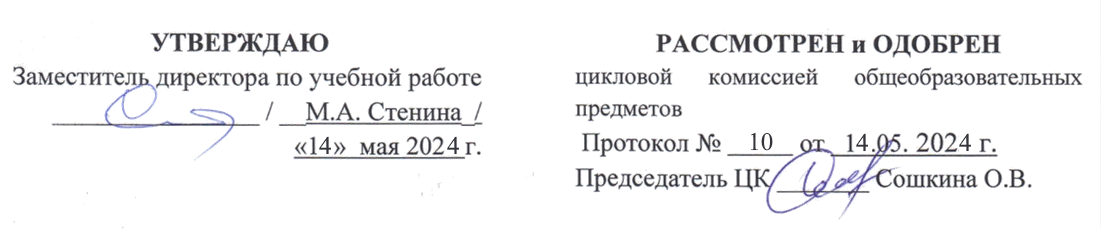
Федеральное казенное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

**«Михайловский экономический колледж-интернат»**

Министерства труда и социальной защиты Российской Федерации



**РАССМОТРЕН и ОДОБРЕН**

ЦК общеобразовательных предметов, цикла ОГСЭ

Протокол № 1 от 29.08. 2022 г.

Председатель ЦК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Сошкина О.В.

КОМПЛЕКТ

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (КОС)

для проведения итоговой аттестации

ПО ПРЕДМЕТУ

Иностранный язык

для студентов специальности

38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям)

Михайлов, 2024

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) разработаны на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности СПО 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (углубленная подготовка) и рабочейпрограммы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский)*.*

**Разработчики**:

Сидоренко И.Н. - преподаватель иностранного языка ФКПОУ «Михайловский экономический колледж - интернат» Минтруда России;

Журавлёва М.А. - преподаватель иностранного языка ФКПОУ «Михайловский экономический колледж - интернат» Минтруда России

Корнеева Н Н. - преподаватель иностранного языка ФКПОУ «Михайловский экономический колледж - интернат» Минтруда России

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для проведения итогового контроля, комплексной проверки знаний, умений студентов 1 курса, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский).

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения итоговой аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачёта.

КОС разработаны в соответствии с:

- программой подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности СПО 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям) (углубленная подготовка);

- рабочей программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский).

Краткое описание заданий:

1. Количество заданий: 2.
2. Типы заданий: аудирование с множественным выбором; лексико-грамматическая работа.

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| №  п/п | Раздел, тема | Кол-во  заданий | Время выпол-  нения (мин.) |
| 1. | Аудирование | 1 | 45 мин |
| 2. | Лексико-грамматическая работа | 2 | 45 мин. |
| 3. | Коррекция ошибок | 1 | 15 мин. |

**Пояснительная записка:**

Контрольно-проверочная работа проводится в два этапа. На первом этапе проверяются лексико-грамматические и орфографические навыки студентов. На втором этапе проверяются навыки аудирования и чтения. Максимальное количество баллов – 50.

1 этап

Лексико-грамматическая работа

Для контроля знаний, умений, лексико-грамматических и орфографических навыков предлагается выполнить два упражнения и устно прокомментировать правила написания.

Время выполнения – 45 минут.

Критерии оценки: правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Максимальное количество 20 баллов за часть 1.

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**Билет № 1**

**1. Поставьте альтернативные вопросы к следующим предложениям, используя слова, данные в скобках:**

1.We work **at a factory** (a ministry).

2. She puts **knives** on the table (forks).

3. They get up **at 9 o'clock** in the morning (at 7 o'clock).

4. We sit down **at the table** (at the desk).

5. He shaves **in the bathroom** (in the room).

6. We drink **tea** at breakfast (milk).

7. We are **students** (pupils).

8. Ann goes to her office every **morning** (evening).

9. Jane puts her bag **on the table** (on the shelf).

10. Pete takes his **son** to the nursery school (daughter).

**2. Переведите на английский язык:**

l. Иванов и Петров — студенты. Это их книги.

2. Каж­дый день они берут их на свой английский урок. Тексты книг длин­ные.

3. Студенты не переводят их с английского языка на русский. Они их только читают.

4. Как вы поживаете, Петр? Рад вас видеть.

5. Спасибо. Хорошо.

6. А как поживает ваша жена? Я ее не вижу сейчас в ми­нистерстве.

7. Она сейчас дома. Она не совсем хорошо себя чувст­вует.

8. Ваши инженеры каждый день отвечают на письма и телек­сы? — Да.

9. Они переводят их на русский язык? Нет.

10. Мы знаем английский язык и обычно не переводим письма и телексы с англий­ского на русский язык.

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**Билет № 2**

**1. Ответьте на вопросы, соблюдая правила построения повествовательного предложения:**

1.Do you get up early on weekdays?

2. What time do you get up on weekdays?

3. Do you get up early on weekdays or on Sundays?

4. When do you get up on Sundays?

5. Do you or does your wife cook breakfast on weekdays?

6. Do you cook breakfast on Sundays?

7. What do you eat at breakfast?

8. What do you drink at breakfast?

9. Where do you go after breakfast?

10. Does your wife also go to her office after breakfast?

**2. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:**

1. — Где работает ваш друг? — Он работает на заводе.

2. — Когда он начинает работу? — Он начинает работу в 8 часов утра.

3. —Когда он встает? — Он встает в б часов утра.

4. — Когда встают его дети? — Его дети встают в 7 часов.

*5.* — Что они едят за завтраком? — Они едят хлеб с маслом, яйца, сыр, ветчину.

6. — Куда они идут после завтрака? — После завтрака они идут в школу.

7. — Когда его жена приходит домой? — Его жена приходит домой в 6 часов  
вечера.

8. — Кто вы (по профессии)? — Я инженер. Я работаю в Министерстве.

9. А кто ваша жена? — Моя жена — студентка. Ее зовут Анна. Она не работает.

10. — Сколько лет вашим детям? — Моей дочери 10 лет. Она ходит в школу. Мой сын маленький мальчик Он не ходит в школу. Мы отводим его в дет­ский сад.

