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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего
образования «Дагестанский государственный технический университет»**

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА
по дисциплине 2.1.1.1. «Иностранный язык»**

**Научная специальность: 5.3.3 – Психология труда, инженерная
психология, когнитивная эргономика**

Форма обучения – очная

Курс 1

Семестр 1

Всего трудоёмкость в зачётных единицах (часах) – 3 ЗЕТ (108 ч.)

Лекции – (часов); экзамен – 1 семестр

Практические занятия – 51 час;

Зачёт – 1 семестр

Самостоятельная работа – 57 ч.

Рабочая программа по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» утверждена на заседании кафедры иностранных языков.

Протокол № 10 от «14» июня 2023 г.

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подпись

ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Курс иностранного языка носит профессионально направленный и коммуникативно-ориентированный характер и предусматривает совершенствование и дальнейшее развитие полученных в высшей школе знаний, навыков и умений по иностранному языку в различных видах речевой коммуникации.

Целью курса «Иностранный язык» является совершенствование умений и навыков иноязычного общения, обеспечивающих молодому учёному успешное осуществление профессиональной деятельности в избранной сфере.

В задачу курса входит профессиональное использование иностранного языка в общенаучных целях (написание рефератов, статей, аннотаций, диссертаций и т.п.).

Конечные требования: наличие коммуникативной компетенции, необходимой для иноязычной деятельности по изучению и творческому осмыслению зарубежного опыта в профилирующей и смежной областях науки и техники, а также для делового профессионального общения.

КОНКРЕТНЫЕ ЗНАНИЯ, УМЕНИЯ И НАВЫКИ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен:

Знать:

- фонетическую, грамматическую и лексическую системы английского языка;
- наиболее употребительную повседневную базовую лексику и основную терминологию по изучаемым специальностям общим объемом 2500 лексических единиц, из них - 1000 единиц продуктивно;
- наиболее употребительные речевые формулы для стандартных ситуаций общения;
- методику поиска, анализа и обобщения содержащейся в тексте информации;
- культуру страны изучаемого языка и речевой этикет, необходимый для успешного общения на английском языке;
- источники получения информации (журналы, бюллетени и т.д. на изучаемом языке).

Уметь:

- читать и понимать литературу по своей специальности;
- грамотно излагать на русском языке содержание читаемой литературы в устной форме и составлять рефераты и аннотации на прочитанную литературу в письменной форме;
- понимать английскую речь и правильно выражать свои мысли на английском языке в ситуациях повседневного общения;
- вести беседу на английском языке при рассмотрении или обсуждении проблем по своей специальности, выражать свое отношение к ним и отстаивать свою точку зрения;
- делать сообщения по вопросам изучаемой специальности.

Владеть:

- лексикой по бытовой и специальной тематике и речевым формулам для

- стандартных ситуаций общения;
- методикой самостоятельной работы над совершенствованием своих умений и навыков чтения, восприятия английской речи на слух, говорения, реферирования и аннотирования.

МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ООП

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» (Б1.Б.3) относится к базовой части гуманитарного и социально-экономического цикла. Для изучения дисциплины аспирант должен обладать знаниями, полученными при изучении дисциплины «Иностранный язык» базовой части основной образовательной программы высшего профессионального образования. Дисциплина ориентирована на формирование профессионально значимых знаний, умений и навыков, обеспечивающих достижения уровня языковой компетенции, необходимого и достаточного для реализации целей научной и профессиональной коммуникации. Преподавание языка осуществляется во взаимосвязи со специальными дисциплинами.

КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

Содержание курса обучения должно отвечать научно-профессиональным потребностям молодого учёного. По завершении курса аспирант/соискатель должен овладеть следующими умениями и навыками:

Чтение: чтение оригинальной научной литературы по специальности, чтение с целью создания вторичного научного текста в виде реферата, аннотации, тезисов как на русском, так и на иностранном языке

Перевод: умение адекватно передать смысл научно-технического текста с соблюдением норм русского языка; выполнение письменного перевода, как со словарём, так и без словаря (определённый объём текста за определённое время); выполнение устного перевода без подготовки.

Говорение: владение подготовленной и неподготовленной монологической речью в виде резюме, сообщения, доклада; диалогической речью в ситуациях научного, профессионального и бытового общения в пределах изученного языкового материала.

Аудирование: понимание высказывания профессионального характера; понимание вопросов и высказываний в ситуации общения; изложение прослушанного сообщения на русском языке.

Письмо: письменная фиксация на иностранном языке полученной при чтении информации; письменное изложение и конспектирование прослушанного текста на иностранном языке; составление плана, тезисов, аннотаций статей на иностранном языке; составление деловых писем, делового предложения, запроса, благодарности и т.д.; заполнение анкет и т.д.

Кроме того, в компетенцию обучаемого входит:

- овладение культурой мышления, способность к обобщению, анализу, восприятию научной информации (ОК-1);

							промежуточно й аттестации (по семестрам)
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Раздел 1

Совершенствование грамматических навыков и формирование и развитие навыков работы с иноязычными текстами

Урок 1. 1. Грамматика: Местоимения. Глаголы <i>be, have</i> . 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	1-2		2			Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый контроль
Урок 2. 1. Грамматика: оборот <i>there is/are. Some, any, no</i> . 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	3-4	2	2 2	2	2	Индивидуальный опрос
Урок 3. 1. Грамматика: времена группы Indefinite. <i>To be going to</i> . 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	1-2	2 2	2 2	2	2	Контрольная работа № 1
Урок 4. 1. Грамматика: времена группы Continuous. 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	3-4	2 2	2 2	2	2	Индивидуальный опрос

Раздел 2. Чтение с различными целями оригинальной специальной литературы

Урок 5. 1. Грамматика: Модальные глаголы. Действительный и страдательный залог. 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	1-2		2		2	Контрольная работа № 2
Урок 6. 1. Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных. Степени сравнения наречий. 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	3-4		2		2	Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый контроль

<u>Урок 7.</u> 1. Грамматика: Прямая и косвенная речь. Also, too, either, neither. 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	1-2		2		2	Контрольная работа № 3
<u>Урок 8.</u> 1. Грамматика: Времена группы Perfect. Сослагательное наклонение. Can't help+gerund. Would+infinitive. 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	3-4		2		2	Зачетная контрольная работа № 4
<u>Урок 9</u> Грамматика: Согласование времён. Сложное дополнение. 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	1-2	2	2		2	Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый контроль

Раздел 3. Развитие навыков разговорной речи повседневного и профессионального характера

<u>Урок 10</u> <u>Тема:</u> The Age of Technology (Век технологии) <u>Грамматика:</u> Повторительный материал.	2	3-4		2		2	Индивидуальный опрос.
<u>Урок 11</u> <u>Тема:</u> Ecological Problems (Экологические проблемы) <u>Грамматика:</u> Повторительный материал.	2	1-2		2		2	Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый контроль
<u>Урок 12</u> <u>Тема:</u> The Problem of Unemployment (Проблема безработицы) <u>Грамматика:</u> Повторительный материал.	2	3-4	2		2	2	Индивидуальный опрос.
<u>Урок 13</u> <u>Тема:</u> Post-Graduate Research Work in Britain (Послевузовская научная деятельность в Британии). <u>Грамматика:</u> Повторительный материал	2	1-2	2		2	2	Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый контроль

Раздел 4. Умение сообщать и понимать информацию профессионального и научного характера						
Урок 14-15 Тема: Public Speaking (Публичные выступления). Грамматика: Повторительный материал.	2	3-4	2	2	2	Контрольная работа № 5
Урок 16-17 Тема: Scientific Conferences (Научные конференции) Грамматика: Повторительный материал.	2	1-2	2	2	2	Зачётная контрольная работа
Итого:			3 6	3 6	3 6	108
ВСЕГО						108

