**Примерные оценочные материалы, применяемые при проведении**

**Текущего контроля по дисциплине (модулю)**

**«Практический курс первого иностранного языка»**

**При проведении текущего контроля обучающемуся предлагается дать ответы на вопросы из нижеприведенного списка.**

**Примерный перечень заданий для текущего контроля**

***1 семестр***

**Assessment Test (1st year, 1st term)**

*Choose the right answer:*

1. We usually ................................ a day: breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper.
2. has four meals
3. have four meals
4. have four meal
5. You are very ...............
6. slowly
7. quickly
8. slow
9. You speak very .............
10. quick
11. slowly
12. slow
13. He is ................. Moscow for St. Petersburg.
14. going
15. leaving
16. running
17. I am hungry. - ...............................
18. Neither am I
19. So I am
20. So am I
21. He can't translate this sentence. - .................................
22. Neither do I
23. Neither am I
24. Neither can I
25. We are .................... to the laboratory.
26. hurry up
27. go
28. hurrying
29. You must know her ............. if you want to buy her a present.
30. way
31. taste
32. toast
33. Going to the forest now is ......... of the question, it's too dark.
34. out
35. away
36. under
37. They are ................ a book by Mark Twain.
38. talking
39. saying
40. discussing
41. I don't think I'll ................ at the Ivanovs' more than a fortnight.
42. leave
43. stay
44. come
45. He is ................ the Urals very soon.
46. staying
47. leaving
48. living
49. He usually ............. in time.
50. goes
51. stays
52. comes
53. Our father ........ to his office at a quarter to 9, as a rule.
54. leaves
55. goes
56. opens
57. If they ............. to the Crimea in August I shall miss them.
58. come
59. go
60. will go
61. It is already October but it is ...... rather warm.
62. still
63. more
64. another
65. Give me ............ pencil, this one is too small.
66. still
67. more
68. another
69. Give me some ............ water, please.
70. still
71. more
72. another
73. We need ...... time for the translation, I am afraid.
74. still
75. more
76. another
77. We have done this exercise ..............
78. in classes
79. in lesson
80. in class

***2 семестр***

**Assessment Test (1st year, 2nd term)**

*Chose the right answer:*

1. We hope to ........... good progress in English.
2. make
3. do
4. earn
5. She is very good ..... singing.
6. in
7. at
8. on
9. The weather .......... fine.
10. kept
11. went
12. tent
13. I could .......... understand her.
14. heavily
15. hard
16. hardly
17. Open the window. It's very ........... here.
18. close
19. closed
20. closely
21. At last we felt a ......... of fresh air.
22. breathe
23. breath
24. brief
25. The child was .............. hard.
26. breathing
27. breezing
28. buzzing
29. In England the fields and the parks ............. green even in winter.
30. redo
31. remake
32. remain
33. A flash of ................ lit up the sky.
34. lightning
35. lighting
36. lifting
37. It was raining so hard that I ............. at my friend's the whole night.
38. remained
39. left
40. stayed
41. Few leaves ........... on the trees and they are not green any longer.
42. stayed
43. remained
44. left
45. She was ............ tired that she couldn't go on working.
46. such
47. so
48. soon
49. I never go for ............ long walks.
50. soon
51. such
52. so
53. The weather was .......... nasty yesterday that I stayed at home all day.
54. so
55. soon
56. such
57. They were tired ............... having practice in hearing and pronunciation.
58. after
59. under
60. along
61. Robert and Tom got everything .............. for their excursion.
62. arrangement
63. arranged
64. arrange
65. At that ............. moment Mrs. Hilton told them that it was high time for everybody to go to bed.
66. merry
67. very
68. worry
69. It was not difficult to ...... the question.
70. decide
71. settle
72. terminate
73. It's necessary to ............... the rule before doing this exercise.
74. realize
75. recognize
76. understand
77. The family started ..... the railway station.
78. to
79. for
80. in

***3 семестр***

**Assessment Test (2nd year, 1st term)**

Please, choose the proper option:

1. We always … our holidays.
2. look for b) look ahead c) look forward to
3. What are you going to take … as a career?
4. on b) up c) in
5. I was always good … Maths and Art at school.
6. with b) in c) at
7. When he was twenty he had to join … the army.
8. - b) in c) to
9. Let the matter … .
10. stay b) rest c) leave
11. What … you?
12. aches b) pains c) hurts
13. I … all over.
14. ache b) pain c) hurt
15. The unemployed live … very bad conditions.
16. in b) on c) under
17. Doctors write out … .
18. receipts b) recipes c) prescriptions
19. A room with little or no furniture is … .
20. vacant b) bare c) empty
21. Children enjoy running … on the grass.
22. barefoot b) barefooted c) bare-headed
23. Please, … an eye on my luggage, I’ll be back in a minute.
24. take b) hold c) keep
25. Never talk … politics over dinner.
26. about b) of c) –
27. I’d like you to explain it to me … .
28. in detail b) in details c) with details
29. When Gerston came in I immediately took … the subject of the fence.
30. to b) in c) up
31. I didn’t go out in case John … .
32. phones b) would phone c) phoned
33. Ann gave me this ring. She … terribly upset if I lost it.
34. would be b) would have been c) will be
35. What would you do if somebody … you a lot of money?
36. gives b) gave c) will give
37. I wish you … drive so fast. It makes me nervous.

a)wouldn’t b) didn’t c) don’t

1. I couldn’t … from laughing when I saw my fence.
2. help b) stop c) keep

***4 семестр***

**Assessment Test (2nd year, 2nd term)**

Please, choose the proper option:

1. She gave them a(n) … look.
2. shallow b) blank c) empty
3. “I *am ignorant of* his plans” means
4. I know nothing about b) I am not quite clear about c) I am at a loss as to
5. Another way to say “*No prompting*, please” is
6. No encouraging b) No helping c) No recording
7. Everybody was bored to death … his stories.
8. by b) with c) at
9. The needle of the compass points … .
10. at b) out c) to
11. Don’t get exited … such trifles.
12. with b) by c) over
13. Somebody who studies to become a teacher is … .
14. an intending teacher b) a prompter c) a post-graduate
15. “ I *can’t make head or tail* of it” means
16. I am poor b) I am ignorant of it c) I don’t understand it
17. The synonym of “to improve” is
18. to heighten b) to brighten c) to lighten
19. The antonym of “ugly” is
20. plain b) simple c) clear
21. This piece of good luck … .
22. gave her a lift b) lifted her spirits c) lost control of her
23. The synonym of “*keen interest*” is
24. shallow interest b) strong interest c) no interest
25. “*The house is haunted*” means
26. guests often come to the house b) tourists often visit the place c) ghosts live there
27. Six minutes to six, … the great round clock.
28. showed b) told c) said
29. Do you think we’ll find the solution … the problem?
30. of b) to c) over
31. The train was late but no one knew the reason … the delay.
32. for b) of c) to
33. There has been a decrease … road accidents recently.
34. of b) in c) to
35. All the players shook hands … the end of the match.
36. at b) in c) by
37. I can’t find the key … the door.
38. of b) to c) for
39. The opposite of “*strike the right note*” is
40. strike the false note b) strike a false note c) touch the right note

**Примерные оценочные материалы, применяемые при проведении промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (модулю)**

**«Практический курс первого иностранного языка»**

**При проведении промежуточной аттестации обучающемуся предлагается перевести предложения с русского языка на английский язык, используя лексику текущего семестра, побеседовать с экзаменатором на одну из изученных в семестре тем и пересказать на английском языке текст, прочитанный по-английски.**

**1 семестр - экзамен**

Примерные предложения для перевода

1. Учитель спрашивает, готовы ли мы уже со своими докладами?
2. Девочки уже навели порядок в своей комнате.
3. Она спрашивает, как вы добираетесь до института.
4. Я умею шить простые вещи, но я никогда не вязала.
5. У меня совершенно нет времени. Не могла бы ты просмотреть эти документы?
6. Он говорит, что пойдет в парикмахерскую завтра.
7. Она часто пишет, что с нетерпением ждет встречи со мной.
8. Ты уже слышала последние новости?
9. Вы идете куда-нибудь сегодня вечером? Марина спрашивает, можем ли мы сходить в кино все вместе?
10. Надень шапку и шарф. На улице очень холодно.

11)Что ты собираешься делать после занятий?

