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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФГБОУ ВО «ДАГЕСТАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА**

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

**Научная специальность: 5.1.4 Уголовно-правовые науки**

Форма обучения – очная

Курс 1

Семестр 1

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

Лекции – (часов); экзамен – 2 семестр

Практические занятия – 51 час;

Самостоятельная работа – 57 ч.

Зав. кафедрой ИЯ  Н.Н. Абуева

Махачкала 2024

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

Протокол № 10 от «18» июня 2024 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);
- способность анализировать социально-значимые проблемы и процессы, происходящие в обществе, прогнозировать возможное их развитие в будущем (ОК-4);
- способность логически верно, аргументированно и ясно строить устную и письменную речь на английском языке (ОК-6);
- готовность к кооперации с коллегами, работе в коллективе (ОК-7);
- способность к саморазвитию, повышению своей квалификации и мастерства (ОК-9);
- осознание социальной значимости своей профессии, обладание высокой мотивацией к выполнению профессиональной деятельности (ОК-11);
- владение иностранным языком на уровне не ниже разговорного (ОК-14);
- способность, используя отечественные и зарубежные источники информации, собрать необходимые данные, проанализировать их и подготовить информационный обзор и/или аналитический отчет на иностранном языке (ПК- 9);
- способность производить речевое взаимодействие и анализировать информацию на иностранном языке в рамках профессионально-деловой сферы общения (ПК-24).

## **1. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

### **1.1. Структура дисциплины «Иностранный язык»**

#### **1.2.**

- Аудиторное групповое занятие под руководством преподавателя (состав группы не более 8-10 чел.).
- Обязательная самостоятельная работа аспиранта по заданию преподавателя по иностранному языку или научного руководителя (выполняется во внеаудиторное время).
- Текущий контроль в виде тестирования или проведения письменных контрольных работ.
- Групповые и индивидуальные консультации.

#### ***Внеаудиторная работа включает в себя:***

- конспектирование и реферирование оригинальных и русскоязычных первоисточников научного характера;
- написание рефератов профессиональной направленности на иностранном языке;
- перевод оригинальных научных текстов;
- индивидуальные задания исследовательского характера;
- участие в научных конференциях с докладами на иностранном языке.

### 1.3. Содержание дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

№ П/П	Раздел дисциплины	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Виды учебной работы, включая самостоятельную работу студентов и трудоемкость (в часах)			Формы текущего контроля успеваемости (по срокам текущих аттестаций в семестре) форма промежуточной аттестации (по семестрам)
				ПЗ	СРС	Контроль	
<b>Раздел 1</b>							
<b>Совершенствование грамматических навыков и формирование и развитие навыков работы с иноязычными текстами</b>							
	<u>Урок 1.</u> 1. Грамматика: Местоимения. Глаголы <i>be, have</i> . 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	1	1	1 2	3	1	Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый контроль
	<u>Урок 2.</u> 1. Грамматика: оборот <i>there is/are. Some, any, no</i> . 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	1	1	1 2	4		Индивидуальный опрос
	<u>Урок 3.</u> 1. Грамматика: времена группы Indefinite. <i>To be going to</i> . 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	1	1	1 2	4	1	Контрольная работа № 1
	<u>Урок 4.</u> 1. Грамматика: времена группы Continuous. 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом	2	1	1 2	4	1	Индивидуальный опрос

### Раздел 2. Чтение с различными целями оригинальной специальной литературы

<p><u>Урок 5.</u> 1. Грамматика: Модальные глаголы. Действительный и страдательный залог. 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом</p>	2	1	1 2	4	1	Контрольная работа № 2
<p><u>Урок 6.</u> 1.Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных. Степени сравнения наречий. 2. Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом</p>	2	1	1 2	4	1	Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый контроль
<p><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</p>	1	1	1 2	4	1	Контрольная работа № 3
<p><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</p>	1	1	1 2	4	1	Зачетная контрольная работа № 4
<p><u>Урок 9</u> 1. Грамматика: Согласование времён. Сложное дополнение. 2.Работа с текстом по специальности 3. Работа с газетным материалом</p>	1	1	1 2	4	1	Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый контроль

**Раздел 3. Развитие навыков разговорной речи повседневного и профессионального характера**

<p><u>Урок 10</u> <u>Тема:</u> The Age of Technology (Век технологии) <u>Грамматика:</u> Повторительный материал.</p>	2	1	1 2	4	1	Индивидуальный опрос.
<p><u>Урок 11</u> <u>Тема:</u> Ecological Problems (Экологические проблемы) <u>Грамматика:</u> Повторительный</p>	2	1	2	4	1	Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый

	материал.						контроль
	<u>Урок 12</u> Тема: The Problem of Unemployment (Проблема безработицы) Грамматика: Повторительный материал.	2	1	2	4	1	Индивидуальный опрос. Тестовый контроль
<b>Раздел 4. Умение сообщать и понимать информацию профессионального и научного характера</b>							
	<u>Урок 14-15</u> Тема: Public Speaking (Публичные выступления). Грамматика: Повторительный материал.	1	3-4	2	4	1	Контрольная работа № 5
	<u>Урок 16-17</u> Тема: Scientific Conferences (Научные конференции) Грамматика: Повторительный материал.	1	1-2	2	4	1	Зачётная контрольная работа
	Итого:			3 8	5 7	1 3	108
	ВСЕГО						<b>108</b>

## 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	4	1	Письменный опрос
14	HOW TO WRITE RESEARCH PAPERS	4	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:	38		

### 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	ПЗ	Тренинг	СРС	К. пр.
Методы	и	Р		, мастер-класс		
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), объём 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.

*Объём учебного материала:* Обязательный объём материалов прочитанной литературы в конце курса – не менее 300 тыс.печ.знаков. Рекомендуемый объём материалов для чтения и перевода на одно занятие – не менее 8 тыс.печ.знаков. Объём 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.

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

**Контрольная работа № 1.**

1. The travel agent says we \_\_\_\_ a great time in Spain.  
a) will have                      b) would have  
c) have                              d) will have had
2. His mother insists on his \_\_\_\_ with his studies.  
a) to go on                        b) going on  
c) having go on                  d) be going on
3. I usually wear skirts but today I \_\_\_\_ black trousers.  
a) wears                            b) am wearing  
c) wearing                        d) was wearing
4. Have you ever been to France? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_ there last August.  
a) had been                        b) went  
c) have been                       d) were
5. 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
6. \_\_\_ my people go!  
a) Have to                      b) Able  
c) Let                      d) Has
7. I'd like \_\_\_ to the cinema after dinner.  
a) going                      b) to go  
c) have gone                      d) went
8. She didn't know if she \_\_\_ to meet all their requirements.  
a) will be able                      b) can  
c) could                      d) would be able
9. 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    d) 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

7. You \_\_\_\_\_ worry about it.  
 a) will come                      d) comes  
 b) 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 homes 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 property: 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.

## 6. 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. His \_\_\_\_\_ decreased because his salary was cut by 7 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A earnings, per cent  
 B earnings, per cents  
 C earning, per cents  
 D earning, percentage
3. 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
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ history goes back to 1808.  
 A state's newspaper's  
 B state's newspaper  
 C state newspaper's  
 D state newspapers'
5. 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, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_
6. At the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> 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, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ East End has frequently been characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ poverty, crime, and slums.  
 A The, the                              C \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_  
 B The, \_\_\_\_                             D \_\_\_\_, the
8. \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail and \_\_\_\_\_ Internet are \_\_\_\_\_ latest technologies that are spreading \_\_\_\_\_ American English.  
 A \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, the  
 B \_\_\_\_, the, the, \_\_\_\_  
 C The, the, the, \_\_\_\_  
 D The, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, the
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. 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
16. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
17. 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
18. 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
19. 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
20. The islands were named after British explorer and navigator James Cook, who \_\_\_\_\_ sighted them in 1773.  
A firstly C first  
B at first D at the first
21. 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
22. 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
23. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
24. 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
25. 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
26. The train \_\_\_\_\_ just as he \_\_\_\_\_ the station.  
 A came, reached  
 B had come, had reached  
 C came, had reached  
 D has come, reached
27. 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
28. 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
29. 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
30. 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
31. 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
32. Your face seems familiar to me. We \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere.  
A should have met    C must meet  
B must have met    D should meet
33. 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
34. 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
35. 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
36. Parliament ordered that the customs office \_\_\_\_\_ the taxes more efficiently.  
A would collect            C collect  
B collects                    D had collected
37. National parks request that visitors \_\_\_\_\_ wild animals.  
A not feed                    C would not feed  
B did not feed                D do not feed
38. 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
39. 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