2. ТЕМАТИКА ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ АСПИРАНТОВ

№ п/п	Тематика по содержанию дисциплины, выделенная для самостоятельного изучения	Количество часов из содержания дисциплины	Рекомендуемая литература и источники информации	Формы контроля СРС
1	2	3	4	5
1	THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. LONDON.	2	1, 4	Устный опрос Письменный опрос
2	THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMY. POLITICS. CITIES.	2	1, 4	Устный опрос Письменный опрос
3	THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMY. POLITICS. CITIES.	2	1, 4	Письменный опрос Устный опрос
4	POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH WORK AND DEGREES IN BRITAIN	2	1, 9	Письменный опрос Устный опрос
5	CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN	2	1, 9	Беседа Устный опрос
6	THE REPUBLIC OF DAGHESTAN. GEOGRAPHY. POLITICAL SYSTEM. TOWNS	2	1	Устный опрос Беседа
7	ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS	2	1, 4, 6	Устный опрос
8	MASS MEDIA	2	1, 6, 7	Устный опрос Беседа
9	THE INTERNET	2	1, 4	Устный опрос Беседа
10	TOURISM	2	1, 4, 7	Письменный опрос Устный опрос
11	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	2	1	Устный опрос Беседа

12	SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES	2	1	Ролевая игра
13	SCIENTIFIC REPORT	2	1	Письменный опрос
14	HOW TO WRITE RESEARCH PAPERS	2	1	Устный опрос Беседа
15	COMPUTER IN OUR LIFE	2	1	Устный опрос Беседа
16	THE POLITICIAN I TRUST TO	2	1	Беседа
17	THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN DAGHESTAN	2		Устный опрос Беседа
18	MY PLANS FOR FUTURE	2	1	Устный опрос Беседа
	ИТОГО:	36		

3. ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

В рамках обучения курсу «Иностранный язык» уделяется особое внимание установлению межпредметных связей, демонстрации возможности применения полученных знаний в практической и научной деятельности.

В процессе выполнения практических занятий используются следующие методы:

1. Исследовательский метод обучения
2. Групповая форма обучения
3. Компетентностный подход
4. Междисциплинарный подход
5. Проблемно-ориентированный подход

ФОО	Лекции	Л Р	ПЗ	Тренинг, мастер- класс	СРС	К.пр.
Методы						
IT-Методы			+	+		
Работа в команде			+	+		
Case-study			+	+		
Методы проблемного обучения				+		
Обучение на основе опыта			+	+		
Опережающая самостоятельная работа					+	
Проектный метод				+		
Поисковый метод					+	
Исследовательский метод						
Другие методы						

Удельный вес занятий с применением интерактивных форм обучения составляет 20% аудиторных занятий (14 часов)

4. УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

При отборе учебных материалов для развития вышеперечисленных навыков и умений следует учитывать характер материалов (источники), объем и тематическую направленность текстового материала для каждого вида речевой деятельности.

Для чтения используются статьи из зарубежных научных журналов, монографий, сборников; материалы общеполитической и культуроведческой направленности (газеты, журналы, книги и т.д.).

Для перевода используются аналогичные материалы, исключая материалы общеполитической и культуроведческой направленности.

Кроме того, для чтения и перевода используются оригинальные журнальные статьи по проблемам специальности (проблемные статьи; современные тенденции развития науки и техники; технические изобретения и их применение).

Для говорения используются учебные пособия по разговорной речи, как общего характера, так и профессиональной направленности, а также газетные статьи.

Для аудирования используются аудио- и видеозаписи, как общего характера, так и профессиональной направленности: фрагменты лекций, сообщений, докладов.

Для письма используются пособия образца тезисов, аннотаций, деловых писем и т.п.

Для говорения и аудирования используются материалы, характерные для ситуаций повседневного общения в зарубежных странах в типичных ситуациях (аэропорт, вокзал, гостиница, конференц-зал и т.д.), а также типичные формулы общения, используемые во время дискуссий, при выступлениях и т.д.

Объем учебного материала: Обязательный объем материалов прочитанной литературы в конце курса – не менее 300 тыс.печ.знаков. Рекомендуемый объем материалов для чтения и перевода на одно занятие – не менее 8 тыс.печ.знаков. Объем определяется уровнем подготовки аспиранта.

Рекомендуемое соотношение материала по объёму следующее: профессионально-ориентированная литература – 80%, общеполитическая и страноведческая – 20%.

Рекомендуемая продолжительность одного занятия – 2 академических часа.

6. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ, А ТАКЖЕ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО ИТОГАМ ОСВОЕНИЯ КУРСА «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

Контрольная работа № 1.

- The travel agent says we ___ a great time in Spain.
a) will have b) would have
c) have d) will have had
- His mother insists on his ___ with his studies.
a) to go on b) going on
c) having go on d) be going on
- I usually wear skirts but today I ___ black trousers.
a) wears b) am wearing
c) wearing d) was wearing
- Have you ever been to France? – Yes, I ___ there last August.
a) had been b) went
c) have been d) were
- It's Mr Smith, ___?
a) is it b) is not it c) isn't it d) isn't he

6. I think John ___ translate this document.
 a) have to b) will have
 c) has d) will have to
7. I ___ breakfast when the phone rang.
 a) had b) have
 c) am having d) was having
8. I have no intention ____ here any longer.
 a) to stay b) have started
 c) of staying d) at staying
9. When I received the telegram, I ___ home at once.
 a) starting b) have started
 c) was started d) started
10. I ___ do it yesterday because of my headache.
 a) wasn't able b) shouldn't
 c) wasn't able to d) was

Контрольная работа № 2.

1. They ___ come to us tonight.
 a) couldn't b) are
 c) may d) ought
2. Tomorrow it ___ be cold.
 a) need b) has
 c) is to d) might
3. I asked my mother if I ___ visit a friend of mine.
 a) may b) can
 c) could d) must
4. She answered that I ___ to do my homework first.
 a) must b) can
 c) have to d) had
5. You ___ visit your friend in the evening.
 a) are able b) will be permitted to
 c) will be allowed d) will be able
6. You ___ have a nice time here.
 a) can b) need
 c) ought d) are
7. ___ my people go!
 a) Have to b) Able
 c) Let d) Has
8. I'd like ___ to the cinema after dinner.
 a) going b) to go
 c) have gone d) went
9. She didn't know if she ___ to meet all their requirements.
 a) will be able b) can
 c) could d) would be able
10. I speak Russian but Helen _____ Russian.
 a) not speak c) doesn't speak
 b) not speaks d) speaks not

Контрольная работа № 3.

1. Brickton is a little village _____ from Manchester.

- a) not far c) not near
b) not long d) not away
2. "Would you like a cigarette?" - "No, thank you, I _____."
a) am not smoke c) do not smoke
b) am not smoking d) do not smoking
3. Mike _____ to the cinema.
a) doesn't go often c) is not often going
b) doesn't often go d) don't often go
4. The students _____ a lecture on Literature on Mondays.
a) usually have c) usually having
b) have usually d) having usually
5. I can't understand why _____ this mistake again.
a) make you c) you do
b) you make d) you have made
6. We shall not begin the meeting until everybody _____.
a) come c) came
b) will come d) comes
7. When they came to the station, the train _____.
a) has already left c) already left
b) already has left d) had already left
8. "What did he say?" "I don't know. I _____."
a) wasn't listen c) didn't listen
b) wasn't listening d) didn't listening
9. This new book _____ about.
a) has spoken c) will much speak
b) is much spoken d) has to speak
10. Her parents didn't want _____ married.
a) her to get c) that she get
b) her get d) that she gets
11. His mother _____ a footballer.
a) not want him to be c) wanted not him to be
b) didn't want him to be d) didn't want his to be
12. I sent the letter two weeks ago, but they haven't received it _____.
a) still c) yet
b) already d) never
13. Why _____ me like that?
a) you are looking at c) do you look at
b) are you looking at b) do you look to
14. He is not satisfied with his present position and he wants to get _____ and earn more money.
a) a better job c) the better job
b) a better work d) a better employment
15. When he came home his children _____.
a) was sleeping c) slept
b) were sleeping d) have slept

Контрольная работа № 4.