1. Мы сделали это задание в классе. Нам осталось выучить диалог и попрактиковать произношение этих звуков.
2. Тебе это точно понравится.
3. Ты умеешь играть на скрипке?
4. Ты уже сделала всю работу по дому? – Да. – Умница!
5. Мои любимые предметы в школе были литература и английский язык.
6. У меня никогда не было способностей к математике и физике, поэтому я усердно занимался, чтобы получать хорошие оценки по этим предметам.
7. К тому моменту, когда я закончил школу, я уже решил стать переводчиком, поэтому для меня было очень важно сдать экзамен по английскому языку с отличной оценкой.
8. Мне повезло, и я поступил в университет.
9. Мои родители очень гордились мной.

Примерные темы для беседы с преподавателем

1. Healthy food
2. Housework
3. English food
4. It never rains but it pours
5. Eating out
6. Our University
7. Tastes differ
8. East or west, home is best
9. My day
10. The weather in London
11. Visiting a friend
12. The weather in Moscow
13. Seasons and weather
14. Summer vacations
15. American food

Примерные тексты для пересказа

**The Story of Narcissus**

The Story of Narcissus Long, long ago, when birds and flowers and trees could talk, a beautiful fountain sprang up in the midst of a forest. Little sun beams crept between the leaves, and, as they fell upon it, made it shine like silver.

One day a lad, who had been hunting in the forest, lost sight of his friends. While looking for them, he saw the fountain shining in the sunlight through the trees. He at once turned to it, for he was hot and thirsty.

He stooped down to bathe his burning forehead, and to cool his dry hot lips. But as he bent over the water, he saw his own face in it, as in a glass. He thought it must be some lovely water-fairy, that lived within the fountain, and as he looked he forgot to drink. The bright eyes, the curly hair, the round cheeks, and the red lips were beautiful to him; and he fell in love with that image of himself, but knew not that it was his own image. It smiled when he smiled, and as he spoke, the lips of the face moved as though speaking too, though no sound came from them. “I love you with all my heart,” said the lad. The image smiled and held out its arms, but still was dumb. The lad spoke to it again and again, and getting no answer, he at last began to cry. The tears fell upon the water, and ruffled it, so that the face looked wrinkled. Thinking it was going away, he said: “Only stay, beautiful being, and let me look at you, even if I may not touch you.” He forgot everything but that lovely face. Day after day, night after night, he stayed there, till he grew thin and pale, and at last died. Just at the water’s edge, where the lad had died, there grew one strange little flower, all alone. “He has been changed into a flower,” his friends said. “Let us call it after our dead friend.” So they named the flower Narcissus in memory of him and it is called Narcissus to this very day.

**THE TAILOR AND THE DRESSMAKER**

This morning I’ve been to my tailor’s to order a new suit: coat, waistcoat and trousers. I should have liked to order a new overcoat as well as my old one is nearly worn out, but just now I can’t afford it. I shall have to wait till next year for that. But I might get a raincoat later on. My tailor always has an excellent stock of materials to choose from, and I think I’ve chosen what’ll be the most suitable for my purpose. I’ve had my measurements taken and I’m going again in a fortnight’s time for the first fitting. After I’ve tried the suit on, the tailor will probably find it necessary to make a few alterations, and he’ll mark the places for pockets, buttons and buttonholes. Then he’ll ask me to re turn later on for a final fitting just to make sure that the suit fits really well. When the suit’s ready, I shall pay for it and get a receipt. My wife has also been buying some new clothes this week. She’s bought herself a readymade suit, that’s to say, a coat and skirt. She’s been trying to find a silk blouse to match, so far without success. But when she went to the milliner’s, she did succeed in getting just the right hat, in the very latest fash ion, or so she says. It would seem that the one she bought three weeks ago is already out of date.

**BALZAC AS A HANDWRITING EXPERT**

Balzac, the famous French writer, was a man of great talent. But he himself was proud of his ability to tell a person’s character by his or her handwriting. He often told his friends that he could tell anybody’s character exactly by his handwriting. One day a woman friend brought him a young boy’s exercise book. She said that she wanted to know what Balzac thought of the boy’s character.

Balzac studied the handwriting carefully for a few minutes. The woman, however, told him that the boy was not her son and that he might tell her the truth.

“All right,” said Balzac. ”I shall tell you the truth.” And he said that the boy was a bad, lazy fellow.

“It’s very strange,” said the woman smiling. “This is a page from your own exercise book, which you used when you were a boy.”

**MY BEDROOM**

At night when I feel tired and sleepy, I go up to my bedroom and switch on the electric light. I take off my shoes, undress and put on my pyjamas. Then I get into bed and switch off the light.

After a few minutes I fall asleep. I sleep the whole night through.

