

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ  
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

«СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ  
АКАДЕМИЯ»

Кафедра лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации  
Дисциплина «Практикум по культуре речевого общения»

Контрольные работы, методические рекомендации по выполнению  
контрольных работ, литература для студентов заочной формы обучения 3  
курса по направлению 45.03.02 Лингвистика  
Профиль «Перевод и переводоведение»

**Черкесск, 2024**

## **Методические рекомендации для студентов заочного отделения**

### **Рекомендации по выполнению контрольных работ**

В соответствии с учебным планом за период изучения дисциплины «Практический курс первого иностранного языка» студент отделения заочного обучения должен выполнить одну письменную контрольную работу.

Студент выполняет одну контрольную работу в семестр

Письменные контрольные работы следует выполнять на стандартных листах формата А-4 в печатном варианте. На титульном листе должны быть написаны: фамилия, инициалы, отделение, номер группы, а также номер и вариант контрольной работы. Вариант определяется в соответствии с начальной буквой фамилии:

1-й вариант – А – С;

2-й вариант: Т – Я;

При выполнении работы необходимо оставлять поля (слева 3см) для замечаний, объяснений и указаний рецензента.

Выполненные контрольные задания направляются в установленные сроки (не позже, чем за 2 недели до начала сессии) для проверки и рецензирования. Разрешается досрочное выполнение контрольной работы.

Если контрольная работа выполнена не в соответствии с указаниями или не полностью, она возвращается студенту без проверки.

По получении проверенной рецензентом контрольной работы следует внимательно прочитать рецензию, ознакомиться с замечаниями рецензента и проанализировать отмеченные в работе ошибки.

Руководствуясь указаниями рецензента, следует повторить материал, т.е. перечитать тексты, повторить правила и исправить ошибки в переводе и упражнениях.

Если рецензент потребует переделать тот или иной раздел, исправить ошибки или внести изменения, необходимо сделать это в этой же работе (на полях или на обороте предыдущего листа с левой стороны).

К выполнению очередного контрольного задания можно приступить только после того, как рецензентом будет зачтена предшествующая контрольная работа.

На зачетах необходимо иметь при себе рецензию на контрольную работу.

Для выполнения контрольной работы необходимо усвоить следующие разделы:

## Задания для контрольной работы по дисциплине

### Практикум по культуре речевого общения

#### 1 Семестр

#### Вариант 1.

##### 1. Fill in the missing modal verbs (may/must/ can):

1. You ... go out today. It's too cold. 2. ... I take your fountain pen? — Do, please. 3. We ... not carry the bookcase up stairs. It is too heavy.

##### 2. Fill in prepositions if necessary:

1. It is a quarter ... ten (10.15). 2. I must get up ... half past six. 3. He must be back ... half ... an hour. 4. She says she likes to go ... the Caucasus ... winter. 5. Japan is a country ... the western part ... the Pacific Ocean. It consists ... many islands, large and small. Some ... them are only a few miles long. 6. Pass ... me the salt, please. 7. Please, come ... . We are just beginning our lesson. 8. The bell is ringing and the students are leaving ... the room. 9. Will you wait ... me, I'll come ... a minute. 10. What mark have you got ... your report? 11. "Try to get rid ... this gross mistake," said the teacher. 12. A thick fog is spreading ... the city and though cars and buses have put ... their lights they can only crawl ... . 13. The new corn is just beginning to appear ... the ground.

##### 3. Choose the right word:

**to leave — to stay**

1. He ... home in summer. 2. He ... at home in summer. 3. We ... in Moscow, while our father is in the North.

**to stay — to remain**

1. I have done three exercises and two ... . 2. The place was so nice that we decided to ... there all the summer. 3. Few leaves ... on the trees and they are not green any longer.

**such — so**

1. She was ... tired that she couldn't go on working. 2. I never go for ... long walks. 3. I didn't know that it was ... an interesting book.

##### 4. Translate the following into English:

1. Неприятно гулять, когда небо покрыто тучами и идет дождь, а автобусы и машины забрызгивают прохожих водой и грязью. 2. Какая сегодня скверная погода! 3. Они гордятся своими успехами (their success). 4. Мальчик уже кончил есть кашу и пьет кофе с бутербродом. 5. Давайте соберемся после занятий и прогуляемся вместе. 6. Мать просит мальчика взять щетку и подмести пол. 7. Сколько времени у тебя уходит на то, чтобы

добраться до института? — Около получаса. 8. Включи (to plug in), пожалуйста, утюг и отутюжь отцу пиджак. 9. Садись за стол, мама несет суп. 10. Прочитать вам эту поговорку? 11. Мне бы хотелось еще чашку чая (молока, воды, кофе). 12. Давно пора знать этот материал. 13. Я пока не умею говорить по-английски. — Неужели?

## Вариант 2

### 1. Fill in the missing modal verbs (may/must/ can):

2. When ... you come to see us? — I ... come only tomorrow. 2. Shall I write a letter to him? — No, you ..., it is not necessary. 3. Mary ... finish the work at once.

### 3. Fill in prepositions if necessary:

1. May I come ... an hour? 2. You needn't work late ... night. 3. May I finish this translation ... the morning? 4. The Crimea is ... the South ... our country. 5. My sister lives ... the Far East. 6. The Baltic Sea is ... the West. 7. Show this text ... the teacher. 8. Excuse me, may I go ...? 9. He is leaving ... St. Petersburg, you know. 10. First year students work hard to master ... the language.

11. It is pleasant to look ... the trees when the frost sparkles ... the branches. 12. There is a bridge ... the river. 13. The ground is usually covered ... snow ... winter.

### 4. Choose the right word:

**to leave — to stay**

1. He is ... the Urals very soon. 2. They never ... town for the vacation. 3. When will you ...?

**.to stay — to remain**

1. He was so tired that he ... in bed all day long. 2. The teacher tried to make the boy speak but he ... silent. 3. It was raining so hard that I ... at my friend's the whole night.

**such — so**

1. The student spoke English ... badly that the teacher couldn't give him even a satisfactory mark. 2. The weather was ... nasty yesterday that I stayed at home all day long. 3. It rained ... hard yesterday that I got wet through.

