

**Вопросы к экзамену
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»**

1. Артикль, употребление артикля
2. Множественное число существительных
3. Притяжательный падеж существительного
4. Личные и притяжательные местоимения
5. Сравнительная степень прилагательных
6. Превосходная степень прилагательных
7. Наречия. Степени сравнения наречий
8. Виды вопросов: общие, альтернативные и специальные
9. Настоящее простое время (Present Simple)
10. Прошедшее простое время (Past Simple)
11. Будущее простое время (Future Simple)
12. Настоящее длительное время (Present Continuous)
13. Прошедшее длительное время (Past Continuous)
14. Будущее длительное время (Future Continuous)
15. Условные предложения 1 тип
16. Условные предложения 2 тип

Устные темы:

1. Виды собственности
2. Корпорации
3. Функции исполнительного директора
4. Должности в компании
5. Бухгалтерский учет
6. Менеджмент
7. Банки и предприятия
8. Развитие производства и планирование
9. Маркетинг. Рыночные исследования

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Экзаменационное задание

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

ECONOMY OF THE UK

A nation's economy is a term for the system that creates wealth through the production and sale of goods and services. England was the first country in the world to experience industrialization. The industrial revolution started in the textile mills of Lancashire in the late 18th century. Britain's economy power rests on its industries and natural resources. These include the extraction of oil and gas from the North Sea, coal mining, agriculture, textiles, fishing, electronics, tourism, publishing, chemicals and financial service.

As part of the European Union Britain enjoys extensive trading relations with its neighbors across the channel as well as with many countries around the world.

The United Kingdom has an economy based mainly on private enterprises. Since 1980, all of the largest public industries have been privatized. The government no longer controls them. Examples are coal, steel, shipbuilding, civil aviation, electricity, gas and water supplies. The best indicator of an economy's health is its annual total output of goods and services, which is called the gross national product or, simply, GNP.

Agriculture accounts for about 3% of the gross national product and employs 2% of the population. Since Roman times the cultivation of wheat has been the main agricultural activity. Fruit growing in the south and sheep rearing in the north are traditional sources of employment.

Britain has rich mineral deposits: coal, iron and tin. Oil production has allowed Britain to become self-sufficient in petroleum and accounts for over 5% of Britain's annual GNP.

Manufacturing industries now account for one fifth of the GNP and employ less than one-third of the work force. Major manufacturing products include metal goods, ships, motor vehicles, petrochemicals, and other chemicals.

Export of goods and services accounts for as much as one-third of the GNP, and the British merchant navy remains one of the largest in the world. The European Union, which the United Kingdom joined in 1973, accounts for three-fifths of the country's trade. Exports to the countries of the Commonwealth represent approximately one-tenth of the United Kingdom's total exports and ordinarily exceed imports.

2. Поставьте вопросы к выделенному предложению.

3. Выберите глагол в правильной видовременной форме.

Переведите предложения.

1. We may say there are three markets on which securities (deal, are dealt) in.
2. The information (fed, is fed) into the system.
3. The 1996 targets (attained, were attained).
4. This company (has gone, went) bankrupt this year.
5. They (supplied, are supplying) us the necessary raw materials now.

4. Закончите следующие предложения.

1. We know that the rate of unemployment in The UK
2. The company announced ...
3. To economize on the electricity they ...

1. Make up correct sentences.

Составьте предложения из данных слов.

1. their / is / letter / this?
2. are / children / from / those / Russia.
3. not / houses / are / our / large.
4. these / can / we / films / see.
5. them / give / address / our.
6. clean / I / would / to / teeth / like.
7. their / what / nationality / is?
8. behind / friends / our / are / the car / not.
9. foreign / can / I / speak / languages /two.
10. those / your / newspapers / are?

2. Choose the correct variant.

Отметьте правильный вариант.

1. I havechildren.
A. one B. two C. do not
2. I workR&G company.
A. in B. on C. for
3. Ito play tennis.
A. like B. work C. eat
4. Ia shop assistant.
A. am B. is C. are
5. Whereyou from?
A. is B. am C. are
6. What isaddress?
A. you B. your C. he
7. I am
A. single B. Spain C. manager
8.is your job?
A. Where B. Do C. What
9. How.....are you?
A. much B. children C. old
10. How do youyour surname?
A. live B. spell C. do

3. Complete the table with the words. Впишите подходящие по смыслу слова.

Difficult, square, living room, meet, help, great, long, walk, expensive, relax, flat, house, listen, boring, park		
Places	Adjectives	Verbs

4. Complete the gaps with a suitable word or phrase from the Box.

Вставьте пропущенные слова и фразы, взяв их из таблицы.

Meet friends, at home, at work, for lunch, at school, go to school, go to work, come home from work, look at, listen to music, at seven o'clock.

My day is very long. I get up I put my documents into the bag and I am in my office at nine o'clock. My children with their nurse. they study foreign languages. They like their teacher very much. They her all the time. they have chips and juice.

It is seven o'clock in the evening, but I am still

I at eight o'clock. It is very difficult.

My children like toin our house, but I don't like that. In the evening I like toor watch TV. It is lovely to be

5. Read this text.

Прочитайте текст.

Work in David's life.

My wife and my children don't understand me. It is very bad, because I understand myself very well. Work is all my life. I work for a TV company. I meet many people and I like them. I'm a TV operator. I start work at seven o'clock in the morning. I work with a camera and three computers. I buy very expensive computer programmes for my camera and my films. It is very interesting. We make computer films about lovely places, foreign countries, cities, towns, that sort of thing.

We have lunch with our TV group in cafes and sandwich bars. For lunch we have cheese sandwiches and coffee. It is cheap.

My workday is long but not boring. I come home from work at nine o'clock in the evening. On my way home I buy a newspaper. I read it after dinner.

My job can't give me much money. But it is nice because my friends at work are nice.

Are the sentences true or false?

Верны или не верны данные предложения?

1. David would like to get a new job.
2. His workday is long.
3. He can't work on the computer.
4. He is a TV actor.
5. He can have lunch in cafes and bars.
6. He can get much money.