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**ФИЛИАЛ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТНОГО  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПУТЕЙ  
СООБЩЕНИЯ» В Г. РТИЩЕВО  
(ФИЛИАЛ СамГУПС В Г. РТИЩЕВО)**

**Примерный перечень заданий для проведения  
диагностического тестирования при аккредитационном  
мониторинге**

**ОГСЭ.03 Иностраный язык в  
профессиональной деятельности**

**по специальности**

***38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям)***

***Базовая подготовка среднего профессионального образования***

**Ртищево 2023**

**1. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Present Simple. *make come take play rise eat translate flow cause***

1. Bees ...honey. 2. Where ...(Marian) from? - She is Scottish. 3. It ...me an hour to get to work. How long ...(it) take you? 4. I ...the piano but I ...(not) very well. 5. The earth ...round the sun. 6. The sun ...in the east. 7. Vegetarians ...meat.

**2. Дополните предложения глаголами в скобках, употребив их в форме Past Simple.**

1. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I ...her. (disturb) 2. I was very tired, so I ...to bed early. (go) 3. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ...very well. (sleep) 4. Sue wasn't hungry, so she ...anything. (eat) 5. We went to Kate's house but she. ...at home. (be) 6. It was a funny situation but nobody ... (laugh) 7. The window was open and a bird ...into the room. (fly)

**3. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Future Simple. *be get like look meet do***

1. You must meet George sometime. I think you ...him. 2. It's raining. Don't go out. You ...wet. 3. They've invited me to their house. They ...offended if I don't go. 4. Goodbye. I expect we ...again before long. 5. I wonder what I ...20 years from now.

**4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.**

1. Я читаю. 2. Он не пишет. 3. Мы не работаем. 4. Вы читаете? 5. Он спит? 6. Коля и Миша играют в футбол. 7. Катя играет на рояле.

**5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Continuous.**

1. Вчера в 6 часов вечера мы с ребятами играли в футбол. 2. Вчера утром они рисовали картину. 3. Я сажала розы вчера в 2 часа. 4. Мы играли в компьютерные игры вчера очень долго. 5. Я шёл в магазин вчера около 8 часов вечера. 6. Петя играл на скрипке вчера 2 часа. 7. Она читала книгу целый вечер.

**6. Измените глагол, употребив Future Continuous.**

1. He (wait) for quite some time. 2. Tomorrow at this time I (dance) at a party. 3. Next week at this time I (sunbathe) at the beach. 4. At 5 o'clock tomorrow you (help) you brother. 5. This evening at 8 o'clock, she (watch) a movie with her friends. 6. Nicole (have) a hard time. 7. We (smile), and they (cry).

**7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Present Perfect.**

1. Я оставил свою тетрадь дома. 2. Где Виктор? – Он еще не пришел. 3. Что ты делаешь? – Читаю английский рассказ. Сколько страниц ты уже прочитал? Я прочитал уже семь страниц. 4. Мы только что получили телеграмму. Я знаю этого врача с 1999 года. 5. Наконец мы закончили работу. Теперь мы можем отдохнуть.

**8. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Past Perfect.**

1. Мы читали книгу, которую я купил в прошлом месяце. 2. Учитель сказал, что он проверил наши диктанты. 3. Ученик перевел текст к 10 часам вчера. 4. Когда мы вернулись домой, ребенок уже спал. 5. Мой брат писал, что он уже сдал экзамен по английскому языку.

**9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: *Future Simple, Future Continuous* или *Future Perfect*.**

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 3. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. 4. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 5. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you come. 6. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 7. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening.

**10. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.**

Great Britain lies to the northwest of \_\_\_\_\_ CONTINENT \_\_\_\_\_ Europe. With a population of about 60 million people, it is the third most \_\_\_\_\_ POPULATE \_\_\_\_\_ island in the world, after Java and Honshu. Practically, Great Britain also refers to the island itself together with a number of \_\_\_\_\_ SURROUND \_\_\_\_\_ islands which constitute the territory of England, Scotland and Wales. Most of England, Scotland and Wales are on the island of Great Britain, as are their \_\_\_\_\_ RESPECT \_\_\_\_\_ capital cities: London, Edinburgh and Cardiff. The United Kingdom of Great Britain resulted from \_\_\_\_\_ POLITICS \_\_\_\_\_ union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland with the Acts of Union 1707. The relatively limited variety of fauna and flora on the island is due to its size and the fact that wildlife has had little time to develop since the last \_\_\_\_\_ GLACIER \_\_\_\_\_ period.

**11. Переведите на английский язык, используя герундий:**

1. Я настаиваю, чтобы ты показал нам свой новый автомобиль. 2. Маленький мальчик гордился тем, что у него такой благодарный (noble) друг. 3. Этот фильм стоит посмотреть. Вам не сможет не понравиться прекрасная игра (performance) актеров. 4. Было невозможно достать билет, и ему пришлось отказаться от мысли послушать знаменитого пеаниста. 5. Я помню, он громко смеялся, когда рассказывал эту историю.

**12. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы (*can, can't, may, must, needn't, shouldn't*).**

1. Она, должно быть, дома сейчас. 2. Она, должно быть, была дома вчера. 3. Мы, может быть, придем к вам завтра. 4. Они, может быть, приходили к нам вчера, но нас не было дома. 5. Он, должно быть, видел этот памятник, когда был в вашем городе. 6. Он, может быть, видел этот памятник, когда был в вашем городе. 7. Не может быть, что он знает эту картину.

**13. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы и выражения (*can, can't, may, must, to have to, to be able to*)**

1. Я должна купить торт сегодня. 2. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски. 3. Моя сестра умеет говорить по-немецки. 4. Можно, я посмотрю вашу фотографию? 5. Вы можете показать мне свою фотографию? 6. Не может быть, что ему сорок лет: он выглядит гораздо моложе. 7. Не может быть, что он забыл прийти. Он, должно быть, был очень занят

**14. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

Aesop was a famous GREECE folk hero who lived in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

He is now well-known as a WRITE of animal fables.

Through these many fables Aesop showed the wise and FOOL behavior of men. Not much is known about the life of Aesop. It is believed he was born in Thrace, Greece and knew what SLAVE experience.

It is said his WISE so delighted one of his masters that the slave was given his FREE.

**15. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**Заполните пропуск полученными словами.**

Our family was quite small, just my Mom, Dad and me. I had no brothers or sisters. When I was the years old, my parents finally decided I (CAN) have a dog. I've been dreaming of (HAVE) a dog for years, but my parents used to say. "No, you (NOT BE) responsible enough to take care of a dog yet"

Family the decided I was ready! So one day, my mother  
\_\_ (DRAVE) \_\_ me to the pound.

That was a special place out of town where lost dogs \_\_ (TAKE) \_\_.  
There were dozens of dogs there. They were different in size and  
color and all of \_\_ (THEY) \_\_ were jumping and barking in their  
cages.

But one dog was sitting in a corner,  
nervously \_\_ (LOOK) \_\_ around. \_\_ (WE) \_\_ eyes met  
and I knew that was the dog for me! I'll never forget  
that day, the day when I got my \_\_ (ONE) \_\_ dog ever.

**16 . Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. He hasn't got ... car. But he's got ... computer. ... computer is new. 2. My ...  
friends have got ... cat and ... dog. ... dog never bites ... cat. 3. This is ... tree. ... tree  
is green. 4. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing. 5. I have ... bicycle. ...  
bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 6. Our ... room is large. 7. We  
wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long.

**17. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

My aunt's flat is in ... new house. There is ... living room, ... bedroom, ... study, ...  
bathroom and ... kitchen in ... flat. ... bedroom is ... large room with ... two  
windows. ... room is light as ... windows are large. There are ... white curtains on ...  
windows. There are ... two beds with ... large pillows on them. There are ... small  
tables near ... beds.

**18. Поставьте следующие предложения во множе-ственное число.**

1. This phone in the office is out of order. 2. That blouse is made of silk. 3. This is  
an excellent painting. 4. His book is very popular and it really interests me. 5. It's a  
difficult word to write. 6. My son is a journalist and he has been very successful. 7.  
This purse isn't made of leather.

**19. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя при-тяжательный падеж.**

1. Глаза у кошки зеленые. 2. Игрушки детей в большом ящике. 3. День  
рождения моего отца в мае. 4. И что за совпадение! Это любимый торт и  
моей мамы. 5. Я люблю книги моего мужа. 6. Как зовут того молодого  
человека? 7. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры.

**20. Перифразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.**

1. The ball of the dog. 2. The skateboard of that man. 3. The songs of the children.  
4. The umbrella of my grandmother. 5. The room of my friend. 6. The questions of  
my son. 7. The wife of my brother.

**21. Вставьте some, any, по или оставьте пропуски незаполненными, смотря по смыслу.**

1. There are ... buses today and I can't go shopping. 2. There is ... caviare in the  
can. I love it. Would you like ... ? 3. Please don't offer her ... chips. She doesn't

want .... 4. Can I have ... milk in my tea? I don't like it black. 5. There is ... ink in my pen. 6. Is there ... snow in the street this morning? 7. My mother likes ... music.

**22. Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.**

1. We haven't... black stockings (no, any). 2. They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want ... today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything). 6. Didn't you buy ... potatoes yesterday (any, no)? 7. I didn't see ... in the street when I went out (anybody, no-body).

**23. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Я ничего не сказал. Ни слова. 2. Все хотели получить автограф Юрия Гагарина. 3. Все, что у меня есть, принадлежит тебе. 4. В столовой есть кто-нибудь? 5. В саду никого нет. 6. В нашей комнате есть кто-нибудь? 7. Там есть кто-то.

**24. Вставьте some, any, по или их производные.**

1. Here are ... books by English writers. Take ... book you like. 2. There are ... boys in the garden because they are at school. 3. I can see ... on the snow, but I don't know what it is. 4. Are there ... desks in the classroom? — Yes, there are many. 5. There are ... books on this desk, but there are ... exercise books. 6. Did he say ... about it? — No, he said ... . 7. What shall I do now, Mom? I have done my homework. — You can do ... you like.

**25. Вставьте little или few.**

1. He has got ... friends. 2. I drink ... coffee. I don't like it. 3. We must hurry. We've got very ... time. 4. There are very ... scholarships for students in this university. 5. The Smiths have ... money. They aren't rich. 6. The theatre was almost empty. There were very ... people there. 7. There was ... lemonade in the bottle. There were ... peaches in the basket.

**26. Переведите на английский язык следующие пары слов.**

Немного денег, мало денег, несколько стульев, мало стульев, несколько песен, мало песен, немного веселья, мало веселья, мало мальчиков, немного воды, несколько человек, мало воды, мало воздуха, мало столо

**27. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.**

1. English is as difficult as German. 2. My composition is not as long as yours. 3. It isn't as warm today as it was yesterday. 4. The house his aunt lives in is as old as the one his uncle lives in. 5. His apartment isn't as elegant as her apartment, but it's much bigger. 6. Johnny isn't as rich as Don but he is younger and much happier. 7. My dog isn't as friendly as your dog.

**28. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:**

**WHAT IS ECONOMICS.**

Unlike history, mathematics, English and chemistry, economics is a subject that most students encounter only briefly before they begin college. Economics is a basic discipline, not an applied subject like accounting or drafting in which specific skills are taught.

Economics has some similarities to mathematics because logical reasoning and mathematical tools are used in it extensively. It also has some similarities to history because economics studies people as they interact in social groups. Like chemistry, economics employs the scientific method, although some of economics has a descriptive rather than an analytical flavor. Finally, like English grammar, economics has a few simple rules and principles, but from these principles economics can derive many conclusions.

Economics is the science of making choices. Individuals must decide whether to study another hour or to go for a walk, whether to buy a six-pack of Pepsi or a 0,5 gallon of milk at the grocery, whether to choose fire fighting or teaching as an occupation and whether to play golf or to watch television for an afternoon of recreation. As a group, people must also choose through their governments whether to build a dam or to repair highways with their taxes, whether to invest money to business or to expand national parks.

The common element in all these decisions is that every choice involves a cost. In fact, economics is the study of the choice that people make and the actions that they take in order to make the best use of scarce resources in meeting their wants.

**Верны или неверны следующие утверждения:**

1. Economics is a subject that most students encounter only briefly.
2. Economics is not a basic discipline like history, mathematics, English and chemistry.
3. Some of economics has a descriptive rather than an analytical flavor.
4. Economics is like English grammar, because it has difficult rules and principles.

**29. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод конструкций there are (there is/ there was/ there were).**

1. There are some black markets in which people buy things at prices much higher than they should be.
2. There were some periods in our recent economic history when the price level rose despite low demand.
3. Today there is a surplus of unskilled and manual laborers in the north of England, whereas firms in the London area have vacancies unfilled.
4. There was a firm owned by a group of people called corporation.

**30. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Он не такой усталый, как она.
2. Упражнение 2 такое же трудное, как и упражнение 3.
3. Она думает, что бокс такой же опасный вид спорта, как и борьба.
4. Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот.
5. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера.

**31. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги at, on, in, to, into.**

1. Где Коля? — Он в университете.
2. Папа ходит на работу каждый день.
3. Вчера папа был на работе, а мама была дома.
4. Вчера я ходил в библиотеку. В библиотеке я взял очень интересную книгу.
5. Катя сидела за столом. На

столе лежали книги и тетради. Папа подошел к столу и поставил на стол вазу. В вазу он поставил цветы.

**32. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. There is ... wonderful small computer in ... front of ... books there. 2. Where is ... soup? — ... soup is in ... big saucepan on ... gas cooker. 3. Where are ... cutlets? — ... cutlets are in ... refrigerator on ... little plate. 4. There is no ... bread on ... table. Where is ... bread? 5. There is ... little brown coffee table in our ... room in ... front of ... sofa.

**33. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. What do you do after ... breakfast? — After ... breakfast I go to ... school. 2. My granny likes to read ... book after ... lunch. 3. ... people usually have ... breakfast in ... morning. They have ... dinner in ... afternoon. In ... evening ... people have ... supper. 4. There is a proverb: "After ... dinner sleep awhile, after ... supper walk ... mile." 5. Who cooks ... dinner in your family? 6. Yesterday father told us ... very interesting story at ... breakfast. 7. What did you have for ... lunch at ... school on ... Wednesday? — We had ... salad and ... tea.

**34. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. ... English is ... world language. 2. I study ... English. I attend ... English classes in ... evening. On ... days when I have no ... classes, I stay at ... home and do some work about ... house. I have ... dinner with my ... family. After ... dinner I talk to ... members of my ... family, watch ... TV and read ... books, ... newspapers and ... magazines. I go to ... bed late at ... night. 3. I am thirsty. Give me ... water, please. 4. There is ... book on ... table. Give me ... book, please. 5. I enjoy listening to ... music but I don't really like ... music that that man plays on his ... guitar.

**35. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. It's a very difficult question to answer. 2. I think I'll have that cake on the right. 3. Look at that pumpkin! It's the biggest one I've seen this year. 4. Is this your scarf? 5. That was a cookie jar. 6. What is that child's name? 7. The cat has caught a mouse.

**36. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.**

1. The ball of the dog. 2. The skateboard of that man. 3. The songs of the children. 4. The umbrella of my grandmother. 5. The room of my friend. 6. The questions of my son. 7. The wife of my brother. 8

**37. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя притяжательный падеж.**

1. Глаза у кошки зеленые. 2. Игрушки детей в большом ящике. 3. День рождения моего отца в мае. 4. И что за совпадение! Это любимый торт и моей мамы. 5. Я люблю книги моего мужа. 6. Как зовут того молодого человека? 7. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры.

**38. Вставьте somebody, anybody, nobody или everybody.**

1. Don't tell ... about it. It's a secret. 2. Life is tough! ... has problems. 3. ... has eaten all the ice cream. That's terrible! ... will be able to have it for dessert tonight.



4. I think, ... in our class is honest. That's why we trust ... . 5. If you look in the yellow pages, I am sure you'll find ... who can fix your TV. 6. I am not a perfectionist. ... is perfect in this world. 7. Is there ... in the office?

**39. Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.**

1. We haven't... black stockings (no, any). 2. They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want ... today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything).

**40. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:**

**ECONOMIST**

I'm a student of Arzamas Instrument Making College. In the near future I'll graduate from the college and become a professional economist. I'm sure that the profession of an economist is one of the most important nowadays in our country. What makes a good economist? Whatever he does, an economist should have a through training in economic theory, mathematics and statistics and our college offers such training. At the college we are taught various general and special subjects, such as Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Management, Accounting, Money and Banking, Economic Theory, Statistics, Computer Science, Business Ethics, English.

The profession of an economist is quite diversified. The graduates of this specialty work at the educational institutions, various research centers and laboratories, in industry, business, banks.

Being employed in industry and business, our graduates work as managers, as executive managers, sales managers, financial managers. Some of us work as accountants. An accountant is one of the prestigious and widely required professions of an economist in a society. You shouldn't mix an accountant with a book-keeper. While a book-keeper is mostly involved in calculations, like balance sheets, income statements, invoices, an accountant is responsible for designing the financial policy of a company.

Some of us work at the banks, at the Stock Exchange, others work for the government or are employed by various agencies and by military services.

Economists can solve many problems facing our country.

**I. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What should an economist have to be a good economist?
2. What subjects does an economist need for his future profession?
3. Where can graduates work?
4. What is the difference between an accountant and a book-keeper?

**41. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:**

**PROFIT**

It is essential to distinguish a few different concepts of "profit".

"Profit" in everyday life means advantage or good obtained from something. Besides, it can mean money gained in business.

"Profit" for an accountant means simply the difference between total receipts and total costs. For the economist "profit" has a much wider meaning. It is the

revenue derived from the use of resources minus the opportunity cost of using those resources.

The economist attaches a cost to the use of retained earnings, since they could have yielded revenues if used outside the business. Besides, the economist would value the time of owner managers in accordance with what they could have earned outside the business.

The pursuit and realization of profit is an essential characteristic of capitalism. Profit is derived by selling a product for more than the cost required to produce or acquire it. Some consider the pursuit of profit to be the essence of capitalism.

Opponents of capitalism often protest that private owners of capital do not remunerate laborers the full value of their production but keep a portion as profit, claiming this to be exploitative. However, defenders of capitalism argue that when a worker is paid the wage for which he agreed to work, there is no exploitation, especially in a free market where no one else is making an offer more desirable to the worker; that "the full value of a worker's production" is based on his work, not on how much profit is created.

**Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What is profit? 2. What is profit for an accountant? 3. What does an economist take into account to calculate profit? 4. What is essential characteristic of capitalism? 5. What do opponents of capitalism protest about?

**42. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Я ничего не сказал. Ни слова. 2. Все хотели получить автограф Юрия Гагарина. 3. Все, что у меня есть, принадлежит тебе. 4. В столовой есть кто-нибудь? 5. В саду никого нет. 6. В нашей комнате есть кто-нибудь? 7. Там есть кто-то.

**43. Вставьте little, a little, few или a few.**

1. There is ... salad left in this bowl. 2. Would you like ... salad? — Yes, thank you. My doctor says it's good for my health. 3. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema. 4. I have ... money, so we cannot go to the cinema. 5. This girl works very ... , that's why she knows nothing.

**44. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Я, думаю, что наш учитель английского языка был очень терпелив. 2. Хани старый доктор был очень занят. Наш новый доктор даже более занят. 3. Моя учительница немецкого языка — самый энергичный человек. 4. Мы знаем, твой сосед — очень скучный человек. 5. Я считаю, твой дедушка — самый щедрый человек, которого я когда-либо встречал.

**45. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.**

1. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 2. He was the (fat) man in the village. 3. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 4. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 5. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 6. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 7. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.

**46. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

## ***ECONOMY OF THE U.S.A.***

The United States of America is a highly developed industrialized country. Shipbuilding, electronics, automobile industry, aircraft industry, space research are highly developed in the States.

Each region of the United States has characteristics of its own due to the differences in climate, landscape and geographical position.

Great Lakes, Atlantic Coast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey are biggest industrial regions of the country.

The United States has a lot of mineral deposits or resources such as coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The south, especially Texas is rich in oil. The coalfields of Pennsylvania are rich in coal. There are plenty of coal mines.

Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska is the richest farming region of America and it is known as the Corn Belt. The land is fertile and well watered. They grow mostly corn and wheat there. Much livestock is also raised here.

There is a lot of fruit raising area. For example, California oranges, grapefruit, lemons, as well as other fruits, wines and vegetables are shipped all over the States and to other parts of the world. The most important crops grown in the States are also tobacco, soy-beans, peanuts, grapes and many others. There are a lot of large and modern cities, but a great proportion of the country consists of open land dotted with farmhouses and small towns. The usual average town, in any part of the United States, has its *Main Street* with the same types of stores selling the same products. Many American residential areas tend to have a similar look. As to big cities their centres or downtowns look very much alike. Downtown is the cluster of skyscrapers imitations of New York giants.

### **47. Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.**

1. What ... your name? — My name ... Shirley Frank. 2. What ... your address? — My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway. 3. What... your phone number? — My phone number ... 718-1930.

4. Where ... you from? — I ... from New York.

5. I ... a pupil. 6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 7. ... your aunt a doctor? — Yes, she .... 8

### **48. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

#### ***HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA***

In the United States, a student who has finished school may want to continue in higher education. There are some ways to do it: universities, colleges, community colleges, technical schools, etc.

A university in the USA usually has several different colleges in it. Each has a special subject area. There may be a college of arts where humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of education and a college of business. A program for undergraduates usually takes four years after which university students get an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences. If they complete a course of study they get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. Students may then either leave university or go on for a graduate or professional degree.

The university may get money from several different sources. A publicly funded university get money from the state government, a privately funded university get money from private sources.

College students usually spend 4 years at school, too. A college does not have graduate or professional programs. If a college student completes a course of study in arts or science, he or she gets Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. If college students want to continue their education they must go to university. The most famous American universities are: University of California, State University of New York, Columbia University and others.

#### **49. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

##### ***BUSINESS HOURS***

The standard working day in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. starts at 9:00 a.m. and lasts till 5:00 p.m. with lunch time from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. Many banks are usually open for customers from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Some businesses and industries traditionally work different hours.