### 5. Translate the following into English:

1. Моросит дождь, и улицы такие грязные. 2. Небо потемнело, и с моря начал дуть холодный ветер. Но сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера. Вчера он был гораздо сильнее. 3. Сколь ко экзаменов вы выдержали в прошлом году? 4. Я не могу не остановиться, когда вижу этого милого ребенка. 5. Что ты делаешь? — (Я) постирала белье, а сейчас глажу его. 6. На то, чтобы причесаться и одеться, у меня уходит четверть часа. 7. Что то случилось с телевизором, он не работает. 8. Обед приготовить к четырем часам? 9. Мне бы хотелось еще молока (каши, варенья, хлеба, рыбы). 10. Пора обедать (завтракать, ужинать). 11. В чем дело? — Могу ли я поговорить с вами, мистер Сэндфорд? — Да, пожалуйста. 12. Что значит это слово?

## Семестр 2

### Вариант 1.

#### I. Translate these sentences into English:

1. Она наклеила на письмо несколько марок и бросила его в почтовый ящик. 2. Друзья всегда держались вместе. 3. Ключ застрял в замке, и я не могла открыть дверь. 4. Вы сегодня заняты? — К сожалению, у меня вряд ли будет свободное время. 5. Смерть единственного сына была крушением всех его надежд. 6. Есть в гостинице свободные номера? — К сожалению, все номера заняты. 7. Лондонские туманы губительны для здоровья. 8. Все списали эти предложения? Я стираю их с доски. 9. У него была странная привычка потирать руки, когда он был взволнован. 10. Холод голод и нужда подорвали здоровье Герствуда.

#### II. Fill in prepositions and adverbs if necessary:

Hang gliding, like windsurfing, comes ... America. The person who thought ... this sport, Francis Rogallo, got the idea when he was watching space capsules falling ... the sea. The capsules had a sort ... wing which helped them to go more slowly ... they reached the sea.

But this idea isn't as new as you might think: in the fifteenth century, Leonardo da Vinci drew pictures of a hang glider; it was a sort of kite which could carry a person.

The modern hang glider can go ... the wind or ... it, and the pilot can change direction ... moving the control bar. Hang gliders rise and fall ... the movements ... the air — near lulls, ... example, they usually go .... All ... the world, these giant butterflies are becoming more and more popular, as people discover the fun ... flying.

#### III. Fill in the proper words:

Sport is very ... in Britain. In other words a lot of ... people like the ... of sport, a lot even watch sport, ... on the TV. However, the number who actively ... part in sport is probably quite small. In the ... British people prefer to be fat rather than ....

The most popular ... sport is football. Football is played on a Saturday afternoon. In most British towns and the fans, or supporters of a particular ... will travel from one end of the ... to the other to see their team play.

Many other ... are also played in Britain, including ... in which you try to knock a ball into a hole; ... in which you try to knock a ball with some hoops; ... in which you try to get a ball into a net; ... in which you try to hit a ball so that your ... cannot hit it and ... which is played with a ball, but is otherwise incomprehensible. As you can see, if the ... had not been invented, there would have been no sport. Actually that's not quite true. Athletics is not played with a ball, nor is horse-racing. Perhaps that ... why they are not so ... as football.

#### **IV. Act out the following situations:**

1. Two friends are talking after a football match. One is happy — his favourite team has won; the other is not as his team has lost the match.
2. Imagine a dialogue between two sports fans about their favourite sports.
3. A friend of yours claims to be an "all-round sportsman". Once you call on him and find him surrounded by a thick cloud of cigarette smoke. You have a talk with him.

#### **V. Translate the following:**

Учебные пособия, аудио-визуальные средства, посещать уроки, руководитель по подпрактике (2 words), проводить экзамены, выпускные экзамены, система высшего образования, практические занятия, колледж с общежитием, колледж без общежития, общежитие (студенческое), территория колледжа (университета), жить в общежитии (о студентах), педагогический состав, лекционный зал, гимнастический зал, раздевалка, студенческое общество, студенческий совет, бакалавр гуманитарных наук, магистр гуманитарных наук, доктор философских наук, студенты младших курсов, постановка пьесы, студенты старших курсов.

#### **VI. Write a composition on one of the following topics**

1. The role of sport in modern life.
2. The problem "Health and Sports".
3. A football match: sport or art?
4. What makes all people kin.
5. Sports and games popular in England.

#### **Вариант 2.**

#### **I. Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Я предпочитаю легкую атлетику боксу и борьбе.
2. Я мечтаю поставить рекорд по плаванию.
3. Сегодня я не могу бежать, я не в форме.
4. Люди во всем мире следят за Олимпийскими играми.
5. Он уделяет много времени физической подготовке.
6. Я болею

за футбольную команду «Спартак». 7. Наша игра закончилась вничью. 8. Он охотно будет тренировать нас в фехтовании. 9. Вы занимаетесь легкой атлетикой? 10. Виндсерфинг и дельтапланеризм появились совсем недавно.

## **II. Fill in prepositions and adverbs if necessary:**

Every summer many people, girls and women as well as boys and men, try to swim ... England ... France or ... France ... England. The distance ... the nearest points is only ... twenty miles, but ... the strong tides the distance that must be swum is usually more ... twice as far. There is a strong tide ... the Atlantic Ocean. This divides ... two in order to pass round the British Isles. The two tides meet near the mouth ... the Thames, and strong currents they cause make it impossible to swim ... a straight line ... the Channel. The first man to succeed ... swimming the Channel was Captain Webb, an Englishman. This was ... August 1875. He landed ... France 21 hours 45 minutes ... entering the water ... Dover. ... then there have been many successful swims and the time has been shortened. One French swimmer crossed it ... 11 hours and 5 minutes. Because the sea is usually cold, swimmers cover their bodies ... grease. This, they say, helps to keep ... the cold. They are fed ... the swim ... men who go ... them ... small boats.

## **III. Fill in the proper words:**

People all over the ... are very fond of sports and .... That is one thing in which people of every ... and class are united.

The most popular ... winter sports are shooting, hunting, hockey and, in the ... where the weather is frosty and there is much .... — skating, skiing and tobogganing. Some people greatly ... figure-skating and ski-jumping.

Summer affords excellent ... for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among ... games football takes the ... place in public interest; this game is ... in all the countries of the world. The other games that have firmly ... themselves in favour in different ... are golf, lawn-tennis, cricket, volley-ball, basket-ball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular.

All the year ... many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics and track and field events. Scores of young ... and women go in for callisthenics.

Among ... games the most popular are billiards, table tennis, draughts and some others, but the great international game is ..., of course. The ... of chess tournaments are studied and ... by thousands of enthusiasts in different countries. So we may say that ... is one of the ... that makes all people kin.