Punctually at seven-thirty in the morning, the alarm-clock rings and wakes me up. I get out of bed, put on my dressing-gown and slippers, and go into the bathroom, where I turn on the hot and cold taps. While the water’s running into the bath, I wash my face and neck, clean my teeth, and shave. My shaving things are on the shelf above the basin. Then I turn off the taps and have my bath. Sometimes I have a shower. When I’ve dried myself with a towel, I get dressed.

On the dressing-table in front of the looking-glass, you’ll see a hairbrush and a comb, a hand-mirror, a bottle of scent and a powder-box. These, of course, don’t belong to me, but to my wife. In the chest of drawers I keep clean linen such as shirts, collars and handkerchiefs, besides things like socks and ties. The dirty linen is put in a linen basket and sent to the laundry. In the wardrobe I keep my suits and other clothes, which I hang on coat-hangers.

An English tourist found himself in Norway with only enough money in his pocket to pay his passage back. As he knew that it would take him only two days to get to England, he decided that he could easily do without food. So he went on board the steamer and bought a ticket.

He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell. When dinner time came he refused the invitation to accompany a fellow-traveller to the saloon, saying that he didn’t feel well.

The next morning he didn’t go to breakfast and at lunch time he again stayed in his cabin. At dinner time he was so hungry that he could not stand it any longer.

“I’m going to eat,” he said, “even if they throw me overboard afterwards.”

At dinner he ate everything the steward put in front of him and felt ready for the coming row.

“Bring me the bill,” he said to the steward.

“The bill, sir?” said the man.

“Yes,” answered the traveller.

“There isn’t any bill,” was the answer, “on the ship meals are included in the passage money.”

**2 семестр - экзамен**

**Примерные предложения для перевода**

1. После первой молнии и удара грома, начался проливной дождь.
2. В комнате очень душно. Открой, пожалуйста, окно.
3. Я не люблю быть на улице в такую погоду, я предпочитаю остаться дома.
4. Густой туман расстелился по городу, я едва мог разглядеть соседний дом из своего окна.
5. Начинается неприятное время, когда приходит первая оттепель.
6. Они навестили семью Ивановых в воскресенье.
7. Мы осмотрели новые станции метро.
8. Большая группа туристов из Англии приехала в Россию.
9. Мы прибыли на станцию, чтобы встретить своих друзей.
10. Я увидел его в день прибытия.
11. Я бы хотел получить представление о его характере.
12. Эта книга дает общее представление о жизни в Англии.
13. Книга совершенно не произвела на меня впечатления.
14. Его речь произвела огромное впечатление на зрителей.
15. Тверская улица - одна из самых оживленных улиц в Москве.
16. Он предлагает прогуляться в парке.
17. Он предложил мне стакан лимонада.
18. Их поездка была чрезвычайно интересной.
19. Деревня расположена на берегу реки.
20. Я открыла окно, чтобы проветрить комнату.

**Примерные темы для устной беседы с преподавателем**

1. A visit to London
2. The places of interest in London
3. Shopping
4. Every country has its customs
5. Going to a concert
6. Art is long, life is short
7. Going to a theatre
8. Leisure time
9. As like as two peas
10. A visit to Moscow
11. Travelling
12. My favourite actor
13. The places of interest in Moscow
14. My hometown

**Примерные тексты для пересказа**

**THE SMOKING CHIMNEY**

One afternoon Professor N. was walking along a country road when he saw a farmer eating his supper alone in the road before his house. The professor approached the farmer and asked him:

“Why are you eating here alone?”

“Well, sir,” answered the farmer after a short pause, “the chimney smokes.”

“That is too bad,” said the professor. “You must have it repaired. Let’s have a look at it.”

And before the farmer could say a word the professor tried to enter the farmer’s house. As soon as he opened the door a broom fell on his shoulders and a woman’s voice cried:

“Go away, you old rascal, or I’ll kill you ...”

The professor left the house quickly. The farmer sat in the road looking very unhappy. The professor approached him and put his hand on his shoulder.

“Never mind,” said he, “my chimney smokes sometimes too.”

**OUR SITTING-ROOM**

Let’s have a look at this picture of our sitting-room. As you come into the room you notice a piano with a low music-stool in front of it. Next to the piano is a tall bookcase standing against the wall. On the left is a large window. Under the window there’s a radiator, but, you can’t see it because it’s behind the settee. On the settee there are two cushions. The fireplace is at the other end of the room. On each side of the fireplace there’s an armchair. An old lady is sitting in one of the chairs, but nobody’s sitting in the other one: it’s empty.