Most employees have a five-day working week, Monday through Friday. The working week is between 35 and 40 hours long. Overtime is quite common and is generally paid, often at a premium to the basic rate of pay. The weekend usually starts on Friday night and lasts till Monday.

Thus on Saturdays and Sundays most businesses are closed. But as to shops they are open on Saturdays and some of them are open on Sundays.

In Britain the law does not say what shops can be open on Sundays but it says what goods can be sold on Sundays. They are newspapers, magazines and fresh food. If the law is broken, criminal proceedings may be taken. Many officials and the public demand that the Sunday trading rules should be abolished in the U.K.

Most businesses are closed on public or national holidays.

#### **50. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.**

1. Где ты живешь? — Я живу в Москве. 2. Когда у тебя каникулы? — В январе. 3. Что тебе больше всего нравится в школе? 4. Мой брат работает в больнице. Он врач. Он встает в двадцать минут восьмого. Он работает утром и днем. Вечером он не работает. Вечером он отдыхает. 5. Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? — Нет. Она говорит по-немецки, а ее муж говорит по-английски.

#### **51. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.**

1. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now. 2. I (not to work) in my office now. 3. Eric (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny (not to listen) to him. He (to think) about his new car at the moment. 4. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg. 5. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow.

#### **52. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

##### ***TYPES OF BUSINESSES IN THE U.K.***

Most businesses in the United Kingdom operate in one of the following ways:

- sole trader
- partnership
- limited liability company
- branch of a foreign company.

The **sole trader** is the oldest form of business. There are many one-man owners, for example: a fanner, doctor, solicitor, estate agent, garage man, jobber, builder, hairdresser etc. The **partnership** is a firm where there are a few partners. They are firms of solicitors, architects, auditors, management consultants etc. The names of all the partners of the firm are printed on the stationery of a partnership.

The most common type of company in the United Kingdom is the **limited liability company**. At the end of the name of such a company the word *Ltd.* is used. For example: *Wilson and Son Ltd.*

Many of such companies are joint-stock companies owned by shareholders.

Limited liability companies are divided into public and private ones. Only public companies may offer shares to the public at the stock exchange. The names of such companies end in *p.l.c.* which stands for *public limited company*. For instance: *John and Michael p.l.c.*

Private limited companies may not offer shares to the public. The names of such companies end simply in *Ltd.*

A **branch of a foreign company** is a part of a company incorporated outside Great Britain but acting under the law of the U.K. Usually these companies act in the U.K. under their normal foreign names.

### **53. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

#### **FORMS OF BUSINESSES IN THE U.S.A.**

Businesses in the U.S.A. may be organized as one of the following forms:

- individual business
- general partnership
- limited partnership
- corporation
- alien corporation

An **individual business** is owned by one person.

A **general partnership** has got several owners. They all are liable for debts and they share in the profits.

A **limited partnership** has got at least one general owner and one or more other owners. They have only a limited investment and a limited liability.

A **corporation** is owned by persons, called stockholders. The stockholders usually have certificates showing the number of shares which they own. The stockholders elect a director or directors to operate the corporation. Most corporations are closed corporations, with only a few stockholders. Other corporations are owned by many stockholders who buy and sell their shares at will. Usually they have little interest in management of the corporations.

**Alien corporations** are corporations of foreign countries.

All the corporations are to receive their charters from the state authorities. The charters state all the powers of the corporation. Many corporations try to receive

their charters from the authorities of the State of Delaware, though they operate in other states. They prefer the State of Delaware because the laws are liberal there and the taxation is rather low. Such corporations, which receive their charters from an outside state, are called *foreign corporations*.

All the corporations require a certificate to do business in the state where they prefer to operate.

**54. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

***DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS***

As a rule a private company has only one director.

A public company must have at least two directors.

Usually there is no upper limit on the number of directors a public company may have. The company's note-paper must list either all or none of the names of its directors.

A limited liability company or a corporation is headed by the board of directors elected by shareholders. The directors appoint one of their number to the position of managing director to be in charge of the day-to-day running of the company. In large organizations managing director is often assisted by a general manager. Some companies also have assistant general managers. Many directors have, deputies who are named deputy directors.

Directors need not be shareholders. They are responsible for the management of a company's affairs. They are not subject to any residence or nationality restrictions.

Big companies have many managers heading departments. They are all responsible to the managing director. Among various departmental managers the following can be mentioned:

- sales manager
- personnel manager
- chief manager
- district manager
- sales and marketing manager
- industrial engineering manager

**55. Вставьте предлоги to или of.**

1. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment. 2. London is the capital ... Great Britain. 3. The embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite. 4. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson. 5. He was devoted ... his friend.

**56. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. Вчера они были в библиотеке. 2. Сейчас они в школе. 3. Завтра они будут в театре. 4. В данный момент его здесь нет. 5. В воскресенье он будет на концерте. 6. В прошлую субботу он был на стадионе. 7. Мой брат сейчас в школе.

**57. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.**

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago?  
3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4. They (to read) many books. 5.  
They (to read) many books. 6. They (not to read) many books. 7. The children (to  
eat) soup now.

**58. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.**

1. His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be)  
tired. 2. Pat (not to cook) dinner at the moment. She (to talk) on the phone. She (to  
cook) dinner every Monday. 3. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English  
exercise. 4. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning.  
5. Your friend (to do) his homework now? 6. Your friend (to go) to school in the  
morning? 7. Look! The baby (to sleep).

**59. Continuous или в Present Simple.**

1. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now. 2. I (not to work) in my office  
now. 3. Eric (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny (not to listen) to him. He  
(to think) about his new car at the moment. 4. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg.  
5. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow. 6. The children (not to sleep) now. 7. The  
children (to play) in the yard every day.

**60. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.**

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2. He (to give)  
me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination  
rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr. Setton  
(to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello". 6. I (to stand) on his scale so  
he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse.

**61. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему.)**

1. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a  
good talk. 2. He (to go) to the Public Library very often when he (to be) a student.  
3. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up. 4. You (to pass) many  
towns and villages on your way before you (to arrive) in Moscow. 5. I (to stay) at  
home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets.

**62. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.**

1. Он сделает упражнения по английскому языку, если у него не будет  
других дел. 2. Если я не : помогу ему, он не напишет контрольную работу  
завтра. 3. Он не пойдет в библиотеку сегодня вечером. 4. Если он не пойдет в  
библиотеку, он будет дома. 5. Мы будем дома завтра.

**63. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:**

***SECRETARIES***

There are two types of secretaries: company secretaries and private secretaries of  
executives.

Every company, both in Great Britain and the United States, is required, under the  
law, to have a company secretary.

In the case of private companies the directors are free to appoint any suitable person for this position. But in the case of public companies the *company secretary* must be a properly qualified person, a member of a recognised institute or association. He or she may be one of the directors of the company. But if the company has only one director, the director cannot also be the secretary.

The company secretary is the chief administrative officer of the company. He or she is normally responsible for the company, to comply with company law.

The correspondence of the company secretary is particularly concerned with shareholders' meetings, board meetings and various forms that must be sent outside. The company secretary may also deal with enquiries for information concerning other firms, although the accounts department often handles these matters. Administrative questions come into the sphere of the company secretary, under instructions of the board of directors.

As to *private secretaries* of executives they are practically personal assistants of executives. A secretary answers telephone calls, receives messages and makes telephone calls on the instruction of her boss.

A secretary also helps in organization of meetings and conferences, entertainments of visiting customers, suppliers and other associates of the firm. She also deals with all the correspondence of her boss.

**Отвѣтьте на вопросы:**

1. What types of secretaries do you know ? 2. What must be a company secretary in the public company ? 3. What are the duties of the private secretary ?

**64. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:**

***GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT***

Gross Domestic Product or GDP is the amount of money a country makes from goods and services inside the country for a certain period of time, usually for a year.

When GDP is calculated different sectors of economy are analysed.

In the United Kingdom the following sectors of economy are usually analysed: manufacturing, services (financial, professional and scientific services, leisure and tourism), energy (oil, natural gas, coal) and agriculture. In the United States the following sectors of economy are usually analysed when the GDP is defined: construction and manufacturing; trade and finance; transport, communication and services; agriculture; and mining.

Speaking, as an example, about one of the recent year's GDP figures, the following can be quoted:

In the U.K. the services sector accounted for roughly 60 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Manufacturing sector accounted for a small percentage of gross domestic product. Energy production sector accounted for about 8 per cent of GDP. Agriculture — only for 4 per cent of GDP. But the agricultural sector satisfies two-thirds of the country's needs. And only small fractions of the total population, about 2 per cent, are engaged in agriculture.

In the U.S.A. the construction and manufacturing sector accounted for 40 per cent of GDP; trade and finance earned 25 per cent of GDP; transport, communication and services sector earned 20 per cent of GDP; agriculture and mining earned 5



per cent of GDP. By the way 10 per cent of the employed population of the United States is engaged in agriculture.

**Answer the questions using the text:**

1. What is Gross Domestic product or GDP ?
2. What sectors of economy are usually analysed ?
3. When GDP is calculated in the United Kingdom ?
4. What can you say about GDP in the U.S.A. ?

**65. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. Kate (to cook) dinner every day.
2. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow.
3. Kate (to cook) dinner now.
4. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday.
5. I (not to eat) ice cream every day.
6. I (not to eat) ice cream now.
7. I (not to eat) ice cream tomorrow.

**66. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на способы перевода предлогов через и по.**

1. Пройдите по этому коридору, заверните за угол в конце коридора и войдите в первую комнату.
2. Через пять минут все сидели за столом и слушали бабушку.
3. Он смотрел на лодки, плывущие по реке.
4. В прошлом году мы путешествовали по Европе.
5. Он шел по улице и смотрел на лица прохожих.
6. Собака подбежала к реке, прыгнула в воду, переплыла реку и вбежала в лес.
7. Он перешел дорогу и вошел в кафе.

**67. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.**

1. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday.
2. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre.
3. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? — I (to play) the piano.
4. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom.
5. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday.
6. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger.
7. Last year I (to go) to the United States.

**68. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.**

1. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday.
2. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday.
4. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday.
5. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o'clock yesterday.

**69. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous.**

1. We (to have) a postcard from them two days ago. They (to say) they (to have) a marvellous time.
2. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money. She (not to know) how.
3. They (to announce) our flight. We (to have) a problem. One of our suitcases (to miss).
4. Who (to speak) there? — I (not to know).
5. He (not to smoke). He (not to smoke) now. When he (to be) at the office yesterday, he (not to smoke), he (to work) hard.

**70. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous.**

1. Where your brother (to work)? — He (to work) at an institute. 2. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday? 3. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 4. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow. 5. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday?

**71. Present Perfect. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The pupils are writing a dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem. 4. She is telling them an interesting story. 5. Kate is sweeping the floor. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast.

**72. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.**

1. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 2. Who has (to write) this article? 3. What language are you (to study)? 4. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 5. What is she (to teach) them? 6. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 7. He has just (to do) something for us.

**73. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Present Continuous.**

1. Она все еще печатает свою статью. 2. Мы ее давно не видели. 3. Бабушка с дедушкой уже навестили своих внуков. 4. Сейчас они сидят в гостиной и разговаривают о своей поездке. 5. Ты когда-нибудь был в Африке? 6. Он все сделал для нее. Теперь он еще собирается купить ей дом. 7. Концерт еще не начался, и мы сидим в зале и обсуждаем свои проблемы.

**74. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.**

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 7. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it.

**75. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.**

1. I (not yet to eat) today. 2. He (not to eat) yesterday. 3. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4. You (to play) the piano today? 5. What you (to prepare) for today? 6. Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it.

**76. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:**

***INFLATION AND DEFLATION***

An inflationary development is characterized by rising prices within a certain period of time.

The rising prices is a consequence of an uneven development in the quantity of goods on offer and the quantity of money available, which it self determines the demand and is the inflation rate.

The causes of inflation are generally complex and can arise either from the goods or from the monetary side.

The consequences of inflation are extremely damaging for the economy. Inflation becomes stagflation when economic growth decreases or comes to a halt, but inflation continues to rise. If the state does not take measures to combat stagflation, this leads to deflation.

Deflation, the opposite development to inflation, represents a reduction in the supply of money in comparison with the supply of goods.

**Answer the questions using the text:**

**1.**When does inflation become stagflation ? **2.**What is deflation ? **3.**What are the characteristics of inflation ?

**77. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:**

### **Glimpses of History of Money**

At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money; a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable. None of the above-mentioned commodities possessed all these qualities, and in time they were superseded by precious metals.

First they were superseded by silver and later by gold. When a payment was made the metal was first weighed out. The next stage was the cutting of the metal into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use.

Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence. At first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later token coins of limited value as legal tender were issued. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often referred to as coppers. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called silver.

**78. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:**

### **What is Money?**

Money is one of the most important inventions of humankind. Without it a complex, modern economy based on the division of labor, and the exchange of goods. When you buy a candy bar, you may pay for it with a coin or paper note. The storekeeper knows that you will eat candy, and that he never will be able to get it back from you. He also knows that he can eat neither the coin nor the note you gave him. Why does he accept the coin or note in trade for candy? It is because the coin is.

At first sight answering the question what money is seems obvious; the man or woman in the street would agree on coins and bank notes, but would they accept them from any country? What about checks? They would probably be less willing to accept them than their country's coins and notes. What about credit cards and gold?

The gold standard belongs to history but even today many rich people in different parts of the world rather keep some of their wealth in the form of gold than in official, inflation-prone currencies. The attractiveness of gold, from aesthetic point of view, and its resistance to corrosion are two of the properties which led to its use

for monetary transactions years. In complete contrast, a form of money with virtually no tangible properties – electronic money – seems to gain in popularity.

**79. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.**

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. We (not yet to solve) the problem. 4. When it all (to happen)? 5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 6. Show me the dress which you (to make). 7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes.

**80. Perfect, Present Continuous, Present Simple или Past Simple.**

1. What you (to do) here at such a late hour? You (to write) your composition? — No, I (to write) it already. I (to work) at my report. — And when you (to write) your composition? — I (to finish) it two days ago. 2. I say, Tom, let's have dinner. — No, thank you, I already (to have) dinner. 3. What the weather (to be) like? It still (to rain)? — No, it (to stop) raining. 4. Please give me a pencil, I (to lose) mine. 5. I (not to meet) Peter since Monday. 6. Nina just (to finish) work. 7. Where Sergei (to be)? — He (to go) home. He (to leave) the room a minute ago.

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

1. With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday? 2. I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much. 3. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner. 4. As soon as I (to hear) a cry, I (to run) out of the room and (to see) that a child (to lie) on the ground and (to cry). "What (to happen)? Why you (to cry)? You (to hurt) yourself?" I asked. 5. They (to go) to the Hermitage last week.

**82. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.**

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner.

**83. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.**

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students. 2. On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home. 3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the examinations successfully. 4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him. 5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him. 6. All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life. 7. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home.

**84. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.**

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the

corner of the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.

**85. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.**

1. There (to be) two men in the room. One of them (to write) something while the other (to read) a newspaper. 2. He (not to tell) me that he (to receive) a telegram from her. 3. I (to ask) him if he (to know) where she (to live). I (to say) I (not to know) her address. 4. He (to ask) me if I (can) give him your address. 5. She (to say) that he (to give) her the wrong address. 6. I (to ask) him where he (to put) my letter. 7. He (to tell) us that they (to spend) all the money.

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

1. Last summer we (to live) in the country and (to go) to the river every day. 2. My sister (to spend) a lot of money yesterday. 3. She is so upset: she (to lose) the key to the front door. 4. By the 1st of September all the children (to return) from the country. 5. Columbus (to discover) America 500 years ago. 6. Columbus (not to know) that he (to discover) America. 7. I already (to read) five English books.

**87. Вставьте частицу to перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.**

1. I like ... dance. 2. I'd like ... dance. 3. I shall do all I can ... help you. 4. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 5. I saw him ... enter the room. 6. She did not let her mother ... go away. 7. Do you like ... listen to good music?

**88. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом.**

1. Для начала она открыла все окна. 2. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело. 3. По правде говоря, я очень устал. 4. Его поведение оставляет желать лучшего. 5. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. 6. На этих детей приятно посмотреть. 7. Короче говоря, они поженились.

**89. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Perfect Infinitive.**

1. The child was happy to have been brought home. 2. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester. 3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus. 4. I am sorry to have spoiled your mood. 5. Maggie was very sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits. 6. I am awfully glad to have met you. 7. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation.

**90. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя тре-бующуюся форму инфинитива.**

1. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 2. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 3. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой. 4. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 5. Я рад, что встретил ее на станции. 6. Я рад, что меня встретили на станции. 7. Мы очень счастливы, что пригласили его на вечер.

**91. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle или Perfect Participle.**

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 4. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 5. (to eat) all the

potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6. (to drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 7. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee.

**92. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя тре-бующуюся форму причастия.**

1. Мальчик, бегущий мимо дома, вдруг остановился. 2. Будучи очень занят, он не сразу услышал меня. 3. Услышав шаги, он поднял голову. 4. Выпив чашку чая, она почувствовала себя лучше. 5. Играя в саду, дети не заметили, что стало темно. 6. Подойдя к двери, он открыл ее. 7. Том подошел к смеющейся девочке.

**93. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.**

1. Наша микроволновая печь сломалась. Мне придется починить ее. 2. Дождь заставил нас повернуть назад. 3. Она почувствовала, как кто-то коснулся ее руки. 4. Мы слышали, как зазвонил звонок. 5. Болезнь брата заставила ее поехать в Киев. 6. Мы видели, как этот человек вошел в офис. 7. Мой друг хочет, чтобы я к нему пришел.

**94. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.**

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance. 6. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases. 7. The new rocket is reported to go into operation next year.

**95. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.**

1. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 2. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter. 3. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 4. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together. 5. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 6. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 7. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor.

**96. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.**

1. If you (not to buy) coffee, we shall drink tea. 2. If he is free tomorrow, he certainly (to come) to our party. 3. My brother would not have missed so many lessons if he (not to hurt) his leg. 4. If my friend (to work) in my office, we should meet every day. 5. If you spoke English every day, you (to improve) your language skills. 6. If you get a "five", your mother (to be) happy. 7. If she (to return) earlier, she would have been able to see him before he left.

**97. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.**

1. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him, of course. 2. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow. 3. If she were more careful about her diet, she (not to be) so stout. 4. You would not feel so bad if you (not to smoke) too much. 5. If he (to learn) the poem, he would not have got a bad mark. 6. If you gave me your dictionary for a couple of days, I (to translate) this text. 7. If I (to be) a musician, I should be very happy.

**98. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:**

## ***THE PAYROLL OF A COMPANY.***

The list of people employed by a company is known by the payroll. The payroll is usually divided up as follows:

- *monthly-paid staff*
- *weekly-paid staff*
- *hourly-paid staff*

Office staff are either monthly or weekly paid and the money they get is called salaries, which are usually set.

Workers are either weekly or hourly paid and they get set wages. Many companies often operate a bonus system for monthly and weekly-paid staff. The bonus is usually paid against certain work done.

The amount of the bonus payment is worked out from the employee's job cards.

Hourly-paid staff are usually *on the clock*. Under this system each worker has a clock number and a clock card. He records his hours of work on the clock card by inserting it into what is literally a clock.

A device in the clock stamps the card with the time. At the end of each week the clock cards are collected by the timekeepers. The cards are checked and then passed on to the Wages Office. In the Wages Office the wages and overtime are calculated.

When monthly or weekly paid staff work overtime they are also paid overtime.

Employees are sometimes paid in cash or by cheque. But direct payments into the employee's bank accounts are becoming more and more popular.

As a rule employees get pay advices for the paid period. The advice states the earnings, all the deductions and the total amount payable. The deductions usually include National Wealth Insurance contributions.

### **99. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:**

#### ***BOOKKEEPERS, ACCOUNTANTS AND CONTROLLERS***

Bookkeepers deal in taxes, cash flow, which include cash receipts and cash disbursements, sales, purchases and different business transactions of the company. Bookkeepers first record all the appropriate figures – in the books of original entry, or Journals. At the end of a period usually a month- the totals of each book of original entry are posted into the proper page of the Ledger. The ledger shows all the expenditures and all the earnings of the company. On the basis of all the totals of each account in the Ledger, the bookkeeper prepares a Trial Balance. Trial balances are usually drawn up every quarter. The accountant's responsibility is to analyse and interpret the data in the Ledger and the Trial Balance.

The accountant is to determine the ways in which the business may grow in the future. No expansion or reorganization is planned without the help of the accountant. New products and advertising campaigns are also prepared with the help of the accountant. The work of accountants is rather sophisticated. Many accountants have special certificates after they pass examinations in Institute of The chief accounting officer of a large company is the Controller, or Comptroller. Controllers are responsible for measuring the company's performance. They

interpret the results of the operations, plan and recommend future action. This position is very close to the top executives of the company.

**100. Образуйте условные предложения.**

1. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ... 2. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks. If ... 3. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If ... 4. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If ... 5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you. If ... 6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ... 7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ...

**101. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после "I wish".**

1. I wish I (can) give up smoking. 2. She wishes she (to see) him at yesterday's party. 3. I wish I (to pass) my driving test last Monday. 4. I wish I (not to forget) my friend's birthday yesterday. 5. The boy is sad. He wishes he (not to break) the window. 6. My aunt wishes she (to stay) at home last weekend. 7. He wishes he (to know) something about cars.

**102. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму причастия.**

1. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 2. (to write) his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics. 3. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 4. (to be) so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family. 5. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (to give) such a wonderful present before.

**103. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные формы герундия.**

1. The place is worth visiting. 2. Watching football matches may be exciting enough, but of course it is more exciting playing football. 3. She stopped coming to see us, and I wondered what had happened to her. 4. Can you remember having seen the man before? 5. She was terrified of having to speak to anybody, and even more, of being spoken to.

**104. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.**

1. I avoided speaking to them about that matter. 2. She burst out crying. 3. They burst out laughing. 4. She denied having been at home that evening. 5. He enjoyed talking of the pleasures of travelling. 6. Excuse my leaving you at such a moment. 7. Please forgive my interfering.