## **IV. Act out the following situations:**

1. A friend of yours claims to be an "all-round sportsman". Once you call on him and find him surrounded by a thick cloud of cigarette smoke. You have a talk with him.
2. It's Sunday afternoon. In a few minutes, there will be a football match on TV, while on another channel there will be a fashion show. Argument between husband and wife.
3. You are in the hall of your institute. You are an ardent athlete and like to get up at sunrise, at which your room-mate is grumbling. You try to make him do at least his morning exercises.

### **V. Translate the following:**

Учебные пособия, аудио-визуальные средства, посещать уроки, руководитель по педпрактике (2 words), проводить экзамены, выпускные экзамены, система высшего образования, практические занятия, колледж с общежитием, колледж без общежития, общежитие (студенческое), территория колледжа (университета), жить в общежитии (о студентах), педагогический состав, лекционный зал, гимнастический зал, раздевалка, студенческое общество, студенческий совет, бакалавр гуманитарных наук, магистр гуманитарных наук, доктор философских наук, студенты младших курсов, постановка пьесы, студенты старших курсов.

### **VI. Write a composition on one of the following topics**

1. Olympic Games in Sochi: adventures and misadventures (if any).
2. Ice hockey is a really Russian game.
3. The problem "Health and Sports".
4. My favourite sport.
5. Sport is not for girls and women.

## **3 семестр**

### **Вариант 1**

#### **I. Answer the following questions:**

1. What would, you do if you were late for your lesson? 2. Where would you go if you had a holiday now? 3. Who (m) would you invite if you arranged a party? 4. How long would it take you to walk home from the University? 5. Which would you prefer to go to, the Art Theatre or the Bolshoi Theatre? 6. Would you feel glad if it were spring now? 7. Would you like to go to the disco after the lessons? 8. What film would you like to see?

#### **II. Translate into English**

Устремить взгляд на ком-либо; чувствовать себя беспомощной; улыбнуться; кивнуть; сводить глаза, пристыженный, ужасные привычки, самооценка, приятный шок, сильно напоминать; случайно встретить/натолкнуться на что-л (2); потерять надежду; перекричать кого-либо; натолкнуться на что-л.; переехать, задавить кого-л; обратить взор/постепенно, осознавать, веснушчатый, куцые рыжие косички, нервный, неестественно, повернуться к кому-л; как сказать/в зависимости от обстоятельств; находиться на иждивении; пролетарии всех стран, объединяйтесь! иметь призвание (способности) к чему-л., интересоваться чем-то, подумать о профессии учителя; оценить; быть преданным своей работе; служить людям; жгучее стремление к знаниям; уважение к кому-л.; заслужить благодарность и уважение; закончить школу (2); награждать, весело, вопить



от боли, в течение минуты, невежественный учитель, считать про себя, справиться с чем-л; любовь к чем-л/ кому-л; направлять и поощрять учеников; карьерные возможности; иметь склонность к чем-л; всеобщее обязательное образование; настоящий вызов; характер, способности и талант; постоянный поток решений; искренне интересоваться чем-л; лишенный счастливого детства; обездоленные дети; иметь дело с людьми.

### **III. Translate into English.**

1. Любовь к детям заставила его стать учителем, и он никогда не жалел о своем выборе. 2. Похоже, придется выбирать между работой в детском саду и учебой в пединституте. 3. В моей работе нет большого разнообразия, но у нее есть свои достоинства. 4. Боюсь, что в этот раз школьникам нелегко будет справиться с заданием. 5. Успехи учеников в большой степени зависят от их учителя и его профессионального мастерства. 6. Работа в школе потребует от вас ума, такта и чувства ответственности. 7. Уважение людей можно заслужить только честным трудом. 8. Не каждый, кто получает профессию учителя в Великобритании, может найти себе работу. 9. Я работаю учителем уже много лет и могу сказать, что не смог бы найти более благородного труда. 10. Мой друг выбрал себе профессию врача, еще когда учился в школе. Он всегда был уверен, что эта работа самая важная на свете.

### **IV. Translate the sentences using the words learn and study in their different meanings:**

1. В молодости он изучал химию в университете. 2. Дети легко учат иностранные языки. 3. Я очень огорчился, когда узнал, что не сдал экзамен. 4. Весь вечер он занимался в своей комнате. 5. Изучите эту информацию очень внимательно - она поможет вам сделать правильный выбор. 6. Моя сестра учится, чтобы стать юристом. 7. К сожалению, он так и не научился читать и писать. 8. Вам еще предстоит научиться, как справляться с трудными проблемами на уроках.

### **V. Fill in**

#### **a) look or seem:**

1. The weather ... quite warm though it's only 5°C above zero. 2. The children ... tired but they... greatly pleased with the trip, don't they? 3. The host and the hostess ... a bit old-fashioned, but they ... to be hospitable and friendly. 4. She ... to be very light-minded, but she only... it, in fact she is a very serious and hard-working student. 5. My brother says that people usually ... what they are and I believe that people are very often quite different from what they... to be.

#### **b) stretch or run:**

1. A small stream ... along the road. 2. These steppes ... to the South for miles and miles. 3. The path ... across the field for a mile and then was lost in the forest. 4. No matter how hard I looked I saw only a vast plain... before me. 5. The ugly scar (шрам) ... right across the man's left cheek. 6. For how many kilometers does this forest...?

#### **c) comfortable or convenient**

1. I like to sleep on a camp-bed; I find it very.... 2. I believe Friday the only ... day for our meeting, we have only four lectures on that day. 3. Though the flat was rather.... warm, light and

cosy, it was not... for our work as it was rather small. 4. These shoes are very... for wear in wet weather as they have rubber soles.

**VI. Act as an interviewer. Let the rest of the group speak about why and how they decided to qualify as a teacher of languages. Find out:**

1. if anybody or anything influenced their choice;
2. when they finally made up their minds;
3. what attracts them in the work;
4. what they consider its advantages and disadvantages.

**VII. Write a composition on the following topics**

1. Reasons for children's being unmanageable.
2. Ideal upbringing.
3. The problem of deprived children in Russia and abroad.

**Семестр 4**

**1 вариант**

**I. Translate these sentences into English:**

1. Если бы я не устала, я бы пошла осматривать город. 2. Мы бы не пошли завтра на этот спектакль, если бы это не была премьера. 3. Если бы я жила не так далеко, я бы заходила к вам почаще. 4. Если бы он говорил погромче, публика слушала бы его с большим интересом. 5. Будь у нее плохая память, она не запоминала бы сразу столько цифр (figures). 6. Я ничего не имела бы против поездки в Крым, если бы там не было сейчас так жарко. 7. Нам всем понравилась его мысль встретиться в начале учебного года.