1. Ann speaks _____ English.
a) perfectly c) well
b) perfect d) badly
2. Why can't you find your book? It is in _____.

- a) it's usual place c) its usual place
b) its usually place d) its place usual
3. Did you buy anything?" "No, I _____ any money."
a) hadn't c) didn't have
b) hasn't d) haven't had
4. I'll be thinking of you while you _____ away.
a) will be c) are being
b) are d) will have been
5. Now close your books and see how much _____.
a) could you remember c) did you remember
b) you can remember d) do you remember
6. We shall not begin the meeting until everybody _____.
a) come c) came
b) will come d) comes
7. You _____ worry about it.
a) not must c) mustn't
b) don't must d) must not to
8. Helen and Mary _____ friends since the age of three.
a) had been c) were
b) have been d) are
9. The Washington Monument _____ by hundreds of people every day.
a) is visited c) has visited
b) visited d) was visited
10. It isn't very warm today. It was much _____ yesterday.
a) more warm c) warm
b) warmer d) warmest
11. Meat _____ in a refrigerator or it will spoil.
a) be kept must c) must to be kept
b) must be kept d) must kept
12. India has been an independent country _____ 1947.
a) from c) in
b) by d) since
13. _____ car have you got?
a) What of kind c) Which kind of
b) What kind of d) Which kind
14. "The Times" _____.
a) a daily is paper c) is daily a paper
b) a daily paper is d) is a daily paper
15. "Are the papers in your room?" "Yes, I _____ yesterday."
a) put in there c) put there them
b) put them there d) there put them

Контрольная работа № 5.

1. Does your sister _____ English people?
a) know much c) knows much
b) know many d) knows many
2. Mike _____ to the cinema.
a) doesn't go often c) is not often going
b) doesn't often go d) don't often go
3. Perhaps _____ there next year.
a) I'm coming c) I go

- b) I'm going d) I'll go
4. Ann asked me if I _____ the trip.
a) enjoyed c) had enjoyed
b) has enjoyed d) have enjoyed
5. If you see Jane, can you give _____?
a) to her this letter c) this letter her
b) her this letter d) this letter to hers
6. When they came to the station, the train _____.
a) has already left c) already left
b) already has left d) had already left
7. Some people think that Russian is _____ than English.
a) more difficult c) much difficult
b) most difficult d) difficulter
8. I have looked _____ for my bag and I still haven't found it.
a) wherever c) anywhere
b) nowhere d) everywhere
9. My friend persuaded me _____.
a) have my hairs cut c) having my hairs cut
b) to have my hair cut d) to have my hair cutting
10. I'm not as clever as you are. You are _____ I am..
a) clever than c) cleverer as
b) more clever d) cleverer than
11. Her parents didn't want _____ married.
a) her to get c) that she get
b) her get d) that she gets
12. When I came home my children _____.
a) was sleeping c) slept
b) were sleeping d) have slept
13. Does the assistant _____ this machine?
a) know to operate c) know how to operate
b) know how operate d) know operating
14. The English _____ strong traditions.
a) has many c) have many
b) has much d) have much
15. _____ Romans grew grapes in Britain.
a) The c) --
b) A d) Any

5.1. ЗАЧЁТНАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

Task 1: Give a written interpretation in Russian:

GLOBALIZATION

The word "globalization" stirs powerful emotions. Some see it as highly beneficial – a key to future world economic development, more opportunities and higher living standards across the world. Others see it as a malign force that increases inequality within and between nations, *disempowers* the weak, threatens employment and living standards, and increase poverty.

Most people agree that the forces driving globalization – technological change, lower communication and transport costs, increased trade and financial integration among countries - are powerful. But they need to be harnessed to make globalization work for the good of all.

Clearly the gap between rich and poor is too wide and may even be widening. Today's central development challenges are to improve the lives and prospects for the nearly three billion people now living in poverty. Only if the economies in which they live grow faster, can the lives of this enormous group of people be improved. Globalization can contribute to this faster growth. But it also increases the need for stronger policies at the national level. And it means that the international community must adapt the way in which it assists poor countries.

Globalization is no longer an abstraction but a stark reality that virtually all firms, large and a small, face. Firms that want to survive in the 21st century must confront this all encompassing force that pervades every aspect of business. In a wide range of industries from automobiles to food and clothing, firms face the pressures of global competition at home as well as in international markets is no longer an option. All firms, regardless of their size, have to craft strategies in the broader context of world markets to anticipate, respond and adapt to the changing configuration of these markets.

Technology is rapidly altering the nature of competition and strategy in many industries. Then global proliferation of relatively inexpensive computing power and global linkages of computer networks through telecommunications have resulted in an information-rich, computation-rich and communication-rich organizational environment. Telecommunications and computer networks are changing the way in which managers work and interact, providing links between country-centered organizations, and permitting technology to be rapidly shared and learning transferred throughout the organization.

As a result, speed of technological diffusion and change is rapidly increasing. At the same time, the growing technological orientation of many industries and use of computers and telecommunications technology have created greater knowledge intensity and dependency.

Competition is also intensifying, as globalization changes the boundaries of competition and new sources of competition emerge. The basis for competition is also changing, as new players are able to enter the market with an ease unknown even ten years ago.

Information technology has dramatically transformed the costs of doing business and enabled firms to bypass stages in the value chain, for example, going directly to customers, or outsourcing functions and operations. Such factors have changed the nature of the value chain in many industries, enabling new and non-traditional competitors to enter the market rapidly and compete effectively.

Task 2: Answer the questions and be ready to discuss the problems noted in them:

1. What does the notion "globalization" imply according to your vision?
2. Why do some people see globalization as a key to higher living standards across the world and others see it as the malign force that increases inequality and threatens living standards?
What's your own opinion?
3. How many people are now living in poverty: a) 500 million; b) 3 billion; c) 1 billion
4. Why is the gap between rich and poor widening?
5. What is the role of international financial institutions – IMF and the World Bank – in the poverty reduction strategies?

Task 3: Read the international words and guess their meaning:

organize, organization, well-organized, leading, leader, leadership, professional, theory, theoretical, practice, practical, invest, investor, investment, finance, financial, financier, business, businessman, situation.

Task 4: Translate into Russian:

1. They need to be harnessed to make globalization work for the good of all.
2. It means that the international community must adapt the way in which it assists poor countries.
3. Globalization is no longer an abstraction but a stark reality that virtually all firms, large and a small, face.
4. Telecommunications and computer networks are changing the way in which managers work and interact.

5. Competition is also intensifying, as globalization changes the boundaries of competition and new sources of competition emerge.

Task 5: Give English equivalents to the following:

по всему миру; внутри и между нациями; уровень жизни; может внести вклад; это означает, что; все стороны бизнеса; так же как; больше не; обеспечивая связи; как результат

Task 6: Translate into English:

1. Расстояние между бедными и богатыми очень большое и с каждым годом всё больше увеличивается.
2. Технологии с огромной скоростью меняют характер конкуренций и стратегий во многих отраслях промышленности.
3. Некоторые рассматривают «глобализацию» как ключ к будущему развитию мировой экономики и более высокому уровню жизни.
4. Надо сделать так, чтобы глобализация работала на всеобщее благо.
5. Глобализация больше не абстрактное понятие, а реальная действительность.