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**Билет № 3**

**1. Заполните пропуски соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями:**

1. We are students. These are ... books.

2. Ann goes to ... office every morning.

3. These are my sons. ... names are Nick and Ben.

4. Mike, open ... book, please.

5. My wife is a Student. ... lessons begin at 9 o'clock every day.

6. Pete takes ... son to the nursery school.

7. Children, sit down, take ... pens and pencils.

8. Jane, don't put ... bag on the table.

9. These men are engineers. These are ... desks.

10. At 9 o'clock I sit down at... desk and put ... books on it. ... lesson begins.

**2. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Наша квартира большая. В ней две комнаты и кухня.

2. — Что на столе? — На столе ручка и карандаш.

3. В нашей семье трое детей. У нас два сына и дочь.

4. В прошлом году в нашей кон­торе было пять инженеров, два экономиста и секретарь.

5. — В ва­шей конторе есть молодые инженеры ? — Да. В нашей конторе трое молодых инженеров,

6. На моем столе нет десяти писем. Там только восемь.

7. — Какие карандаши на столе? — Там красные и синие карандаши.

8. Вечером в парке не было детей.

9. У меня есть книги. На столе книги. Книги не на столе, они на полке.

10. У нас есть дети. В комнате дети. Дети сейчас в комнате.

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**Билет №4**

**1. Заполните пропуски определенным или неопределенным артиклем там,  
где это необходимо:**

1. Our friends are ... engineers. They are ... good engineers. They work at... office. ... office is in room 17. It is ... very large room.

2. Jane, where is ... red pencil? It is in ... bag.

3. After breakfast we take ... children to ... nursery school.

4. Whose daughter is Jane? She is Mike's daughter. Is she ... good girl? Yes, she is. She is ... pupil.

5. Do you work at ... factory or at ... office? I work at ... factory, ... factory is very large.

6. In ... morning my wife puts ... plates, ... knives and ... forks on ... table.

7. Nick goes to ... nursery school. He is ... small boy.

8. It is ... саг. It is ... large green car.

9. At breakfast I eat ... cheese, ... ham and ... bread and ... butter. I don't drink ... coffee, I drink ... tea.

10. It is ... two-room flat. These are ... rooms. That is ... kitchen. ... kitchen is small. ... rooms are large. 11. What is it? It is ... watch. It is ... good watch.

**2. Переведите с русского языка на английский, обратите внимание на местоимения:**

1. Она дала мне свой зонт.
2. Он открыл глаза и посмотрел на нас.
3. Ты рассказала ему об этом?
4. Моя сумка черная, ее — коричневая.
5. Это не ее ключи, а его.
6. Они хорошие люди. Они мне нравятся.
7. Посмотри на кота. Его хвост такой красивый!
8. Их дети студенты, а наши — ученики.
9. Я ответила на ваши вопросы. Почему вы не хотите ответить на мои?
10. Отдай им эту книгу. Эта книга их.

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**Билет № 5**

**1. Заполните пропуски предлогами:**

1. The engineers ... this office work every day.

2. We begin our work ... 9 o'clock ... the morning.

3. Our children sit down and put their books ... the table.

4. Nick, don't take your books ... the shelf.

5. My son goes ... school ... 8 o'clock.

6. Does Mike work ... room 40?

7. I go ... the Ministry ... Foreign Trade ... 8 o'clock.

8. Take my watch ... the table and look ... it. Teil me the time.

9. My wife and my children get up ... 9 o'clock ... Sunday.

10. ... breakfast my wife takes our son ... the nur­sery school and goes ... the factory.

**2. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к нему:**

A Portrait of a Family

There are three adults and two children in this family. The children are Ben, aged twelve, and little Stella, who is four. Their parents Andrew and Marion. The other adult is Leslie, who is Andrew's brother. He is twenty-four. They live in Newcastle, a large city in the north-east of England.

On weekday mornings everyone gets up early. Andrew Barton works for a company which manufactures computers. He leaves at seven o'clock. He likes to avoid the rash hour, he says. Marion sus­pects that really he likes to avoid having breakfast with the children, who are very noisy.

Ben catches the school bus at eight-fifteen. Leslie is at univer­sity, studying physics. He lives away from home during term-time, so he avoids the noise, too.

Stella doesn't go to school yet, of course. Next year, she will start at the nursery school where Ben used to go. Her mother is look­ing forward to this, as it will mean that she can go back to work. Be­fore her marriage, she lived in London, where she worked for the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square. She is hoping to find the same sort of job in Newcastle.

How many adults are there in the family?

Who is Andrew's brother?

Where is Newcastle situated?

What does the company, where Andrew Barton works, manufacture?

Why does Andrew leave so early?

What does Marion suspect?

How does Ben go to school?

How does Leslie avoid the noise at home?

Why is Marion looking forward to Stella's starting at the nursery school?

Where did Marion work before her marriage?

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**Билет № 6**

**1. Поставьте вопросы к подлежащим в следующих предложениях:**

1.**I** take my children to the nursery school every day.

2**. We** do not get uр at seven o'clock every morning.

3. **My friends' children** go to school.

4. **Mr. Orlov** works at our Ministry.

5. **His wife** is not an architect, she is an economist.

6. **Our books** are on the shelf.

7. **They** are not in room 10.

8. **I** do not drink coffee every morning.

9. **Her children** drink milk every day.

10. **His books** are on the table.

**2. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание к нему (согласитесь или не согласитесь с утверждениями +/-):**

A Portrait of a Family

There are three adults and two children in this family. The children are Ben, aged twelve, and little Stella, who is four. Their parents Andrew and Marion. The other adult is Leslie, who is Andrew's brother. He is twenty-four. They live in Newcastle, a large city in the north-east of England.

On weekday mornings everyone gets up early. Andrew Barton works for a company which manufactures computers. He leaves at seven o'clock. He likes to avoid the rash hour, he says. Marion sus­pects that really he likes to avoid having breakfast with the children, who are very noisy.

