

Контрольная работа №3

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Инструкция по выполнению контрольных работ

Все контрольные задания, предусмотренные планом, следует выполнять в отдельной тетради и зарегистрировать в учебной части до зачета. Сроки предоставления работ устанавливаются учебной частью.

1. На титульном листе необходимо указать название учебного заведения, специальность, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя, отчество.
2. Контрольные задания следует выполнять с соблюдением полей, оставленных для замечаний и указаний преподавателя.
3. Необходимо строго соблюдать последовательность выполнения заданий.
4. Выполнять задания следует четким, разборчивым почерком.
5. Контрольная работа, выполненная небрежно, неразборчивым почерком, а также не по заданному варианту, возвращается студенту без проверки.
6. Все грамматические задания выполняются письменно.
7. Работа должна выполняться каждым студентом самостоятельно и творчески.
8. В конце работы необходимо поставить свою личную подпись.
9. Контрольная работа проверяется и оценивается до зачётного занятия. Ее выполнение и успешная защита является одним из условий получения зачета. Под защитой подразумевается хорошее знание материала выполненной контрольной работы (без опоры на письменный вариант).
10. После получения зачётной контрольной работы необходимо изучить рецензию преподавателя, исправить допущенные ошибки и выполнить необходимую доработку.

Грамматический материал, подлежащий проработке и усвоению

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число существительных.
2. Артикль неопределённый и определённый.
3. Притяжательный падеж существительных.
4. Указательные местоимения this, that, these, those.
5. Неопределённые местоимения some, any, no и их производные.
6. Конструкция: there is, there are.
7. Типы вопросов, используемые в английском языке.
8. Образование времён активного (действительного) залога (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous).
9. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
10. Образование времён пассивного (страдательного) залога
11. Модальные глаголы.
12. Сложные предложения. Согласование времён.
13. Косвенная речь.
14. Условные предложения.
15. Образование и функции Participle I, Participle II.
16. Неличные формы глагола (The Infinitive, The Gerund).

Контрольная работа №3

I. Грамматика

Для выполнения контрольной работы № 3, необходимо усвоить следующий грамматический материал:

1. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
2. Образование времён пассивного (страдательного) залога.
3. Модальные глаголы.
4. Сложные предложения. Согласование времён.

Задание 1. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в сравнительную или превосходную степени сравнения .

1. The life of this battery is (long) than most of its rivals at almost half the price.
2. Our mineral water is (pure) in the market.
3. He is (good) student in our group.
4. I would recommend this jacket. It's (stylish) than the other one and it really suits you.
5. This is (low) price I can offer.
6. You'll really like these chips. They are (tasty) than any others on the market.
7. I can't recommend this DVD player. Its results were (bad) than the others.
8. That is (silly) suggestion I've ever heard.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Определите залог и время сказуемого.

1. An interesting problem was discussed yesterday at the meeting.
2. The newspapers haven't been brought yet.
3. The houses are built every year.
4. The experiment will have been finished by the end of this week.
5. Much time is given to the study of the new methods of research.

6. The foreign delegation will be met tomorrow morning.
7. Our students are being tested in room 125 now.
8. The children were being shown a cartoon when I entered the hall.
9. The job had been done by last Friday.
10. When was your city founded?
11. The academic year is divided into two terms.
12. Oxford and Cambridge are often called Oxbridge to denote elitarian education.
13. I came late because I had been shown a wrong way.
14. In modern world people are bombarded by advertising.

Задание 3. Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы (*must, may, can, should*).

1. ... I take this book? - Certainly, but you ... not give it to anybody.
2. ... you translate this text into English? – I think I
3. Sorry I'm late. ... I come in?
4. You ... throw litter in the park.
5. Your salary is very low. You ... look for another job.
6. If you want to improve your English, you ... work very hard.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующееся время глагола.

1. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.
2. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off.
3. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter.
4. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week. I hope it (will not change, would not change) for the worse.
5. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man.
6. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for her birthday.
7. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel.
8. He asked me where I (study, studied).
9. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.

10. He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago.

II. Чтение

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст.

Business Etiquette

The turn of the 20th century saw great interest in business etiquette in the USA. It can be surprising, but in this era of take-out foods and dress-down Fridays, etiquette is becoming very important. There are lots of signs of it. First of all, the bookstores are filled with different books on multicultural ways of doing business, on e-mail manners, table manners and more. Colleges and universities are giving their graduates a competitive edge in the job market, offering special courses. Businesses are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for seminars and workshops with such names as "Customs and Protocol for Doing Business in the Global Market Place", "Business Basics for Professional Polish".

An etiquette expert Dorothea Johnson told the story of the businessman who came to her for help after he was not employed by a big corporation. At a lunch meeting with a senior executive in the company, he sat down and immediately started eating the salad in front of him. He looked up to see his boss, who hadn't picked up his fork yet, and was staring at him. "I knew right then they were going to send me out, » he said. If he knew the manners, he would have known to wait until his host started eating.

The recruiters do not offer jobs to candidates who salt their food before tasting, because it shows a tendency toward hasty decision making, or to those who order very expensive food at the restaurants.

Today's parents are realizing that while good manners will help their children get along in life, they can't teach them. Etiquette hasn't been a priority during the last two decades. Even if parents feel competent to teach manners, they may not have time. If family mealtimes are a thing of the past, when are children going to learn not to butter all their bread at once, or, more important, how to hold

polite dinner-table conversation? Top corporations hire specialists to teach "client development skills", not manners, which could include anything from how to place a napkin, how to present a business card to a Japanese businessman.

The important thing to remember, though, is that good manners are more than a code of behavior. They can make life easier. It's methodology by which people can get along with each other.

Задание 2. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1) Did the turn of the 20th century see great interest in business etiquette in the USA?

2) Where do people buy books on multicultural ways of doing business, on e-mail manners, table manners and more?

3) Who told the story of the businessman?

4) What happened at a lunch meeting?

5) What was incorrect?

6) What do parents think about good manners of their children?

7) Do top corporations hire specialists to teach "client development skills", not manners?

8) What is the important thing to remember about good manners?

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте соответствующие английские слова или словосочетания, которые имеют следующие значения:

- person or group in a business or commercial organization with administrative or managerial powers;

- prices that are as good as those of other firms;

- person who accepts the guests;

- person who is employed;

- person who employs other people;

- to give work to people.

Задание 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

- 1) Правила этикета требуют, чтобы гости не приступали к еде раньше хозяина.
- 2) Колледжи и университеты стремятся дать выпускникам конкурентное преимущество, предлагая специальные курсы.
- 3) При социализме социальная сфера является приоритетным направлением в развитии экономики.
- 4) В периоды резких социальных изменений безработица возрастает.
- 5) По пятницам многие иностранные фирмы разрешают сотрудникам одеваться неофициально.