**II. Answer these questions:**

1. How was Anne introduced to her class? 2. What did she feel at that moment? What words does the author choose to describe her feelings? 3. What instructions did the headmistress give to the young teacher? What do you think of them? 4. Why did Anne "look with fresh interest at Arnold?" Describe Arnold's appearance and behaviour. 5. How did the other children behave in Miss Enderby's presence? (Find words describing their behaviour.) 6. Why do you think "there came a faint sigh of relief" after Miss Enderby left the classroom? Describe the children's behaviour after she left. 7. What advice given her at college did Anne remember? Did she follow the advice? What was the result? Why did the children behave like that? 8. How did Anne restore the order? Do you think it was the only way out? 9. Comment on the words: "Anne's self-esteem crept back".

**III. Find Russian equivalents in the texts:**

Четверть, неподвижный, ударение, послушно, властный тон, директриса, разводить и показать жестом кому-либо; раздать карандаши (листочки, книжки, карточки); сделать

переключку (2); не сводить глаз с кого-либо; передать сообщение (2); оживленный, снимать, пытаться, лопатка, взрыв смеха, утешение, боязливый учитель, шрам, смущение, пусть все остается как есть; удобно устроиться; мне все равно; расходиться во взглядах; послушай (те)! берегись! выпускник; не иметь выбора; интересоваться чем-л.; сделать выбор, невинный, последние распоряжения, хор, страж, подчиняться, учительская, манеры, хотя не признавать это открыто, самая жизненно-необходимая работа, настоящий вызов, уникальная личность, человеческий дух, разрушать, ради всех нас, человечество, невероятная ответственность, любовь к правде и прекрасному, невежество, скука, страх

#### **IV. Fill in:**

##### **a) stare or gaze**

1. It's impolite to ... at people like that. 2. A big crowd stood on the pavement ... at a broken car. 3. No wonder people stand ... at this picture for hours: it's beautiful. 4. The little boys stood ... at each other ready to start a fight. 5. Look at her: again she is ... out of the window with that strange expression of hers. 6. When I ... at her eyes I guessed that she had cried. 7. The Greek myth runs that Narcissus ... at his own reflection in the water until he fell in love with it. 8. He stood ... around as if he tried to impress on his memory everything he saw.

##### **b) another or different.**

1. The teacher tried to explain the rule in a ... way and I understood it at once. 2. The schoolboy returned the book he had read and asked for... book, but of a... kind, he said, as he wanted to have a rest from detective stories. 3. I asked for a pair of shoes of a... kind, but the shop-girl said that the rest of the shoes were not my size.

##### **c) join or unite:**

1. The two streams ... at the foot of the mountain. 2. ... we stand, divided we fall. 3. One by one the children ... in the game. 4. The partisans' detachment... the regular army and the enemy lost the battle against their ... forces. 5. All peace-loving people should ... in their straggle against a new war. 6. Won't you... me in a walk?

#### **V. Translate these sentences:**

1. Я огляделась вокруг и увидела, что в поселке (village) не осталось ни одного деревянного дома. 2. Старый доктор остался тем же добрым, искренним человеком, каким (that) мы знали его с детства. 3. Остается, по крайней мере, месяц до нашего отъезда, но мы уже с нетерпением ждем отпуска и строим разные планы на лето. 4. Дай мне знать, если ты решишь остаться у своей тети на остальную часть каникул, я тогда присоединюсь к тебе. 5. Остается одно: попросить эту старушку присмотреть за детьми. 6. Послушай, я подмету пол и помою посуду, а ты сделаешь все остальное, ладно? — Хорошо. 7. Несколько человек остались на волейбольной площадке, а остальные игроки пошли в бассейн поплавать. 8. Вы ищете ваше пальто? Оно осталось в саду. Разрешите, я его принесу (fetch it).

#### **VI. Interview a teacher at the school where you have school practice. Ask him or her the questions from Exercise XVI and also try to find out:**

1. how long he or she has been in teaching;
2. if he or she ever regretted having taken up the job;
3. what is the most notable feature of teaching;
4. what advice he or she can give to a teacher trainee.

## **VII. Write a composition on the following topics**

1. Difficulties awaiting young teachers.
2. How to direct a child's energy into the right channels.
3. Your idea of a happy childhood;

## **Вариант 2**

### **I. Translate the following sentences:**

1. Не беспокойся, ребенок не был бы таким веселым, если бы он был серьезно болен, 2. Тебе не пошло бы, если бы ты носил бороду я усы, ты бы выглядел гораздо старше своих лет. 3. Было бы лучше, если бы они не позволяли детям смотреть телевизор так поздно. 4. Было бы естественно, если бы дети спросили меня об их новой учительнице, но никто не задал этого вопроса. 5. На твоём месте я ела бы поменьше сладкого, ты располнеешь. 6. Было бы естественно, если бы он стал ученым, ему хорошо давались точные науки в школе, но он стал актером. 7. Ты бы давно закончила этот перевод, если бы не болтала по телефону. 8. Ты бы не забыла мне позвонить, если бы не была такой рассеянной. 9. Он снова отсутствует? Это похоже на него: пропускать уроки, когда у вас письменная контрольная. 10. Я бы не сказала, что между нами большое сходство.

### **II. Answer the questions:**

1. What were the symptoms of the boy's illness? 2. Why did it seem to the father that the doctor knew all about influenza? 3. What worried the boy? Since when? 4. Why did the boy prefer to stay awake? 5. What were the symptoms of the boy's nervous strain that the father took for the symptoms of his illness? 6. Wouldn't it have been more natural if the boy had told his father about his fears? Why? 7. Do you like the boy's behaviour? How does it characterize him? 8. How would you explain the contrasts in the boy's behaviour on the first and the second day of his illness? 9. Why did the author introduce the description of the father's walk? 10. Do you find the situation described in the story true to life? (Give your reasons.) 11. Do you think you would have behaved in the same way in the boy's place? 12. What do you consider to be the point of the story?

### **III. Fill in**

#### **a) ache, hurt, pain, painful:**

— What... you?

- I can't say I feel any sharp ... in some definite place, I just... all over.
- Does it... you to move your arms, legs or head?
- My head ... all the time, it ... me to look at the light and each movement is ... .
- Well, I must examine you. Don't be afraid, it won't be ... .
- But, doctor, each touch gives me ....
- Well, try and take it easy.