11. ПРИМЕРНЫЕ ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. The latest news from the Middle East countries _____ disturbing. A close-up camera showed a man running somewhere. His face was bruised and his clothes _____ torn.
A was, was C was, were
B were, were D were, was
2. One hundred pounds _____ a large sum for her and she decided to put the money on her _____ account.
A was, savings C were, saving's
B was, saving's D were, saving's
3. Bread and cheese _____ his usual meal and he has been living on _____ for two months.
A was, them C is, it
B are, it D is, them
4. His _____ decreased because his salary was cut by 7 _____.
A earnings, per cent
B earnings, per cents
C earning, per cents
D earning, percentage
5. This is the _____ cloakroom, and that one is for _____.
A ladies', gentlemen's
B lady's, gentlemen's
C ladies', gentlemen
D lady, gentlemen
6. The _____ at the _____ talks made a deep influence on everybody.
A Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peace's
B Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peace
C Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peaceful
D Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peace
7. The _____ history goes back to 1808.
A state's newspaper's
B state's newspaper
C state newspaper's
D state newspapers'

8. We must organize _____ little dinner to celebrate _____ event. Tell her to come and see me at _____ noon. We'll speak about it.
 A ____, an, the C the, the, __
 B a, the, the D a, the, __
9. At last _____ war ended, but the transition from _____ war to _____ peace was painful for both sides.
 A the, the, the C a, a, a,
 B ____, ____, __ D the, ____, __
10. _____ tiger lives in Asia and belongs to _____ same genus as _____ lion, leopard, and jaguar.
 A The, the, the C ____, the, __
 B A, ____, a D The, ____, __
11. At the end of the 16th century the first explorers of _____ South Seas mapped _____ southern sky, which was largely unknown to _____ ancients.
 A ____, the, __ C the, the, the
 B ____, a, the D the, ____, __
12. _____ East End has frequently been characterized by _____ poverty, crime, and slums.
 A The, the C ____, __
 B The, __ D ____, the
13. _____ American inventors Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell applied for _____ patent on _____ telephone on the same day.
 A The, a, the C ____, a, a,
 B ____, the, the D The, the, __
14. _____ porcelain was _____ first made by _____ Chinese.
 A The, ____, the C ____, ____, the
 B The, the, __ D ____, the, __
15. _____ E-mail and _____ Internet are _____ latest technologies that are spreading _____ American English.
 A ____, ____, ____, the
 B ____, the, the, __
 C The, the, the, __
 D The, ____, ____, the
16. When I met her, _____ her parents had perished and she was dependent upon _____. She did not want _____ help and lived on _____ own.
 A either, her, anybody, her
 B any of, hers, somebody's, hers
 C both, herself, anybody's, her
 D both of, oneself, everybody, oneself
17. _____ of them quite knew what she meant, but _____ was sure that she could not bring _____ to do it.
 A Nobody, all, her
 B Somebody, every, oneself
 C No one, each, __
 D None, everybody, herself
18. I phoned her _____ day, but she refused to tell me _____.
 A another, something
 B another, anything
 C the other, something
 D the other, anything
19. It was clear he was hungry. He ate a considerable _____ of fried meat _____ quicker than _____ and asked for _____ helping.
 A number, lot, others, other

- B amount, far, the others, another
 C deal, a lot, the other, the others
 D quantity. ____ others, an another
20. She goes to Cyprus _____ summer, _____ of them can assure you of it. Shall I send you _____ details?
 A each, every, some
 B either, all, any
 C every, everybody, any
 D every, each, some
21. Why are you afraid to ask for help? _____ of them will be glad to solve your little problem, especially Jack. He is goodness _____.
 A Everybody, himself
 B Each, itself
 C Every, itself
 D Each, himself
22. Colonies were _____ used as sources of raw materials _____ as markets for products of the home country.
 A either, and C either, or
 B neither, or D either, nor
23. Only _____ nations in the world export diamonds with South Africa and Russia the biggest importers, while _____ are far behind them.
 A little, other C few, the others
 B a little, the other D a few, others
24. It is more shameful to distrust _____ friends than to be deceived by _____.
 A their, theirs C his, themselves
 B one's, them D our, ourselves
25. She learnt both classics and philosophy, but knows _____ of them well. Though she can speak on _____ subject in general.
 A none, any C neither, either
 B nothing, some D either, neither
26. _____ is waiting for the signal. _____ two minutes and the match will begin. _____ players are anxious to win.
 A Everybody, Another, Every
 B Anybody, Some, All
 C Everybody, Another, All the
 D All, Other, Each
27. He was pleased with _____ because _____ of them noticed _____.
 A him, nobody, anything
 B himself, any, nothing
 C them, no one, nothing
 D himself, none, anything
28. _____ husband _____ wife were responsible for the religious development of their household members.
 A Either, or
 B Neither, nor
 C Both, and
 D Every, and
29. In the early part of the Modern English period the vocabulary was enlarged by the widespread use of one part of speech for _____ and by increased borrowings from _____ languages.
 A the other, others
 B another, other

- C other ones, another
D others, another
30. _____ they hurried _____ it was they would be in time see him off. They came _____ after his departure.
A The more, the less obvious, short
B The more, more obviously, shortly
C The more, the less obvious, shortly
D The more, the least obviously, short
31. It was far _____ than he expected, so he made up his mind to spend twice as _____ money as he had wanted.
A more cheaper, more
B more cheap, a lot
C the cheapest, the most
D cheaper, much
32. He was a _____ promising student in Math and Physics at Cambridge and always felt a lingering interest in the _____ subject.
A very, last
B _____, latest
C highly, latter
D quite, later
33. The name mountain is usually applied to region of land that is raised rather _____ above the surrounding terrain. Temperatures in the mountains are generally _____ than at sea level.
A highly, much low
B high, far lower
C high, a lot more lower
D highly, more lower
34. Computerized tests adapt to the skill level of the individual test-taker. Each correct answer given by a student is followed by a _____ question, and incorrect answers are followed by _____ questions. _____ the question, _____ points the student can score.
A more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the more
B less difficult, less difficult, More difficult, more
C more difficult, more difficult, More difficult, the most
D more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the most
35. The islands were named after British explorer and navigator James Cook, who _____ sighted them in 1773.
A firstly
B at first
C first
D at the first
36. In the _____ 1990s several companies introduces electronic books, or e-books. These _____ devices display the text of books on a small screen designed to make reading _____.
A late, computerized, easily
B last, computerizing, easily
C late, computerized, easy
D latest, computerizing, easily
37. Although some _____ cigars are made _____ by hand, most cigars are manufactured by machine.
A highly-quality, entirely
B high-quality, entire
C highly-quality, entire
D high-quality, entirely
38. A man who _____ in the compartment said that the place _____ by a passenger who _____ out to the diner.
A was sitting, is taken, went
B sat, had been taken, has gone
C was sitting, was taken, had gone

- D had been sitting, had taken, went
39. Do you see a couple in the corner? Their dessert _____ now. As soon as they _____ it, we _____ their table.
- A is served, finish, will take
 - B is serving, will finish, take
 - C is being served, finish, will take
 - D has been served, will have finished, will take
40. What's the matter? _____ - Yes, my mother _____ badly ill since yesterday.
- A Have you cried, is
 - B Have you been crying, has been
 - C Did you cry, was
 - D Are you crying, had been
41. _____ to London? - Yes, I _____ there when there _____ an exhibition of our goods.
- A Have you ever been, was, was
 - B Have you ever been, have been, was
 - C Were you ever been, was, was
 - D Had you ever been, had been, had been
42. When I _____ to Riga, it was cold, a strong northern wind _____ and it _____ for a fortnight.
- A came, blew, was raining
 - B had come, had been blowing, had rained
 - C came, was blowing, had been raining
 - D was coming, had blown, was raining
43. The fishing industry, which traditionally _____ underdeveloped, _____.
- A had been, is expanding
 - B has been, had expanded
 - C is, had been expanding
 - D has been, is expanding
44. They _____ married for seven years when their first son _____.
- A have been, was born
 - B had been, was born
 - C had been, had been born
 - D were, had been born
45. The first English colony in North America _____ by the Pilgrims, who _____ from the English city of Plymouth in the *Mayflower* and _____ in Massachusetts Bay in 1620.
- A was founded, had sailed, had landed
 - B was found, sailed, landed
 - C had been found, sailed, landed
 - D was founded, sailed, landed
46. I felt I _____, but there was nobody in the sight.
- A had watched
 - B was watched
 - C was being watched
 - D had been watching
47. Look at him! He _____ the same clothes for years.
- A wears
 - B has been wearing
 - C had worn
 - D had been wearing
48. The train _____ just as he _____ the station.
- A came, reached
 - B had come, had reached
 - C came, had reached