Ben catches the school bus at eight-fifteen. Leslie is at univer­sity, studying physics. He lives away from home during term-time, so he avoids the noise, too.

Stella doesn't go to school yet, of course. Next year, she will start at the nursery school where Ben used to go. Her mother is look­ing forward to this, as it will mean that she can go back to work. Be­fore her marriage, she lived in London, where she worked for the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square. She is hoping to find the same sort of job in Newcastle.

1. There are two adults and two children in the family.

2. Leslie is Andrew's brother, he's twenty-four.

3. They live in London.

4. Every morning everyone gets up early.

5. Andrew Barton doesn't work, he's a pensioner.

6. Andrew likes to avoid the rush hour, so he leaves at seven.

7. Marion likes to avoid having breakfast with the children,

8. Ben catches the school bus at eight-fifteen.

9. Leslie studies French at the university.

10. Stella goes to the nursery school.

11. Marion wants to go back to work.

12. Marion is hoping to find the same sort of job in Newcastle.

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**Билет №7**

**1. Ответьте на вопросы**, **соблюдая правила построения повествовательного предложения:**

1.Is it raining now ?

2. Who works at our Ministry? Which of you begins bis work at 9 o'clock?

3. Whose wife doesn't work at our Ministry?

4. Whose children do not go to school?

*5.* Whose children go to the nursery school?

6. Who takes them to the nursery school?

7. Which of you doesn't shave every morning?

8. Who gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning?

9. Who eats ham, cheese, bread and butter in the morning?

10. Whose children are pupils?

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**SCHOOL UNIFORM: PROS AND CONS**

Children of most schools worldwide are required to wear uniform. A school uniform is a dress code to help discipline the students and help them focus on their studies. School uniform has many advantages and disadvantages.

Some people believe school uniform is not a really good idea because it prevents students from expressing themselves and being unique and special. Sometimes school clothing can be quite uncomfortable and old-fashioned. Besides, it can be expensive and not all parents can afford it.

But on the other hand, school uniform saves time getting ready in the mornings because kids don`t have to choose what clothes to wear. Moreover, the uniform makes students feel equal and prevents them from being bullied. Schoolchildren can concentrate on lessons rather than on what others are wearing.

In my opinion, school uniforms have a positive effect as they can help distinguish students from other people. Besides, a uniform can make them feel proud of their school. When children wear the same uniforms, they feel more connected with each other and behave friendly.

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**Билет № 8**

**1. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам:**

1. Our students answer the teacher's questions **during the lesson**.

2. Smirnov learns English words **at home**.

3. We usually translate **long texts** from English into Russian at our lessons.

4. My daughter usu­ally reads **books** in the evening.

5. **My friend's** wife knows French well.

6. **She** often teils me about her work.

7. **After breakfast** my wife and I go to the ministry.

8**. He** often speaks to me about his English lessons.

9. Mike's son reads French **badly**.

10. My friend comes to see me **on Saturday**.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**MY FAVOURITE CHARACTER IN A BOOK**

Last year I read an interesting book – “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by Mark Twain. It was published in 1876 and it’s a story about a funny American boy growing up on the banks of the Mississippi River. Tom is an orphan and he lives with his Aunt Polly. He is 12 years old. He has red curly hair. He is quite slim and of medium height.

Tom has a rich imagination and a kind heart. He is a brave and clever boy. He often gets into trouble but I think he enjoys it. Tom skips his school lessons, he fights with the boys. He dreams to be a pirate or Robin Hood because he loves adventures. One day Tom runs away to an island, then he takes the girl he loves, Becky to the cave and they can’t find the way out. I think Tom’s childhood is full of fun and bright memorable days and I really like it.

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**Билет №9**

**1. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужное слово:**

1. This is a very (good, well) watch.

2. Which of your friends speaks English (good, well)?

3. My son knows German (bad, badly).

4.Petrov is a (good, well) engineer.

5. This park is very (good, well). I often go there on Sunday.

6. Do you answer your teacher's questions (good, well)?

7.My friend translates from English into Russian (good, well), but he translates from Russian into English (bad, badly).

8. I read English (good, well), but I write English (bad, badly).

9. This book is (bad, badly). Don't read it.

10. How is your daughter? She is quite (good, well), thank you.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**HOW MOSCOW BEGAN**

It is a well-known fact that Prince of Vladimir and Suzdal, Yuri Dolgoruki founded Moscow. There is a legend of how it happened.

One day, when Kiev was the capital of Kievan Rus, Prince was travelling in the dark forest near the Moscow river when he saw a huge animal in front of him. It had three heads and the skin of many colours. Prince Yuri Dolgoruki was scared and couldn`t speak or move, but when one of his soldiers came up to the animal it disappeared. An old wise man, Prince`s adviser explained:“This animal showed that a great and strong city should be built here because the animal was big and strong. People from different places will live here because the animal`s skin was different colours.”

Prince Yuri Dolgoruki looked at the forest and fields around him, he looked at the Moscow river with its clean water and green banks. “Yes, a beautiful city will be built here and it will be called as this river: Moscow”- he said. And in 1147 Prince Svyatoslav received an invitation from Prince Dolgoruki to come to Moscow. In those days all the buildings were on the territory of the Kremlin. The first wooden wall was built around the Kremlin to defend it from enemies. In the 14th century the stone churches were built in the Kremlin and Prince Dmitry Donskoi ordered to erect a strong white stone wall and white towers around it. After that people started speaking about a white-stoned Moscow.

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**Билет № 10**

**1.Заполните пропуски неопределенным *или* определенным артиклем там,  
где это необходимо:**

1.This is … exercise. It is … long exercise, It is … very good exercise. It is … exercise 5.

2. Whose watch is this? It is Peter’s watch. Is it … good watch? Yes, it is.

3. Whose bag is this? It is Ann’s bag. Take … bag off … table, please, and put it on … chair.

4. Peter’s letter is not on … table. Where is … letter? It is in my bag.

5. These are … chairs. … chairs are in the room. Take … chair and sit down.

6. Don’t translate these texts from English into Russian. Answer those questions and learn … words of lesson 20.

7. Mike, come up to … table, please, and read … text. On Tuesday I go to my lesson in … morning. … lesson begins at 8 o’clock. At … lesson I read … texts, ask and answer … questions. At home I write… exercises and learn… words.