In the centre of the mantelpiece there’s a clock and above it an oval mirror. On the right you can see a standard lamp. Opposite the fireplace you can see a small table with an ash-tray and some newspapers on it. By the table there’s a small chair. On the extreme right there’s a radio-set. The floor is covered with a beautiful thick carpet. An electric light is hanging from the middle of the ceiling. At night when it gets dark we switch on the light and draw the curtains: During the day, the light comes in through the window.

**Too Great a Majority**

George Bernard Shaw’s gift of ready wit is well illustrated by the story of how he turned the laugh against a member of the public who was expressing disapproval of one of his plays.

It was the first night of “Arms and the Man”, a play which had an enthusiastic reception from a crowded house. When the curtain fell at the end of the last act there was tremendous applause, accompanied by insistent calls for the author to appear. One man in the gallery, however, kept up a string of catcalls and whistling, thus expressing his disapproval.

Shaw appeared before the curtain and waited in silence until the applause had died down. Then, looking up at the hostile critic, he said:

“I quite agree with you, sir, but what can we two do against all these people?”

My brother and his wife have just gone back to their home in the country after spending a week with us. As we live in London, they were glad of the chance to visit as many theatres and music-halls as they could. They have a good cinema in the little town where they live, so they didn’t want to see any films while they were here, but were very keen to see as many plays as possible.

During the day, my wife and sister-in-law used to visit the shops, and one afternoon they went to a picture-gallery. Then in the evenings, we would all meet for dinner and go on to a play.

We saw several plays, including two new ones, with two very promising young actresses. When I was younger, I used to go to the theatre a lot. I used to queue up for a seat in the gallery in those days. I must say I enjoy being able to have a good seat in the stalls now, and I like to book the seats beforehand to save trouble.

We saw a very good review too. The music and costumes were most attractive. The last evening before our visitors had to go home, we saw a musical comedy. I am not very fond of these myself, as a rule, but I thoroughly enjoyed this one. We were all rather tired, I think, and it made a change from the serious drama that we’d seen the night before.

**Theatres, Music-Halls and Cinemas**

Theatres are much the same in London as anywhere else; the chief theatres, music-halls and cinemas are in the West End.

If you’re staying in London for a few days, you’ll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You’ll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, review, musical comedy and variety. Films are shown in the cinemas during the greater part of the day. The best seats at the theatres are those in the stalls, the circle, and the upper circle. Then comes the pit, and last of all the gallery, where the seats are cheapest. Boxes, of course, are the most expensive. Most theatres and music-halls have good orchestras with popular conductors. You ought to make a point of going to the opera at least once during the season, if you can. There you can get the best of everything — an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated singers and a well-dressed audience. But, of course, if you’re not fond of music and singing, opera won’t interest you. At the West-End theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged — costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being done on the most lavish scale. Choose a good play, and you’ll enjoy yourself thoroughly from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act. Get your seat beforehand, either at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies. When you go to a theatre, you’ll probably want to sit as near to the stage as possible. But if you’re at the cinema, you may prefer to sit some distance from the screen. In fact, I would say, the further away, the better.

**The Big Stores**

I went into one of the big London stores today and enjoyed myself very much, just wandering from one department to another, looking at the various articles on the counters. I thought the assistants were very helpful. There must have been some hundreds of salesmen and saleswomen and dozens of different departments, including china, haberdashery, confectionery, hardware and even provisions. I went from one department to another — from umbrellas to gloves, from fancy goods to lace — up and down, in lifts and on escalators. As I was going through the book department, I was surprised to meet an old friend of mine, whom I hadn’t seen for years. We went up to the restaurant and had lunch together.

We didn’t finish lunch until half past two. Then we did some shopping together. I helped her to buy some presents for her children. I can’t tell you how glad we were to see each other again. We used to be very great friends. I hadn’t seen her for — let me see — ten or twelve years, at least.

We had a grand holiday last year. My husband and I took the children to the seaside for a month. We have five children. John, the eldest, is 12 years old, and little Mary, the baby, is only two and a half.