**b) in, on:**

- Your child's health is ... a rather bad condition, he must be thoroughly examined in the policlinic.
- But, doctor, he is ... no condition to leave the house, he's too weak.
- Perhaps we'd better take him to hospital then.
- Oh, doctor, isn't it possible to keep him at home?
- Well, only ... condition that you follow all my instructions.

**IV. Retell the text in reported speech following the outline given below:**

1. The boy looks ill.
2. The father calls for a doctor.
3. The doctor diagnoses the illness and leaves instructions.
4. The boy seems detached from what is going on around him.
5. The father goes for a walk.
6. The boy's state troubles his father.
7. The father finds out what worries the boy.
8. The boy relaxes.

**V. Make up short dialogues starting with the sentences below. Try and argue with each other**

1. The mother and the father.
2. The father and the boy.
3. The mother and the boy.
4. The father and the doctor.

**Use such phrases as:**

But why should (shouldn't) I?; Well, I don't (didn't) think...; I wish I could, but...; I really couldn't imagine...; What a silly way to talk!; I wish you wouldn't...; I'm really sorry, but...; I really feel bad about it...; What do you think I should have done...?, etc.

**VI. a) Read and translate the texts below:**

1. In Great Britain primary health care is in the hands of family practitioners who work within the National Health Service. The family practitioner services are those given to patients by doctors, dentists, opticians and pharmacists of their own choice. Family doctors who are under contract to the National Health Service have an average about 2,250 patients. They provide the first diagnosis in the case of illness and either prescribe a suitable course of treatment or refer a patient to the more specialized services and hospital consultants. A large proportion of the hospitals in the National Health Service were built in the nineteenth century; some trace their origin to much earlier charitable foundations, such as the famous St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas' hospitals in London.

About 85 per cent of the cost of the health services is paid for through general taxation. The rest is met from the National Health Service contribution and from the charges for prescriptions, dental treatment, dentures and spectacles. Health authorities may raise funds from voluntary sources.

**b) Write 10 questions about the facts mentioned in the texts that you find interesting and discuss them making up dialogues.**

**VII. Supply prepositions where necessary:**

Scarlet fever is an infectious fever, marked... the appearance ... the second day ... a bright red rash consisting ... closely-set red spots. Shortly after the patient develops a high temperature and suffers ... painful sore throat. ... the third or fourth day the rash starts to fade and ... favourable cases the temperature falls and the patient feels better. ... the end ... a week the rash usually disappears. Complete recovery may be

expected ... the following month, The complications ... scarlet fever are very serious, the commonest being inflammation ... the ear. Scarlet fever is essentially a disease ... children and young persons.

**VIII. Give a short description of some other disease using a few phrases from the text above.**

**Семестр 5  
Вариант 1**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, подчеркните все примеры использования настоящего времени. Поработайте с глоссарием. Знать значения слов**

## The Secret

Max lives on his own in a small apartment in a quiet neighborhood. He works as an accountant and has always thought he has the perfect family with his parents, Andrea and Ryan, and his younger sister Jenna.

Max is very close with his sister, Jenna, who lives at home with their parents. Jenna is a high school student and has always looked up to her older brother. Max has always been the one to give her advice and support, whether it be about school or relationships.

One day, Max receives a mysterious letter from a stranger claiming to be his biological father. He is shocked and confused by the letter and decides to investigate further.

As he tries to unravel the mystery, he uncovers a family secret that his parents have been hiding from him for years: he is adopted.

The news comes as a surprise to Max and he struggles to process the implications of this revelation. He can't understand why his parents have kept this secret from him for so long and feels betrayed by their lack of honesty.

He shares the news with Jenna, who admits that she has already known about it from their parents. She tries to help Max through this difficult time and encourages him to talk to them about his newfound identity.

Max eventually confronts his parents and after a long talk, he comes to understand he can never forgive them for keeping this secret from him. And despite her best efforts, Jenna is unable to erase the pain.

Andrea and Ryan try to explain their motivations for keeping the secret and apologize for not telling the siblings earlier, but Max is unable to forgive them.

Max is angry and hurt that his parents have kept this secret from him and decides to distance himself from the family.

Disillusioned, Max moves away in search of a new life.

**accountant:** a person who works with financial records and reports.

**adopted:** legally taken and raised by a person or couple other than the birth parents.

**attentively:** paying close attention.

**biological:** related by blood.

**bond:** a close connection or relationship between people.

**colleague:** a person who works with another in a professional or business context.

**disillusioned:** disappointed with someone or something after finding out the truth.

**distance himself:** to separate or keep oneself apart from someone or something.

**embrace:** to accept or support something willingly and enthusiastically.

**implications:** the consequences of something.

**intimate:** having a close relationship.

**motivation:** the reason someone has for acting in a particular way.

**mysterious:** not easily understood.

**newfound:** recently discovered.

**overcome:** to successfully deal with and be able to move beyond a difficult situation or emotion.

**revelation:** a surprising and previously unknown fact that is made known.

**reconcile:** to restore a close relationship after a disagreement or misunderstanding.

**reluctance:** the feeling of being unwilling to do something.

**Задание 2. Объедините следующие предложения, используя координирующий союз или союзное наречие, чтобы сформировать сложносочиненные предложения.**

1. My mother is sick. My mother is going to the doctor.
2. Jibin has gone to Hyderabad. Jibin has not found any jobs yet.
3. Nalini was not satisfied with her birthday dress. Nalini wore it anyway.
4. Jaffar called me yesterday. I was not able to attend his call.
5. Tina had to present the paper today. Nancy volunteered to do it.
6. It was raining the whole day. We decided to go to the park.
7. Firoz will pick you up. We will book a cab for you.
8. Nobody knew where to go. We asked some random people for directions to the hills.
9. Let them know. You will have to suffer the consequences.
10. My mom was cleaning the house. I helped with the plates.

**Задание 3. Заполните пропуски подходящими союзами, данными ниже.**

- . The strength of current depends on .... the voltage .... the resistance in a circuit.
- . I can translate this text, .... it is not difficult.
- . Hurry up, .... you will be late.
- . My experiment seems to have been successful; .... I am not satisfied.
- . I shall not rest .... I have finished my work.

till, yet, and, or, both and, for

**Задание 4. Запишите номера предложений с сочинительной связью (сложносочинённые предложения), затем номера предложений с подчинительной связью (сложноподчинённые предложения).**

1. It is always easy to begin a war, but it is very difficult to stop one.
2. Since aluminium is light and strong it is used in aircraft industry.
3. Beware of an attractive offer, for there may be a catch in it.
4. While we stop to think, we often miss our opportunity.
5. The mechanical energy of falling water is used to drive turbine generators in hydroelectric stations, and the heat derived by burning coal is used to operate steam turbines.