- D has come, reached
49. He has said that he _____ me if I _____ easily to do it by myself.
 A would not help, was able
 B would not help, would be able
 C will not help, am able
 D will not help, will be able
50. Don't you remember _____ me at the Brown's last summer? We used _____ at their place every Friday.
 A to see, to meet C to see, meeting
 B seeing, meeting D seeing, to meet
51. He is afraid _____ to Mrs. Priestly. In his place I would rather _____ her. He may depend on her _____ the problem properly.
 A of speaking, trusting, understanding
 B to speak, trust, understanding
 C of speaking, to trust, understanding
 D to speak, to trust, to understand
52. Let her _____ it herself. She is considered _____ a careful researcher and can't stand _____.
 A do, being, to be helped
 B to do, to be, to help
 C doing, being, helping
 D do, to be, being helped
53. I only know that when a child of seven I was a proud owner of a pony and used to _____ riding with papa. I was not afraid _____ at all.
 A go, to fall C go, of falling
 B going, of falling D going, to fall
54. They tried their best _____ solutions to the problem, but finally they suggested _____ the building and offered _____ us.
 A to find, restoring, to help
 B finding, to restore, helping
 C finding, to restore, to help
 D to find, restoring, helping
55. Bill continued _____ the old man faithfully, _____ in his will.
 A serving, hope to remember
 B to serve, hoping to be remembered
 C serving, hope to be remembered
 D to serve, with a hope remembering
56. I _____ to the beach. The sea was rough and no one dared _____.
 A needn't have gone, to swim
 B needn't go, swimming
 C can't have gone, swim
 D shall not go, to swim
57. We _____ at seven, but I _____ come here in time. I think he _____ till I came.
 A had to meet, couldn't have, may wait
 B were to meet, was not able, should have waited
 C were to have met, couldn't, might have waited
 D had to have met, might not have, should wait
58. When I came up to the post office, it was closed. I _____ a bit earlier.
 A can't have come C has to come
 B must come D ought to have come
59. Your face seems familiar to me. We _____ somewhere.
 A should have met C must meet

- B must have met D should meet
60. If we had not known it was a funny song, we _____.
 A might have wept
 B could not have wept
 C should weep
 D must weep
61. I _____ hard from morning till night. I _____ our debts.
 A must work, may pay
 B should have worked, might have paid
 C am to have worked, could have paid
 D have to work, ought to pay
62. You _____ to prepare the room for our guests. They _____ arrive tomorrow or the day after.
 A must, must C can, can
 B may, may D need, may
63. He wished he _____ her the money. She never returned it.
 A had lent C did not lend
 B hadn't lent D lent
64. If I _____ you, I _____ him. It's high time you _____ his advice.
 A were, would contact, would take
 B had been, would have contacted, would have taken
 C am, will contact, will take
 D were, would contact, took
65. Parliament ordered that the customs office _____ the taxes more efficiently.
 A would collect C collect
 B collects D had collected
66. National parks request that visitors _____ wild animals.
 A not feed C would not feed
 B did not feed D do not feed
67. I pretended not to be interested in what they said, and treated them as if I _____ their speaking.
 A would not have understood
 B have not understood
 C did not understand
 D do not understand
68. He wished they _____ his embarrassment at the moment she was introducing him.
 A hadn't noticed
 B would have noticed
 C would not have noticed
 D didn't notice
69. But for his provision they _____ of hunger.
 A have died C would have died
 B had died D would die
70. The sellers demanded that payment. _____ within five days.
 A were made
 B would be made
 C should be made
 D is made
71. If I were you, I _____ it _____ yesterday.
 A would wish, had been done
 B would have wished, had been done
 C wished, would have been done
 D had wished, would be done

72. The teacher required that everyone _____ the meeting.
 A attend C would attend
 B attends D to attend
73. But for your help we _____ in time.
 A hadn't finished C should not have finished
 B would not finish D didn't finish
74. He was very fond _____ his sister and meant always to take care _____ her. She was glad _____ his company too.
 A of, of, with C of, of, of
 B for, for, of D with, for, for
75. Four cottages with cheerful green and white windows stood _____ an open place _____ the big trees.
 A at, between C at, beneath
 B in, among D on, under
76. They decided to go _____ their car, and I was looking _____ our trip _____ all my heart.
 A by, upon, by
 B in, forward, with
 C into, to, at
 D in, forward to, with
77. She smiled _____ me and said, «I don't mind _____ organizing the party if he has no objections _____ giving it.»
 A at, to, _____ C for, from, upon
 B at, _____, to D at, _____, for
78. _____ my opinion, he was always a little ahead _____ me. But he was a snob: he was always interested _____, and envious _____ those who had some sort of social position.
 A From, of, _____, for
 B In, of, in, of
 C On, from, in, _____
 D For, for, of, to
79. Ireland is famous _____ its contributions _____ world literature.
 A for, in C for, to
 B of, of D as, for
80. The prime minister is appointed by the president _____ nomination by the lower house. The government is responsible _____ the lower house of the national legislature.
 A after, to C on, for
 B with, for D before, before
81. She loved giving orders _____ the servants, and they loved _____ obeying her.
 A _____, _____ C _____, to
 B to, _____ D to, to
82. Farming is _____ only minor importance _____ the provincial economy.
 A _____, for C of, in
 B of, from D for, in
83. «Ask me questions and I will _____ my best to answer them», he said and burst _____ laughing.
 A do, in C do, out
 B make, out D make, in
84. Harrison who was laughing loudly suddenly broke _____ .
 A away C on
 B off D _____
85. Don't worry, Mom, Nick will soon get _____ the disease.
 A on C against
 B over D after

86. We expected him to join _____ us, but he never turned ____.
- A _____, up C with, in
B to, out D _____, upon
87. Don't get _____, and _____ every minute, you are getting _____ my nerves.
- A up, down, on
B to, for, to
C to, back, on
D on, off, at
88. I have a little money put _____ for a rainy day.
- A down C away
B off D out
89. You will break _____ if you work too hard.
- A down C up
B over D ill
90. People began to _____ sheep for wool about 6,000 years ago.
- A raise C arise
B rise D arouse
91. My marriage _____ in 1996 _____ me with three children.
- A set up, leaving
B broke up, having left
C went up, left
D turned up, being left
92. I was _____ by hearing my own name _____ a whisper.
- A awoken, having spoken by
B awakened, spoken in
C awaken, speaking with
D waken, speak with
93. She was not used to _____ in any hurry _____.
- A to be, also C to be, neither
B being, either D being, too
94. I saw Herbert _____ the idle ____.
- A is standing between, looker-ons
B standing among, lookers-on
C to stand, among lookers-on
D stood among, lookers-ons
95. A cat, _____, crept from the shadow of the gigantic barn.
- A hunting field mices
B hunted field's mouse
C having hunted field mouses
D hunting field mice
96. You _____ better _____ a slice of ham or an egg, or _____ with your tea.
- A would, have, something
B had, to have, anything
C had, have, something
D would, had, anything
97. You _____ very _____ if you went to bed _____ late.
- A may feel, exhausted, such
B could have felt, exhausting, so
C must have felt, exhausted, so
D might feel, exhausting, such
98. Bob is the _____ of the two brothers. But his younger brother is _____ taller than he is.
- A oldest, much more C elder, much