8. I speak ... English.

9. My friend works at ... Ministry of Foreign Trade.

10. My children do exercises at ... home.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**LANDMARKS OF RUSSIA**

There are plenty of famous landmarks in Russia to visit – both architectural and natural. Let’s take a look at some popular places of interest in our country.

The Kremlin of Moscow is the most famous fortress in Russia. It is a masterpiece of the medieval Russian architecture. Its 20 beautiful towers stand near the Red Square. The Kremlin was used both as a fortress and a family home for the Russian tzars. Today it is guarded by the Presidential Regiment.

The Peter and Paul Fortress is the most famous fortress in the north-west of Russia. It dates back to the beginning of the 18th century. There are 6 bastions there. They stand on the banks of the river Neva, in St.Petersburg. The fortress was also used as a prison.

Lake Baikal is located in Siberia and it is the deepest freshwater lake in the world. In addition to this, Lake Baikal is also home to over 1700 species of both animals and plants.

Kizhi Island is located in the Republic of Karelia and it is the only place in Russia with a huge number of beautiful wooden churches built without a single nail.

It is always interesting to know and see landmarks of different countries, especially of our Motherland. And I would like to visit some of them.

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**Билет № 11**

**1. Переведите следующие сочетания слов, обращая внимание на предлог:**

1. инженеры этого завода,

2. страницы той книги,

3. комнаты моей квар­тиры,

4. экономисты нашего министерства,

5. кухня их квартиры,

6. учени­ки этих школ,

7. девочки нашей школы,

8. цвет машины,

9. текст шестого урока,

10. комнаты нашей квартиры

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**THE PERSON I ADMIRE**

The person that I admire the most is actor Jonny Depp. He was born in 1963 in the USA.  Jonny is famous for playing the character of Captain Jack Sparrow in the film “Pirates of the Caribbean”. He also starred in “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory”, “Alice in Wonderland” and many other films.

The reason I admire him is that he always visits children’s hospitals when he travels around the world.

Jonny dresses up as Captain Jack Sparrow and entertains sick kids who stay in bed for months. He  goes from one hospital room to another surprising little patients, telling them jokes and presenting gold pirate coins to them. The actor tries to speak to every sick child and make him or her smile. And even during the coronavirus pandemic Jonny Depp made virtual visits to children’s hospitals and chatted with kids.

This actor is a true hero to me and I think he has a big and kind heart because he makes sick children all over the world so happy. Besides, Jonny Depp donates millions of dollars to charity.

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**Билет №12**

**1. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола *to bе:***

1. They ... engineers.

2. She ... a good Student.

3. These ... my books. They ... on the chair.

4. This ... an office.

5. Where ... your students?

6. These men ... not bad engineers.

7. What colour ... his pen? It ... blue.

8. What page ... this? It ... page eight.

9. I ... not an economist. I ... an engineer.

10. Who ... at the office?

**2**. **Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**THE BRITISH – THE NATION OF PET LOVERS**

It is not a secret that British people have always loved and cherished animals. Great Britain was the first country to establish a society to protect animals in 1824. It is called the RSPCA (the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) and it still exists. Every year the Society finds new owners for 96,000 homeless animals. Besides, the RSPCA organizes different public events and activities to protect animals` rights. It also provides charity support to animal shelters.

Today half of British homes have a minimum of one pet. The nation believes that pets are necessary to bind families together. There are nearly 9 million dogs and 8 million cats in Britain. Other popular pets are birds, hamsters, guinea-pigs, rabbits and fish. Goldfish are always on demand for pets , that`s why there are about 18 million of them kept in British homes. We can also come across some exotic pets in Britain, such as spiders, snakes, lizards and crocodiles.

The British treat their pets really well and would do anything to make them feel happy. Pet owners pamper their animals with luxury gourmet food, designer clothes and accessories, expensive grooming, pet portraits and massages. They can visit a pet psychologist or buy a treadmill for their dogs to exercise indoors. There are pet hotels all over Britain with lots of facilities for dogs, cats and other animals.

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**Билет № 13**

**1. Заполните пропуски предлогами:**

l. My wife is ... the kitchen now.

2. Go ... the office and take the telexes.

3.They are ... my table.

4. Your students are not ... this room.

5.They are... room three.

6.Is Mr. Orlov ... the lesson now ? Yes, he is.

7. Mr. Petrov is ... the office now.

8. The chair is ... the table.

9. The letter is not ... your table, it is ... it.

10. My friends are ... the park now.

**2.** **Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**CELL PHONES: PROS AND CONS**

smartphones offer many more functions than standard phones: we can not only make calls, but text messages, surf the net, listen to music, take pictures and send them instantly. Mobile phones have revolutionized the way people communicate. But there are both advantages and disadvantages in using mobile devices.

What are the cons of using cell phones?

Cell phones reduce direct real communication. People are getting more and more addicted to their mobiles, and they start to panic if they leave their gadgets at home or have to turn them off. Phone users are obsessed with constant checking their social networks messages.

Cell phones are really annoying when people are speaking on them loudly in public places (cinemas, hospitals, schools or transport).

Smartphones often distract from work, studies, driving a car or crossing the street. Texting or speaking on the phone while driving or crossing the street causes thousands of traffic accidents every year.

Furthermore, cheating in exams with the help of mobile devices has become a big problem in many schools. Students manage to find their test answers on the internet.

Finally, and sadly, doctors admit that smartphones are harmful for our brain, eyes and our night sleep.

And the pros of cell phones are the following:

People communicate easily with the help of messengers installed on the phone.  They stay in touch with their families and friends all day long. Besides, smartphones are really useful in emergencies as you can call the police or ambulance and save your or other people`s life.

Cell phones are a powerful learning tool. They enable easy internet access to various sources of information and entertainment: encyclopedias, videos, music, games, social networks, audiobooks, online shopping or your e-mail box.

