experiment ..... last month.  
a) having been started      b) started                      c) start
7. We have decided not to advertise this position, but ..... internally.  
a) to encourage      b) to recruit                      c) to inform
8. I am glad ..... you that you have been successful.  
a) to inform                      b) to accept                      c) to encourage
9. Staff are \_\_\_\_\_ to work flexitime.  
a) allowing                      b) allowed
10. John was \_\_\_\_\_ to join the family firm.  
a) inviting                      b) invited

**Задание 8.**

**1. Изложите структуру и стиль сопроводительного письма. Составьте сопроводительное письмо.**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. She works in an \_\_\_\_\_ agency.  
a) advertising                      b) advertised
2. Most of the products are \_\_\_\_\_ to developing countries.  
a) exporting                      b) exported
3. We spent too ..... time on routine meetings.  
a) much                              b) a few                              c) many
4. 'Are there any seats on the next flight to Madrid?' 'Yes, there are .....'  
a) little                              b) many                              c) much
5. You can't do without ..... cash on hand when you go to a retailer shop.  
a) a little                              b) many                              c) little
6. Banks are now using computer technology to perform ..... financial transactions.  
a) little                              b) many                              c) much
7. The increase in government ..... will have some effect on the rate of interest.



- a) spend                      b) spent                      c) spending
8. That would entail our ..... a concession.  
a) making                      b) to make                      c) made
9. She ... letters when I came.  
a) wrote                      b) was writing                      c) has written
10. He ... to the director at 3 yesterday.  
a) spoke                      b) was speaking                      c) speaks

**Задание 9.**

- 1. Изложите структуру и стиль письма – запроса. Составьте письмо – запрос.**  
**2. Выполните тест**

1. Our fax number ... today.  
a) has changed                      b) changed                      c) changes
2. We ... just ..... our prices.  
a) has lowered                      b) have lowered                      c) were lowering
3. This will save our ..... time.  
a) wasting                      b) waste                      c) to waste
4. They have suggested his ..... to the symposium.  
a) go                      b) to go                      c) going
5. The sales director claimed ..... three new customers.  
a) to recruit                      b) to have found                      c) to find
6. They made us ..... extremely hard.  
a) to work                      b) work                      c) to have worked
7. Accrued income is a total sum of money \_\_\_\_\_ by the company during a particular period.  
a) earning                      b) earned
8. The goods were \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop window.  
a) displaying                      b) displayed
9. I am beginning to get ..... worried about the situation.  
a) a little                      b) few                      c) many
10. We need ..... more time to think about your proposal.  
a) a little                      b) many                      c) a few

**Задание 10.**

- 1. Изложите структуру и стиль письма – жалобы. Составьте письмо – жалобу.**  
**2. Выполните тест**

1. The government ... a decrease in corporation tax yesterday.  
a) has announced b) was announcing c) announced
2. He ... vice-president for 10 years.  
a) has been b) was being c) have been
3. Last year inflation was tremendous, and the prices ... .  
a) raised b) arise c) rise d) rose
4. Last week our manager ..... to get a new job.  
a) leave b) left c) leaves d) has left
5. Prices fell as a result of excess supply, ..... they?  
a) did b) didn't c) don't
6. He has to work hard to provide his family, ..... he?  
a) do b) don't c) doesn't
7. Our fax number ... today.  
a) has changed b) changed c) changes
8. We ... just ..... our prices.  
a) has lowered b) have lowered c) were lowering
9. This will save our ..... time.  
a) wasting b) waste c) to waste
10. They have suggested his ..... to the symposium.  
a) go b) to go c) going

### **Задание 11.**

**1. Изложите структуру и стиль письма – заказа. Составьте письмо – заказ.**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. Ann ..... to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned.  
a) goes b) has gone c) went d) has gone
2. Last year the company ..... a good profit.  
a) makes b) made c) have made d) did
3. The government ... a decrease in corporation tax yesterday.  
a) has announced b) was announcing c) announced
4. He ... vice-president for 10 years.  
a) has been b) was being c) have been
5. He's looking forward to our ... ..... 44

- a) to come                      b) coming                      c) come
6. We have succeeded in ..... a new competitive market.  
a) entering                      b) to enter                      c) enter
7. Central banks of different countries are expected ..... away from monetary restrictions.  
a) to stay                      b) stay                      c) to have stayed
8. The world economy is predicted ..... growing.  
a) to have continued      b) to continue      c) continue
9. All \_\_\_\_\_ machines are cut-price for one week only.  
a) washing                      b) washed
10. \_\_\_\_\_ conditions improved last year.  
a) Trading                      b) Traded

**Задание 12.**

**1. Расскажите об особенностях написания деловых писем в США и в Великобритании. Составьте факсимильное сообщение.**

**2. Выполните тест**

1. .... insurance companies protect their customers against risk.  
a) A little                      b) Many                      c) Much
2. It takes one ..... money to join a credit union.  
a) a few                      b) many                      c) much
3. Do you have ..... homework to do ?  
a) few                      b) many                      c) much
4. I need ..... help. Could you help me with the translation ?  
a) a little                      b) many                      c) little
5. She ... letters when I came.  
a) wrote                      b) was writing      c) has written
6. He ... to the director at 3 yesterday.  
a) spoke                      b) was speaking      c) speaks
7. This will save our ..... time.  
a) wasting                      b) waste                      c) to waste
8. They have suggested his ..... to the 45 symposium.

a) go

b) to go

c) going

9. It is impossible for us ..... these terms.

a) to have found

b) to accept

c) to work out

10. We would like ..... our overdraft facilities.

a) to extend

b) to buy

c) to have found