John has been to the seaside several times before, but this was the first time the other children had been. Naturally, it was a great event for them. For weeks before we were to go they talked of nothing else and were very busy getting their things ready. Finally, the day came when our holiday was to begin. John was a great help in looking after the other children and so was Betty, who is nearly eleven. It was a fine morning. We were up very early as we wanted to leave home soon after breakfast. We made the journey by car, and we took some refreshments with us so that we could stop for lunch when we found a pleasant place in the country. We reached the seaside town, where we intended to stay in the early afternoon, and as soon as we arrived the children were asking if they could go down to the beach and see the sea. After that we spent many hours of each day on the beach. The children made sandcastles and bathed. John and Betty, who are quite good swimmers, had a swim every morning with their father while I sat with the others. Several times my husband and I went to the theatre in the evening and once or twice we went dancing.

**At the Seaside**

If you’re going to stay in England for some time, you ought to spend at least a week at the seaside. If you can stay longer, so much the better. You ought to have no difficulty in finding a suitable hotel or boarding-house.

When we were children, we used to enjoy playing on the beach, making castles and forts and channels in the sands. I expect you did the same when you were young, because it’s really one of the most delightful holidays for children. We used to love playing about on the sand and paddling in the water and getting splashed by the waves. Sometimes we’d get our clothes wet, and Nurse would get very cross and tell us we oughtn’t to have gone so far into the water.

When you’re tired of London, go down to the sea for a week or a fortnight. You can walk up and down the front, listen to the band on the pier and do more or less anything you please. If you wish to bathe, you can hire a hut or a tent. A swim now and then, or better still, everyday, will do you a lot of good. Take your car with you, if you’ve got one, choose a good hotel, and you’re sure to spend a thoroughly enjoyable time.

**Seasons and Weather**

The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. In spring nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new life, the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun, and the weather gets gradually milder. The fields and the medows are covered with fresh green grass. The woods and forests are filled with the songs of the birds. The sky is blue and cloudless. At night, millions of stars shine in the darkness.

When summer comes the weather gets warmer still and sometimes it’s very hot. It’s the farmer’s busy season — he works in his fields from morning till night. The grass must be cut and the hay must be made, while the dry weather lasts. Sometimes the skies are overcast with heavy clouds. There are storms with thunder, lightning and hail.

Autumn brings with it the harvest-time, when the crops are gathered in and the fruit is picked in the orchards. The days get shorter and the nights longer. The woods turn yellow and brown, leaves begin to fall from the trees, and the ground is covered with them. The skies are grey, and very often it rains.

When winter comes, we’re obliged to spend more time indoors because out-of-doors it’s cold. We may get fog, sleet and frost. Ponds, lakes, rivers and streams are frozen, and the roads are sometimes covered with slippery ice or deep snow. The trees are bare. Bitter north winds have stripped them of all their leaves.

On Thursday evenings the two librarians at the library in Benham, Pamela Cream and Violet Meade were to work until nine o’clock. The girls didn’t mind staying late; in their small town there was very little for two unmarried girls to do anything. That’s why when Inspector Ellis of the local police offered to give judo lessons to anybody who wanted them, Pamela was the first to enrol. She began learning judo exactly as she did everything else, thoroughly and with great interest. She always insisted on doing her best. She was a small woman, but in judo that does not matter. She was healthy, strong and brave. If not really beautiful she was pleasant to look at and no wonder Inspector Timothy Ellis fell in love with his best pupil. They were to get married soon.

That Thursday Tim was to call for her at nine o’clock to take her out to dinner. It was already eightthirty and Pamela was returning the books to the shelves, while Violet was serving the remaining readers.

When Pamela was passing the windows near the back door she noticed that the blind was up. She tried to pull it down, but it kept rolling to the top of the window, making a very loud noise. At last Pamela managed somehow to make it stay down, then went to the next aisle. To her greatest surprise she saw two men there. “Oh,” she said, “I’m sorry, gentlemen, but readers are not allowed in this section of the library!” “I’m sorry, Miss,” said the smaller of the two men with an ugly face, who seemed as surprised as Pamela, “we didn’t know it.” The other man, much larger than the one who spoke stood with his back to Pamela, leaning against the shelves. The smaller man said: “I’m afraid my friend is feeling rather weak. He wants some fresh air. Could you help me take him out, Miss?” “Oh, I’m so sorry,” said Pamela and put her arm about the bigger man who was quite heavy. The smaller man took his friend by the other arm and the three of them started moving slowly to the back door. Suddenly Pamela stopped in horror. She saw blood on the man’s coat. Looking at him closely she saw he was dead. The truth flashed in her mind. “You ... you killed him... here, in our library!” “Aren’t you a smart young lady!” hissed the short man angrily, “go on helping me and avoid attracting attention, or you’ll get what Blackie got.” Pamela obeyed. They were in front of the window when suddenly Pamela had an idea. That new judo hold that Tim had taught her, maybe it would work! She must take her chance. That murderer was very dangerous, one more dead body that could well be her own wouldn’t make him lose sleep. Oh, if only the hold worked!