Smartphones are equipped with high-resolution cameras. You can take high-quality photos of yourself and your family and send them instantly to your friends.

Moreover, our mobile gadgets help us get more organized. They offer useful features, such as calendars, notepads and address books.

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**Билет № 14**

**1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в правильную форму в Present Simple:**

1. She (want) to stay in a hotel.
2. The train (arrive) on time.
3. I usually (go) on foot.
4. All my friends (study) English.
5. They often (come) home late.
6. We (like) our job.
7. Our manager (speak) German.
8. The lesson (begin) at 9.
9. She sometimes (have) lunch in the restaurant.
10. Tourists (book) rooms in advance.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**NATURAL DISASTERS IN RUSSIA**

Not all natural disasters are common in Russia, yet some regions are more at risk than others. Central Russia suffers from forest fires and river floods, while the Far East, North Caucasus and Eastern Siberia are prone to earthquakes. The regions are seismically dangerous.

In 1995 a strong earthquake on the island of Sakhalin wiped out the town of Neftegorsk in just 17 seconds. More than 2000 people were buried under the ruins. Neftegorsk was never rebuilt.

Another tragedy happened in 2012. Ten Black Sea resort towns and port cities, including Krymsk, Gelendzhik and Novorossiysk, were flooded after heavy rainstorms. The disaster occurred at night when everyone was asleep, and as a result, 7000 apartment blocks, hospitals, schools and stadiums were destroyed.

Summer and autumn forest fires are a common thing across Siberia and the Far East. They are started by the human factor (careless people), heatwaves or the lack of rains. Wildfires can spread over thousands of square kilometers and last for months because fires are often miles away from villages and towns and it is very expensive and difficult to transport firefighters to those areas.

Natural disasters in Russia can be really powerful and devastating, and many of them occur because of the negative impact of people on our environment.

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**Билет № 15**

**1. Ответьте на вопросы, употребляя слова, данные в скобках, в нужном падеже:**

1. Whose watch is on the table? (my wife)

2. Whose name is Jane? (my daughter)

3. Whose name is Nick? (my son)

4. Whose flat is this? (my friends)

5. Whose letters are thbse? (the engineers)

6. Whose room is it? (my friend).

7. Whose children are these? (Mike)

8. Whose books are these? (my children)

9. Whose dog is in the box? (his son)

10. Whose desk is ther in the office? (our director)

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**TEENAGERS’ SELF-ESTEEM**

Self-esteem is how you feel about yourself, how you accept yourself. People in our lives (our teachers, parents, elder siblings or classmates) can affect how we feel about ourselves. Harsh words, teasing and bullying hurt our self-esteem.

Social networks and advertising can also lower our self-esteem. Teenagers often feel uncomfortable about their physical appearance because they compare themselves to beautiful girls or boys from media images on TV and in magazines. So when they look at themselves in the mirror they are really worried about their short legs, bushy eyebrows, thin hair or protruding ears.

Psychologists advise teenagers to choose friends who help them be themselves and feel OK about themselves. Besides, you should set goals and move towards them. If you are not satisfied with your school grades, study better. You can’t stand your appearance? Try a new hairstyle then! If you are obsessed with losing weight, eat healthy food and join a gym. But on the whole it’s much better to accept yourself and focus on the things you like about yourself.

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**Билет № 16**

**1. Выберите существительное в** общем **или притяжательном** падеже **в зависи­мости от смысла.**

1. This is (Jane, Jane's) letter.

2. Take (Nick, Nick's) pen from Kate, please.

*3.* (These engineers, these engineers') are not at the office now.

4. Give (the boy, the boy's) good books.

5. Don't take (Mike, Mike's) pencil.

*6.* (My wife, my wife's) day off is Monday.

7. (The engineers, the engineers') letters are not on this table.

8. (My friend, my friend's) children are small.

9. (My friend, my friend's) is twenty.

10. Don't take (Pete, Pete's) telexes off the table.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**ALEXANDER PUSHKIN**

Alexander Pushkin is a 19th-century Russian poet, novelist, dramatist, short-story and fairy-tale writer. We also know him as the founder of modern Russian literature. Some of Pushkin's notable works (romantic poems 'Ruslan and Ludmila' and 'Eugene Onegin' and a drama 'Boris Godunov') have been adapted into operas by several Russian composers.

Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin was born on May 26, 1799, in Moscow. He was brought up by his old nanny, Arina Rodionovna and his grandmother. Pushkin grew up listening to Russian folktales narrated by the nanny. The boy loved reading and spent a lot of time in his father's library. He composed around 130 poems while he was still in school.

The poet supported social reformation and his political verses and epigrams infuriated the government. As a result, in 1820 Pushkin was exiled to the Caucasus and later to Crimea. His exile lasted for about 6 years.

In 1828 the poet met his future wife Natalia Goncharova. They had four children: Maria, Alexander, Grigory, and Natalia.

Pushkin spent the autumn of 1830 at his family estate, Boldino, and that period was the most remarkable in his artistic career. He wrote four tragedies there: “The Covetous Knight”, “ Mozart and Salieri”, “The Stone Guest”, and “Feast in Time of the Plague”. During his last years of life Pushkin created the most important of his prose works: the historical novel “The Captain’s Daughter” and  the unfinished novel “Dubrovsky”.

On January 26, 1837, Pushkin challenged one of his wife's admirers, Georges d'Anthès, to a duel. The fight was held the following day at the Black River. D'Anthès fired first and Pushkin was mortally wounded. It was the greatest tragedy for Russia.

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**Билет №17**

**1. Заполните пропуски определенным или неопределенным артиклем:**

1. "Where is ... watch?" "It is on ... table."

2. "What is Mike's friend?" "He is ... economist."