99. The trip was _____ and he was _____, but _____ ten miles _____ passed.
 B eldest, more D older, more much
 A tiring, exhausting, other, were
 B tiring, exhausted, another, were
 C tired, exhausting, another, was
 D tiring, exhausting, the other, was
100. Without _____ to her, he began looking for a flat near her _____ house.
 A telling anything, parents
 B speaking something, parents'
 C talking something, parents
 D saying anything, parents'
101. _____ twenty years and you'll _____ all about it.
 A Another, have forgotten
 B The other, forget
 C Other, be forgetting
 D The others, have been forgetting
102. I can't help _____ that he does so _____ work. That is why he deserves _____ the exam.
 A think, a little, failing
 B thinking, little, to fail
 C to think, little, to fail
 D thinking, few, failing
103. He met _____ of people but he knew _____.
 A the number, neither
 B a number, none
 C a number, neither
 D the number, none
104. Would you like _____ wine? – No, thanks. I used to _____ a lot in my youth, but then I gave up _____.
 A any, drinking so, drinking
 B any, to drink too, drinking
 C some, to drink quite, to drink
 D some, to drink quite, drinking
105. Mr. Chairman, _____ discuss this question all day? I don't think it is worth _____ so much time on this.
 A can we, spend
 B will we have to, spending
 C shall we be able to, to spend
 D need we, being spent
106. He comes here every _____ day. He is looking forward to _____ this vacancy.
 A other, give
 B another, being given
 C other, being given
 D another, giving
107. She is not _____ person to give _____ secret.
 A the, away a C the, out the
 B a, out a D a, away the
108. Despite _____ various assertions, you cannot learn when you are _____.
 A of, sleep C _____, asleep
 B _____, asleep D of, sleeping
109. It is _____ how ideas come, like a _____ of lightening.
 A funny, flash C funny, clap

110. You needn't _____ to me those lies of _____.
 B funnily, stroke D funnily, bit
 A explaining, your
 B have explained, you
 C to explain, yours
 D explain, yours
111. She looked at him _____ and her words sounded _____.
 A cold, sharp C cold, sharply
 B coldly, sharply D coldly, sharp
112. I _____ my work urgently and I decided to have a stroll.
 A shouldn't finish
 B did not need to finish
 C must not finish
 D can't have finished
113. I like travelling _____ by train _____ by car. _____ of them is attractive.
 A either, or, Any
 B both, or, Each
 C either, and, Every
 D both, and, Either
114. The new _____ has arrived. Where shall we put _____?
 A equipment, them C machineries, them
 B machines, it D machinery, it
115. I always regretted _____ Egypt. I can't help _____ its ancient civilization.
 A not visiting, admiring
 B do not visit, admire
 C not to visit, to admire
 D not having visited, to have admired
116. If I _____ that you _____ I certainly _____ at home.
 A knew, came, would have stayed
 B had known, would come, would have stayed
 C had known, would have come, would stay
 D knew, will come, will have stayed
117. Near the centre of _____ City stand _____ St. Paul's Cathedral, _____ Bank of England, _____ Royal Exchange, _____ Stock Exchange, and the rest of _____ London's financial district.
 A the, the, the, the, the, the
 B the, ____, the, the, the, ____
 C ____, ____, the, ____, ____, the
 D ____, the, ____, ____, ____, ____
118. She _____ and, looking _____ in his face, said, «What right do you have to question me? _____ is nothing to tell you».
 A rose, straightly, There
 B raised, straight, It
 C rose, straight, There
 D raised, straightly, It
119. Do you see a woman _____ the street? She is said _____ a famous actress in _____ 1950s.
 A having crossed, to be, ____
 B crossing, to have been, the
 C to cross, to have been, the
 D cross, to be, ____

120. Mr. Jones seems _____ all about illnesses. He said that mumps _____ not a serious disease and _____ was nothing to worry about.
 A to be knowing, were, there
 B to know, was, there
 C knowing, was, it
 D to know, were, it
121. Something _____. She _____ by 9.
 A must happen, must come
 B should have happened, was to come
 C must have happened, was to have come
 D need have happened, had to come
122. They worked _____ day and _____ night, and seemed _____ no progress.
 A a, a, to do
 B a, a, to have done
 C the, the, to be making
 D ____, ____, to make
123. I am afraid I don't understand you, Pete. I _____ my mind. Have you changed _____?
 A haven't changed, your one
 B didn't change, your
 C haven't changed, yours
 D didn't change, yourself
124. He _____ on the phone when Emma came in. _____ she been listening?
 A was speaking, Had C spoke, Was
 B is speaking, Is D had been speaking, Has
125. His feelings were too _____ for the words; he himself had ruined his life and his family _____ the money.
 A deeply, stealing C deeply, having stolen
 B deep, by stealing D deep, to steal
126. I propose the chairman and secretary _____.
 A to elect C be elected
 B to be elected D elect
127. Why, have you come _____ me? _____ was no need for you _____.
 A to meet, There, to bother
 B meeting, There, bothering
 C to meet, It, bothering
 D meeting, It, to bother
128. I _____ him about it; he knew it already.
 A mustn't have told C needn't have told
 B can't have told D may not have told
129. They could _____ recognize us in _____ dark, that's why they did not stop _____ to us.
 A hard, the, talking C ever, ____, talking
 B hardly, the, to talk D never, ____, to talk
130. He stared _____ me as if I were _____ from _____ world.
 A ____, anyone, another
 B on, somebody, the other
 C at, anybody, the other
 D at, someone, another
131. The speaker _____ a short pause to stress his words. The audience _____ him with great attention.
 A did, was listening to
 B made, was hearing
 C did, were hearing

- D made, were listening to
132. The resorts at the Red Sea are said _____ the best in Africa. Imagine _____ there in winter.
- A to be, to go C to be, going
B being, going D being, to go
133. It is no good _____ a car in such _____ nasty weather.
- A to use, a C using, ____
B to have used, ____ D use, a
134. But there was no _____ way out: he was _____ in debt.
- A another, deeply
B other, deeply
C the other, deep
D other, deep
135. It was difficult _____ me to think these were her real reasons _____ to get rid _____ me
- A for, to want, from C for, for wanting, of
B to, of wanting, of D of, to want, with
136. Ann _____ quietly and seemed _____.
- A breathed, to be asleeping
B was breathing, to be asleeping
C was breathing, to be asleep
D breathed, to be asleep
137. _____ English theatre director Peter Brook is _____ founder of the company.
- A The, the C ____, the
B ____, ____ D The, ____
138. In some households the man was referred _____ _____ «the master»
- A for, like C to, as
B ____, as D on, as
139. He was just a year _____ than John, but was already _____ and much _____.
- A younger, as taller, strong
B as younger, taller, stronger
C younger, as tall, stronger
D as young, as tall, more stronger
140. She _____ rather _____ alone.
- A had, to leave C had, leave
B would, to be left D would, be left
141. They had three little boys, _____ one is a baby, _____ others twins of nine.
- A ____, the C ____, ____
B the, ____, D the, the
142. Her white dress and a lace umbrella made her _____ as though she _____ to a garden party.
- A to look, had come C look, had come
B looking, came D look, would come
143. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the _____ four oceans, covering more than _____ third of the _____ surface and containing more than _____ half of its free water.
- A world's, a, earth, a
B world, ____, earth's, a
C world's, a, earth, ____
D world's, a, earth's, a
144. _____ man is _____ a worshipper of idols and a lover of kings.
- A ____, natural C ____, naturally
B A, naturally D The, natural