**105. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.**

1. Перестаньте разговаривать. 2. Мы уже закончили чтение этой книги. 3. Продолжайте петь. 4. Вы не против того, чтобы открыть окно? 5. Он отрицал, что совершил преступление. 6. Я очень люблю рисовать. 7. Мы получили удовольствие от плавания.

**106. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.**

1. Я рассчитываю, что письмо придет завтра. 2. Он рассчитывал, что учитель похвалит его. 3. Она не рассчитывала, что они вернутся так поздно. 4. Я



знаю, что она талантливая певица. 5. Я знала, что он великий ученый. 6. Мы не рассчитывали, что вы так много сделаете. 7. Учитель рассчитывал, что ученики поймут правило.

**107. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на оттенки значений сложного дополнения в зависимости от того, выражена ли его вторая часть причастием или инфинитивом.**

1. He felt her arm slipping through his. 2. She felt her hands tremble. 3. Now and then he could hear a car passing. 4. He felt his heart beat with joy. 5. He felt his heart beating with joy. 6. She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery. 7. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right.

**108. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение.**

1. He wanted his letters posted at once. 2. I don't want my papers looked through. 3. She did not want her child taken to hospital. 4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed. 5. The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well. 6. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs? 7. I want a bedroom prepared for my guest.

**109. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.**

1. Вы видели, как кошка поймала мышку? 2. Мне хочется, чтобы вы зашли ко мне сегодня вечером. 3. Я не спал и слышал, как кто-то вошел к нам в купе. 4. Я видел, как они вместе шли по улице. 5. Никто никогда не слышал, как она читает стихи. 6. Это заставило меня подумать, как исправить ошибку. 7. Интересно, что заставило его отказаться от поездки в Крым.

**110. Прчитайте текст и выполните перевод перевод:**

### **Alfa-Bank**

Alfa-Bank is one of the first non-governmental credit institutions. The Bank was founded in 1991 Its creator is Mikhail Fridman, a prominent Russian Alpha Bank was initially designed as a financial institution, servicing the financial interests of one group. However, in future the Bank grew, expanded the scope of its activities and became a full-fledged and even the best classic universal The ownership structure of Alfa-Bank, to a certain extent, is not transparent. In fact, the bank is owned by OAO AB holding company, which, in turn, is the property of ABH Financial Ltd., registered in Luxembourg. This credit organization often defends not only its interests, but the whole financial industry as a whole.

Today "Alfa-Bank" is a universal commercial bank, serving more than 82 companies and almost 10 million individuals. It has its structural units in a number of From the point of view of the investors, interested in the following services of Alfa-Bank are deposits, brokerage services on the Russian equity market, as well as services on the Forex market. In addition, this credit organization works with Online reviews of Alpha Bank mostly favorable customers find it convenient, that the credit organization truly universal. It offers a virtually the entire range of

possible services. At the same time, online comments can be found. The Bank almost always comes quite tough in its own interests.

**111. Переведите на русский язык.**

1. May I invite Nick to our house? 2. You may go now. 3. If you have done your homework, you may go for a walk. 4. Don't go to the wood alone: you may lose your way. 5. May I go to the post office with Mike? 6. May I take Pete's bag? 7. Don't give the vase to the child: he may break it.

**112. Вставьте модальные глаголы may или can.**

1. ... I come in? 2. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you. 3. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim. 4. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there. 5. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time. 6. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today. 7. Do you think you ... do that

**113. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол must.**

1. Я должна упорно работать над своим английским. 2. Вы должны внимательно слушать учителя на уроке. 3. Ты должен делать уроки каждый день. 4. Вы не должны забывать о своих обязанностях. 5. Вы должны быть осторожны на улице. 6. Она должна быть дома сейчас. 7. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке.

**114. Переведите на русский язык.**

1. I have not written the composition. I shall have to write it on Sunday. 2. We did not have to buy biscuits because our granny had baked a delicious pie. 3. Will you have to get up early tomorrow? 4. I had to do a lot of homework yesterday. 5. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well.

**115. Вставьте модальные глаголы can, may, must или need.**

1. Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it. 2. Why ... not you understand it? It is so easy. 3. ... we do the exercise at once? — Yes, you ... do it at once. 4. ... you pronounce this sound? 5. You ... not have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner. 6.1... not go out today: it is too cold. 7. ... I take your pen?

**116. Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в Past Simple /Past Continuous**

1. When I gave them the sandwiches, they .....(eat) them all.2. When I saw the rat, it.....(run) through the kitchen. 3. When I walked in, I..... (not recognize) you straight away. 4. When she was living in Tokyo, she .....(send) me an e-mail every week. 5. She decided to go walk faster because she .....(get) cold.

**117. Прчитайте текст и выполните перевод перевод:**

**Sberbank of Russia.**

Since its foundation, the bank focused on providing services to people. Moreover, during the reign of Nicholas I acted even restrictions: the minimum

contribution was only 50 kopeks, maximum — 300 rubles, and make them available for amounts not exceeding 10 times. The idea was a success: 71 client on opening day the 1st of March 1842 turned into 473 thousand contributors to the 1911.

In 1918 this credit organization was nationalized. Later the company worked under the brand State labour savings.

Its current name bank received in 1991 after the privatization. Formally, the "Sberbank of Russia" was established on the 22nd of March 1991 Sberbank of the USSR ceased to exist in January 1992.

50 per cent of shares are traded publicly on the market, including the stock exchange. At the same time, "Sberbank" owns a number of businesses, turned into a kind of holding company with State participation. Among the most important assets of Sberbank can be mentioned the financial sector, "Sberbank investment LTD.", "Sberbank Capital LLC, LLC «asset management company «Sberbank»». This organization has a number of subsidiaries, specializing evaluation activities, bidding, insurance and so on. It has its own pension fund.

In recent years, Sberbank has taken an interest in the construction field. He owns Securities LLC "Crystal Tower", CJSc «Rublevo-Arkhangelskoe ", JSC «Krasnaya Polyana", JSC "Sberbankstroj Holding" (the former "Inteco" LTD).

### **118. Прочитайте, переведите и озаглавьте текст.**

If you work, you will probably get a savings bank account. You can keep the money you earn in a box under your bed. Or you can keep it in the cupboard. You can lend it to your friend, but don't lose your friend in this case. Some people hide their money in their refrigerator. But these ways aren't very clever. On the one hand it isn't very safe. If your house is robbed, you will lose everything you've saved. On the other hand your money will lose its value.

After some time, the money from the cupboard won't be able to do a lot of things. However money will earn interest if you make a deposit. The interest will help to compensate for the effect of inflation. But banks are more than just safe places for your money.

### **119. Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. Мы знаем друг друга уже четыре года. 2. Я всегда хотел изучать английский язык. 3. Где Нина? — Она уже два часа дома. 4. Где дети? — Они все еще играют во дворе. 5. Мой брат уже три года инженер. 6. Мой друг знает английский с детства. 7. Я уже полчаса наблюдаю за тобой.

### **120. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1.... Moscow is situated on ... Moscow River. ... Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is ... canal called ... Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ... Moscow to ... Volga. ... Volga runs into ... Caspian Sea. 2. Several rivers run into ... sea at ... New York. ... most important is ... Hudson River which empties into ... Atlantic Ocean. Besides ... Hudson there are ... two other rivers: ... East River and ...

Harlem River. 3. In ... Siberia there are many long rivers: ... Ob, ... Irtysh, ... Yenissei, ... Lena and ... Amur. 4. ... Altai Mountains are ... higher than ... Urals. 5. There is ... splendid ... view of ... Lake Geneva from this hotel.

**121. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. Look at ... sky. It is covered with ... dark clouds. Let's hurry ... home. 2. It was very pleasant to live in ... country in ... summer. ... weather was fine and it seldom rained. Summer is ... fine season. 3. How lovely ... night is! There are no ... clouds in ... sky and ... air is so fresh. 4. When spring comes, ... sun shines brighter, ... snow melts, ... days become longer. 5. Winter is ... good time for sports. 6. On ... Sunday my friend and I usually go to ... country. We ski, skate, play ... snowballs and have ... very good time. 7. ... fog is so dense that it is difficult to walk.

**122. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. It's a very difficult question to answer. 2. I think I'll have that cake on the right. 3. Look at that pumpkin! It's the biggest one I've seen this year. 4. Is this your scarf? 5. That was a cookie jar. 6. What is that child's name? 7. The cat has caught a mouse.

**123. Вставьте something, anything, nothing или everything.**

1. She has to go to the supermarket. There isn't ... in the fridge. 2. I've had a terrible day. ... went wrong. 3. The young man is very upset. There is ... wrong with his car. 4. His grandparents like doing ... : cooking, playing board games, going to museums, visiting their friends. 5. She never says ... nice about her neighbours. 6. What do you want to drink? — .... I'm not thirsty. 7. Nobody told me ... about his lung cancer. I could do ... to save his life.

**124. Переведите на английский язык.**

Старый, старше, самый старый, самый старший, мой старший брат, мой старый друг, дальше, самый дальний, самый длинный, короче, счастливый, счастливее, самый счастливый, самый лучший

**125. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.**

1. We should eat (healthy) food. 2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be. 3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made. 4. This man is (tall) than that one. 5. Asia is (large) than Australia. 6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 7. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?

**126. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Это самая ценная картина в Русском музее. 2. Мой компьютер не такой новый, как компьютер моего друга. 3. Наши экзамены гораздо труднее, чем ваши. 4. Здание Московского университета самое высокое в столице. 5. Наш город не такой большой, как Киев, но он такой же красивый. 6. Невский проспект — одна из самых красивых улиц Санкт-Петербурга. 7. Кто самый младший ученик в нашей группе? — Петров. Но он самый высокий.

**127. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя предлоги on, in, at, to, into.**

1. Идите к доске. 2. Напишите число на доске. 3. Повесьте картину на доску. 4. Она налила в вазу воды и поставила в нее цветы. Потом она пошла к окну и поставила вазу на подоконник. 5. Учитель стоит у доски. Он пишет на доске предложение. Ученики сидят за партами. Они пишут это предложение в своих тетрадях. 6. Ник вошел в кухню и сел за стол. Мама стояла у плиты. Она подошла к столу, поставила на стол чашку и налила в чашку чаю. 7. Мы собрали в лесу много грибов.

**128. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Я не слышал эту песню с прошлой зимы. 2. Она не была в театре с прошлого месяца. 3. Мы не разговаривали об этом с прошлой недели. 4. Ты не подходила к роялю с понедельника. 5. Сейчас уже вечер, а ты с трех часов ничего не сделал. 6. Мы не были в Москве с 1999 года. 7. Он не писал нам с прошлого года.

**129. Прочитайте, переведите и озаглавьте текст.**

The other main service of banks is lending money. Individuals and businesses often need to borrow money, and they need a lender that they can trust. This is exactly what banks are – reliable lenders. In fact, most of the money that people deposit in their bank accounts is immediately lent out to someone else. Apart from storing and lending money, banks offer other financial services. Most of these are ways of making money more accessible to customers. For example, banks help people transfer money securely. They give customers cheque books and credit cards to use instead of cash. They provide ATM machines so that people can withdraw cash any time of the day or night.

**130. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Я не слышал эту песню с прошлой зимы. 2. Она не была в театре с прошлого месяца. 3. Мы не разговаривали об этом с прошлой недели. 4. Ты не подходила к роялю с понедельника. 5. Сейчас уже вечер, а ты с трех часов ничего не сделал. 6. Мы не были в Москве с 1999 года. 7. Он не писал нам с прошлого года.

**131. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.**

1. Где ты живешь? — Я живу в Москве. 2. Когда у тебя каникулы? — В январе. 3. Что тебе больше всего нравится в школе? 4. Мой брат работает в больнице. Он врач. Он встает в двадцать минут восьмого. Он работает утром и днем. Вечером он не работает. Вечером он отдыхает. 5. Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? — Нет. Она говорит по-немецки, а ее муж говорит по-английски. 6. Когда вы встаете? — Я встаю без четверти семь. 7. Когда встает твой брат? — Он встает без двадцати восемь. — А твоя сестра тоже встает без двадцати восемь? — Нет. Мой брат ходит в школу, а моя сестра не ходит в школу. Она

**132. Прочитайте текст и выполните перевод:**

**Do You Want to be an Entrepreneur?**

Have you ever considered starting your own business? Can you imagine making a lot of money or being an entrepreneur? Or maybe it is not worth taking the if you start your own business, you will maybe borrow money from friends or family, or even from a bank. If you choose to borrow from a bank, you should arrange to see a bank manager to discuss the terms of a loan. But, you can expect to have a lot of work. If you arrange a meeting with the bank, you will have to think over your idea and prepare all your figures.

The bank will certainly want to see a business plan. You will have to prepare a lot of information. You will have to prepare a cash flow forecast which shows how much money you expect to make in the first three years, plus how many customers you hope to win. You will also have to decide what kind of security you want to offer the bank.

**133. Прочитайте и переведите текст , выполните задание к тексту:**

### **Overdraft**

This short term financial product is the most common form of finance.

It is usual for a bank to permit a certain level of overdraft when a current account is opened. If a business wants a larger overdraft, it has to negotiate one, for which it may be charged an arrangement fee. If it fails to do this and tries to overdraw more than allowed, the bank may refuse to release the money and any cheques written will bounce. The business will then not be able to make its payments, which could lead it to have a poor reputation as a customer.

Interest on an overdraft is only paid on the amount actually overdrawn. An overdraft is therefore a safety net for a business; it should not be used for the purchase of capital items such as computers or photocopier.

Advantages: This form of interest is very flexible. It is there but if you have enough money in your account then you don't have to use it.

Disadvantages: The interest rate is variable, this means that if the cost of borrowing in the country increases, the bank can increase the interest rate of this form of finance. This means uncertainty for this business which makes it hard for them to plan. The bank can demand full repayment of this source of finance in 24 hours. This could force a business into liquidation.

**Переведите на русский язык:**

Poor, overdraw, current account, cheque, overdraft, arrangement, capital.

**134. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### **A Quick Lesson in Ways Businesses Are Organized**

Businesses are structured in different ways to meet different needs. The simplest form of business is called an individual or sole proprietorship. The proprietor owns all of the property of the business and is responsible for everything.

For legal purposes, with this kind of business, the owner and the company are the same. This means the proprietor gets to keep all of the profits of the business, but must also pay any debts.

Another kind of business is the partnership. Two or more people go into business together. An agreement is usually needed to decide how much of the partnership each person controls. One kind of partnership is called a limited liability partnership. These have full partners and limited partners. Limited partners may not share as much in the profits, but they also have less responsibility for the business.

Doctors, lawyers and accountants often form partnerships to share their risks and profits. A husband and wife can form a business partnership together. Partnerships exist only for as long as the owners remain alive. The same is true of individual proprietorships.

**135. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple.**

1. Он сделает упражнения по английскому языку, если у него не будет других дел. 2. Если я не : помогу ему, он не напишет контрольную работу завтра. 3. Он не пойдет в библиотеку сегодня вечером. 4. Если он не пойдет в библиотеку, он будет дома. 5. Мы будем дома завтра. 6. Если мы будем дома завтра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору. 7. Ее не будет завтра дома.

**136. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous u Past Perfect.**

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.

**137. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together. 4. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for three hours already

**138. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.**

1. Что делает твой брат? — Он работает в институте. — А что он сейчас делает? — Он читает газету. Я всегда приношу ему газеты, когда он приходит с работы. 2. Было уже темно, когда мы подошли к дому; дул сильный ветер, и становилось все холоднее и холоднее. 3. Что вы будете

делать завтра в восемь часов вечера? — Завтра к восьми часам я уже закончу все свои уроки, и в восемь часов буду играть на рояле. 4. Они читали Диккенса по-английски, и знают многие его про-изведения. 5. Наступила зима, и теперь мы опять будем часто ходить на каток.

**139. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple Active или Future Simple Passive.**

1. Новые коньки купят завтра. 2. Миша попросит меня помочь ему. 3. Мишу попросят рассказать о своем путешествии. 4. Доктор попросит меня открыть рот. 5. Доктора попросят вылечить меня. 6. Завтра я принесу новый фильм. 7. Завтра принесут новый фильм.

**140. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.**

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 2. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year. 6. They will show this film on TV. 7. They are building a new concert hall in our street.

**141. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.**

1. Нам показали очень странную картину. 2. Тебя ищут. Иди домой. 3. Вас всех пригласят в зал и расскажут обо всех изменениях в школьной программе. 4. Почему над ним всегда смеются? 5. Нам всем дали билеты на выставку. 6. Лекции этого знаменитого профессора всегда слушают с большим вниманием. 7. Меня ждут?

**142. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени.**

**Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.**

1. My uncle says he has just come back from the Caucasus. 2. He says he has spent a fortnight in the Caucasus. 3. He says it did him a lot of good. 4. He says he feels better now. 5. He says his wife and he spent most of their time on the beach. 6. He says they did a lot of sightseeing. 7. He says he has a good camera.

**143. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.**

1. She said, "I am busy today and I shall be busier tomorrow." 2. Jane said, "I shall come to school early tomorrow." 3. They said, "We shall not go to school on Sunday." 4. Mr. Dickson said, "I shall have to pay a lot of money for the car." 5. Peter said to me, "I'll be waiting for you at the station." 6. Mary said, "I'll be back soon." 7. She said to me, "What are you going to do when you come home?"

**144. Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.**

1. I asked my aunt if she was going to her hometown for the holidays. 2. He told me that he hadn't been able to ring me up in time. 3. He asked his classmates to wait for him. 4. He asked her if anyone else knew about his arrival. 5. I asked him when he would take his last examination. 6. He asked me if I had taken part in the football match. 7. She asked me where I lived.



**145. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.**

1. He said, "We have forgotten to take the ball!" 2. She said, "I shall be very glad to see you." 3. "Let's go to the Philharmonic. There is a good concert there tonight," said Walter. "Oh, very good," said Robert. "I haven't been to the Philharmonic for a long time." 4. Alec asked me, "Have you ever been to the National Gallery?" "Yes, I have," said I. "I visited it last year when we were staying in London." 5. He said, "Who is this man? I don't know him."

**146. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Perfect Infinitive.**

1. The child was happy to have been brought home. 2. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester. 3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus. 4. I am sorry to have spoiled your mood. 5. Maggie was very sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits. 6. I am awfully glad to have met you. 7. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation.

**147. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.**

1. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 2. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 3. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой. 4. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 5. Я рад, что встретил ее на станции. 6. Я рад, что меня встретили на станции. 7. Мы очень счастливы, что пригласили его на вечер.

**148. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.**

1. Мы любили приходить в этот сад и наблюдать, как играют дети. 2. Когда Роберт вышел в коридор, он почувствовал, как кто-то дотронулся до его руки. 3. Она хотела, чтобы детей привели в зал. 4. Том был очень прилежным учеником и скоро заставил всех уважать себя. 5. Я не хочу заставлять вас делать это сразу. 6. Я хочу, чтобы ты сделала это сама. 7. Вы когда-нибудь слышали, как он исполняет эту вещь?

**149. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.**

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance.

**150. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.**

1. I am sorry that you do not read English novels; if you (to read) them, I (to lend) you some very interesting ones. 2. You say that you did not read yesterday's papers; if you (to read) them, you (to see) the announcement of Professor X's coming to our town. 3. He is not ill: if he (to be) ill, he (not to play) tennis so much. 4. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) ill, he (not to take) part in the football match. 5. How slippery it is! If it (not to rain), it (not to be) so slippery

**151. Выберите правильный вариант формы Present Simple**

1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the youth club every Thursday.