3. Mike's daughter is ... good girl. She is ... pupil .

4. Nick is not ... pupil. He is ... small boy.

5. What book is this? This is ... nice book. Where is ... book? It is on ... shelf. Take it off ... shelf, please.

6. What colour is ... bag? ... bag is red.

7. Pete and Ann are ... children. They are ... pupils.

8. Whose spoon is it? It is Nick's spoon. Take ... spoon off ... table and give it to Nick, please.

9. Is your son ... pupil or ... Student? He is ... Student.

10. Jane's pen is in ... desk. Take it out of ... desk, please.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**MY FAVOURITE NATIONAL DISH IN RUSSIA**

Russian cuisine is very rich and varied. The food in winter is a bit different from the food in summer because people in Russia need hot and nourishing meals in cold weather but light and refreshing food on hot summer days.

My mum is a really good cook and she can make all kinds of traditional Russian dishes: borshch, solyanka, draniki, golubtsy, vareniki, pelmeni. Her salads are also delicious. My favourites are Olivie, Vinegret and Mimoza.

But my number one in the Russian cuisine are bliny (or just thin pancakes). I used to eat bliny with honey, but unfortunately I am allergic to it. So now I prefer bliny with jam, sour cream or just butter. To make pancakes you need eggs, milk, flour, sugar, salt and some baking  soda. My mum adds some vanillin as well to make them even more delicious and aromatic. She bakes pancakes on each side until golden brown.

Bliny are such a popular dish in our country, you can find them almost in any café. Especially on Shrovetide. However if you are on a balanced diet you can’t eat a lot, otherwise you will put on weight quitу easily.

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**Билет № 18**

**1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в отрицательную форму в Present Simple.**

1. She (want) to stay in a hotel.
2. The train (arrive) on time.
3. I usually (go) on foot.
4. All my friends (study) English.
5. They often (come) home late.
6. We (like) our job.
7. Our manager (speak) German.
8. The lesson (begin) at 9.
9. She sometimes (have) lunch in the restaurant.
10. Tourists (book) rooms in advance.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**MASS MEDIA**

The mass media play an important role in our lives. Newspapers, radio and especially television informs us about what is happening in this world and gives us great opportunities for education and entertainment. They also influence how we see the world and shape our views.

Of course, not all newspapers and television programs report events objectively, but serious journalists try to be honest and provide us with reliable information.

The world today is indeed full of dramatic events and most news releases bring bad news. But people are not interested in ordinary events. That is why so many articles and programs are devoted to natural disasters, accidents, and wars. The good news doesn't usually make headlines. The bad news is doing.

Some people say that journalists are given too much freedom. They often invade people's privacy. They follow celebrities and print. Sensational stories about them, although they are not true or half true.

The main source of news for millions of people is still television. People like television news because they can see everything with their own eyes. However, many people prefer the radio. They like to listen to him in the car or outdoors, or when they do something around the house. Newspapers do not respond to events as fast as television, but they usually provide us with additional information.

Recently, the Internet has become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that the news appears on the screen as soon as something happens in real life, and you do not need to wait for the news on TV.

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**Билет №19**

**1. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам:**

1. This sofa is **blue.**
2. Mike is a **good** engineer.
3. The children are **in their room** now.
4. Their names are **Ann and Pete**.
5. This is **a flat**. It is a **small** flat.
6. These are **black pencils**.
7. Those chairs are **brown**.
8. This is **my** watch.
9. It is **twelve o'clock** now.
10. This is **my son's** bag.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**BOOKS**

I enjoy reading. I like various types of books. But I am especially fond of detective stories, thrillers, psychological novels, and memoirs. In my childhood, I used to read fantasy and fairy tales.

Reading has always played an important role in my life. I am sure that books are a great source of information, knowledge, and enlightenment.

I read a lot and to be honest, I have more than one favourite writer. I enjoy reading books of Walter Scott, Erich Maria Remarque, Victor Marie Hugo, Francis Scott Fitzgerald, and William Somerset Maugham. I usually study the biographies of famous authors as well as their memoirs. I think such a study is helpful for a better understanding of a book.

I rarely go to the library because most information I need I can find online. We have a good library at home. For example, my parents are reading more printed books than e-books. Anyway, sometimes I do borrow some books from my local library, especially when I preparing for my exams.

I try to read English books. I think it can help me to learn new words and expressions, as well as improve my reading comprehension skills and spelling. In my opinion, the more books I read in the original, the more I immerse yourself into a language. Moreover, I start thinking in English.

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**Билет № 20**

**1. Заполните пропуски глаголом *to be* в соответствующей форме:**

1. There *…* only a Russian book on the table but there ... no English book on it.

2. There ... 15 lessons in our English book.

3. There ... six hundred workers at this factory last year. Now there ,.. seven hundred workers there.

4. ... there a nursery-school in your house? Yes, there .... I take my son there.

5. There ... forks, spoons and knives on the table but there ... no cups on it.

6. ... there cheese and ham on the table now? Yes, there ....

7. There ... a letter on this table. Where is it now?

8. ... there a bath-room in Ann's flat? Yes, there....

9. There ... no shelf in my room. Now I have a good shelf.

10. There ... a tea-pot and three cups on the table.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**INTERNET**

The Internet has greatly changed the way we live. As far as I am concerned, I can't imagine my life without it. It helps me get in touch with my friends who live overseas, be abreast of the news in the world and find all useful information like rare books, encyclopedias or dictionaries. All in all, the Internet makes my learning easier.

Internet helps me improve my language skills. I've got a brilliant opportunity to practice English with my Canadian friends and increase my fluency.

Internet is beneficial to schoolchildren. There is no need to go to the library and spend hours there. You can always find any book on the Internet. It is useful for educational purposes. When it comes to writing reports, the Internet is the best assistant. Surfing the net, schoolchildren can find numerous sources of helpful information, including reference materials and tutorials.?

At the other hand, with the invention of Internet children do spend less time with their friends and avoid face-to-face communication. Most of my friends, for instance, would prefer to play online games or chat on the Internet rather than to go out.

Some pupils become addicted to the computer and disobey their parents. So, must of them make the Internet a priority more than their family or friends. They can play computer games or surf the net for hours and become psychologically absorbed in virtual reality.