Her hand touched the window blind. It went up with a loud noise. The man, greatly surprised by it, dropped Blackies arm and Pamela let go of the other arm. The heavy body fell to the floor. The murderer snatched out a knife and rushed at Pamela, who was ready for him...

When the frightened people from the library came running into the back room they saw two men lying on the floor and white-faced Pamela standing over the unconscious murderer...

**3 семестр – экзамен**

**Примерные предложения для перевода**

1. Если бы врач не прописал тебе тогда микстуру, ты бы не выздоровел так быстро.
2. Я случайно нашел замечательную книгу по этой теме в библиотеке университета.
3. Учитель спросил, когда в Англии ввели в обращение десятичную денежную систему.
4. К сожалению, я занята и не могу позволить себе пойти в кино.
5. Тебе очень к лицу это новое платье.
6. Ты оставил кран открытым?
7. Я искал слова утешения, но не смог найти их.
8. Это тот самый врач, который вылечил ребенка от скарлатины.
9. Я не в состоянии дать вам какое-то разумное объяснение. Эта история сбила меня с толку.
10. Эти занавески не идут к вашим обоям.
11. После этой холодной зимы я с нетерпением жду, когда установится теплая погода.
12. В прошлом году с ним произошел несчастный случай, с тех пор он хромает.
13. На завтрак у меня обычно чашка кофе с двумя кусочками сахара и хлеб с двумя ломтиками сыра.
14. Зачем высмеивать человека? В его поведении нет ничего смешного.
15. Если вы хотите быть здоровым, делайте утреннюю зарядку, соблюдайте диету, бросьте курить.
16. - Послушай, куда ушли остальные студенты?

- Они остались в читальном зале.

17. Скорее вызови скорую помощь, у бабушки что-то с сердцем.

18. Англичане считают, что о погоде всегда стоит поговорить.

19. Его обращение с людьми жестоко.

20. За три дня вы сможете лишь бегло ознакомиться с достопримечательностями города.

**Примерные темы для беседы с преподавателем**

1. Choosing a career
2. Choosing teaching as a career
3. Account for your choice of the career
4. Illnesses and their treatment
5. Describe a visit to a doctor
6. A visit to a dentist
7. A healthy way of life
8. Glimpses of London
9. Glimpses of Moscow
10. London’s parks
11. The museums in London
12. The Museums in Moscow
13. Red Square
14. The Kremlin
15. Mother’s Day
16. An Englishman’s meals
17. Junk food
18. We don’t live to eat, we eat to live

**THE BELL-BOY**

A traveller was standing at the desk in the lobby of a Washington hotel. He was in a hurry. He had only ten minutes to pay his bill and reach the station. Suddenly he remembered that he had forgotten something.

He called the bell-boy and said: “Run up to Room 48 and see whether I left a box on the table. Be quick, I am in a hurry.”

The boy ran up the stairs. Five minutes passed, and the gentleman was walking up and down impatiently.

At last the boy came back.

“Yes, sir,” he said, “yes, sir, you left it there. It’s on the table.”

**A STREET IN LONDON**

We’re in Oxford Circus, half-way along Oxford Street, one of the busiest streets in the West End of London, and that street over there is Regent Street, famous all over the world for its splendid shops. Near one of the street corners you can see the entrance to the subway leading to the Underground Railway, or “Tube” as we call it.

On both sides of the street there are shops, banks and restaurants. In the roadway there’s a constant stream of cars, taxis, buses and lorries. In some parts of London there are trolley-buses and trams as well. The noise is deafening, but one soon gets used to it. The pavements are crowded with people, and it’s dangerous to attempt to cross the road until the traffic is stopped, either by a policeman on point duty or by the red traffic lights. In any case, before crossing the road, take care to look to your right, and when you reach the middle of the road, look to your left.

At night, the streets are lit by electricity, or in some districts, by gas. You can see the lamp-posts and standards on the pavements, and on the “islands” in the middle of the road. The main streets are flooded with light from the brilliant shop-windows and the illuminated signs and advertisements, so that after dark everything looks as bright as in broad daylight.