145. In addition to using taxation _____ money, governments may change taxes _____ social and economic objectives or political popularity _____ certain groups.
 A to have, achieving, from
 B by collecting, to achieve, on
 C on rising, having achieved, of
 D to raise, to achieve, with
146. _____ ten minutes of thought got me no _____ to an answer.
 A Still, closer C Another, closer
 B Other, close D The other, close
147. She stood _____ looking _____ the window.
 A motionlessly, into C motionless, out from
 B motionless, out of D motionlessly, in
148. A good husband will always regard his wife _____ his equal and never address her with an air of authority, as if she _____ a mere housekeeper.
 A to be, were C as, were
 B be, was D being, are
149. He was elected _____ president to a _____ term.
 A the, five-years
 B a, five year's
 C ____, five-year
 D ____, five-years
150. She _____ in front of him with hands on hips and elbows pulled forward, glaring at him as if she _____ to tear the secret out of his heart.
 A was standing, wanted
 B was standing, has wanted
 C stood, was wanting
 D stood, wants
151. You will be free soon as you _____ twenty-one, but I am a slave _____ life.
 A will be, to C will be, for
 B are, for D are, to
152. The family _____ all asleep, so we children _____ down on the ground.
 A was, lay C were, lay
 B was, laid D were, laid
153. I was fond of these stories and _____ evening after _____ evening would go into grandma's room, sitting with my back _____ against the wall so that no warrior could slip behind me with a tomahawk.
 A an, an, close C the, the, closely
 B ____, ____, close D ____, an, closely
154. The cattle _____ killed, and the meat was placed into _____ deep snow for preservation.
 A was, the C was, ____
 B were, ____ D were, a
155. He seemed _____ dissatisfied, so we asked him if there was _____ that we could do for him.
 A to be, something farther
 B to have been, anything far
 C to be, anything further
 D to have been, something farther
156. Can I ever forget that night in the desert, when we walked _____ in _____ darkness, every step seeming to be the very last we could _____!
 A a mile after a mile, the, make
 B mile after mile, ____, take

- C mile after a mile, ____, take
D mile after mile, the, take
157. He liked ____, to be petted and ____, to be well fed and caressed.
A to be kindly treated, praised
B to kindly treat, to praise
C being kindly treated, praising
D be kindly treated, praised
158. It made her ____ that it was curious how much ____ a person looked when he smiled.
A thinking, more nicer
B think, nicest
C to think, more nice
D think, nicer
159. He was a man who ____, but he was ____ a man for love.
A must be loved, hard
B should love, hard
C might be loved, hardly
D may love, harder
160. Cowboys keep the cattle together, guide ____ to pasture and prevent ____ from being mixed with other herds.
A them, them
B it, its
C it, their
D them, their
161. The time ____ when the wealthy men of our great North-West ____ their summer residence on these hills and shores.
A will come, will have
B will come, have
C comes, will have
D comes, have
162. «How ____ you look!» I called. «So ____!» they shouted altogether, and broke into peals of laughter.
A pretty, are you
B prettily, you are
C pretty, do you
D prettily, you do
163. In summer, when the trees were ____, he used ____ there with his friend that played ____ trombone.
A in bloom, sitting, ____
B in blossom, sitting, the
C in flowers, to sit, ____
D in bloom, to sit, the
164. After my father ____, my grandmother never let my mother ____ into her house again.
A married to her, to come
B married her, come
C got married her, come
D got married to her, to come
165. Schliemann's career as an archaeologist ____ late in his life, after he ____ wealth in business.
A has begun, has accumulated
B began, had accumulated
C had begun, accumulated
D had begun, had accumulated
166. She kept ____ they must be economical ____ they were not rich.
A on saying, though
B say, till
C saying, since

- D to say, as
167. _____ their Web sites, Internet booksellers allow buyers _____ from an enormous selection of books.
 A Through, to choose C Via, choosing
 B Though, choosing D Because of, to choose
168. _____ computers are used extensively in scientific _____ to solve mathematical problems, display complicated data, or model system that are too _____ or impractical to build.
 A The, researches, cost
 B The, research, cost
 C ____, research, costly
 D ____, researches, costly
169. Columbus never set _____ on _____ North America mainland.
 A food, ____
 B feet, ____
 C food, the
 D feet, the
170. The well-being of children is _____ regarded, and British middle-class families often _____ substantial investment in order to provide the best education and life-enriching opportunities for their children.
 A high, do C high, make
 B highly, do D highly, make
171. «I am afraid I _____», he murmured, «and before I _____, I insist on your answering a questions I put _____ you some time ago.»
 A should go, am going, for
 B must be going, go, to
 C ought to go, would go, to
 D must go, am going, ____
172. Henry tried _____ me as if we _____ each others for the first time.
 A treating, saw C to treat, have seen
 B to treat, had seen D treating, had seen
173. _____ of us could help _____, and we became friends at once.
 A Neither, laughing C None, to laugh
 B Neither, to laugh D Nobody, laughing
174. He saw her hand coming out to _____, and she looked at him _____, in the eyes as she shook hands, frankly, _____ a man.
 A him, straightly, like
 B his, straightly, as
 C his, straight, like
 D him, straight, as
175. He waved his hand and muttered that _____ was nothing at all, what he had done, and that any fellow _____ it in his place.
 A there, will have done
 B there, would do
 C it, would have done
 D it, will do
176. I think somebody is following _____ as. – Don't look back, go on _____ as if you _____ nothing.
 A for, to walk, saw
 B ____, walking, saw
 C towards, walking, had seen
 D ____, to walk, see

177. Money _____ anything that is _____ used _____ payments.
 A are, widely, to do
 B is, widely, for making
 C is wide, to make
 D are, wide, for doing
178. You _____ to be loyal while you _____.
 A ought, will be employed
 B must, will employ
 C have, are employed
 D can ought, employ
179. The accused the author _____ not playing _____ with the reader.
 A for, fairly C of, fair
 B of, fairly D for, fair
180. Alaska _____ to the United State since 1867, when it _____ from Russia by Secretary of State William H. Seward.
 A has belonged, was bought
 B belonged. has been bought
 C had belonged. has been bought
 D has been belonged. was bought
181. Tourism is _____ important; the country _____ 1.2 million visitors in 1998.
 A increasingly, has had
 B more increasing, had
 C increasingly, had
 D the most increasing, has had
182. Countries with _____ populations and _____ resources risk _____ into what demographers call the demographic trap.
 A raised, limited, to fall
 B risen, limiting, falling
 C rising, limiting, to fall
 D rising, limited, falling
183. The people were tanned and _____ skinned, but _____ most were no darker than sunburned, brown-haired Englishmen.
 A brown, ____ C brown, the
 B brownly, ____ D brownly, the
184. We _____ our best at the American Museum of Natural History to answer _____ hundreds of questions daily.
 A make, to C do, to
 B do, ____ D make, ____
185. I found it _____ believe that Dr. Brown officially retired from the museum 20 years ago, and is approaching _____ his ninetieth birthday.
 A hardly, ____ C hardly, to
 B hard, ____ D hard, to
186. What should you do if you see someone _____ to take his book when he _____ a restaurant?
 A forget, will leave C forget, leaves
 B forgetting, left D to forget, leaves
187. A man never sees all that his mother _____ to him till it's too late to let her _____ that he sees it.
 A has been, know C had been, to know
 B is, knowing D had been, know
188. Italy is poor _____ natural resources, as _____ of the land is unsuitable for agriculture due _____ mountainous terrain or unfavourable climate.