**Задание 5. Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение три раза, образуя условные предложения 1, 2 и 3 типов.**

**E.g.** If you (to be) free, I (to come) to see you.

If you **are** free, I **shall come** to see you.



If you **were** free, I **should come** to see you.

If you **had been** free, I **should have come** to see you.

1. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.

2. If my mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.

3. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Art Gallery every year.

4. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.

5. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.

### Задание 6. Выбрать подходящие глаголы связки

1. I can't give you this book because it  mine. It belongs to Peter.

is

isn't

was

wasn't

2. Her favorite occupation  reading. She likes to read, and she reads a lot.

is

is being

to be

was

3. What happened? You  terrible! Are you hurt?

are

be

feel

look

4. He  a doctor after he graduated.

became

is

is getting

will be

5. I'm sorry I said it. I     so bad about it. Please forgive me.

appear

feel

look

was

**Задание 7. Прочитайте текст, выполните задания, следующие после него.**

**Safety Earthing System. Electric Shock.**

The strength of current depends on both the voltage and the resistance in a circuit. A current of 50 mA is dangerous for a man and a current of 100 mA and higher is lethal. Earthing system serves to protect attending personnel from electric shocks when voltage appears on parts that are normally dead. The risk of an electric shock decreases with decreasing voltage. In wet and hot atmosphere the risk of electric shock increases. Safe voltage for circuits used in dry atmosphere is under 36 V. When the power is on, contacts with live conductors are dangerous for life. Thus, measures are taken to protect attending personnel from contacts with live parts of installations under voltage.

The danger of an electric shock disappears provided the metal parts of installations under voltage are connected with ground by means of safety earthing.

Connecting to ground is made by means of earthing electrodes which are connected directly with ground.

The insulation resistance of any installation should be regularly controlled by means of measuring devices. The faulty parts should be detected, eliminated, and replaced by new ones.

**Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

- . What does an earthing system serve for?
- . What parts are termed dead (live)?
- . In what air does the risk of an electric shock decrease?
- . By what means is connection to ground made?
- . What does an electric shock result from?
- . Is a current of 50 mA dangerous for a man?
- . Is wet and hot atmosphere dangerous for the attending personnel?
- . Does the risk of an electric shock decrease with increasing current?

**Вариант 2**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, подчеркните все примеры использования настоящего времени. Поработайте с глоссарием. Знать значения слов**

### **The Secret**

Max starts a new life in a different city, determined to move on from the pain of the past.

He works hard and becomes successful in his career as an accountant. Despite his initial reluctance to open up to anyone about his past, Max eventually meets a kind and beautiful colleague named Olivia.

Olivia is understanding and patient as Max slowly opens up about his adoption and the pain he experienced as a result. She listens attentively and offers her support, helping Max to heal and move forward. Over time, Max and Olivia grow closer and eventually fall in love.

As Max and Olivia's relationship deepens, they decide to get married and start a family of their own. Olivia asks Max to invite his parents and sister to the wedding. Even though he does not admit it, they still mean the world to him. "I don't understand them, and I can never forgive them", he says with a mix of anger and sadness.

"So be it", Olivia responds.

Max and Olivia get married in a small and intimate ceremony. "Olivia's family is all we need", he thinks to himself.

Life goes on. Months and years pass. Despite their many efforts, Max and Olivia are unable to have children of their own. They decide to adopt.

**accountant:** a person who works with financial records and reports.

**adopted:** legally taken and raised by a person or couple other than the birth parents.

**attentively:** paying close attention.

**biological:** related by blood.

**bond:** a close connection or relationship between people.

**colleague:** a person who works with another in a professional or business context.

**disillusioned:** disappointed with someone or something after finding out the truth.

**distance himself:** to separate or keep oneself apart from someone or something.

**embrace:** to accept or support something willingly and enthusiastically.

**implications:** the consequences of something.

**intimate:** having a close relationship.

**motivation:** the reason someone has for acting in a particular way.

**mysterious:** not easily understood.

**newfound:** recently discovered.

**overcome:** to successfully deal with and be able to move beyond a difficult situation or emotion.

**revelation:** a surprising and previously unknown fact that is made known.

**reconcile:** to restore a close relationship after a disagreement or misunderstanding.

**reluctance:** the feeling of being unwilling to do something.

**Задание 2. Определите, являются ли следующие предложения простыми, составными или сложноподчиненными. Также укажите, какое из предложений является главным, а какое придаточным.**

1. I did not know that this food was meant only for the staff.
2. She is innocent, so she has appealed to the court.
3. If you are not ready with the song, it is better to let them know.
4. She will come home or I will stay back at her place.
5. In the evening, I am going to the park.
6. The sun looks amazing today.
7. I remember the day that we met very well.
8. Nithi is not keeping well, yet she decided to go to work.
9. After they reach the hotel, they will inform us.
10. We are going to the park.

**Задание 3. Заполните пропуски подходящими союзами, данными ниже.**

- . Hand-held scanners are good for scanning small pictures, ---- they are difficult to use if you need to scan a large page.
- . Each pin makes a dot, ---- combinations of dots form letters and illustrations.
- . My experiment seems to have been successful; .... I am not satisfied.
- . Mice usually have two buttons and sometimes as many as three, ---- have different functions depending on what program is running.
- . A soft magnetic disk is called floppy ---- it flops if you bend it.

because, which, yet, and, but

**Задание 4. Дополните предложения, подставив подходящие по смыслу парные союзы both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor.**

- . You can do it ----- today or tomorrow.
- . I believe ----- him nor his wife.
- . They were ----- hungry and tired when they got to the hotel.
- . You should answer ----- this question or that one.
- . ----- TV and the Internet affect our lives.

**Задание 5. Запишите номера сложносочинённых, а затем сложноподчинённых предложений.**

1. Programmers create a lot of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign languages to bookkeeping.
2. Early computers were often quite expensive and customers often paid thousands of dollars for machines which actually did very little.
3. Sheet-fed scanners are excellent for loose sheets of paper, but they are unable to handle bound documents.

4. Printer is a device that prints text or illustrations on paper.
5. Sent messages are stored in electronic mailboxes until the recipient fetches them.