**153. Выберите правильный вариант формы Future Simple**

1. After classes I \_\_\_\_ (to go) to English club.  
a) will go                      b) go                              c) am go
2. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (to hold) tomorrow.  
a) is hold                      b) will hold                      c) hold
3. \_\_\_\_ Penny come back next week?  
a) will be                      b) -                              c) will
4. When we get a Paddington station, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to send) you a postcard.  
a) will send                      b) send                              c)'l send
5. Next month our family \_\_\_\_\_ (to sell) a big van.  
a) sell                              b) sells                              c) will sell
6. If the bus doesn't come soon, she \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) late.  
a) is                              b) will                              c) will be
7. What \_\_\_\_ happen if that box drops?  
a) will                              b) will be                              c) –
8. Martin \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a new jacket next autumn.  
a) buys                              b) buy                              c) will buy
9. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (not marry) Bill. She loves another man.  
a) won't marry                      b) marry                              c) not marry
10. \_\_\_\_ you invite me to your party tomorrow?  
a) are                              b) do                              c) will

**154. Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. To work for a company / a person    | a) Важный человек, ключевая фигура       |
| 2. To meet smb                         | b) Страна-производитель вина             |
| 3. To specialize in smth/in doing smth | c) Ездить из пригорода в город на работу |
| 4. A wine-producing country            | d) Специализироваться в чём-либо         |
| 5. A key person                        | e) Быть родом из                         |
| 6. A business trip                     | f) Возглавлять компанию                  |
| 7. To run a company (a project...)     | g) Конкурировать с кем-либо              |
| 8. To come from                        | h) Познакомиться с кем-либо              |
| 9. To commute from...to...             | i) Работать на компанию / человека       |
| 10. To compete with smb                | j) Командировка                          |

**155. Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами**

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. To make a phone call    | a) Навещать кого-либо                     |
| 2. To make an arrangement  | b) Увеличивать(ся) издержки               |
| 3. To do activities        | c) Назначить (договориться о) встрече     |
| 4. To have a flexitime     | d) Заниматься разными видами деятельности |
| 5. To communicate with smb | e) Опыт в чём-либо                        |
| 6. To make an appointment  | f) Сделать звонок                         |
| 7. To come to visit smb    | g) Уменьшать риск                         |

8. To decrease a risk                            h) Договариваться  
9. To increase costs                            i) Общаться с кем-либо  
10. To look forward to doing smth             j) Иметь гибкий (скользящий)  
график работы  
11. An experience in smth/doing smth        k) Ждать с нетерпением чего-либо

**156. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

- 1. The north-east of England was famous for ..... shipbuilding industry.**  
a) his                            b) its                            c) her
- 2. A man can leave ..... job and look for another one that suits him.**  
a) his                            b) your                        c) her
- 3. Some farm workers get most of ..... work in summer.**  
a) its                            b) their                        c) her
- 4. She explain how she had lost .....job.**  
a) my                            b) your                        c) her
- 5. A nation's wealth depended on ..... owning precious metals.**  
a) its                            b) my                            c) their
- 6. Merchants were people who made ..... money through the buying and selling goods.**  
a) his                            b) your                        c) their
- 7. When you have collected the evidence, you are ready to test ..... theory.**  
a) -----                      b) your                        c) it
- 8. Each good has ..... own utility value for the consumer.**  
a) their                        b) its                            c) my
- 9. The price of goods is not always the same as ..... real cost.**  
a) their                        b) its                            c) my
- 10. Consumers want satisfaction from ..... resources ( time and money).**  
a) her                            b) its                            c) their

**157. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

- 1. The tourist office has ..... about hotel accommodation.**  
a) information                      b) informations
- 2. No news ..... good news.**  
a) is                            b) are
- 3. Money ..... the world go round.**  
a) make                            b) makes
- 4. Economics ..... my favourite subject at the Institute.**  
a) is                            b) are
- 5. What ..... the government going to do about the problem of homelessness.**  
a) is                            b) are
- 6. There ..... \$ 30 in my wallet, but now it's gone.**  
a) was                            b) were
- 7. How much ..... jeans?**  
a) is this                            b) are these

8. Have ..... arrived yet?  
 a) businessmen                      b) a businessman
9. Many students get ..... at colleges and universities.  
 a) knowledge                          b) knowledges
10. Cash ..... money in the form of banknotes and coins.  
 a) are                                      b) is

**158. Выбрать правильный ответ:**

1. Tom is away ... the moment.  
 a) at                                      b) in                                      c) on
2. I'm looking for ... job.  
 a) a                                      b) an                                      c) the
3. The tourists ... many hours in the mountains.  
 a) past                                      b) passed                                      c) passed by                                      d) passed out
4. ... you aren't ready for the lesson.  
 a) As usual                                      b) Usually                                      c) Usual
5. I can give you ... phone number.  
 a) my                                      b) mine                                      c) myself
6. I haven't been here ... .  
 a) late                                      b) lately                                      c) so lately
7. Both of the men came ... the same time.  
 a) at                                      b) in                                      c) on                                      d) with
8. ... bag is yours?  
 a) Whose                                      b) Which                                      c) Whom
9. The girl ... her doll in the sun.  
 a) sat                                      b) sat down                                      c) set
10. Jane has lots of friends ... her room-mates.  
 a) besides                                      b) beside                                      c) between

**159. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**

1. This is ... answer of all.  
 a) good                                      b) better                                      c) the best                                      d) as good
2. When the boy came the pupils already ... their dictations.  
 a) finished                                      b) were wishing                                      c) had finished                                      d) would finish
3. If I ... late I will not find him at home.  
 a) came early                                      b) is coming                                      c) come                                      d) has come
4. I ... to a party yesterday.  
 a) am invited                                      b) had been invited                                      c) was invited                                      d) would be invited
5. She told me ... near the water.  
 a) not go                                      b) don't go                                      c) not to go                                      d) didn't go
6. After she ... at the hospital for two years, she decided to give up the job.  
 a) worked                                      b) had worked                                      c) had been working                                      d) was working
7. I'll wait until he ... his next novel.  
 a) is writing                                      b) will write                                      c) could write                                      d) writes
8. Ann asked how much ... on foot last.

- a)do you spend b)I spend c)I had spend d)I spent
- 9. You are ... woman in the world.**  
 a)lovelier b)the loveliest c)more lovely d)the most lovely
- 10. The sun ... in the east.**  
 a)rose b)will rise c)rises d)is rising
- 2. 160. Выбрать правильный ответ:**
- 1. Take the pen ... the shelf.**  
 a) out of b) from c)up
- 2. I like ... lot of milk in my tea.**  
 a) the b) - c)a
- 3. ... very far to walk.**  
 a) There was b) It was
- 4. 9 o'clock is ... time when I'm allowed to come home.**  
 a) the last b) the latest c) the least
- 5. Will you have ... cup of tea.**  
 a) other b) another c) the other
- 6. She looked ... today in her new coat.**  
 a) good b) well c) nicely
- 7. Everybody failed the exam ... you.**  
 a) except b) beside c) besides
- 8. It was ... advice. It helped me a lot.**  
 a) useful b) useless c) used
- 9. I got ... letter from Bob.**  
 a) another b) else c) more
- 10. She has ... many friends.**  
 a) such b)as c)so
- 161. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**
- 1. She is ... in her group.**  
 a) shorter b) short c) the shortest
- 2. You ... drink milk if you don't want.**  
 a) cannot b) needn't c) should
- 3. The policeman asked if I ... the stranger.**  
 a) saw b) have seen c) had seen
- 4. Bob asked John ... volley-ball.**  
 a) did he play b) if he had played c) if he played
- 5. He always meets me at the station but today he ... me near the bus stop.**  
 a) meets b) met c) has met
- 6. While he ... his dinner I explained to him what to do.**  
 a) had b) was having c)has had
- 7. You ... do it in time.**  
 a) needn't b) mustn't

**8.The garden ... a lot since I was there last.**

- a) changed                      b) has changed                      c) had changed

**9.The teacher asked his pupils... the poem by heart.**

- a) learn                      b) learned                      c) to learn

**10. ... usually does this work?**

- a) whom                      b) who of you                      c) which of you

**162. Выбрать правильный ответ:**

**1.Her English is very poor. She ... study very hard.**

- a) must                      b) was to                      c) needn't

**2.There is only one thing to do ... we want to get home today.**

- a) when                      b) if                      c) whether

**3.I am afraid there is ... else I can do.**

- a) anything                      b) much                      c) nothing

**4.Now all of you ... ready.**

- a) get                      b) start                      c) prepare

**5. ... nothing more I can tell you.**

- a) there are                      b) there is                      c) there was

**6.Push the car ... you can.**

- a) as hard as                      b) so hard                      c) so hard that

**7.They sat back in ... seats and waited.**

- a) that                      b) there                      c) their

**8.I could ... recognise you.**

- a) nearly                      b) hard                      c) hardly

**9.That is not very good ... .**

- a) neither                      b) too                      c) either

**10.She ... wanted to be an actress.**

- a) much                      b) very                      c) also

**163. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**

**1.If you speak slowly I ... understand you.**

- a) can't                      b) could                      c) shall be able to

**2.He got ... than I expected.**

- a) angry                      b) angrier                      c) angriest

**3.He didn't hear what ... .**

- a) said                      b) had said                      c) had been said

**4.Before you ... don't forget to shut the window.**

- a) leave                      b) are leaving                      c) left

**5.I am sorry I ... see you yesterday.**

- a) can't                      b) couldn't                      c) don't

**6.It snowed a lot last winter but it ... so far this winter.**

- a) hasn't snowed                      b) doesn't snow                      c) hadn't snowed

**7.This apartment is too small. I need something ... .**

- a) bigger                      b) a bigger one                      c) the biggest

**8. We couldn't repair the car ourselves, so we ... take it to the garage.**

- a) had to            b) has to            c) have to

**9. The young girl ... by his rudeness.**

- a) has shocked            b) was shocked            c) was shocking

**10. If you park your car in the right place you ... receive a ticket.**

- a) -            b) wouldn't            c) won't

**164. Выбрать правильный ответ:**

**1. Her English is very poor. She ... study very hard.**

- a) must            b) was to            c) needn't

**2. There is only one thing to do ... we want to get home today.**

- a) when            b) if            c) whether

**3. I am afraid there is ... else I can do.**

- a) anything            b) much            c) nothing

**4. Now all of you ... ready.**

- a) get            b) start            c) prepare

**5. ... nothing more I can tell you.**

- a) there are            b) there is            c) there was

**6. Push the car ... you can.**

- a) as hard as            b) so hard            c) so hard that

**7. They sat back in ... seats and waited.**

- a) that            b) there            c) their

**8. I could ... recognise you.**

- a) nearly            b) hard            c) hardly

**9. That is not very good ... .**

- a) neither            b) too            c) either

**10. She ... wanted to be an actress.**

- a) much            b) very            c) also

**165. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**

**1. If you speak slowly I ... understand you.**

- a) can't            b) could            c) shall be able to

**2. He got ... than I expected.**

- a) angry            b) angrier            c) angriest

**3. He didn't hear what ... .**

- a) said            b) had said            c) had been said

**4. Before you ... don't forget to shut the window.**

- a) leave            b) are leaving            c) left

**5. I am sorry I ... see you yesterday.**

- a) can't            b) couldn't            c) don't

**6. It snowed a lot last winter but it ... so far this winter.**

- a) hasn't snowed            b) doesn't snow            c) hadn't snowed

**7. This apartment is too small. I need something ... .**

- a) bigger            b) a bigger one            c) the biggest



**8. We couldn't repair the car ourselves, so we ... take it to the garage.**

- a) had to            b) has to            c) have to

**9. The young girl ... by his rudeness.**

- a) has shocked            b) was shocked            c) was shocking

**10. If you park your car in the right place you ... receive a ticket.**

- a) -            b) wouldn't            c) won't

**166. Выбрать правильный ответ:**

**1. How ... is Mary?**

- a) long            b) tall            c) low

**2. What ... I do for you, sir?**

- a) may            b) can            c) need

**3. You haven't ... a single mistake.**

- a) done            b) made            c) performed

**4. The teacher was ... tired that she couldn't stand.**

- a) so            b) such            c) too            d) very

**5. He ... his English lessons himself.**

- a) makes            b) passes            c) does

**6. He died ... the age of sixty.**

- a) at            b) on            c) over            d) by

**7. Here I have spent ... my life.**

- a) most            b) much            c) most of

**8. Her father was ... her marriage.**

- a) opposite            b) against            c) angry

**9. She ... her exam yesterday.**

- a) lost            b) failed            c) fell down

**10. He left ... doing the work.**

- a) with            b) without            c) by

**167. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**

**1. Uncle Nick was... son in the family.**

- a) elder            b) the oldest            c) the eldest

**2. By the time I got to the station my train ... .**

- a) would leave            b) had left            c) was leaving

**3. He saw no reason why he ... smoke.**

- a) couldn't            b) cannot            c) have to

**4. Big Ben is one of the first sights you'll see when you ... London.**

- a) will visit            b) visit            c) have visited

**5. This district is changing all the time. Many old buildings ... down.**

- a) pulled            b) have pulled            c) have been pulled

**6. Let me speak to him. I know him ... you do.**

- a) better than            b) better as            c) best than

**7. You are very ill. You ... go out.**

- a) mustn't            b) didn't have to            c) must

**8. She watched the young man remembering the first time she ... him.**

a) would see      b) had seen      c) has seen

**9. When he arrived at Tom's flat he ... .**

a) was warmly welcomed b) was warmly welcome c) has been warmly welcomed

**10. He is still sick but he ... better slowly.**

a) got      b) is getting      c) has got

**168. Выбрать правильный ответ:**

**1. I ... my best to impress him.**

a) did      b) make      c) made

**2. He is ... than me.**

a) older      b) elder      c) eldest      d) oldest

**3. Don't worry ... me.**

a) for      b) about      c) around      d) at

**4. She ... from her seat and approached me.**

a) rise      b) rose      c) raise      d) raised

**5. He was afraid ... the dog.**

a) from      b) at      c) of      d) off

**6. I can't afford it. I have too ... money for it.**

a) little      b) a little      c) few      d) a few

**7. She went out ... closing the door behind her.**

a) not      b) with      c) without      d) and

**8. ... English he knows French and Spanish.**

a) Except      b) Besides      c) Beside      d) With

**9. I haven't ... time to do it now.**

a) quite      b) many      c) enough      d) less

**10. We arranged to meet ... eleven.**

a) at      b) in      c) out      d) from

**169. Выбрать правильную форму слова:**

**1. Do you have to buy this hat? No, I ..., it isn't necessary.**

a) mustn't      b) can't      c) needn't

**2. At school I ... speaking German more than French.**

a) have enjoyed b) enjoyed      c) had enjoyed

**3. This town is changing all the time. Many of the old buildings ... down.**

a) pulled      b) have pulled      c) have been pulled

**4. It was ... annoying this that could happen.**

a) the more      b) most      c) the most

**5. A relation of yours is coming to see you. She ... soon.**

a) comes      b) came      c) will come

**6. By the time I finished my work, everybody ... .**

a) had left      b) has left      c) would leave

**7. How many times ... in love?**

a) have you been      b) were you      c) had you been

**8. His friend ... of.**

a) well speaks                      b) is well spoken    c) must

**9. If you want to drive a car in Britain you ... have a driving license.**

a) can                                      b) will be able                      c) must

**10. His arrival ... in the conversation.**

a) was mentioned                      b) mentioned                      c) mentions

**170. Chose the right variant and translate the sentences :**

**1. Where ... you from?**

a) is    b) are    c) am

**2. How old ... you? How old ... your brother?**

a) are    b) am    c) is

**3. What ... your aunt's name?**

a) am    b) is    c) are

**4. I ... glad to see you. How ... you?**

a) are, am    b) is, are    c) am, are

**5. The dog ... in the garden.**

a) am    b) are    c) is

**6. Tom's parents ... travel agents.**

a) are    b) is    c) am

**7. - ... your father a carpenter? - No, he ... .**

a) are, is    b) is, isn't    c) am, aren't

**8. John ... (not) a student, he ... a doctor.**

a) are, are    b) is, is    c) isn't, is

**9. That book ... (not) very interesting. Take this one. 6**

a) isn't    b) aren't    c) am not

**10. The best seats ... 10\$.**

a) is    b) am    c) are

**171. Chose the right variant :**

**1. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.**

a) was    b) were    c) are

**2. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.**

a) finishes    b) finished    c) has finished

**3. Every day I help Morn about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not / help) her much.**

a) doesn't help    b) don't help    c) didn't help

**4. Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he (not/play) tennis yesterday.**

a) doesn't play    b) don't play    c) didn't play

**5. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.**

a) had lunch    b) has lunch    c) have lunch

**6. Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not / smoke) before.**

a) didn't smoked    b) don't smoke    c) didn't smoke

**7. The Frasers live in a four-room apartment, but last year they (live) in a small house in the country.**

- a) lives b) lived c) did lived

**8. I don't eat meat at all, but the other day I visited my friends and (eat) pork there.**

- a) eat b) eats c) ate

**9. My Dad always goes to work by car, but last week he (go) to work on foot.**

- a) went b) goes c) go

**10. The weather is nice today, but it (be) bad yesterday.**

- a) was b) were c) is

**172. Choose the right variant :**

**1. After lunch you phoned someone.**

- a) Who rang you? b) Who did you ring?

**2. The policeman is interviewing the robber.**

- a) Who is interviewing the robber? b) Who is the robber interviewing?

**3... is it from here to St. Petersburg?**

- a) How far b) How long

**4 .... would you like to drink?**

- a) Which b) What

**5. ... of brothers Grimm was the eldest?**

- a) Who b) What c) Which

**6. It's so cold today. ... put on your warm coat?**

- a) Why you haven't b) Why haven't you

**7. -... birthday is it today? - It's Janet's birthday today. She is 19**

- a) Which b) Whom c) What d) Whose

**8. .... does it cost to stay at the Hilton Hotel?**

- a) How many b) How much c) What

**9. - ... is Pam's sister? - She's a secretary at our college.**

- a) What b) Who c) Where

**10. You can have a photo. ... one would you like?**

- a) What b) Which

**173. Choose the right variant :**

**1. often - the cinema - The Milnes - to - go**

- a) The Milnes go to the cinema often  
b) The Milnes often go to the cinema.

**2. cigarettes-his -give -him**

- a) Give his cigarettes him.  
b) Give him his cigarettes.

**3. the theatre - go - often - very - we - to**

- a) We go to the theatre very often.  
b) We very often go to the theatre. 29  
c) Very often we go to the theatre.

**4. him -give - to -cigarettes - his**

- a) Give to him his cigarettes.
- b) Give his cigarettes to him.

**5. drink -coffee -I - usually - strong - don't**

- a) I usually don't drink strong coffee
- b) I don't usually drink strong coffee
- c) I don't drink strong coffee usually.

**6. round-at-table-wooden-they-a-large-sat**

- a) They sat at a large wooden round table. .
- b) They sat at a round large wooden table.
- c) They sat at a large round wooden table

**7. doing -men - what - those - are?**

- a) What are those men doing?
- b) What are doing those men ?
- c) What those men are doing?

**8. the news – yesterday – saw – television – I – on**

- a) I yesterday saw the news on television.
- b) I saw on television the news yesterday.
- c) Yesterday I saw the news on television.

**9. the novel – much – I – very - liked**

- a) I very much liked the novel.
- b) I liked very much the novel.
- c) I liked the novel very much.

**10. to – came – the office – he – yesterday – taxi - by**

- a) He came by taxi to the office yesterday.
- b) He came to the office, by taxi yesterday.
- c) Yesterday he came by taxi to the office.

**174. Choose the right variant :**

**1. My brother ... speak several foreign languages.**

- a) may b) can c) must

**2. Can you use his dictionaries? — I'm afraid I.... He needs them.**

- a) can't b) mustn't c) shouldn't

**3. ... you pass the fruit? — Here you are.**

- a) Could b) Must c) Will

**4. May I take this book home? — No, you ....**

- a) can't b) may not c) you will not

**5. The manager ... see me only late in the evening.**

- a) could b) might c) was able to

**6. All children ... enter the park. Admission is free.**

- a) can b) may c) are allowed to

**7. Some bus windows ... be opened except in case of emergency.**

- a) can't b) mustn't c) may not

**8. I... leave home at 7.45 in the morning not to be late for classes.**

a) ought b) have to c) 've got to

**9. He ... change his job as his salary has been increased. 42**

a) mustn't b) can't c) doesn't have to

**10. If I am in a hurry, I... to get a taxi.**

a) shall be able b) can c) must

**175. Choose the right variant :**

**1. Teddy's words made me (feel) uncomfortable.**

a) to feel b) feeling c) feel 54

**2. Mrs. Pottson allowed her guests (smoke) in the living-room.**

a) to smoke b) smoking c) smoke

**3. Has the secretary come yet? I want to have my papers (type).**

a) to type b) type c) typed

**4. I watched my cat (play) with her kittens. I couldn't tear myself away from that funny sight.**

a) played b) playing c) to play

**5. Granny didn't want my Mom (marry) my Dad.**

a) marry b) to marry c) married

**6. Our English teacher told us (not / feel) shy and speak English as much as possible.**

a) not to feel b) not c) felt

**7. I have to get my photograph (take) for a new passport.**

a) took b) take c) taken

**8. There wasn't much traffic in the street. I saw a little girl (cross) the road.**

a) crossed b) cross c) to cross

**9. I have never heard Helen (sing).**

a) sang b) sings c) singing

**10. Mary would like her brother (avoid) Tom's company.**

a) to avoid 55 b) avoid c) avoided

**176. Choose the right variant :**

**1. Take your umbrella. It (rain) cats and dogs.**

a) is raining b) was raining c) will be raining

**2. This time tomorrow they (sit) in the train on their way to Chicago.**

a) are sitting b) were sitting c) will be sitting

**3. I saw a light in your window as I (pass) by.**

a) is passing b) will be passing c) was passing.