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**Билет № 21**

**1. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам:**

1. There are **students** in this room.

2. There were **English books** on the shelf.

3. There is a **woman** in the kitchen.

4. There was a **watch** on the table.

5. There are **good texts** in this book.

6. There is **a little girl** in the room.

7. There was a telex **on the table.**

8. There are **students** there.

9. There were forks **on the table**.

10. There are **telexes** on the desk.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**MY FAVORITE SCHOOL SUBJECT: PHYSICS**

I love science and physics is my favorite subject at school. It seeks to understand and explain the universe from the largest, most distant galaxy, to the tiniest invisible particle. Great physicists have wrestled with fundamental questions such as what it is that holds us to Earth, what time is, and what is inside an atom.

Physicists work with theory and experiment. They conduct experiments and then think of a theory or idea that explains the results. Then they try new experiments to test their theory. Some theories have become so good at explaining nature that many people refer to them as the laws of physics. For example, one such law states that nothing can travel faster than the speed of light. The german-born physicist Albert Einstein proposed this in 1905 as part of his revolutionary theory of relativity.

Physics is the science of energy and matter. There are several branches of physics that cover a range of subjects from atoms to space. I am fond of Nuclear Physics. Scientists of this branch are constantly searching for a greater understanding of the particles that make up the nucleus of an atom.

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**Билет № 22**

**1. Поставьте утвердительные предложения в вопросительную форму (специальный вопрос).**

1. His friends play football.
2. He studies at the college.
3. We usually watch TV in the evening.
4. Our teacher asks many questions.
5. Nick works at scholl last year.
6. We go to the swimming-pool in the evening.
7. My friends visit us some day.
8. My sister finishes her work.
9. We send brochure to our guests.
10. The guests like our hotel.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**BRITISH CASTLES**

In modern Britain, a large number of medieval castles have been preserved. Some of them are available for visiting and are museums.

The huge walls and towers of a castle were designed to make it impossible for enemy soldiers to destroy it. Inside was a country in miniature - lords and ladies, government officials, soldiers, servants, animals, gardens, treasure stores.

The best site for a castle was on a hill surrounded by water. If there were no natural features, the builders made an artificial hill or dug a deep ditch and filled it with water to make a moat. A well-built fort with a good military commander in charge could withstand an enemy siege for many months.

Most British castles were built between the 9th and 16th centuries when many countries were almost constantly at war. Early castles were small and made of wood; the later stone buildings housed town-sized populations. The invention of gunpowder at the end of the 13th century made castles hard to defend. As times grew more peaceful, kings and lords moved into comfortable country houses.

During a siege, attackers tried to climb over the walls, smash them down with siege engines, or starve out the inhabitants. The defenders used archers with bows and arrows to keep attackers away from the walls. If the archers failed, soldiers pushed the attackers’ scaling ladders away with poles and poured tubs full of boiling water or hot sand on to the enemy below.

Deep moats or solid rock foundations stopped the attackers from digging under the walls. During peacetime, the knights and soldiers of the castle trained for war by jousting and playing war games in elaborate tournaments.

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**Билет №23**

**1. Составьте разделительный вопрос:**

1. You weren’t present yesterday.

2. Victor can speak Spanish.

3. She is your niece.

4. You don’t agree with me.

5. I am not mistaken.

6. They’ve got a lot of work to do.

7. Everybody is O.K.

8. Mary didn’t keep her promise.

9. We aren’t alone.

10. George and Kate never quarrel.

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS**

Why are there so many extraordinary animals, birds, and plants in Australia? Until recently, it was not easy for people or animals to reach this two-country, so nothing changed quickly there. Many Australian animals are not found in any other country, and the same is true of many birds and plants.

The kangaroo is one Australian animal that everybody knows. The biggest of the fifty different kinds is the red kangaroo. They have big strong back legs and tails, and an adult can be 2.4 metres high. They can jump more than 4 metres and travel at 70 kilometres an hour. Kangaroos eat grass and leaves and live in groups of about twelve.

Everyone loves the sleepy grey koalas. Like kangaroos, they have a pouch on their fronts for their babies; after six months here, a baby koala rides on its mother’s back. They live in eucalyptus trees, sleeping for eighteen hours and eating 1 kilo of leaves each day, but they drink almost nothing.

In the seas and rivers of northern Australia, you can find crocodiles that are 5 or 6 metres long. They eat fish, animals, kangaroos — and sometimes people. Finally, two very strange animals - the echidna and the platypus. Their babies are born from eggs but drink milk from their mothers; no other animals in the world do this. The echidna catches its food with its long fast tongue. The platypus has a wide flat tail. It swims well, but it can only stay underwater for a few minutes, and it shuts its eyes and ears first.

There are more than 800 kinds of bird in Australia. The emu, which is 2 metres tall, is the second-largest bird in the world; only the ostrich is bigger. It cannot fly at all, but it can run at 50 kilometres an hour. Then there is the kookaburra, whose cry sounds like someone laughing, and the budgerigar, a little blue or yellow bird that people keep in their homes all over the world.

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**Билет №24**

**1. Составьте из предложенных слов специальные вопросы:**

1. how, you, to make, this cake ?

2. why, the children, not to be, in bed yet ?

3. where, Mr. Brown, to work ?

4. how long, this film, to last ?

5. when, the manager, to have time, for a short rest ?

6. how many, you, in the family ?

7. what, this word, to mean ?

8. how often, your children, to go for a walk, in this park ?

9. why, he, to get, so many bad marks ?

10. where, your daughter, would like to study ?

11. what, his son, to want to be ?

12. when, you, to have lunch ?

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM**

The British Museum was born in the age of Enlightenment and Empire. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the British upper classes traveled across the globe, uncovering the artifacts of distant civilizations, packing them in crates, and shipping them home. Their acquisitions formed the basis of the museum’s collection, which has since been built into one of the world’s largest and finest.