**Задание 6. Выбрать подходящие глаголы связки**

1. Your task  to do the exercises on page 7.

being

got

looked

was

2. It  late. I really have to go now. Thank you for a lovely time. Good-bye!

goes

is getting

Seemed

was becoming

3. She went upstairs to check on her children. They  to be sleeping, so she went to the kitchen to have some tea.

appeared

are

have grown

seem

4. It  so dark that they had to stop their search.

becomes

felt

gets

grew

5. He        tired to me. I told him to have some rest.

became

got

seemed

was appearing

**Задание 7. Прочитайте текст, выполните задания, следующие после него.**

### **The Internet and WWW**

The Internet originated in the early 1970s when the United States wanted to make sure that people could communicate after a nuclear war. This needed a free and independent communication network without a centre and it led to a **network** of computers that could send each other e-mail through **cyberspace**.

Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web(WWW) when he discovered a way to jump to different files on his computer using the **random**, or unplanned, links between them. He then wrote a simple coding system, called HTML(Hyper Text Markup Language), to **create** links to files on any computer connected to the network. This was possible because each file had an individual address, or URL(Uniform Resource Locator). He then used a set of **transfer** rules, called HTTP(Hyper Text Transfer Protocol), to link Web files together across the Internet. Berners-Lee also invented the world's first browser. This lets you locate and view Web pages and also **navigate** from one link to another.

The WWW became available to everyone in 1991 and the number of Internet users grew from 600,000 to 40 million in five years. Today, that number is much larger and there are now many browsers that provide Web pages, information and other services. You can also do research, download music files, play **interactive** games, shop, talk in chat rooms and send and receive e-mail on the WWW.

**Определите какие утверждения верны, а какие ложны.**

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| . | The Internet first started in the USA.              | T/F |
| . | The Internet and the WWW are different.             | T/F |
| . | Berners-Lee invented the Internet.                  | T/F |
| . | One file on the WWW can have two or more addresses. | T/F |
| . | There are 40 million Internet users today.          | T/F |

## 1 Вариант

### 1. Заполните пропуски предлогами и наречиями, где это необходимо.

1. Please open that book ... page eight.
2. Whose exercise-books are ... the table?
3. Please take that red cup ... that boy.
4. «Where's Jack?» «He's ... the blackboard. He's looking ... it».
5. The walls ... the rooms ... my flat are yellow and blue.

### 2. Напишите существительные во множественном числе.

A jar, an umbrella, a glass, a bench, a boy, a loaf, a man, a wing, a pilot, a tomato, a city, a chief, a fish, a car, a lady, a mouse, a foot, a teacher, a thief, a story

### 3. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. My friend is a teacher.
2. Her name's Mary.
3. It is an English newspaper.
4. That's a bad cap.
5. The books are on the table.

### 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Встречайте Бена!
2. Скажите, пожалуйста, Петру мое имя.
3. Те ручки не черные.
4. Катя в Киеве или Минске?
5. Они друзья Джека.
6. Это собака. Она хорошая.
7. Ник мой друг. Он доктор.
8. Возьмите, пожалуйста, свою книгу у Петра.
9. Выйдите из комнаты, пожалуйста.
10. Что вы сейчас делаете? – Мы читаем текст восьмой.

### 5. Read the text. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

In England everything is different. You must understand that when people say 'England' they sometimes mean 'Great Britain', sometimes 'The United Kingdom', sometimes 'The British Isles' – but never just England. On Sundays in Europe, the poorest person wears his best clothes and the life of the country becomes happy, bright and colourful; on Sundays in England, the richest people wear their oldest clothes and the country becomes dark and sad. In Europe nobody talks about the weather; in England, you have to say 'Nice day, isn't it?' about two hundred times a day, or people think you are a bit boring. In Europe you get Sunday newspapers on Monday. In England, a strange country, you get Sunday newspapers on Sunday. In Europe people like their cats but in England they love their cats more than their family.

In Europe people eat good food. In England people think that good manners at the table are more important than the food you get to eat. The English eat bad food but they say it tastes good. And one more thing – in Europe important people speak loudly and clearly; in England they learn to speak slowly and quietly so you cannot understand them.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 'England' always means 'United Kingdom'.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ A rich English person puts on his oldest clothes on Sunday.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ In England people talk about the weather all the time.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ In England people can buy newspapers on Sunday.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ In Europe people like their pets more than their family.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ The English think they eat good food

6. Ask a railway official where you can have your luggage labelled and put it in the van, and which platform your train is leaving from

7. Read the text and answer the questions 1-5. Choose A, B, C or D.

1. According to the text, we are intrigued by dinosaurs

A. because they became extinct a long time ago.

B. because we know very few things about them.

C. primarily because of their size.

D. because, besides being big, there are things that we do not know or understand about them.

2. The idea that mankind coexisted with dinosaurs is suggested to be

A. an undisputed fact.

B. highly unlikely.

C. something that may eventually be proven.

D. something that most paleontologists agree on.

3. What do we find out about the temples in Cambodia?

A. They are situated in a densely populated area.

B. They have carvings of various animals on them.

C. They were built just after dinosaurs ceased to exist.

D. They were dedicated to some magnificent animals such as the stegosaurus.

4. Which dinosaur species are associated with reported sightings?

A. the stegosaurus and the pterosaur.

B. the pterosaur and the sauropod dinosaur.

C. the pterosaur and the flying serpent.

D. the stegosaurus, the pterosaur and the sauropod dinosaur.

5. What are we told about the evidence of dinosaurs?

A. It is adequate.

B. It is conclusive.

C. It is descriptive.

D. It is questionable.



## **The Dinosaur Saga**

Our fascination of dinosaurs is brought on not only by their size, as many dinosaurs were immense compared to anything in the animal kingdom today, but also by the mystery behind some aspects of their existence and extinction. Controversy lies at the centre of both these issues. Regarding the former, the question is, did dinosaurs and humans coexist? Some evidence has come to light that may, in time and upon close examination, prove that they actually did, which has long been argued against by most paleontologists.

Evidence has come in the form of an ornate carving of a stegosaurus found alongside other carvings of familiar-looking animals, such as monkeys, in the magnificent jungle temples of Cambodia. The assumption is that the

artist must have seen a stegosaurus to have produced a carving of one. We must keep in mind that these temples were built some time during the eighth century AD, and that scientists have always assumed that this animal species, had by then, long ceased to exist.

The question for some, however, is not if they existed then, but if they continue to exist now. Yes, there are those who claim that this species may not have altogether disappeared! For them, it cannot be said without a shadow of a doubt that they no longer exist. They base their claims on fascinating reports of various sightings of dinosaurs. Some of these sightings have occurred deep in the mountainous interior of the mainland of Papua New Guinea of what has been identified as a pterosaur or flying serpent, and others in the unexplored regions of the African swamp and jungle of an animal whose description matches that of sauropod dinosaur. Various expeditions have been launched to assess the authenticity of these claims, but evidence is as yet inconclusive.