**4. I don't know Spanish, but I (learn) it now.**

a) was learning b) will be learning c) am learning

**5. Don't phone Jim from 5 to 6 – he (have) English.**

a) will be having b) is having c) was having

**6. While my son (wait) for my call, somebody knocked at the door.**

a) is waiting b) was c) will be waiting

**7. Granny is in the kitchen. She (make) plum – cakes.**

a) is making b) was making c) will be making

**8. At the moment we (fly) over the desert.**

a) will be flying b) are flying c) were flying

**9. - I'm not wearing sure I'll recognize Eve. I haven't seen her for ages.**

**- She (wear) a dark blue pullover and jeans.**

a) will be wearing b) is wearing c) was wearing

**10. He couldn't speak because he (die) of laugh.**

a) was dying b) is dying c) will be dying

**177. Choose the right variant :**

**1. Every year London ... by many people from all over the world.**

a) is visited b) is being visited c) was being visited

**2. The biggest museum ... by the Mayor next month, on May 24th.**

a) opens b) is opened c) will be opened

**3. Numerous banks, offices and firms ... in the City.**

a) have been situated b) situate c) are situated

**4. The City of London ... by fire in 1666 and by bombs in 1940.**

a) destroyed b) was destroyed c) had been destroyed

**5. St. Paul's Cathedral... by Christopher Wren (1632-1723), and it... last stone was laid in 1710.**

a) was designed; believes b) designed; believed c) was designed; is believed 51

**6. Nearly all English kings and queens ... in Westminster Abbey.**

a) are being crowned b) have been crowned c) had been crowned

**7. The Tower of London ... as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison became a museum.**

a) was used b) has been used c) had been used

**8. Who ... "There Men in a Boat" .....**

a) has ... been written with b) was ... written by c) are ... written by

**9. My computer ... repaired since last month, so I can't help you find information you ask for.**

a) has been repaired b) is being repaired c) was repaired

**10. The child ... by a man who ran away.**

a) hit b) was hit c) had hit

**178. Choose the right variant :**

**1. \_\_\_ you speak any foreign languages?**

1) May 2) Can 3) Have 4) Must

**2. Liz \_\_\_ get tired of her job. It is so boring.**

1) has to 2) must 3) should 4) can

**3. Where's Nick? He \_\_\_ be in his office.**

1) might 2) mustn't 3) has to 4) shall

**4. Take an umbrella. It \_\_\_ rain later.**

1) has to 2) need 3) might 4) have to

**5. Jack \_\_\_ go to hospital yesterday.**

- 1) must    2) had to    3) need    4) would

**6. You look tired. You \_\_\_ go to bed.**

- 1) should    2) ought    3) are to    4) may

**7. You \_\_\_ do it. I've already done it.**

- 1) must not    2) need not    3) ought not    4) may

**8. That's impossible! That \_\_\_ be the truth!**

- 1) must not    2) may not    3) can not    4) would not

**9. \_\_\_ we stay or leave?**

- 1) Will    2) May    3) Shall    4) Can

**10. Jane was so tired. She \_\_\_ work days and nights.**

- 1) should    2) must    3) need    4) can

**179. Choose the right variant :**

**1. He is a ... runner.**

- a) slow    b) slowly    c) quickly

**2. There wasn't much room, so ... people were invited.**

- a) little    b) few    c) a little

**3. We looked forward to ... arrival.,    ?**

- a) there    b) their    c) hers

**4. He reads the papers at ... breakfast.**

- a) a    b) the    c) -

**5. He didn't have time ... his morning exercise\*.**

- a) doing    b) to do    c) to make

**6. I have to visit a friend of ... .**

- a) my    b) me    c) mine    d) myself

**7. His salary wasn't ... to live on.**

- a) quite    b) rather    c) enough    d) many

**8. They will start on a trip one of ... days.**

- a) this    b) these    c) that    d) those

**9. He shouted ... "Where are you going?"**

- a) angry    b) angrily    c) calmly

**10. She ... said goodbye and ran out.**

- a) quick    b) quickest    c) quickly

**180. Choose the right variant :**

**1. A foreign language ... in a few weeks.**

- a) can    b) can't learn    c) can't be learnt

**2. The loss of the documents ... to the manager.**

- a) reported    b) was reported    c) were reported

**3. He is ... of the two.**

- a) taller    b) the tall    c) the tallest

**4. These days food ... more and more expensive**

- a) is getting    b) has got    c) got



**5.He said; "I hope I ... when I arrive at London. airport."**

- a)shall meet                      b)shall be met                      c)have been met

**6 He died after he ... ill a long time.**

- a)is                      b)has been                      c)had been

**7.I'll go there when I ... , not before.**

- a)tell                      b)am told                      c)shall be told

**8.We'll enjoy climbing mountains more if the weather ... .**

- a)be fine                      b)will be fine                      c)is fine

**9.Before the war the big clock ... the hours.**

- a)struck always                      b)always struck                      c)was always striking

**10.This is the second time you ... a cup.**

- a)broke                      b)will break                      c)have broken

**181. Choose the right variant :**

**1.What a pretty little box to keep my letters ... !**

- a) on                      b)in                      c)for                      d)-

**2.We got ... the car and drove along the road.**

- a)into                      b)on                      c)off                      d)from

**3.Exams begin ... the 23 rd of July.**

- a)at                      b)on                      c)in

**4.The standard of living ... at the moment.**

- a)is rising                      b)raises                      c)increases

**5.Don't you think it's time you give ... smoking?**

- a)away                      b)up                      c)in                      d)off

**6.Will you please look ... this word in the dictionary?**

- a)for                      b)up                      c)through                      d)after

**7.Who is mainly responsible ... the child.**

- a)for                      b)in                      c)with

**8.If you require any ... information, contact me.**

- a)farther                      b)further                      c)nearest

**9.I didn't believe ... he said.**

- a)who                      b)that                      c)what

**10.I am trying to lose ... weight.**

- a)the                      b)a                      c)-

**182. Choose the right variant :**

**1.His illness was ... than we first thought.**

- a)serious                      b)more serious                      c)the most serious

**2.After her husband had gone to work and the children ... to school, Mrs. Richards went upstairs.**

- a)had sent                      b)were sent                      c)had been sent

**3.I'll get dinner ready when I ... reading this book.**

- a)shall finish                      b)finish                      c)am finishing

**4.We ... them since they moved here a year ago.**

a)know            b)knew            c)have known

**5.I ... very fast when the accident happened.?**

a)wasn't driving    b)didn't drive            c)hadn't driven

**6.How many cigarettes ... a day?**

a)have you smoked    b)do you smoke    c)are you smoking

**7.We didn't go out because it ... .**

a)rained            b)was raining            c)is raining

**8.What do you think she will say? She ... nothing.**

a)will probably say    b)won't probably say    c)says

**9.She ... a box of chocolate on her birthday.**

a)was given    b)gave            c)has given

**10.When the accident happened ... nobody in the car.**

a)there is            b)there wasn't            c)there was

**183. Choose the right variant :**

**1.Will you spell the word ... more, please?**

a)one            b)still            c)again            d)once

**2. ... there any talk about it at supper?**

a)Was            b)Were            c)Is            d)Are

**3.Excuse me, John, could I ... your phone?**

a)use            b)send            c)lend

**4.He was ill for a week and ... the week he ate nothing.**

a)on            b)during            c)in            d)by

**5.He travelled in Europe ... six months.**

a)in            b)at            c)for            d)during

**6.I thought you said you ... to give up smoking.**

a)should            b)were going            c)prepared            d)went on

**7.Jane, could you ... me to phone him?**

a)remember    b)forget            c)remind            d)forgive

**8.I don't have a job. I'm ... .**

a)lonely            b)sick            c)unemployed            d)lazy

**9.They went home ... bus.**

a)in            b)on            c)by            d)with

**10.Oh dear! My watch has ... .**

a)ended            b)stopped            c)finished            d)stood

**184. Choose the right variant :**

**1.He has missed the train; he ... wait for the next one.**

a)will have to            b)mustn't            c)didn't have to

**2.If you ... in Washington next month come and see me.**

a)are            b)have been            c)will be

**3.They ... me since June.**

a)haven't visited    b)didn't visit            c)don't visit

**4.You ... turn on the light; I can see quite well.**

a)must                                  b)needn't                                  c)mustn't

**5.We ... them since they moved here a year ago.**

a)know                                  b)knew                                  c)have known

**6.What ... next Saturday evening?**

a)do you do                                  b)are you doing                                  c)have you done

**7.Uncle Nick was ... son of the family.**

a)elder                                  b)the oldest                                  c)the eldest

**8.What ... with my typewriter? I can't find it anywhere.**

a)did you do                                  b)were you doing                                  c)have you done

**9.You can improve your knowledge of English if you ... more.**

a)should work                                  b)will work                                  c)work                                  d)worked

**10.When we ... our exam we'll have a holiday.**

a)took                                  b)take                                  c)shall take

**185. Choose the right variant :**

**1.The rain stopped and we were out in the street ... .**

a)still                                  b)yet                                  c)again

**2.What food are ... fond of?**

a)English                                  b)the English                                  c)Englishman

**3.We'll wait for you ... the office.**

a)at                                  b)out                                  c)into                                  d)through

**4.My friend likes living in a small town ... than in a city.**

a)much                                  b)very much                                  c)much better

**5. ... will you stay in the town?**

a)How long                                  b)How much                                  c)How many                                  d)How far

**6. I don't know the book well enough ... discuss it.**

a)for                                  b)to                                  c)how                                  d)why

**7.He was taken to ... hospital.**

a)a                                  b)the                                  c)-

**8.Now, all of you ... ready!**

a)start                                  b)get                                  c)begin

**9.Like many women she likes ... tea parties.**

a)a                                  b)the                                  c)-

**10. ... nothing more I can tell you.**

a)there is                                  b)there are                                  c)there was                                  d)there were

**186. Choose the right variant :**

**1.He didn't expect the trip to last ... .**

a)along                                  b)so long                                  c)such a long

**2.The bicycle ... yesterday.**

a)was stolen                                  b)stole                                  c)had been stolen

**3.He often makes careless mistakes. So the teacher tells him that he ... more careful.**

a)doesn't have to be                                  b)mustn't be                                  c)has to be

**4. Little children ... .**

a) shouldn't spoil                      b) shouldn't be spoiled    c) shouldn't been spoiled

**5. John Smith was in hospital. He ... to hospital last week.**

a) was taken                      b) took                      c) has been taken

**6. He had an accident yesterday. He is a ... driver.**

a) worse                      b) worst                      c) bad

**7. I ... my finger badly a few minutes ago. Have you got a bandage?**

a) am cutting                      b) cut                      c) have cut

**8. Our friends from Liverpool ... to see us next morning.**

a) are coming                      b) come                      c) came

**9. The police didn't believe me at first but I ... persuade them that I wasn't a criminal.**

a) could                      b) can                      c) was able

**10. You ... allow your father to take such a mad step.**

a) mustn't                      b) hadn't to                      c) don't have

**187. Choose the right variant :**

**Выбрать правильный ответ**

**1. There is only ... bridge across the river.**

a) one                      b) two                      c) to                      d) any

**2. After the big meal they ate ... cheese.**

a) a                      b) one                      c) some                      d) any

**3. Have we got ... bread for dinner?**

a) quite                      b) rather                      c) enough                      d) some

**4. The film will start ... twenty minutes.**

a) after                      b) in                      c) for                      d) at

**5. The doctor told me to walk not ... than fifteen minutes a day.**

a) little                      b) less                      c) the least                      d) much

**6. I want ... a talk with you.**

a) have                      b) to have                      c) to make

**7. It was ... a shock to her that she lost her consciousness.**

a) so                      b) such                      c) some                      d) very much

**8. She got married ... the age of sixteen.**

a) in                      b) on                      c) at                      d) after

**9. They had a nice party ... Christmas Day.**

a) in                      b) on                      c) at                      d) for

**10. I'll see you ... home.**

a) in my way                      b) on my way                      c) in my way to                      d) on my way to

**188. Choose the right variant :**

**1. Paula had already finished her lunch when her friend ... .**

a) came                      b) had come                      c) was coming

**2. You must tell me what you ... since I last saw you.**

a) have done                      b) had done                      c) are doing

**3."Sticks and umbrellas ... at the desk", said the notice in the museum.**

- a)must leave                      b)must be left                      c)must be leaved

**4.One of ... handsome cars in their yard was a Ford.**

- a)most                              b)the most                      c)more

**5.As a matter of fact, it is ... house that I have ever seen.**

- a)less attractive                      b)most attractive                      c)the least attractive

**6.I can't answer the phone now because I ... an omelette.**

- a)was making                      b)am making                      c)have made

**7.I ... we'll make him stay here until Christmas at least.**

- a)think                      b)am thinking                      c)thought

**8.These photographs ... when we were in London.**

- a)took                              b)are taken                      c)were taken

**9.She is still in front of the mirror. She ... yet.**

- a)hasn't moved                      b)isn't moved                      c)didn't move

**10.I ... such crowds before.**

- a)didn't see                      b)haven't seen                      c)couldn't see

**189. Choose the right variant :**

**1.We found a little house hidden ... the trees.**

- a)among                      b)between                      c)in                      d)away

**2.You look ... .**

- a)nice                      b)nicely                      c)very nicely                      d)more nice

**3.He is in ... prison.**

- a)the                      b)-                      c)a

**4.I haven't any money ... .**

- a)leave                      b)left                      c)leaving

**5.I have ... learnt anything this year.**

- a)hard                      b)hardly                      c)almost

**6.There is a lovely ... tree in our garden.**

- a)tall                      b)high                      c)long

**7.People have always been very kind ... me.**

- a)to                      b)with                      c)for

**8.She reminds me .... a girl I was at school with.**

- a)of                      b)-                      c)with                      d)about

**9. ... rainy weather people wear raincoats or carry umbrellas.**

- a)in                      b)on                      c)during

**10.Her brother became a famous poet ... an early age.**

- a)at                      b)in                      c)during

**190. Choose the right variant :**

**1....you walk or did they have to carry you?**

- a)could                      b)are you able to                      c)can

**2.It's going to start raining. Lets go out before it ... to rain.**

- a)starts                      b)started                      c)will start

**3. You can improve your knowledge of English if you ... more.**

- a) should work                      b) will work                      c) work                      d) worked

**4. ... leave so soon?**

- a) Have you to                      b) Do you have to                      c) Must you to

**5. He has left his book at home, but he ... go back and get it.**

- a) had to                      b) would have to                      c) doesn't have to

**6. "I ... be getting old", thought old Jolyon.**

- a) shall have to                      b) must                      c) had to

**7. We'll enjoy climbing mountains more if the weather ... .**

- a) be fine                      b) will be fine                      c) is fine

**8. I didn't know he was deaf until I ... to talk to him.**

- a) started                      b) should start                      c) start

**9. We ... climb higher, we can see very well from here.**

- a) should                      b) must                      c) don't have to

**10. I ... such crowds before.**

- a) didn't see                      b) haven't seen                      c) couldn't see

**191. Choose the right variant :**

**1. We've come from a holiday ... the country.**

- a) in                      b) at                      c) on                      d) to

**2. Has police arrested ... thief yet?**

- a) the                      b) a                      c) -

**3. Have you got ... money left?**

- a) any                      b) else                      c) much                      d) a lot

**4. She plays the guitar ... .**

- a) nice                      b) good                      c) nicely                      d) better

**5. We haven't got any cheese and we haven't got any butter ... .**

- a) too                      b) also                      c) neither                      d) either

**6. What is ... furniture made of?**

- a) the                      b) a                      c) -

**7. He has worked here ... this time last year.**

- a) on                      b) in                      c) for                      d) since

**8. I arrived ... the hotel at 5 o'clock.**

- a) to                      b) in                      c) for                      d) at

**9. The wounded man was ... on the road.**

- a) lying                      b) laying                      c) looking

**10. We got ... the bus and walked on.**

- a) from                      b) of                      c) out                      d) off

**192. Choose the right variant :**

**1. When the fog lifts we ... see where we are.**

- a) could                      b) shall be able to                      c) can't

**2. When we ... our exam we'll have a holiday.**

- a) took                      b) take                      c) shall take

**3. This is a very popular television programme. It ... by millions of people every week.**

a) is watched      b) was watched      c) will watch

**4. Last night I ... in bed when suddenly I heard a scream.**

a) was reading      b) read      c) had read

**5. George is a vegetarian. He ... meat.**

a) doesn't eat      b) eats      c) isn't eating

**6. You ... a lot of noise. Can you be a little bit quieter?**

a) are making      b) make      c) don't make

**7. "Do you like your new school?" "Yes, it's ... better than my previous school."**

a) more      b) much      c) much more

**8. He can't play tennis very well now, but he ... fairly well when he was younger.**

a) could      b) will be able to      c) couldn't

**9. When I got home, I found that someone ... into my apartment.**

a) had broken      b) broke      c) would break

**10. When ... born?**

a) have you been      b) did you      c) were you      d) are you

**193. Choose the right variant :**

**Выбрать правильный ответ**

**1. I'm looking ... my pen. Have you seen it?**

a) to      b) after      c) at      d) for

**2. I ... smoking two years ago.**

a) gave in      b) gave up      c) gave over      d) finished

**3. I was very ... for the advice she gave me.**

a) glad      b) grateful      c) pleased      d) tired

**4. Who ... you to play the piano?**

a) learnt      b) studied      c) taught

**5. She hasn't played ... piano for a long time.**

a) the      b) a      c) -

**6. He cut it ... a knife.**

a) by      b) with      c) through      d) of

**7. Here is Backwell. There are only ... factories.**

a) no      b) any      c) few      d) a few

**8. I have my French class ... Monday.**

a) in      b) on      c) at      d) for

**9. I looked around the room ... I had spent most of my life.**

a) that      b) which      c) where      d) when

**10. ... I didn't notice him.**

a) First      b) At first      c) For the first time      d) Firstly





**10. The weather was ... nasty yesterday.**

- a)so                      b)such                      c)such a

**196. Choose the right variant :**

**1. I met Tom and Ann at the airport a few days ago. They ... to Berlin.**

- a)went                      b)had                      c)were going

**2. We ... each other since the evening at Mr. Brown's.**

- a)haven't seen              b) don't see              c)didn't see

**3. George ... to go out when the accident happened.**

- a)got ready              b)was getting ready              c)has got ready

**4. Kerosene is ... it was a few years ago.**

- a)as expensive as              b)as expensive              c)expensive so

**5. His boyfriend ... of.**

- a)well speaks              b)is well spoken              c) is well speak

**6. After her husband had gone to work and the children, ... to school Mrs Richardd's went upstairs.**

- a)had sent                      b)were sent `              c)been sent

**7. Yesterday we — decide what to do with the money.**

- a)had to                      b)must                      c)should                      d)would

**8. We must both wait until he ... to us.**

- a)is going to write              b)is writing              c)will write              d)writes

**9. I hope he doesn't make us ... .**

- a)to wait                      b)wait                      c)waiting                      d)for waiting

**10. You ... always wear a hat when you go out in strong sunlight.**

- a)would have to              b)had to                      c)must

**197. Choose the right variant :**

**1. Where have you ... my glasses?**

- a)laid                      b)lain                      c)lay                      d)lied

**2. He went into the building and walked ... .**

- a)in                      b)into                      c)inside                      d)for

**3. I ... in my last examination.**

- a)did good                      b)did well                      c)make good                      d)made well

**4. What ... awful news!**

- a)the                      b)a                      c)-                      d)an

**5. I'll stay in Paris ... two days.**

- a)in                      b)for                      c)at                      d)since

**6. We ... you until three o'clock.**

- a)expected                      b)waited for                      c)hoped                      d)stayed

**7. He is the writer ... books I like very much.**

- a)who                      b)whose                      c)that                      d)which

**8. He was ... hungry.**

- a)still                      b)yet                      c)all                      d)such

**9. He had — fat stomach that he could hardly walk.**

a)so                                    b)such                                    c)such a                                    d)a so

**10. ... Sunday morning he went hunting.**

a)in                                    b)on                                    c)at                                    d)by

**198. Choose the right variant :**

**1.Would you like a cigarette? No, thanks, I ... one out.**

a)have just put                                    b)just put                                    c)will just put

**2.When he arrived at Robert's flat he ... .**

a)was warmly welcomed                                    b)was warmly welcome  
c)has been warmly welcomed

**3.Ask Ann about your problem. She ... help you.**

a)will be able to                                    b)can't                                    c)couldn't

**4."I want an easy English book" "This is the ... I have".**

a)most easy one that                                    b)easiest one that                                    c)easier one as

**5.I didn't realize that our conversation ... .**

a)had been recorded                                    b)had recorded                                    c)has been recorded

**6."What ... here," his father asked sharply.**

a)do you do                                    b)will you do                                    c)are you doing

**7.If he ... that it's dangerous he won't come.**

a)knows                                    b)knew                                    c)will know

**8.It ... that their marriage should take place in December.**

a)was decided                                    b)decided                                    c)had decided

**9.I called at nine and the man said that she ... out an hour before.**

a)had gone                                    b)went                                    c)would go

**10.She was sure that he ... to her before.**

a)has never lied                                    b)had never lied                                    c)never lied

**199. Choose the right variant :**

**1.My father enjoyed ... stories.**

a)telling                                    b)saying                                    c)listening                                    d)counting

**2.I'd like to live in London ... I don't want to leave my present job.**

a)On other hand                                    b)On the other hand                                    c)Of another side                                    d)On another hand

**3.This clothes made ... stone.**

a)of                                    b)out of                                    c)in                                    d)with

**4.Who has stolen ... money?**

a)the                                    b)a                                    c)-

**5.He hasn't answered my letter ... .**

a)yet                                    b)still                                    c)already                                    d)almost

**6.He got up late on ... holidays.**

a)the                                    b)a                                    c) –

**7.Hasn't ... ?**

a)come the post yet                                    b)yet the post come                                    c)the post yet come                                    d)the post come yet

**8.I ... you not to forget to take your umbrella.**

- a)said                      b)told                      c)spoke to                      d)talked

**9.I've just had ... walk.**

- a)five minutes'                      b)five minute                      c)five minute's                      d)five minutes

**10.They told me ... interesting story.**

- a)so                      b)such                      c)such an

**200. Choose the right variant :**

**1.I am afraid, I ... tell you the time; I haven't got a watch.**

- a)can't                      b)can                      c)couldn't

**2.She ... the piano when our guests arrived last night.**

- a)was playing                      b)will play                      c)has played

**3.When we ... our exam we'll have a holiday.**

- a)took                      b)take                      c)shall take

**4.It's the first time Lena ... tennis.**

- a)has played                      b)played                      c)play

**5.The stranger ... to leave the meeting.**

- a)was asked                      b)ask                      c)will ask

**6.The fire ...to the next building before the firemen arrived.**

- a)had spread                      b)has spread                      c)will spread

**7.Ann ... for me when I arrived.**

- a)is waiting                      b)was waiting                      c)waited

**8.While they were doing the experiment, she ... in.**

- a)came                      b)had come                      c)is coming

**9.You can't see Tom now, he ... a bath.**

- a)has                      b)is having                      c)has had

**10.There ... people now in the supermarket than in the morning.**

- a)is fewer                      b)are fewer                      c)is less                      d)are some

## **Ключи к банку заданий:**

### **Задание 1.**

1. eat 2. does....come 3. takes, does it take 4. play, don' play 5. flows 6. rises 7. eat

### **Задание 2.**

1. didn't disturb 2.went 3. didn't sleep 4.didn't ea 5.wasn't 6. laughed 7. Flew

### **Задание 3.**

will like 2.will get 3. will be 4. shall meet 5. shall look

### **Задание 4.**

1. I am reading. 2. He is not writing. 3. We are not working. 4. Are you reading?  
5. Is he sleeping? 6. Kolya and Misha are playing football. 7. Kate is playing the piano.

**Задание 5.** At 6 o'clock yesterday my friends and I were playing football. 2. Yesterday morning they were drawing a picture. 3. I was planting roses at 2 o'clock yesterday. 4. We were playing computer games for a very long time yesterday. 5. I was going to the shop at 8 p.m. yesterday. 6. Peter was playing the violin at 2 o'clock yesterday. 7. She was reading a book the whole evening.

### **Задание 6.**

1. was waiting 2. will be dancing 3. will be sunbathing 4. will be helping 5. will be watching 6. is having 7. are smiling, are crying

### **Задание 7.**

1. I have left my note-book at home. 2. Where is Victor? – He hasn't come yet. 3. What are you doing? – I am reading an English story. How many pages have you already read? I have already read 7 pages. 4. We have just received a telegram. I have known this doctor since 1999. 5. We have finished this work at last. Now we can rest.

### **Задание 8.**

1. We were reading a book which we had bought last month. 2. A teacher said that he had checked our dictations. 3. A pupil had translated a text by 10 o'clock yesterday. 4. When we came back home a child had already gone to sleep. 5. My brother wrote that he had passed an English exam.