- A in, the most, of C with, a lot, with
B of, most, to D in, most, to
189. The city lies in a picturesque highland region between _____ Tiber River and _____ Lake Trasimeno.
A ____, ____ C the, ____
B the, the D ____, the
190. Average _____ density in 1999 was 10 people _____ sq km.
A population, per C population, in
B population's, in D population's, per
191. Since the beginning of agriculture, the human population _____ more than two thousand times.
A had increased on C has been increased by
B increased for D has increased by
192. The white-tailed deer _____ the most numerous of the large animals.
A are C have been
B were D is
193. _____ E-mail enables computer users _____ messages and data quickly through a local area network or beyond through a nationwide or worldwide communication network.
A ____, sending C ____, to send
B The, to send D The, sending
194. _____ Saint Valentine's Day is celebrated on February 14 by the custom _____ greeting cards or gifts to express affection.
A ____, sending C ____, of sending
B The, to send D The, sending
195. We must organize _____ little dinner to celebrate _____ event. Tell her to come and see me at _____ noon. We'll speak about it.
A ____, an, the C the, the, __
B a, the, the D a, the, ____

6. ПРИМЕРНЫЙ ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ И ЗАДАНИЙ К ЗАЧЁТУ / АТТЕСТАЦИИ И / ИЛИ ТЕМ РЕФЕРАТОВ

7.1. ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ОБЩЕЙ БЕСЕДЫ:

1. What is your first name? What is your surname?
2. How old are you?
3. Where were you born? What is your date of birth?
4. What is your address?
5. What is your telephone number?
6. Are you an only child in the family?
7. What are your parents?
8. Who do you most take after, your mother or your father?
9. What are your household duties?
10. Do you always plan your day beforehand?
11. Are you a stay-at-home or do you prefer to go out when you have some time to spare?
12. Do you often have parties?
13. Who is your best friend? Can you describe him/her?
14. Do you have much of common or are you different?
15. What qualities do you most admire in people?

16. What characteristics annoy you most in people?
17. What do we call a person who expects good things to happen?
18. What do we call a person who expects bad things to happen?
19. What subject were you good at? What subject were you bad at?
20. Did you like your English classes?
21. What did you do during your English lessons?
22. When did you begin studying English?
23. Have you studied English before you entered the University?
24. What marks did you usually get in English?
25. Do you find English grammar easy or difficult to study?
26. What English-speaking countries do you know? Have you been to any of them?
27. Which variant of the English language do you like more: British or American?
28. Do you find languages easy or difficult to learn?
29. What other languages besides English would you like to learn?
30. What language is spoken in France? Germany? China?
31. Why is it important to know foreign languages?
32. What's the difference between "to take an exam" and "to pass an exam"?
33. Do you read much?
34. What famous English writers do you know?
35. What famous American writers do you know?
36. Who are your favorite English (American) authors?
37. Which of their books have you read?
38. Who are your favorite Russian writers?
39. Do you like poetry? Which do you prefer to read, poetry or prose?
40. Who are your favorite Russian poets?
41. What famous English or American poets do you know?
42. Is it difficult for you to read English books in the original?
43. What kind of books do you know? What kind of them do you enjoy reading?
44. Have you got any books in English at home?
45. Do you read newspapers? What newspapers do you read?
46. What are your favorite magazines?
47. What newspapers and magazines do you subscribe to?
48. Which sections of a newspaper are you especially interested in?
49. Do you read any newspapers in English? What British newspapers do you know?
50. Do you like watching TV? How much time do you spend watching TV?
51. What TV programmes are the most popular with young people?
52. What are your favorite TV programmes?
53. What kind of films do you prefer? Who are your favorite actors?
54. Have you seen any film in English?
55. Who are your favorite composers?
56. Do you enjoy listening to classical music?
57. Who are your favorite popular singers and groups?
58. Do you play any musical instrument?
59. What outstanding scientists do you know?
60. Are there any outstanding politicians and public figures in our country?
61. What is environment?
62. What has man's interference in nature led to?
63. Is international cooperation necessary to create a system of ecological security?
64. What countries is the UK made up of?
65. What is the capital of the UK?
66. What is the capital of Scotland?
67. Who is the Prime Minister of Great Britain?

68. Who is the Queen of Britain?
69. What places of interest in London do you know?
70. What do you know about the House of Parliament?
71. Where is the residence of the Queen?
72. What is the capital of the USA?
73. Who was the first president of the USA?
74. Who is the US President now?
75. What great Americans do you know?
76. Who discovered America?
77. What large cities in the USA do you know?
78. Which city is more American: Washington or New York?
79. What parts of Russia have you been to?
80. Who was Moscow founded by?
81. Can you describe the centre of Moscow?
82. What historical monuments in Moscow do you know?
83. What world-famous museums in Moscow do you know?
84. What are the most interesting tourist sites in your city?
85. Do you live in the centre or in the suburbs?
86. What kinds of public transport do you know?
87. Are you fond of travelling?
88. If you were free to travel wherever you wanted, what countries would you visit?
89. Why do you think so many people like travelling?
90. Which is the most convenient way of travelling? Which is the quickest one?
91. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air?
92. Have you ever been abroad?
93. Do you find time for sports?
94. What kinds of sports do you know?
95. What is your favorite kind of sport?
96. What sports do you enjoy watching?
97. What kinds of sports are popular in Britain?
98. What must we do to be in good health?
99. What are the most important national holidays in Russia?
100. What do we celebrate on the 9th of May?
101. What religious holidays do you know?
102. What is your favorite holiday?
103. What are the most important public holidays in Great Britain?
104. What are the most important public holidays in the United States?
105. How is New Year celebrated in your family?
106. Have you got a watch? What time is it now?
107. What are you doing now?
108. What were you doing at six o'clock in the evening yesterday?
109. If you were a millionaire, how would you spend your money?
110. Do we have an unemployment problem in Daghestan?
111. If you were a President of Daghestan what measures would you take to improve the political and economic situation in the republic?
112. What are the most promising branches of industry in Daghestan?
113. Which of the political parties do you sympathize with?
114. Which of the Russian or Daghestan politicians do you trust to?
115. What are your plans for future?

7.2. ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ БЕСЕДЫ О НАУЧНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ АСПИРАНТА / СОИСКАТЕЛЯ

1. What field of science are you engaged in (do you deal with)?
2. What problems is your S.P. devoted to?
3. What is the subject of your D.?
4. Has the subject of your D. been approved already?
5. What are the main ideas of your dissertation?
6. Have you published any articles on the subject of your dissertation? How many?
7. Have you drawn up the plan of the D.?
8. Have you compiled the bibliography for the dissertation?
9. Have you collected any material?
10. Have you written the first chapter of the D.?
11. Are you going to complete your work within the time limit?
12. When are you going to submit the D. for defense?
13. Do you find the subject chosen very important (topical)?
14. How many chapters does your D. consist of?
15. When did you take your entrance exam?
16. Who is your scientific supervisor?
17. How often do you see your scientific advisor?
18. Are you going to use any illustrations or tables in your scientific paper?
19. Do you use a special language or some special terms in writing your thesis?
20. What is the purpose of a research paper?

8. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

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10. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

МТО дисциплины включает в себя:

- библиотечный фонд (учебная, учебно-методическая, справочная литература (словари), периодические издания (газеты, журналы))
- компьютеризированный класс (аудитория № 221)

№ п/п	№ аудитории	Количество компьютеров	Тип компьютера	Программное обеспечение	Лицензионный ключ
1	Компьютерный класс № 221	6	Компьютер	н/бIntelDualCore 2180 (DDR 1024, HDD 160Gb, DVDRW) мон-р TFT19"LCD мышь Optical С/блIntelDualCore 2180 (DDR 1024, HDD 160Gb, DVDRW) мон-р TFT19"LCD мышь Optical ABBYY LINGVO 12 ENGLISH ELEMENTS REPETITOR ENGLISH	0S91FF15 IFPI1103

ДОПОЛНЕНИЯ И ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЕ

за _____ / _____ учебный год

В рабочую программу _____

(наименование дисциплины)

для специальности _____

(номер специальности)

вносятся следующие изменения: _____

Дополнения и изменения внёс _____

(должность, Ф.И.О., подпись)

Рабочая программа пересмотрена и одобрена на заседании Учёного совета

факультета _____

« ____ » _____ 20__ г.

Председатель Учёного совета _____