The question is, will we ever know for sure or are these issues destined to remain the bone of contention for years to come?

## **Вариант 2**

### **1. Заполните пропуски предложениями и наречиями, где это необходимо.**

1. They're looking ... the boys.
2. Please go ... the table.
3. Fred is ... home now.
4. Please go ... the room.
5. Take a piece ... chalk ... the table and write these words, please.

### **2. Напишите существительные во множественном числе.**

A lion, a toy, a granny, a leaf, a child, a fork, a tree, a boss, a potato, a tooth  
a house, a tray, a match, a dress, a wolf, a sheep, a woman, a goose, a roof, a lily.

**3. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.**

1. The walls in my room are yellow.
2. Bess is a good pupil.
3. It is our classroom.
4. This is a large map.
5. The matches are on the table.

**4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Познакомьтесь с Петром.
2. Дайте мне мой галстук, пожалуйста.
3. Та страница не чистая.
4. Николай или Петр у доски?
5. Моя сестра и я студенты.
6. Катя не преподаватель. Она студентка.
7. Это примечание. Оно длинное.
8. Уберите вашу книгу со стола, пожалуйста.
9. Достань свою ручку из сумки, Анна.
10. На кого они смотрят? – Они смотрят на наших девочек.

**5. Read the text. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

In England everything is different. You must understand that when people say 'England' they sometimes mean 'Great Britain', sometimes 'The United Kingdom', sometimes 'The British Isles' – but never just England. On Sundays in Europe, the poorest person wears his best clothes and the life of the country becomes happy, bright and colourful; on Sundays in England, the richest people wear their oldest clothes and the country becomes dark and sad. In Europe nobody talks about the weather; in England, you have to say 'Nice day, isn't it?' about two hundred times a day, or people think you are a bit boring. In Europe you get Sunday newspapers on Monday. In England, a strange country, you get Sunday newspapers on Sunday. In Europe people like their cats but in England they love their cats more than their family.

In Europe people eat good food. In England people think that good manners at the table are more important than the food you get to eat. The English eat bad food but they say it tastes good. And one more thing – in Europe important people speak loudly and clearly; in England they learn to speak slowly and quietly so you cannot understand them.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ The Europeans know how to celebrate Sundays.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ If you talk about the weather in England, you seem boring to other people.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Families are more important to Europeans than their cats.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ The Europeans value table manners more than food.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ The English eat good food.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Important Europeans speak in a loud but clear manner.

**6. Ask a railway official where you can have your luggage labelled and put it in the van, and which platform your train is leaving from.**

**7. You are going to read a magazine article about the effects of fame. For statements 1-7 choose the answer A, B, C. Circle the right answer.**

**What Price Fame?**

How do film stars cope with being famous? Does fame bring happiness? Rory Taylor takes a closer look at stardom and its effects on those lucky enough to have it. After more than 20 years in the film industry Mel Gibson says that the biggest lesson he's learned as an actor has been how important it is to have a loving family at his side. 'When I started out in my career I was often referred to as "the sexiest man in the world" or some such nonsense. At the time, though, it went to my head and I really took to being a celebrity. However, after the initial euphoria I found that not only was I spending long periods away from home but I never had any time to myself, none of which made me particularly happy.' His wife Robyn saw what was happening and came to the rescue; she simply told him to 'stop, come home and take some time off.'

But Mel Gibson thinks it's ten times worse for today's young stars. He believes that the new breed of heart-throbs such as Brad Pitt and Leonardo DiCaprio have it much harder than he ever did. 'The youngsters today receive constant attention from the media, which means they can't do anything without seeing their picture all over the front page the next day.' The experience of Cameron Diaz bears witness to that. All the time she was dating Matt Dillon she never felt her personal life was her own. 'After a while we both got used to being chased by photographers, and having every aspect of our relationship analyzed by the media. But it meant we could never really lead a normal life together.' The pressures of working together with Dillon on *There's Something About Mary* were probably as much to blame for their painful and much publicized break-up as the sensation-seeking journalists, but all the same, Cameron has resolved to be more guarded about her private life and she now gives as little away as possible about her relationships.

Wild man of comedy, Jim Carrey, also complains about the lack of privacy. He remembers with anger the time he took some family photographs to be developed in a shop close to his \$4 million Los Angeles home. 'Two weeks later they were in the local newspaper. Someone in the shop obviously made a lot of money out of them.' For Carrey, being a famous actor also means being a diplomat. 'People may come up to you in the street when you're in a really bad mood, and you have to talk to them as if you were delighted to see them. If not, word gets round that you're a miserable human being and that's how you're remembered.'

Bruce Willis feels that too much importance is attached to what's written in magazine articles, since most of it's untrue anyway. He firmly believes he has a right to protect himself and his family from over-inquisitive reporters. 'If the paparazzi start taking photos of my children and asking them questions, I just get in the way and teach them a few manners. Of course, they don't take too kindly to this, and the public is given the impression from what they read that I'm arrogant and rude. It's all very frustrating.'

Frustrating it may be, but how sorry should we feel for people like Willis? Michael Douglas and Catherine Zeta-Jones certainly can't complain about journalists: it is said they were paid £1 million by *OK!* magazine for allowing its photographers to take exclusive pictures of their wedding. Of course, being in the public eye does have its drawbacks, but these are nothing compared with the positive aspects of fame. After all, if the publicity and pressure of fame get too much for the

Douglas family, they can always escape to Michael's large house on the beautiful Mediterranean island of Mallorca. Fame is a wonderful thing - as long as you can afford to get away from it!

7.1. Mel Gibson enjoyed his fame at first?

A True B False C Not stated

7.2. The experience of Cameron Diaz bears witness to the constant attention from the media.

A True B False C Not stated

7.3. Their appearance together in a film caused Cameron Diaz and Matt Dillon to end their relationship.

A True B False C Not stated

- 7.4. Jim Carrey was angry about the photographs because the shop was closed for a long time.  
A True B False C Not stated
- 7.5. Jim Carrey said about being recognized in the street that he sometimes has to hide his true feelings.  
A True B False C Not stated
- 7.6. Bruce Willis was attacked by the paparazzi several times.  
A True B False C Not stated
- 7.7. The author thinks we should feel sorry for the famous and rich.  
A True B False C Not stated

## УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

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