### **Задание 9.**

1. shall do 2. shall be doing 3. shall have done 4. will be having 5. shall be reading, shall have done 6. shall be writing 7. am not going, shall be watching

### **Задание 10.**

continental, populous, surrounding, respective, political, glacial

### **Задание 11.**

1. I insist on your showing the new automobile to us. 2. The little boy was proud of having such a noble friend. 3. This film is worth seeing. You can't help enjoying the wonderful performance of the actors. 4. It was impossible to get the tickets and he had to give up the idea of listening to the famous pianist. 5. I remember his laughing loudly when telling the story

### **Задание 12.**

1. She must be at home now. 2. She must have been at home yesterday. 3. We may come to your place tomorrow. 4. They might have come to our place yesterday but we were not at home. 5. He must have seen this monument when he was in your city

### **Задание 13.**

1. I must buy a cake today. 2. My brother can't speak English. 3. My sister can speak German. 4. May I see your photo? 5. Can you show me your photo? 6. He can't be 40: he looks much younger. 7. He can't have forgotten to come. He must have been very busy.

### **Задание 14.**

Greek, writer, foolish, slavery, wisdom, freedom

**Задание 15.**

could, having, aren't/are not, drove, were taken, them, looking, our

**Задание 16.**

1. He hasn't got a car. But he's got a computer. The computer is new. 2. My friends have got a cat and a dog. The dog never bites the cat. 3. This is a tree. The tree is green. 4. I can see three boys. The boys are playing. 5. I have a bicycle. The bicycle is black. My friend has no bicycle. 6. Our room is large. 7. We wrote a dictation yesterday. The dictation was long.

**Задание 17.**

My aunt's flat is in a new house. There is a living room, a bedroom, a study, a bathroom and a kitchen in the flat. The bedroom is a large room with two windows. The room is light as the windows are large. There are white curtains on the windows. There are two beds with large pillows on them. There are small tables near the beds.

**Задание 18.**

1. Those phones in the office are out of order. 2. Those blouses are made of silk. 3. These are excellent paintings. 4. His books are very popular and they really interest me. 5. They are difficult words to write. 6. My sons are journalists and they have been very successful. 7. These purses aren't made of leather.

**Задание 19.**

1. The cat's eyes are green. 2. The children's toys are in a big box. 3. My father's birthday is in May. 4. What a coincidence! This is my mother's favourite cake. 5. I love my husband's books. 6. What is that young man's name? 7. He showed me his sister's letter.

**Задание 20.**

1. The dog's ball. 2. That man's skateboard. 3. The children's songs. 4. The grandmother's umbrella. 5. My friend's room. 6. My son's questions. 7. My brother's wife.

**Задание 21.**

1. no. 2. some; some. 3. any; any. 4. some. 5. some.

**Задание 22.**

1. any. 2. no. 3. anything. 4. any. 5. anything.

**Задание 23.**

1. I didn't say anything. Not a word. 2. Everyone wanted to get Yuri Gagarin's autograph. 3. Everything I have belongs to your. 4. Is there anybody in the canteen? 5. There is nobody in the garden. 6. Is there anybody in our room? 7. There is somebody there.

**Задание 24.**

1. some, any. 2. no. 3. something. 4. any. 5. no, some (some, no). 6. anything, nothing. 7. anything.

**Задание 25.**

1. few. 2. little. 3. little. 4. few. 5. little. 6. few. 7. little; few.

**Задание 26.**

A little money, little money, a few chairs, few chairs, a few songs, few songs, a little fun, little fun, few boys, a little water, a few people, little water, little air, few tables

**Задание 27.**

1. Английский язык такой же трудный, как и немецкий. 2. Мое сочинение не такое длинное, как твое. 3. Сегодня не так тепло, как было вчера. 4. Дом, в котором живет его тетя, такой же старый, как и дом, в котором живет его дядя. 5. Его квартира не такая роскошная, как ее, но она гораздо больше. 6. Джонни не такой богатый, как Дон, но он моложе и гораздо счастливее. 7. Моя собака не такая дружелюбная, как твоя.

**Задание 28.**

1. Есть несколько черных рынков, на которых люди покупают вещи по ценам намного выше, чем они должны быть. 2. В нашей недавней экономической истории было несколько периодов, когда уровень цен рос, несмотря на низкий спрос.

3. Сегодня на севере Англии наблюдается избыток неквалифицированных работников и работников физического труда, в то время как фирмы в районе Лондона имеют незаполненные вакансии. 4. Существовала фирма, принадлежащая группе людей под названием "корпорейшн".

**Задание 29.**

1.Т. 2. F. 3.Т 4.Т

**Задание 30.**

**Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Он не такой усталый, как она. 2. Упражнение 2 такое же трудное, как и упражнение 3. 3. Она думает, что бокс такой же опасный вид спорта, как и борьба. 4. Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот. 5. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера. 6. Ты не такой умный, как папа. 7. Индия не такая большая, как Китай.

**Задание 31.**

1. Where is Nick? — He is at the lecture. 2. Father goes to work every day. 3. Yesterday father was at work and mother was at home. 4. Yesterday I went to the library, I took a very interesting book at the library. 5. Kate was sitting at the table. There were books and exercise books on the table. Her father went up to the table and put a vase on the table. He put some flowers into the vase.

**Задание 32.**

1. There is a wonderful small computer in front of the books there. 2. Where is the soup? — The soup is in a big saucepan on the gas cooker. 3. Where are the cutlets? — The cutlets are in the refrigerator on a little plate. 4. There is no bread on the table. Where is the bread? 5. There is a little brown coffee table in our room in front of the sofa.

**Задание 33.**

1. Moscow is situated on the Moscow River. The Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is a canal called the Moscow-Volga Canal which joins the Moscow to the Volga. The Volga runs into the Caspian Sea. 2. Several rivers run into the sea at New York. The most important is the Hudson River which empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Besides the Hudson there are two other rivers: the East River and the Harlem River. 3. In Siberia there are many long rivers: the Ob, the Irtysh, the Yenissei, the Lena and the Amur. 4. The Altai Mountains are higher than the Urals. 5. There is a splendid view of Lake Geneva from this hotel. 6. My friends have travelled a lot. This year they are going to fly to the Canary Islands. 7. Which river flows through London? — The Thames

**Задание 34.**

1. English is a world language. 2. I study English. I attend English classes in the evening. On the days when I have no classes, I stay at home and do some work about the house. I have dinner with my family. After dinner I talk to the members of my family, watch TV and read books, newspapers and magazines. I go to bed late at night. 3. I am thirsty. Give me some water, please. 4. There is a book on the table. Give me the book, please. 5. I enjoy listening to music but I don't really like the music that that man plays on his guitar.

**Задание 35.**

1. They are very difficult questions to answer. 2. We think we'll have those cakes on the right. 3. Look at those pumpkins! They are the biggest ones we've seen this year. 4. Are these your scarves? 5. Those were cookie jars. 6. What are those children's names? 7. The cats have caught mice.

**Задание 36.**

1. The dog's ball. 2. That man's skateboard. 3. The children's songs. 4. The grandmother's umbrella. 5. My friend's room. 6. My son's questions. 7. My brother's wife.

**Задание 37.**

1. The cat's eyes are green. 2. The children's toys are in a big box. 3. My father's birthday is in May. 4. What a coincidence! This is my mother's favourite cake. 5. I love my husband's books. 6. What is that young man's name? 7. He showed me his sister's letter.

**Задание 38.**

1. anybody. 2. everybody. 3. somebody; nobody. 4. everybody; everybody. 5. somebody. 6. nobody. 7. anybody.

**Задание 39.**

1. any. 2. no. 3. anything. 4. any. 5. anything.

**Задание 40.**

**1.** Whatever he does, an economist should have a through training in economic theory, mathematics and statistics. **2.** At the college we are taught various general and special subjects, such as Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Management, Accounting, Money and Banking, Economic Theory, Statistics, Computer Science, Business Ethics, English. **3.** The graduates of this specialty work at the educational institutions, various research centers and laboratories, in industry, business, banks. **4.** While a book-keeper is mostly involved in calculations, like balance sheets, income statements, invoices, an accountant is responsible for designing the financial policy of a company.

**Задание 41.**

**1.** "Profit" in everyday life means advantage or good obtained from something. **2.** "Profit" for an accountant means simply the difference between total receipts and total costs. **3.** It is the revenue derived from the use of resources minus the opportunity cost of using those resources. **4.** The pursuit and realization of profit is an essential characteristic of capitalism. **5.** Opponents of capitalism often protest that private owners of capital do not remunerate laborers the full value of their production but keep a portion as profit, claiming this to be exploitative.

**Задание 42.**

1. I didn't say anything. Not a word. 2. Everyone wanted to get Yuri Gagarin's autograph. 3. Everything I have belongs to your. 4. Is there anybody in the canteen? 5. There is nobody in the garden. 6. Is there anybody in our room? 7. There is somebody there.

**Задание 43.**

1. little. 2. a little. 3. a little. 4. little. 5. little. 6. a few. 7. few

**Задание 44.**

1. I think our English teacher was very patient. 2. Our old doctor was always busy. Our new doctor is even busier. 3. My German teacher is the most energetic person. 4. We know your downstairs neighbour is a very boring man. 5. I think your grandfather is the most generous person I've ever met. 6. Ronald's watch is accurate, but his aunt's watch is more accurate. 7. She bought her watch in Switzerland because she thinks Swiss watches are the most accurate in the world.

**Задание 45.** 1. greyer. 2. the fattest. 3. heavier, heavier. 4. the tallest. 5. most attentive. 6. colder, yellower. 7. the most beautiful.

**Задание 46.**

### **ЭКОНОМИКА США**

Соединенные Штаты Америки - высокоразвитая промышленно развитая страна. В Штатах высоко развиты судостроение, электроника, автомобильная промышленность, авиастроение, космические исследования.

Каждый регион Соединенных Штатов имеет свои особенности из-за различий в климате, ландшафте и географическом положении.

Великие озера, Атлантическое побережье, Пенсильвания, Нью-Джерси - крупнейшие промышленные регионы страны.

В Соединенных Штатах много месторождений полезных ископаемых или ресурсов, таких как уголь, золото, серебро, медь, свинец и цинк. Юг, особенно Техас, богат нефтью. Угольные месторождения Пенсильвании богаты углем. Здесь много угольных шахт. Иллинойс, Айова, Небраска - самый богатый сельскохозяйственный регион Америки, известный как Кукурузный пояс. Земля плодородна и хорошо поливается. Там выращивают в основном кукурузу и пшеницу. Здесь также разводится много домашнего скота.

Здесь много площадей для выращивания фруктов. Например, калифорнийские апельсины, грейпфруты, лимоны, а также другие фрукты, вина и овощи поставляются по всем Штатам и в другие части мира. Наиболее важными культурами, выращиваемыми в Штатах, также являются табак, соевые бобы, арахис, виноград и многие другие. Здесь много крупных и современных городов, но значительная часть страны состоит из открытых земель, усеянных фермерскими домами и маленькими городками. В обычном среднестатистическом городке в любой части Соединенных Штатов есть своя главная улица с одинаковыми магазинами, торгующими одними и теми же товарами. Многие американские жилые районы, как правило, имеют схожий внешний вид. Что касается больших городов, то их центры или даунтауны очень похожи друг на друга. Центр города - это скопление небоскребов, имитирующих нью-йоркских гигантов.

#### **Задание 47.**

1. is, is. 2. is, is. 3. is, is. 4. are, am. 5. am. 6. is, is. 7. is, is.

#### **Задание 48.**

### **ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В США**

В Соединенных Штатах студент, окончивший школу, может захотеть продолжить высшее образование. Есть несколько способов сделать это: университеты, колледжи, общественные колледжи, технические школы и т.д.

В университете в США обычно есть несколько разных колледжей, каждый из которых имеет особую предметную область. Там может быть колледж искусств, где преподаются гуманитарные, социальные, естественные науки и математика. Там может быть образовательный колледж и колледж бизнеса. Программа для магистрантов обычно длится четыре года, после чего студенты университетов получают степень бакалавра в области искусств или естественных наук. Если они заканчивают курс обучения, то получают степень бакалавра искусств или естественных наук. Затем студенты могут либо покинуть университет, либо продолжить обучение в аспирантуре или получить профессиональную степень.

Университет может получать деньги из нескольких различных источников. Финансируемый государством университет получает деньги от правительства штата, финансируемый частным образом университет получает деньги из частных источников.

Студенты колледжей обычно тоже проводят в школе 4 года. В колледже нет выпускных или профессиональных программ. Если студент колледжа завершает курс обучения в области искусств или естественных наук, он или она получает степень бакалавра искусств или естественных наук. Если студенты колледжа хотят продолжить свое образование, они должны поступить в университет. Самыми известными американскими университетами являются: Калифорнийский университет, Государственный университет Нью-Йорка, Колумбийский университет и другие.

#### **Задание 49.**

### **ЧАСЫ РАБОТЫ**

Стандартный рабочий день в Соединенном Королевстве и США начинается в 9:00 утра и длится до 17:00 вечера, с перерывом на обед с 13:00 до 14:00 вечера. Многие банки обычно открыты для клиентов с 9:30 утра до 15:30 вечера. Некоторые предприятия и отрасли промышленности традиционно работаем в разное время.



У большинства сотрудников пятидневная рабочая неделя, с понедельника по пятницу. Продолжительность рабочей недели составляет от 35 до 40 часов. Сверхурочная работа довольно распространена и, как правило, оплачивается, часто с надбавкой к базовой ставке заработной платы. Выходные обычно начинаются в пятницу вечером и длятся до понедельника.

Таким образом, по субботам и воскресеньям большинство предприятий закрыты. Но что касается магазинов, то они открыты по субботам, а некоторые из них - по воскресеньям. В Британии закон не говорит, какие магазины могут быть открыты по воскресеньям, но в нем указано, какие товары можно продавать по воскресеньям. Это газеты, журналы и свежие продукты питания. В случае нарушения закона может быть возбуждено уголовное дело. Многие официальные лица и общественность требуют отмены воскресных правил торговли в Великобритании.

Большинство предприятий закрыты в государственные или национальные праздники.

#### **Задание 50.**

1. Where do you live? — I live in Moscow. 2. When do you have your holidays? — In January. 3. What do you like best at school? 4. My brother works at a hospital. He is a doctor. He gets up at twenty minutes past seven. He works in the morning and in the afternoon. In the evening he does not work. In the evening he rests. 5. Does your sister speak French? — No, she doesn't. She speaks German, and her husband speaks English.

#### **Задание 51.**

1. I am sitting. 2. I am not working. 3. Eric is talking, Kenny is not listening, he is thinking. 4. My friend lives. 5. My cousin does not live.

#### **Задание 52.**

### **ВИДЫ БИЗНЕСА В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ**

Большинство предприятий в Соединенном Королевстве работают одним из следующих способов:

- индивидуальный предприниматель
- партнерство
- общество с ограниченной ответственностью
- филиал иностранной компании.

Индивидуальный предприниматель - это старейшая форма бизнеса. Есть много владельцев-единоличников, например: фермер, врач, адвокат, агент по недвижимости, мастер гаража, безработный, строитель, парикмахер и т.д. Партнерство - это фирма, в которой есть несколько партнеров. Это фирмы адвокатов, архитекторов, аудиторов, консультантов по менеджменту и т.д. Имена всех партнеров фирмы напечатаны на канцелярских принадлежностях партнерства.

Наиболее распространенным типом компаний в Соединенном Королевстве является общество с ограниченной ответственностью. В конце названия такой компании используется слово Ltd. Например: Wilson and Son Ltd.

Многие из таких компаний являются акционерными обществами, принадлежащими акционерам.

Общества с ограниченной ответственностью делятся на государственные и частные. Только публичные компании могут предлагать акции широкой публике на фондовой бирже. Названия таких компаний заканчиваются на p.l.c., что означает публичная компания с ограниченной ответственностью. Например: Джон и Майкл p.l.c.

Частные компании с ограниченной ответственностью не могут предлагать акции широкой публике. Названия таких компаний заканчиваются просто на Ltd.

Филиал иностранной компании является частью компании, зарегистрированной за пределами Великобритании, но действующей в соответствии с законодательством

Великобритании. Обычно эти компании действуют в Великобритании под своими обычными иностранными названиями.

### **Задание 53.**

#### **ФОРМЫ ВЕДЕНИЯ БИЗНЕСА В США**

Бизнес в США может быть организован в одной из следующих форм:

индивидуальный бизнес

полное товарищество товарищество

с ограниченной

ответственностью корпорация

иностранная корпорация

Индивидуальный бизнес принадлежит одному человеку.

У полного товарищества есть несколько владельцев. Все они несут ответственность по долгам и делятся прибылью.

У товарищества с ограниченной ответственностью есть по крайней мере один генеральный владелец и один или несколько других владельцев. У них есть только ограниченные инвестиции и ограниченная ответственность.

Корпорация принадлежит лицам, называемым акционерами. У акционеров обычно есть сертификаты, показывающие количество акций, которыми они владеют. Акционеры избирают директора или директоров для управления корпорацией. Большинство корпораций являются закрытыми, с небольшим количеством акционеров. Другие корпорации принадлежат многим акционерам, которые покупают и продают свои акции по своему желанию. Обычно они мало заинтересованы в управлении корпорациями.

Иностранные корпорации - это корпорации иностранных стран.

Все корпорации должны получить свои уставы от государственных органов. В уставах прописаны все полномочия корпорации. Многие корпорации пытаются получить свои уставы от властей штата Делавэр, хотя они действуют в других штатах. Они предпочитают штат Делавэр, потому что там либеральные законы и довольно низкое налогообложение. Такие корпорации, которые получают свои уставы от внешнего государства, называются иностранными корпорациями.

Всем корпорациям требуется сертификат для ведения бизнеса в том штате, где они предпочитают работать.

### **Задание 54.**

#### **ДИРЕКТОРА И МЕНЕДЖЕРЫ**

Как правило, в частной компании работает только один директор.

В публичной компании должно быть как минимум два директора.

Обычно не существует верхнего предела количества директоров, которые могут быть у публичной компании. В пояснительной записке компании должны быть указаны либо все имена ее директоров, либо ни одно из них.

Общество с ограниченной ответственностью или корпорацию возглавляет совет директоров, избираемый акционерами. Директора назначают одного из своих членов на должность управляющего директора, который отвечает за повседневное управление компанией. В крупных организациях управляющему директору часто помогает генеральный менеджер. В некоторых компаниях также есть помощники генерального директора. У многих директоров есть заместители, которых называют заместителями директора.

Директорам не обязательно быть акционерами. Они несут ответственность за управление делами компании. На них не распространяются какие-либо ограничения по месту жительства или гражданству.

В крупных компаниях много менеджеров, возглавляющих отделы. Все они несут ответственность перед директором-распорядителем. Среди различных руководителей департаментов можно отметить следующих:

- менеджер по продажам
- менеджер по персоналу
- главный менеджер
- окружной менеджер
- менеджер по продажам и маркетингу
- менеджер по промышленному инжинирингу

**Задание 55.**

1. to, of. 2. of. 3. of. 4. to. 5. to.

**Задание 56.**

1. Yesterday they were at the library. 2. They are at school now. 3. Tomorrow they will be at the theatre. 4. At the moment he is not here. 5. On Sunday he will be at the concert.

**Задание 57.**

1. He works. 2. Does he work. 3. He doesn't work. 4. They read. 5. Do they read.

**Задание 58.**

1. His father is not watching, he is sleeping, he is. 2. Pat is not cooking, she is talking, she cooks. 3. I am not drinking, I am writing. 4. I do not drink, I drink. 5. Is your friend doing. 6. Does your friend go. 7. The baby is sleeping.

**Задание 59.**

1. I am sitting. 2. I am not working. 3. Eric is talking, Kenny is not listening, he is thinking. 4. My friend not sleeping now. 7. The children play.

**Задание 60.**

1. I shall go. 2. He will give. 3. The nurse will lead. 4. I'll take off and put on. 5. Dr Setton will come in, shake, and say. 6. I'll stand. 7. He'll take.

**Задание 61.**

1. I stay, I shall call, we shall have. 2. He will go, he is. 3. I return, I shall ring. 4. You will pass, you arrive. 5. I shall stay, she comes, we shall go, she brings, 6. I finish, I shall enter. 7. He returns, he will call.

**Задание 62.**

1. He will do his English exercises if he doesn't have anything to do. 2. If I don't help him, he will not write his paper tomorrow. 3. He will not go to the library tonight. 4. If he does not go to the library, he will beat home. 5. We shall be at home tomorrow.

**Задание 63.**

## **СЕКРЕТАРИ**

Существует два типа секретарей: секретари компаний и личные секретари руководителей. Каждая компания, как в Великобритании, так и в Соединенных Штатах, по закону обязана иметь корпоративного секретаря.

В случае частных компаний директора вольны назначить любого подходящего человека на эту должность. Но в случае публичных компаний секретарь компании должен быть человеком соответствующей квалификации, членом признанного института или ассоциации. Он или она может быть одним из директоров компании. Но если в компании только один директор, директор не может быть также секретарем.

Секретарь компании является главным административным должностным лицом компании. Обычно он или она несет ответственность за компанию в соответствии с законодательством о компаниях.

Переписка секретаря компании особенно касается собраний акционеров, заседаний совета директоров и различных формуляров, которые необходимо отправлять за пределы компании. Секретарь компании может также отвечать на запросы о предоставлении информации, касающейся других фирм, хотя этими вопросами часто занимается бухгалтерия. Административные вопросы входят в компетенцию секретаря компании по указанию совета директоров.

Что касается личных секретарей руководителей, то они практически являются личными помощниками руководителей. Секретарша отвечает на телефонные звонки, принимает сообщения и совершает телефонные звонки по указанию своего начальника.

Секретарь также помогает в организации встреч и конференций, развлечениях приезжих клиентов, поставщиков и других сотрудников фирмы. Она также занимается всей перепиской своего босса.

#### **Ответы на вопросы:**

1. There are two types of secretaries: company secretaries and private secretaries of executives. 2. He or she is normally responsible for the company, to comply with company law. 3. As to private secretaries of executives they are practically personal assistants of executives. A secretary answers telephone calls, receives messages and makes telephone calls on the instruction of her boss.

#### **Задание 64.**

##### **Валовый внутренний продукт.**

Валовой внутренний продукт или ВВП - это сумма денег, которую страна зарабатывает на товарах и услугах внутри страны за определенный период времени, обычно в течение года.

При расчете ВВП анализируются различные секторы экономики.