The collection is arranged along roughly geographical lines. You can see the Rosetta Stone from Egypt – the object that finally enabled scholars to decipher hieroglyphics, the Parthenon Marbles from Ancient Greece, or the treasures of a 7th-century Saxon ship burial from Sutton Hoo. But there’s so much more — Babylonian astronomical instruments, giants heads from Easter Island, totem poles from Canada, mummies from Egyptian tombs, Chinese sculptures, Indian texts, Roman statues, African art. The list goes on. In fact, the museum has more objects in storage than it ever does on display.

The British Museum hosts a succession of blockbuster temporary exhibitions, which are often staged in the Reading Room, the former home of the British Library. It lies at the center of the Great Court, the building’s central courtyard, which is topped by a giant glass roof designed by Foster.

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**Билет №25**

**1. Составьте предложения из предложенных слов предложения в Present Simple:**

1. you, to get up, early

2. your friend, to phone, on one’s day off

3. you, to help mother, to do the shopping

4. your parents, to go on holiday together

5. your father, to go fishing, at the weekend

6. you, to quarrel, with friends

7. you, to visit, grandparents

8. your mother, to cook, delicious dinners

9. your friend, to help with homework

10. you, to have nightmares

**2. Прочитайте текст и передайте его основное содержание:**

**ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION**

Everyone knows the answer on the question: “What language is used for business communication between the representatives of different countries and continents over the last decades?” The common usage of English language for business has affected on the speed of its spoken form expansion.

At present time 90% information in the global Internet is on English, at 85% international organizations and conferences used English, 50% scientific and research publications are written on English. The figures speak for themselves. Why English has become one of the most widespread universal language in the world? Initially, this semiotic system has simple grammatical structure. The national mentality of native speakers is oriented on the business relations formation; consequently the vocabulary is perfectly suitable for business communication.

Such dominance of one language may cause not only advantages, but also the negative aspects for development of the rare languages.

The main positive aspect of high popularity of English is obvious. The appearance of common world language makes the communication processes faster and more effective. If you have the Intermediate level of English, you can travel around the world and every door will fly open before you and walls of misunderstanding will melt away. As for business, many large multinational corporations use English as a common language for documentation, forums, working meetings and daily communication. The universal semiotic system aids understanding and contributes to the successful interaction between employees.

However, less is more. The dominance of English language suppresses on the minor languages. There are several semiotic systems, which became extinct in the period of English prosperity.

2 этап

Аудирование (45 минут)

Для аудирования предлагается текст. После двукратного прослушивания текста студенты выполняют тест (множественный выбор). Максимальное количество баллов – 10.

A Portrait of a Family

There are three adults and two children in this family. The children are Ben, aged twelve, and little Stella, who is four. Their parents Andrew and Marion. The other adult is Leslie, who is Andrew's brother. He is twenty-four. They live in Newcastle, a large city in the north-east of England.

On weekday mornings everyone gets up early. Andrew Barton works for a company which manufactures computers. He leaves at seven o'clock. He likes to avoid the rash hour, he says. Marion sus­pects that really he likes to avoid having breakfast with the children, who are very noisy.

Ben catches the school bus at eight-fifteen. Leslie is at univer­sity, studying physics. He lives away from home during term-time, so he avoids the noise, too.

Stella doesn't go to school yet, of course. Next year, she will start at the nursery school where Ben used to go. Her mother is look­ing forward to this, as it will mean that she can go back to work. Be­fore her marriage, she lived in London, where she worked for the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square. She is hoping to find the same sort of job in Newcastle.

1. Listen to the text "A Portrait of a Family".

2. Repeat the following words and expressions after the announcer then read them.

adult — взрослый человек

to manufacture — изготавливать, выпускать

to avoid rush hour — избегать часа пик

to suspect — подозревать, догадываться

to be noisy — быть шумным

term-time — семестр

nursery school — детский сад

marriage — замужество, женитьба

3. Match the English words and expressions with their Russian equivalents.

1. adult

2. to manufacture

3. to avoid rush hour

4. to suspect

5. to be noisy

6. term-time

7. nursery school

8. marriage

a) замужество, женитьба

b) подозревать, догадываться

c) семестр

d) изготавливать, выпускать

e) детский сад

f) избегать часа пик

g) быть шумным

h) взрослый человек

1. The text is about

a) Ben and Stella.

b) Andrew and Marion.

c) the Bartons.

1. Choose the right answers.

1) How many adults are there in the family?

a) three

b) two

c) four

2) Who is Andrew's brother?

a) Ben

b) Leslie

c) Tom

3) Where is Newcastle situated?

a) in the north of England

b) in the east of England

c) in the north-east of England

4) What does the company, where Andrew Barton works, manufacture?

a) cars

b) furniture

c) computers

5) Why does Andrew leave so early?

a) Because he wants to avoid the rush hour.

b) Because he is afraid to be late.

c) Because he has to take little Stella to the nursery school.

6) What does Marion suspect?

a) Andrew doesn't like to stay at home longer.

b) Andrew is always late for his work.

c) Andrew tries to avoid having breakfast with noisy chil¬dren.

7) How does Ben go to school?

a) by the school bus

b) by his car

c) on foot

8) How does Leslie avoid the noise at home?

a) He lives in the hotel.

b) He lives away from home during term-time.

c) He doesn't pay any attention to it.

9) Why is Marion looking forward to Stella's starting at the nursery school?

a) Because Marion is very tired of looking after Stella.

b) Because Marion wants Stella to be among children at the nursery school.

c) Because Marion wants to go back to her work.

10) Where did Marion work before her marriage?

a) the National Gallery

b) the Tretyakov Gallery

c) the British Museum

6. Do the comprehension test. Agree (+) or disagree (-) with the following statements.

a) There are two adults and two children in the family.

b) Leslie is Andrew's brother, he's twenty-four.

c) They live in London.

d) Every morning everyone gets up early.

e) Andrew Barton doesn't work, he's a pensioner.

f) Andrew likes to avoid the rush hour, so he leaves at seven.

g) Marion likes to avoid having breakfast with the children,

h) Ben catches the school bus at eight-fifteen.

i) Leslie studies French at the university.

j) Stella goes to the nursery school.

k) Marion wants to go back to work.

i) Marion is hoping to find the same sort of job in Newcastle.