40. But for his provision they \_\_\_\_\_ of hunger.  
 A have died                      C would have died  
 B had died                        D would die
41. The teacher required that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.  
 A attend                            C would attend  
 B attends                          D to attend
42. 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
43. 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
44. 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
45. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
46. Ireland is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its contributions \_\_\_\_\_ world literature.  
 A for, in                            C for, to  
 B of, of                             D as, for
47. 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
48. Farming is \_\_\_\_\_ only minor importance \_\_\_\_\_ the provincial economy.  
 A \_\_\_\_\_, for                    C of, in  
 B of, from                         D for, in
49. «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
50. Harrison who was laughing loudly suddenly broke \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A away                              C on  
 B off                                 D \_\_\_\_\_
51. We expected him to join \_\_\_\_\_ us, but he never turned \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A \_\_\_\_\_, up                    C with, in  
 B to, out                            D \_\_\_\_\_, upon

52. 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
53. I have a little money put \_\_\_\_\_ for a rainy day.  
 A down  
 B off  
 C away  
 D out
54. You will break \_\_\_\_\_ if you work too hard.  
 A down  
 B over  
 C up  
 D ill
55. 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
56. She was not used to \_\_\_\_\_ in any hurry \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A to be, also  
 B being, either  
 C to be, neither  
 D being, too
57. 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
58. 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
59. Bob is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the two brothers. But his younger brother is \_\_\_\_\_ taller than he is.  
 A oldest, much more  
 B eldest, more  
 C elder, much  
 D older, more much
60. The trip was \_\_\_\_\_ and he was \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ ten miles \_\_\_\_\_ passed.  
 A tiring, exhausting, other, were  
 B tiring, exhausted, another, were  
 C tired, exhausting, another, was  
 D tiring, exhausting, the other, was
61. 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
62. 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
63. 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
64. She is not \_\_\_\_\_ person to give \_\_\_\_\_ secret.  
A the, away a C the, out the  
B a, out a D a, away the
65. It is \_\_\_\_\_ how ideas come, like a \_\_\_\_\_ of lightening.  
A funny, flash C funny, clap  
B funnily, stroke D funnily, bit
66. You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ to me those lies of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A explaining, your  
B have explained, you  
C to explain, yours  
D explain, yours
67. She looked at him \_\_\_\_\_ and her words sounded \_\_\_\_\_.  
A cold, sharp C cold, sharply  
B coldly, sharply D coldly, sharp
68. The new \_\_\_\_\_ has arrived. Where shall we put \_\_\_\_\_?  
A equipment, them C machineries, them  
B machines, it D machinery, it
69. 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
70. 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, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_
71. 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
72. 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
73. I propose the chairman and secretary \_\_\_\_\_.



- A to elect                      C be elected  
B to be elected                  D elect
74. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
75. 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
76. 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
77. 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
78. It is no good \_\_\_\_\_ a car in such \_\_\_\_\_ nasty weather.  
A to use, a                      C using, \_\_\_\_  
B to have used, \_\_\_\_        D use, a
79. But there was no \_\_\_\_\_ way out: he was \_\_\_\_\_ in debt.  
A another, deeply  
B other, deeply  
C the other, deep  
D other, deep
80. 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
81. In some households the man was referred \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ «the master»  
A for, like                      C to, as  
B \_\_\_\_, as                      D on, as
82. 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
83. She \_\_\_\_\_ rather \_\_\_\_\_ alone.  
A had, to leave                C had, leave  
B would, to be left          D would, be left
84. 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
85. 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
86. She stood \_\_\_\_\_ looking \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
- A motionlessly, into      C motionless, out from  
B motionless, out of      D motionlessly, in
87. He was elected \_\_\_\_\_ president to a \_\_\_\_\_ term.
- A the, five-years  
B a, five year's  
C \_\_\_\_, five-year  
D \_\_\_\_, five-years
88. 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
89. The time \_\_\_\_\_ when the wealthy men of our great North-West \_\_\_\_\_ their summer residence on these hills and shores.
- A will come, will have      C comes, will have  
B will come, have      D comes, have
90. «How \_\_\_\_\_ you look!» I called. «So \_\_\_\_\_!» they shouted altogether, and broke into peals of laughter.
- A pretty, are you      C pretty, do you  
B prettily, you are      D prettily, you do
91. 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
92. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
93. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
94. 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.



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 9<sup>th</sup> 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**

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## 9. 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	8	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)