В Соединенном Королевстве обычно анализируются следующие секторы экономики: производство, сфера услуг (финансовые, профессиональные и научные услуги, досуг и туризм), энергетика (нефть, природный газ, уголь) и сельское хозяйство. В Соединенных Штатах при определении ВВП обычно анализируются следующие секторы экономики: строительство и обрабатывающая промышленность; торговля и финансы; транспорт, связь и услуги; сельское хозяйство; и горнодобывающая промышленность.

Говоря, в качестве примера, об одном из показателей ВВП за последний год, можно привести следующее:

В Великобритании на сектор услуг приходится примерно 60% валового внутреннего продукта. На долю обрабатывающего сектора приходится небольшой процент валового внутреннего продукта. На долю сектора производства энергии приходилось около 8% ВВП. Сельское хозяйство — всего лишь на 4 процента ВВП. Но сельскохозяйственный сектор удовлетворяет две трети потребностей страны. И лишь небольшая часть всего населения, около 2 процентов, занята в сельском хозяйстве.

В США на долю строительного и обрабатывающего секторов приходилось 40% ВВП; торговля и финансы приносили 25% ВВП; транспорт, связь и сектор услуг приносили 20% ВВП; сельское хозяйство и горнодобывающая промышленность приносили 5% ВВП. Кстати, 10% занятого населения Соединенных Штатов занято в сельском хозяйстве.

#### **Ответы на вопросы:**

1. Gross Domestic Product or GDP is the amount of money a country makes from goods and services inside the country for a certain period of time, usually for a year. 2. When GDP is calculated different sectors of economy are analysed. 3. In the U.K. the services sector accounted for roughly 60 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. 4. In the U.S.A. the construction and manufacturing sector accounted for 40 per cent of GDP; trade and finance earned 25 per cent of GDP; transport, communication and services sector earned 20 per cent of GDP; agriculture and mining earned 5 per cent of GDP.

#### **Задание 65.**

1. Kate cooks dinner every day. 2. Kate will cook dinner tomorrow. 3. Kate is cooking dinner now. 4. Kate cooked dinner yesterday. 5. I do not eat ice cream every day. 6. I am not eating ice cream now. 7. I shall not eat ice cream tomorrow.

#### **Задание 66.**

1. Walk along this corridor, turn the corner at the end of the corridor and go into the first room. 2. In five minutes everybody was sitting at the table and listening to their grandmother. 3. He looked at the boats sailing down the river. 4. Last year we travelled about Europe. 5 He was walking along the street and looking at the faces of the passersby. 6. The dog ran up to the river, jumped into the water, swam across the river and ran into the forest. 7. He crossed the street and entered the cafe.

**Задание 67.**

1. I went. 2. I was going. 3. What were you doing, I was playing. 4. I came, the children were standing. 5. We were playing. 6. I was preparing, I cut. 7. I went.

**Задание 68.**

1. Father was watching. 2. I went. 3. I finished. 4. I was playing. 5. He began. 6. She was washing. 7. I met.

**Задание 69.**

1. We had, they say, they are having. 2. She was shopping, she lost, she doesn't know. 3. They are announcing, we have, one of our suitcases is missing. 4. Who is speaking, I don't know. 5. He doesn't smoke, he isn't smoking, he was, he wasn't smoking, he was working.

**Задание 70.**

1. Where does your brother work, he works. 2. Was your grandmother sleeping, you came. 3. What will your brother do. 4. I did not go, I shall go. 5. Where was Kate going, you met.

**Задание 71.**

1. have written. 2. has helped. 3. have learnt. 4. has told. 5. has swept. 6. has put. 7. have eaten.

**Задание 72.**

1. doing, writing. 2. written. 3. studying. 4. learnt. 5. teaching. 6. taught. 7. done.

**Задание 73.**

1. I have just had breakfast. 2. He has already had breakfast. 3. We haven't had breakfast yet. 4. They are still drinking tea in the canteen. 5. I have already done my homework. 6. He is still doing his homework. 7. We have had three lessons today.

**Задание 74.**

1. She has lived. 2. She lived. 3. The rain has stopped. 4. The rain stopped. 5. Mary has bought. 6. I bought. 7. The wind has blown.

**Задание 75.**

1. I have not yet eaten. 2. He did not eat. 3. Did you play. 4. Have you played. 5. What have you prepared. 6. Mike has made, he made. 7. Where have you put.

**Задание 76.**

## **ИНФЛЯЦИЯ И ДЕФЛЯЦИЯ**

Инфляционное развитие характеризуется ростом цен в течение определенного периода времени.

Рост цен является следствием неравномерного изменения количества предлагаемых товаров и количества доступных денег, которое само определяет спрос и является уровнем инфляции.

Причины инфляции, как правило, сложны и могут быть связаны либо с товарами, либо с денежной стороной.

Последствия инфляции чрезвычайно пагубны для экономики. Инфляция становится стагфляцией, когда экономический рост снижается или останавливается, но инфляция продолжает расти. Если государство не принимает мер по борьбе со стагфляцией, это приводит к дефляции.

Дефляция, явление, противоположное инфляции, представляет собой сокращение предложения денег по сравнению с предложением товаров.

**Ответы на вопросы:**

**1.** Inflation becomes stagflation when economic growth decreases or comes to a halt, but inflation continues to rise. **2.** Deflation, the opposite development to inflation, represents a

reduction in the supply of money in comparison with the supply of goods.**3.** The causes of inflation are generally complex and can arise either from the goods or from the monetary side. The consequences of inflation are extremely damaging for the economy.

#### **Задание 77.**

#### **История денег**

В разные периоды времени и в разных частях мира деньгами служило множество различных товаров. Этими товарами были: крупный рогатый скот, овцы, меха, кожа, рыба, табак, чай, соль, ракушки и т.д. Эксперты подчеркивают, что для эффективного использования в качестве денег товар должен быть достаточно долговечным, легко делимым и портативным. Ни один из вышеупомянутых товаров не обладал всеми этими качествами, и со временем они были вытеснены драгоценными металлами.

Сначала они были вытеснены серебром, а затем золотом. Когда производился платеж, металл сначала взвешивался. Следующим этапом была резка металла на куски определенного веса, и так в обиход вошли монеты.

Бумажные деньги впервые вошли в обиход в виде расписок, выдаваемых ювелирами в обмен на депозиты серебряные и золотые монеты. После того как ювелиры стали банкирами, их квитанции превратились в банкноты. Так появились первые банкноты.

Поначалу монеты стоили своего номинала как металл. Но позже были выпущены токены ограниченной стоимости в качестве законного платежного средства. Сейчас монеты меньшего номинала изготавливаются из бронзы и часто называются медяками. Монеты большего номинала изготавливаются из мельхиора и обычно называются серебряными.

#### **Задание 78.**

#### **Что такое деньги?**

Деньги - одно из самых важных изобретений человечества. Без этого невозможна сложная современная экономика, основанная на разделении труда и обмене товарами. Когда вы покупаете шоколадный батончик, вы можете расплатиться за него монетой или бумажной купюрой. Владелец магазина знает, что вы съедите конфету и что он никогда не сможет забрать ее у вас обратно. Он также знает, что не может съесть ни монету, ни записку, которую вы ему дали. Почему он принимает монету или банкноту в обмен на конфету? Это потому, что монета есть.

На первый взгляд ответ на вопрос, что такое деньги, кажется очевидным; мужчина или женщина на улице согласилась бы на монеты и банкноты, но примут ли они их из какой-либо страны? А как насчет чеков? Они, вероятно, были бы менее склонны принимать их, чем монеты и банкноты своей страны. А как насчет кредитных карт и золота?

Золотой стандарт принадлежит истории, но даже сегодня многие богатые люди в разных частях мира предпочитают хранить часть своего богатства в виде золота, а не в официальные валюты, подверженные инфляции. Привлекательность золота с эстетической точки зрения и его устойчивость к коррозии - вот два свойства, которые привели к его использованию для денежных операций в течение многих лет. В противоположность этому, форма денег, практически не имеющая материальных свойств, - электронные деньги - похоже, набирает популярность

#### **Задание 79.**

1. She has just gone. 2. She left. 3. We have not yet solved. 4. When did it all happen. 5. The weather has changed. 6. You have made. 7. A large black cloud has covered.

#### **Задание 80.**

1. What are you doing, are you writing, I have written, I am working, when did you write, I finished. 2. I have already had. 3. What's the weather like? Is it still raining? — No, it has

stopped raining. 4. I have lost. 5. I have not met. 6. Nina has just finished. 7. Where is Sergei, he has gone, he left.

**Задание 81.**

1. With whom did you discuss. 2. I have seen. 3. I entered, I saw, my mother was standing, cutting, she was cooking. 4. I heard, I ran, saw, a child was lying, crying, what has happened, why are you crying, have you hurt. 5. They went.

**Задание 82.**

1. With whom did you discuss. 2. I have seen. 3. I entered, I saw, my mother was standing, cutting, she was cooking. 4. I heard, I ran, saw, a child was lying, crying, what has happened, why are you crying, have you hurt. 5. They went. 6. They have been. 7. He came, had, read, began.

**Задание 83.**

1. The teacher had examined. 2. I remembered, I had left. 3. All my friends were, I had passed. 4. Poor Oliver lay, Sikes had left. 5. He opened, looked, tried, what had happened. 6. All the passengers saw, the old man had travelled. 7. We came, he had returned.

**Задание 84.**

1. I had done, I was playing. 2. Father had come, he was having. 3. Grandmother had washed, she was watching. 4. I met, he was eating, he had bought. 5. Father came, we were cooking, we had gathered. 6. I saw, she was sorting, she had picked. 7. I came, I saw, my little brother had broken, was playing.

**Задание 85.**

1. There were, one of them was writing, the other was reading. 2. He did not tell, he had received. 3. I asked, he knew, she lived, I said, I did not know. 4. He asked, I could. 5. She said, he had given. 6. I asked, he had put. 7. He told, they had spent.

**Задание 86.**

1. We lived, went. 2. My sister spent. 3. She has lost. 4. All the children had returned. 5. Columbus discovered. 6. Columbus did not know, he had discovered. 7. I have already read.

**Задание 87.**

1. to. 2. to. 3. V. 4. V. 5. V. 6. V. 7. to.

**Задание 88.**

1. To begin with, she opened all the windows. 2. My neighbour is difficult to deal with. 3. To tell you the truth, I am very tired. 4. His behaviour leaves much to be desired. 5. To put it mildly, you surprised me. 6. These children are pleasant to look at. 7. To cut a long story short, they got married.

**Задание 89.**

1. Ребенок был счастлив, что его привели домой. 2. Джейн вспомнила, что ей много рассказывали о мистере Рочестере. 3. Дети были в восторге от того, что их привели в цирк. 4. Я сожалею, что испортил Вам настроение. 5. Мэгги была очень обеспокоена тем, что забыла покормить кроликов. 6. Я ужасно рад, что встретил Вас. 7. Простите, что поставил Вас в такое неприятное положение.

**Задание 90.**

1. I am glad to have told you this story. 2. I am glad to have been told this story. 3. I want to introduce you to this actress. 4. I want to be introduced to this actress. 5. I am glad to have met her at the station. 6. I am glad to have been met at the station. 7. We are happy to have invited him to the party.

**Задание 91.**

1. doing. 2. having done. 3. selling. 4. having sold. 5. having eaten. 6. drinking.

**Задание 92.**

1. The boy running past the house suddenly stopped. 2. Being very busy, he did not hear me at once. 3. Hearing the steps, he looked up. 4. Having drunk a cup of tea, she felt better. 5. Playing

in the garden, the children did not notice that it had become dark. 6. Going up to the door, he opened it. 7. Tom went up to the laughing girl.

**Задание 93.**

1. Our microwave oven has broken. I'll have to have it repaired. 2. The rain made us turn back. 3. She felt somebody touch her hand. 4. We heard the bell ring. 5. Her brother's illness made her go to Kiev. 6. We saw this man (person) to enter the office. 7. My friend wants me to come to his place (home).

**Задание 94.**

1. Известно, что в нашей стране каждый год выпускают много книг. 2. Предполагают, что вы окончите институт через четыре года. 3. Говорят, что радий очень радиоактивен. 4. Было известно, что этот прибор спроектировали в той лаборатории. 5. Его изобретение считается очень важным. 6. Известно, что солнце представляет собой массу сжатых газов. 7. Сообщают, что новая ракета будет запущена (в производство) в следующем году.

**Задание 95.**

1. He would not have. 2. You give. 3. She were not. 4. We shall spend. 5. They had not gone. 6. You don't get. 7. You would consult.

**Задание 96.**

1. You don't buy. 2. He will certainly come. 3. He had not hurt. 4. My friend worked. 5. You would improve. 6. Your mother will be. 7. She had returned.

**Задание 97.**

1. My brother is. 2. I shall stay. 3. She would not be. 4. You did not smoke. 5. He had learnt. 6. I should translate. 7. I were.

**Задание 98.**

**Заработная плата компании.**

Список людей, занятых в компании, известен по платежной ведомости. Заработная плата обычно распределяется следующим образом:

- ежемесячно оплачиваемый персонал
- еженедельно оплачиваемый персонал
- персонал с почасовой оплатой

Офисным сотрудникам платят ежемесячно или еженедельно, и деньги, которые они получают, называются окладами, которые обычно устанавливаются.

Работникам выплачивается либо еженедельная, либо почасовая оплата, и они получают установленную заработную плату. Многие компании часто используют систему бонусов для сотрудников, получающих ежемесячную и еженедельную оплату. Бонус обычно выплачивается за определенную выполненную работу.

Размер премиальной выплаты рассчитывается по должностным карточкам сотрудника. Сотрудники, получающие почасовую оплату, обычно работают на совесть. В рамках этой системы у каждого работника есть номер часов и карточка с часами. Он записывает часы своей работы на карточку с часами, вставляя ее в то, что в буквальном смысле является часами.

Устройство в часах помечает карту временем. В конце каждой недели хронометристы собирают карточки с часами. Карточки проверяются, а затем передаются в отдел заработной платы. В отделе заработной платы рассчитывается заработная плата и сверхурочные работы.

Когда ежемесячно или еженедельно оплачиваемый персонал работает сверхурочно, ему также выплачивается сверхурочная работа.

Сотрудникам иногда платят наличными или чеком. Но прямые платежи на банковские счета сотрудников становятся все более популярными.

Как правило, сотрудники получают платные консультации за оплаченный период.

В рекомендации указывается заработок, все вычеты и общая сумма, подлежащая выплате.

Отчисления обычно включают взносы на страхование национального благосостояния.



### **Задание 99.**

## **БУХГАЛТЕРЫ, РЕВИЗОРЫ И КОНТРОЛЕРЫ**

Бухгалтеры занимаются налогами, денежными потоками, которые включают денежные поступления и выплаты, продажами, покупками и различными деловыми операциями компании. Бухгалтеры сначала записывают все соответствующие цифры – в книги первоначальной записи или журналы учета. В конце периода, обычно месяца, итоговые данные по каждой книге первоначальной записи разносятся на соответствующую страницу Главной книги. В бухгалтерской книге отображаются все расходы и вся прибыль компании. На основе всех итогов по каждому счету в Главной книге бухгалтер составляет пробный баланс. Пробные балансы обычно составляются каждый квартал. Обязанностью бухгалтера является анализ и интерпретация данных в Бухгалтерской книге и пробном балансе.

Бухгалтер должен определить пути, по которым бизнес может развиваться в будущем. Никакое расширение или реорганизация не планируется без помощи бухгалтера. Новые продукты и рекламные кампании также готовятся с помощью бухгалтера. Работа бухгалтеров довольно сложна. Многие бухгалтеры получают специальные сертификаты после сдачи экзаменов в Институте бухгалтеров. Сертифицированных бухгалтеров в Англии называют дипломированными бухгалтерами. В США сертифицированных бухгалтеров называют сертифицированными государственными бухгалтерами. Но для того, чтобы заниматься бухгалтерским учетом, необязательно иметь сертификат. Младшие сотрудники в крупных компаниях, например, часто практикуются в бухгалтерском учете, а затем сдают экзамен. Главный бухгалтер крупной компании - это контролер, или Comptroller. Контролеры отвечают за измерение эффективности работы компании. Они интерпретируют результаты операций, планируют и рекомендуют будущие действия. Эта позиция очень близка высшему руководству компании.

### **Задание 100.**

1. If he were not busy, he would come to see us. 2. If the girl had studied well last year, she would not have received bad marks. 3. If he had not broken his bicycle, he would have gone to the country. 4. If he had (more) practice, he would speak English better. 5. If I had not had a bad headache yesterday, I should have come to see you. 6. If the ship had not sailed near the coast, it would not have struck a rock. 7. If he had been in town, he would have been present at our meeting.

### **Задание 101.**

1. I could. 2. She had seen. 3. I had passed. 4. I hadn't forgotten. 5. He hadn't broken. 6. She had stayed. 7. He knew.

### **Задание 102.**

1. written. 2. writing. 3. having spent. 4. being. 5. having been given.

### **Задание 103.**

1. Это место стоит посетить. 2. Смотреть футбольные матчи может быть достаточно интересно, но, конечно, гораздо интереснее играть в футбол. 3. Она перестала приходить к нам, и я недоумевала, что с ней случилось. 4. Вы не помните, что Вы раньше видели этого человека? 5. Она приходила в ужас от необходимости говорить с кем-нибудь, и в еще больший ужас, когда с ней говорили.

### **Задание 104.**

1. Я избегал говорить с ними об этом деле. 2. Она расплакалась. 3. Они рассмеялись. 4. Она отрицала, что была дома в тот вечер. 5. Он очень любил говорить об удовольствии, которое доставляют ему путешествия. 6. Извините меня за то, что я покидаю вас в такой момент. 7. Пожалуйста, простите меня за то, что я вмешиваюсь.

### **Задание 105.**

1. Stop talking. 2. We have already finished reading this book. 3. Go on singing. 4. Do you mind opening the window? 5. He denied having committed the crime. 6. I enjoy painting. 7. We enjoyed swimming.

**Задание 106.**

1. I expect the letter to come tomorrow. 2. He expected the teacher to praise him. 3. She did not expect them to return so late. 4. I know her to be a talented singer. 5. I knew him to be a great scientist. 6. We did not expect you to do so much. 7. The teacher expected the pupils to understand the rule.

**Задание 107.**

1. Он почувствовал, что ее рука скользит под его рукой. 2. Она почувствовала, что у нее задрожали руки. 3. То и дело он слышал, как проходит машина. 4. Он почувствовал, что его сердце забилось от радости. 5. Он почувствовал, что его сердце бьется от радости. 6. Она слышала, как ее отец ходит взад-вперед по картинной галерее. 7. Мы видели, как он, посмотрев налево и направо, пересек улицу.

**Задание 108.**

1. Он хотел, чтобы его письма отправили сейчас же. 2. Я не хочу, чтобы рылись в моих бумагах. 3. Она не хотела, чтобы ее ребенка отправляли в больницу. 4. Она дала ему бумаги и сказала, что клиент хочет, чтобы их подписали. 5. Учитель хочет, чтобы наша домашняя работа была приготовлена хорошо. 6. Вам угодно, чтобы ваш багаж отнесли наверх? 7. Я хочу, чтобы для моего гостя приготовили спальню.

**Задание 109.**

1. Did you see the cat seize the mouse? 2. I should like you to call on me tonight. 3. I was not sleeping and heard somebody enter our compartment. 4. I saw them walking down the street together. 5. Nobody has ever heard her recite poetry. 6. It made me think how to correct the mistake. 7. I wonder what made him give up the trip to the Crimea.

**Задание 110.**

**Альфа-Банк**

Альфа-Банк - одно из первых негосударственных кредитных учреждений. Банк был основан в 1991 году, его создателем является Михаил Фридман, выдающийся российский Альфа-банк изначально задумывался как финансовое учреждение, обслуживающее финансовые интересы одной группы. Однако в дальнейшем банк вырос, расширил сферу своей деятельности и стал полноценным и даже лучшим классическим универсальным.

Структура собственности Альфа-банка, в определенной степени, непрозрачна. В фактически банк принадлежит ОАО "Холдинговая компания АВ", которая, в свою очередь, является собственностью АВН Financial Ltd., зарегистрированной в Люксембурге. Эта кредитная организация часто отстаивает не только свои интересы, но и всю финансовую индустрию в целом.

Сегодня "Альфа-Банк" является универсальным коммерческим банком, обслуживающим более 82 компаний и почти 10 миллионов физических лиц. Она имеет свои структурные подразделения в ряде, с точки зрения инвесторов, заинтересованных в следующих услугах Альфа-Банк - это депозиты, брокерские услуги на российском фондовом рынке, а также услуги на рынке Форекс. Кроме того, данная кредитная организация работает с Онлайн-отзывы об Альфа-банке в основном благоприятные, клиенты находят удобным, что кредитная организация действительно универсальная. Он предлагает практически весь спектр возможных услуг. В то же время можно найти онлайн-комментарии. Банк почти всегда действует довольно жестко в своих собственных интересах.

**Задание 111.**

1. Можно я позову Колю к нам? 2. Теперь вы можете идти. 3. Если ты сделал домашнее задание, можешь идти гулять. 4. Не ходи в лес один: ты можешь заблудиться. 5. Можно мне пойти на почту с Майком? 6. Можно, я возьму Петину сумку? 7. Не давайте вазу ребенку: он может разбить ее.

**Задание 112.**

1. may. 2. may. 3. can, may. 4. can. 5. may. 6. may. 7. can.

**Задание 113.**

1. I must work hard at my English. 2. You must listen to the teacher attentively at the lesson. 3. You must do your homework every day. 4. You must not forget about your duties. 5. You must be careful in the street. 6. She must be at home now. 7. My friends must be in the park.

**Задание 114.**

1. Вчера мне пришлось сделать очень много домашних заданий. 2. Ей пришлось остаться дома, потому что она себя неважно чувствовала. 3. Пете пришлось остаться дома, потому что было очень холодно. 4. Майку пришлось писать это упражнение в школе, потому что он не сделал этого дома. 5. Им пришлось вызвать врача, потому что бабушка была больна.

**Задание 115.**

1. May I take your dictionary? 2. At the English lesson you must speak only English. 3. Must we hand in our exercise books today? 4. May I ask you a question? — Yes, you are welcome (Yes, you may). 5. I cannot go to the cinema with you because I am very busy.

**Задание 116.**

1. ate 2. was running 3. didn't recognize 4. Sent 5. got

**Задание 117.**

**Сбербанк России.**

С момента своего основания банк сосредоточился на предоставлении услуг людям. Более того, во времена правления Николая I действовали даже ограничения: минимальный взнос составлял всего 50 копеек, максимальный — 300 рублей, и вносить их можно было на суммы, не превышающие 10 раз. Идея увенчалась успехом: 71 клиент в день открытия, 1 марта 1842 года, превратился в 473 тысячи вкладчиков в 1911 году.

В 1918 году эта кредитная организация была национализирована. Позже компания работала под брендом State labour savings.

Свое нынешнее название банк получил в 1991 году после приватизации. Формально "Сбербанк России" был создан 22 марта 1991 года, Сбербанк СССР прекратил свое существование в январе 1992 года.

50% акций публично торгуются на рынке, включая акции обмен. В то же время "Сбербанку" принадлежит ряд предприятий, превратившихся в своеобразный холдинг с государственным участием. Среди наиболее важных активов Сбербанка можно выделить компании финансового сектора "Сбербанк Инвестмент ЛТД.", ООО «Сбербанк Капитал», ООО «Компания по управлению активами "Сбербанк"». Эта организация имеет ряд дочерних компаний, специализирующихся на оценочной деятельности, проведении торгов, страховании и так далее. У него есть свой собственный пенсионный фонд.

В последние годы Сбербанк проявил интерес к сфере строительства. Он владеет ценными бумагами ООО "Хрустальная башня", ЗАО «Рублево-Архангельское», ОАО «Красная Поляна», ОАО "Сбербанкстрой Холдинг" (бывшее ООО "Интеко").

**Задание 118.**

**Полезные вложения.**

Если вы работаете, у вас, вероятно, будет счет в сберегательном банке. Вы можете хранить заработанные деньги в коробке у себя под кроватью. Или вы можете хранить его в шкафу. Вы можете одолжить его своему другу, но в этом случае не теряйте своего друга. Некоторые люди прячут свои деньги в холодильнике. Но эти способы не очень умны. С

одной стороны, это не очень безопасно. Если ваш дом ограбят, вы потеряете все, что накопили. С другой стороны, ваши деньги потеряют свою ценность.

Через некоторое время деньги из буфета не смогут сделать многого вещи. Однако на деньги будут начисляться проценты, если вы внесете депозит. Проценты помогут компенсировать эффект инфляции. Но банки - это нечто большее, чем просто безопасные места для ваших денег.

**Задание 119. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. Is this ... interesting book? Is this ... very interesting book? Is this ... very interesting book you have spoken about so much? It is such ... interesting book. Is it ... same book you have recommended to us? 2. She is ... teacher. She is ... good teacher. She is ... teacher of our school. She is ... teacher of ... English. Here is ... teacher, ask her about... questions which interest you. 3. There is ... word in ... text which I cannot understand. There is ... very difficult word, too, which I cannot pronounce. Here is ... word I was looking up in the dictionary. This word is ... adverb. 4. ... first men were vegetarians. 5. Serfdom was abolished in ... Russia in ... 19th century.

**Задание 120.**

1. Is this an interesting book? Is this a very interesting book? Is this the very interesting book you have spoken about so much? It is such an interesting book. Is it the same book you have recommended to us? 2. She is a teacher. She is a good teacher. She is a teacher of our school. She is a teacher of English. Here is the teacher, ask her about the question which interests you. 3. There is a word in the text which I cannot understand. There is a very difficult word, too, which I cannot pronounce. Here is the word I was looking up in the dictionary. This word is an adverb. 4. The first men were vegetarians. 5. Serfdom was abolished in Russia in the 19th century.

**Задание 121.**

1. Moscow is situated on the Moscow River. The Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is a canal called the Moscow-Volga Canal which joins the Moscow to the Volga. The Volga runs into the Caspian Sea. 2. Several rivers run into the sea at New York. The most important is the Hudson River which empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Besides the Hudson there are two other rivers: the East River and the Harlem River. 3. In Siberia there are many long rivers: the Ob, the Irtysh, the Yenissei, the Lena and the Amur. 4. The Altai Mountains are higher than the Urals. 5. There is a splendid view of Lake Geneva from this hotel.

**Задание 122.**

1. Look at the sky. It is covered with dark clouds. Let's hurry home. 2. It was very pleasant to live in the country in summer. The weather was fine and it seldom rained. Summer is a fine season. 3. How lovely the night is! There are no clouds in the sky and the air is so fresh. 4. When spring comes, the sun shines brighter, the snow melts, the days become longer. 5. Winter is a good time for sports. 6. On Sunday my friend and I usually go to the country. We ski, skate, play snowballs and have a very good time. 7. The fog is so dense that it is difficult to walk.

**Задание 123.**

1. They are very difficult questions to answer. 2. We think we'll have those cakes on the right. 3. Look at those pumpkins! They are the biggest ones we've seen this year. 4. Are these your scarves? 5. Those were cookie jars.

**Задание 124.**

1. anything. 2. everything. 3. something. 4. everything. 5. anything. 6. nothing. 7. anything; nothing.

**Задание 125.**

Old, older, the oldest, the eldest, my elder brother, my old friend, farther, the farthest, the longest, shorter, happy, happier, the happiest, the best

**Задание 126.**

1. healthier. 2. clean. 3. the worst. 4. taller. 5. larger. 6. shorter. 7. the highest.

**Задание 127.**

1. This is the most valuable painting in the Russian Museum. 2. My computer isn't as new as my friend's. 3. Our examinations (exams) are much more difficult than yours. 4. The building of Moscow University is the tallest in the capital. 5. Our town is not so big as Kiev, but it is as beautiful. 6. Nevsky Prospect is one of the most beautiful streets in St. Petersburg. 7. Who is the youngest pupil in our group? — Petrov (is). But he is the tallest.

**Задание 128.**

1. We gathered many mushrooms in the forest. 2. Masha opened the door and went into the house. There was nobody in the house: the bears were in the wood. In the room Masha saw a table. She went up to the table. On the table she saw three plates. 3. Kate was in the room. She was standing at the bookcase. 4. There was a thick carpet on the floor. The children sat down on the carpet and began playing. 5. Where are the boys? — They are playing in the yard. 6. It is winter now. There is snow on the ground. There is ice on the river. 7. She went up to the blackboard, took the chalk and began writing on the blackboard.

**Задание 129.****Кредиты.**

Другой основной услугой банков является выдача денег в займы. Частным лицам и предприятиям часто приходится занимать деньги, и им нужен кредитор, которому они могут доверять. Это именно то, чем являются банки – надежными кредиторами. На самом деле, большая часть денег, которые люди кладут на свои банковские счета, немедленно ссужается кому-то другому.

Помимо хранения и кредитования денег, банки предлагают и другие финансовые услуги. Большинство из них - это способы сделать деньги более доступными для клиентов. Например, банки помогают людям безопасно переводить деньги. Они выдают клиентам чековые книжки и кредитные карты для использования вместо наличных. Они предоставляют банкоматы, чтобы люди могли снимать наличные в любое время дня и ночи.

**Задание 130.**

1. I haven't heard this song since last winter. 2. She hasn't been to the theatre since last month. 3. We haven't spoken about it since last week. 4. You haven't approached the piano since Monday. 5. It is already evening, and you haven't done anything since three o'clock. 6. We haven't been to Moscow since 1999. 7. He hasn't written to us since last year.

**Задание 131.**

1. Where do you live? — I live in Moscow. 2. When do you have your holidays? — In January. 3. What do you like best at school? 4. My brother works at a hospital. He is a doctor. He gets up at twenty minutes past seven. He works in the morning and in the afternoon. In the evening he does not work. In the evening he rests. 5. Does your sister speak French? — No, she doesn't. She speaks German, and her husband speaks English. 6. When do you get up? — I get up at a quarter to seven. 7. When does your brother get up? — He gets up at twenty minutes to eight. — And does your sister also get up at twenty minutes to eight? — No, she doesn't. My brother goes to school, and my sister does not go to school.

**Задание 132.****Вы хотите стать предпринимателем?**

Вы когда-нибудь задумывались о том, чтобы начать свой собственный бизнес? Можете ли вы представить, что зарабатываете много денег или являетесь предпринимателем? Или, может быть, не стоит рисковать, если вы начнете свой собственный бизнес, возможно, вам придется занимать деньги у друзей или семьи, или даже в банке. Если вы решите взять кредит в банке, вам следует договориться о встрече с менеджером банка для обсуждения условий кредита. Но вы можете ожидать, что у вас будет много работы. Если вы

договоритесь о встрече с банком, вам придется продумать свою идею и подготовить все свои расчеты.

Банк, безусловно, захочет ознакомиться с бизнес-планом. Вам придется подготовить много информации. Вам нужно будет подготовить прогноз движения денежных средств, который показывает, сколько денег вы ожидаете заработать в первые три года, а также сколько клиентов

вы надеетесь привлечь. Вам также придется решить, какой вид обеспечения вы хотите предложить банку.

### **Задание 133.**

#### **Превышение кредита**

Этот краткосрочный финансовый продукт является наиболее распространенной формой финансирования.

Обычно банк разрешает определенный уровень овердрафта при открытии текущего счета. Если бизнес хочет получить больший овердрафт, он должен договориться о нем, за что с него может взиматься плата за организацию. Если это не удастся сделать и банк попытается обналичить больше, чем разрешено, банк может отказать в выдаче денег, и все выписанные чеки будут аннулированы. В этом случае компания не сможет осуществлять свои платежи, что может привести к тому, что у нее будет плохая репутация клиента.

Проценты по овердрафту выплачиваются только на фактически использованную сумму. Таким образом, овердрафт является страховочной сеткой для бизнеса; его не следует использовать для покупки основных средств, таких как компьютеры или ксерокс.

Преимущества: Эта форма заинтересованности очень гибкая. Он есть, но если у вас на счете достаточно денег, то вам не обязательно им пользоваться.

Недостатки: Процентная ставка является переменной, это означает, что если стоимость заимствования в стране увеличиваются, банк может увеличить процентную ставку по этой форме финансирования. Это означает неопределенность для этого бизнеса, которая затрудняет его планирование. Банк может потребовать полного погашения этого источника финансирования в течение 24 часов. Это может привести к ликвидации бизнеса.

#### **Переведите на русский язык:**

Бедный, овердрафт, текущий счет, чек, овердрафт, договоренность, капитал.

### **Задание 134.**

#### **Краткий урок о том, как организован бизнес.**

Предприятия структурированы по-разному для удовлетворения различных потребностей. Самая простая форма бизнеса называется индивидуальным предпринимателем.

Владелец владеет всем имуществом предприятия и несет ответственность за все.

Для юридических целей при таком виде бизнеса владелец и компания - это одно и то же лицо. Это означает, что владелец получает всю прибыль от бизнеса, но также должен оплатить любые долги.

Другой вид бизнеса - это партнерство. Два или более человека входят в совместный бизнес. Обычно требуется соглашение, чтобы решить, какую часть партнерства контролирует каждый человек. Один из видов партнерства называется товариществом с ограниченной ответственностью. У них есть полноправные партнеры и партнеры с ограниченной ответственностью. Партнеры с ограниченной ответственностью могут не так сильно участвовать в прибыли, но они также несут меньшую ответственность за бизнес.

Врачи, юристы и бухгалтеры часто создают партнерские отношения, чтобы разделить свои риски и прибыль. Муж и жена могут создать совместное деловое партнерство.

Партнерские отношения существуют только до тех пор, пока владельцы остаются живы. То же самое верно и в отношении индивидуальных собственников.

**Задание 135.**

1. He will do his English exercises if he doesn't have anything to do. 2. If I don't help him, he will not write his paper tomorrow. 3. He will not go to the library tonight. 4. If he does not go to the library, he will beat home. 5. We shall be at home tomorrow. 6. If we are at home tomorrow, we shall see this programme on TV. 7. She will not be at home tomorrow.

**Задание 136.**

1. I had done, I was playing. 2. Father had come, he was having. 3. Grandmother had washed, she was watching. 4. I met, he was eating, he had bought. 5. Father came, we were cooking, we had gathered. 6. I saw, she was sorting, she had picked. 7. I came, I saw, my little brother had broken, was playing.

**Задание 137.**

1. This man is, he writes, he has been writing, he has already written. 2. What have you been doing. 3. She always helps, she has been helping, they have already washed, dusted, they are cooking. 4. He is running, he has been running. 5. What are they doing, they are working, they have been working.

**Задание 138.**

1. What does your brother do? — He works at an institute. — And what is he doing now? — He is reading a newspaper. I always bring him newspapers when he comes from work. 2. It was already dark when we approached the house: a strong wind was blowing and it was getting colder and colder. 3. What will you be doing at eight o'clock in the evening tomorrow? — Tomorrow by eight o'clock I shall have finished all my homework and at eight I shall be playing the piano. 4. They have read Dickens in English and know many of his works. 5. Winter has come, and now we shall often go to the skating rink again.

**Задание 139.**

1. Tomorrow I shall bring a new film. 2. Tomorrow a new film will be brought. 3. My friend will help me with mathematics. 4. My friend will be helped with German. 5. We shall buy some ice cream. 6. The new skates will be bought tomorrow. 7. Mike will ask me to help him.

**Задание 140.**

1. Potatoes were bought yesterday. 2. The books will be brought tomorrow. 3. The clock is being repaired now. 4. Milk is sold in this shop. 5. The whole text has been translated. 6. A lot of money was stolen from the shop. 7. By six o'clock the work had been finished.

**Задание 141.**

1. We were shown a very strange picture. 2. You are being looked for. Go home. 3. All of you will be gathered in the hall and told about all the changes in the school curriculum. 4. Why is he always laughed at? 5. All of us were given tickets to the exhibition. 6. The lectures of this famous professor are always listened to with great attention. 7. Am I being waited for?

**Задание 142.**

1. My uncle said he had just come back from the Caucasus. 2. He said he had spent a fortnight in the Caucasus. 3. He said it had done him a lot of good. 4. He said he felt better now. 5. He said his wife and he had spent most of their time on the beach. 6. He said they had done a lot of sightseeing. 7. He said he had a good camera.

**Задание 143.**

1. She said that she was busy that day and that she would be busier the next day. 2. Jane said that she would come to school early the next day. 3. They said that they would not go to school on Sunday. 4. Mr Dickson said that he would have to pay a lot of money for the car. 5. Peter told me that he would be waiting for me at the station. 6. Mary said that she would be back soon. 7. She asked me what I was going to do when I came home.

**Задание 144.**

1. Are you going to your hometown for the holidays? 2. I couldn't ring you up in time. 3. Wait for me, please. 4. Does anyone else know about my arrival? 5. When will you take your last examination? 6. Did you take part in the football match? 7. Where do you live?

**Задание 145.**

1. He said that they had forgotten to take the ball. 2. She said that she would be very glad to see me. 3. Walter suggested going to the Philharmonic and added that there was a good concert there that night. Robert agreed and added that he had not been to the Philharmonic for a long time. 4. Alec asked me if I had ever been to the National Gallery. I answered that I had and added that I had visited it the year before when we were staying in London. 5. He wanted to know who that man was and added that he did not know him.

**Задание 146.**

1. Ребенок был счастлив, что его привели домой. 2. Джейн вспомнила, что ей много рассказывали о мистере Рочестере. 3. Дети были в восторге от того, что их привели в цирк. 4. Я сожалею, что испортил Вам настроение. 5. Мэгги была очень обеспокоена тем, что забыла покормить кроликов. 6. Я ужасно рад, что встретил Вас. 7. Простите, что поставил Вас в такое неприятное положение.

**Задание 147.**

1. I am glad to have told you this story. 2. I am glad to have been told this story. 3. I want to introduce you to this actress. 4. I want to be introduced to this actress. 5. I am glad to have met her at the station. 6. I am glad to have been met at the station. 7. We are happy to have invited him to the party.

**Задание 148.**

1. We liked to come to this garden and watch children playing. 2. When Robert went out into the corridor, he felt somebody touch his arm. 3. She wanted the children brought into the hall. 4. Tom was a very diligent pupil and soon made everybody respect him. 5. I don't want to make you do it at once.

**Задание 149.**

1. Известно, что в нашей стране каждый год выпускают много книг. 2. Предполагают, что вы окончите институт через четыре года. 3. Говорят, что радий очень радиоактивен. 4. Было известно, что этот прибор спроектировали в той лаборатории. 5. Его изобретение считается очень важным.

**Задание 150.**

1. You read, I should lend. 2. You had read, you would have seen. 3. He were, he would not play. 4. He had been, would not have taken. 5. It were not raining, would not be. 6. Would you have been, I had not come. 7. We did not have, we should walk.

**Задание 151.**

1.b 2. a 3.c 4. b 5.b 6.c 7. c 8. a 9. b 10.c

**Задание 152.**

1.b 2.c 3.a 4.c 5. a 6.b 7.c 8. a 9. c 10. a

**Задание 153.**

1. a 2. b 3.c 4. a 5. c 6.c 7. a 8. c 9. a 10.c

**Задание 154.**

1 – i, 2 – h, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a, 6-j, 7-f, 8-e, 9-c, 10-g

**Задание 155.**

1 – f, 2 – h, 3 – d, 4 – j, 5 – i, 6 – c, 7 – a, 8 – g, 9 – b, 10 – k, 11 – e

**Задание 156.**

1 – b, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – a, 5 – b, 6 – a, 7 – a, 8 – a, 9 – a, 10 – a

**Задание 157.**



1 – a, 2 – a, 3 – b, 4 – a, 5 – a, 6 – a, 7 – b, 8 – b, 9 – b, 10 – b

**Задание 158.**

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.a 5.a 6.b 7.a 8.b 9.c 10.a.

**Задание 159.**

1.c 2.c 3.c 4.c 5.c 6.b 7.d 8.c 9.b 10.c.

**Задание 160.**

1.b 2.c 3.b 4.b 5.b 6.a 7.a 8.a 9.a 10.c.

**Задание 161.**

1.c 2.b 3.c 4.c 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.b 9.c 10.c

**Задание 162.**

1.a 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.b 6.a 7.c 8.c 9.c 10.c.

**Задание 163.**

1.c 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.b 6.a 7.a 8.a 9.b 10.c.

**Задание 164.**

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.c 6.a 7.c 8.b 9.c 10.a.

**Задание 165.**

1.c 2.b 3.c 4.c 5.c 6.a 7.a 8.b 9.c 10.a.

**Задание 166.**

1.b 2.b 3.b 4.a 5.c 6.a 7.c 8.b 9.b 10.b.

**Задание 167.**

1.c 2.b 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.a 7.a 8.b 9.a 10.b.

**Задание 168.**

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.c 6.a 7.c 8.b 9.c 10.a.

**Задание 169.**

1.c 2.b 3.c 4.c 5.c 6.a 7.a 8.b 9.c 10.a.

**Задание 170.**

1. b 2. a 3. b 4 c 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. c 9. a 10. c

**Задание 171.**

1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c, 5. a, 6. c, 7. b, 8. c, 9. a, 10. a

**Задание 172.**

1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. b 8. c 9. a 10.

**Задание 173.**

1.b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. d 8. b 9. a 10. b

**Задание 174.**

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. c 9. c 10. b

**Задание 175.**

1.c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. c 10.a

**Задание 176.**

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. a

**Задание 177.**

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. a 10. b

**Задание 178.**

1.-2, 2.-1, 3.-1, 4.-3, 5.- 2, 6.- 1, 7.-2, 8.-1, 9. -2, 10.-1

**Задание 179.**

1.a,2.b,3.b,4.c,5.b,6.c,7.c,8.b,9.b,10.c.

**Задание 180.**

1.c,2.b,3.c,4.a,5.b,6.c,7.b,8.c,9.b,10.c.

**Задание 181.**

1.b,2.a,3.b,4.a,5.b,6.b,7.a,8.b,9.c,10.c.

**Задание 182.**

1.b,2.c,3.b,4.c,5.a,6.b,7.b,8.a,9.a,10.c.

**Задание 183.**

1.d,2.a,3.a,4.b,5.c,6.b,7.c,8.c,9.c,10.b.

**Задание 184.**

1.a,2.a,3.a,4.b,5.c,6.b,7.c,8.c,9.c,10.b.

**Задание 185.**

1.c,2.b,3.a,4.c,5.a,6.b,7.c,8.b,9.c,10.a.

**Задание 186.**

1.b,2.a,3.c,4.b,5.a,6.c,7.b,8.a,9.a,10.a.

**Задание 187.**

1.a,2.c,3.c,4.b,5.b,6.b,7.b,8.c,9.b,10.b.

**Задание 188.**

1.a,2.a,3.b,4.b,5.c,6.b,7.a,8.c,9.a,10.b.

**Задание 189.**

1.a,2.a,3.b,4.b,5.b,6.a,7.a,8.a,9.a,10.a.

**Задание 190.**

1.a,2.a,3.c,4.b,5.c,6.b,7.c,8.a,9.c,10.b.

**Задание 191.**

1.a,2.a,3.c,4.c,5.d,6.c,7.d,8.d,9.a,10.d.

**Задание 192.**

**1.b,2.b,3.a,4.a,5.a,6.a,7.b,8.a,9.a,10.c.**

**Задание 193.**

1.d,2.b,3.b,4.c,5.a,6.b,7.d,8.b,9.c,10.b.

**Задание 194.**

1.b,2.a,3.b,4.b,5.a,6.c,7.c,8.b,9.b,10.b.

**Задание 195.**

1.b,2.c,3.b,4.b,5.c,6.b,7.a,8.b,9.a,10.a.

**Задание 196.**

1.c,2.a,3.b,4.a,5.b,6.c,7.a,8.d,9.b,10.c.

**Задание 197.**

1.a,2.c,3.b,4.c,5.b,6.b,7.b,8.a,9.c,10.b.

**Задание 198.**

1.a,2.a,3.a,4.b,5.a,6.c,7.a,8.a,9.a,10.b.

**Задание 199.**

1.a,2.b,3.b,4.a,5.a,6.c,7.d,8.b,9.a,10.c.

**Задание 200.**

1.a,2.a,3.b,4.a,5.a,6.a,7.b,8.a,9.b,10.b.