**PLANNING A HOLIDAY**

“I say, what are you and your sister going to do for your holiday this year?”

“Well, I don’t know. I should like to take my sister for a tour to the Baltic Sea, but then she can’t very well leave her children. What are you doing?”

“We shall go to the sea, I expect — for part of the time, anyhow. Then my wife and l may go off alone for a week or so in the car.”

“Leaving the rest of the family behind, I suppose!”

“Oh yes. They’ll be quite safe with their grandmother — and, besides, they’re ever so much happier playing about on the sands than spending long days in the car.” “Where do you go, as a rule?”

“We’ve tried many seaside-places on the east and south coasts: on the whole, I think we prefer the south. However, it really doesn’t seem to matter very much, as long as the youngsters get a good sandy beach.”

“What do you do? Take rooms, or stay at a hotel, or what?”

“We’ve done both, and this year we’re taking a furnished house. Why don’t you make up your mind to join us? Find a house near by, and make a large party. It’ll be great fun.”

“For my own part, I should love it. I’ll talk it over with my sister, and see what she thinks about it.”

“Do, and let me know as soon as you can.”

“Right. I will.”

**THE KING AND THE CRITIC**

A king liked to write stories, which he thought were very good. The people to whom he showed them were afraid to criticize them. They said that his stories were good.

One day he showed some of them to a well-known critic, who said that his stories were bad. The king got angry with him and sent him to prison.

After some time the king pardoned the critic and when he returned invited him to his palace to dinner. Again he showed him some of his stories and again asked him what he thought of them.

The critic turned to the guards who were standing behind him and said: “Take me back to prison.”

**MARK TWAIN IN FRANCE**

Mark Twain, the famous American writer, was travelling in France. Once he was going by train to Dijon. That afternoon he was very tired and wanted to sleep. He therefore asked the conductor to wake him up when they came to Dijon. But first he explained that he was a very heavy sleeper. “I’ll probably protest loudly when you try to wake me up,” he said to the conductor. “But do not take notice, just put me off the train anyway.”

Then Mark Twain went to sleep. Later, when he woke up, it was night-time and the train was in Paris already. He realized at once that the conductor had forgotten to wake him up at Dijon. He was very angry. He ran up to the conductor and began to shout at him. “I have never been so angry in all my life,” Mark Twain said.

The conductor looked at him calmly. “You are not half so angry as the American whom I put off the train at Dijon,” he said.

**4 семестр - экзамен**

**Примерные предложения для перевода**

1. Будь я на вашем месте, я купила бы в эту комнату гладкие обои. Комната будет казаться больше.
2. Мне не нравится его манера потирать руки, но всё-таки он очень мил.
3. Эстрадное представление было скучным. Им следует разнообразить программу.
4. Он очень сожалел, что болезнь помешала ему осмотреть достопримечательности города.
5. Будь я на вашем месте, я бы опубликовала эти стихи.
6. Джуди привыкла записывать все события дня.
7. Ты разбил моё сердце и сломал мою жизнь только для того, чтобы удержать меня в этом своём отвратительном театре.
8. Я ценю вашу помощь.
9. Он был смущён и говорил шёпотом. Я могла бы догадаться, на что он намекал, если бы расслышала последние слова.
10. Как жаль, что это произошло в ваше отсутствие. Будь вы здесь, вы смогли бы это предотвратить.
11. Она сказала, что её любимый завтрак – просто чашечка чёрного кофе.
12. Только год спустя враг был выгнан из страны.
13. Сила и направление морских течений значительно меняются в разное время года.
14. У меня было впечатление, что он разочарован нашей встречей.
15. Я бы предпочла иметь отпуск зимой.
16. Бабушка всегда говорила ему, что грубо показывать пальцем на людей.
17. Она внезапно замолчала, когда услышала шаги за дверью. Мне пришло в голову, что она ждёт кого-то.
18. Важно, чтобы ваше питание было разнообразным и рациональным.
19. Её вечное стремление угодить всем надоедает.
20. У него плохое зрение, и он вынужден носить очки.

**Примерные темы для беседы с преподавателем**

1. A self-made person
2. The British Isles
3. The system of higher education in Russia
4. The system of higher education in Great Britain
5. A friend in need is a friend indeed
6. Sports and games in England
7. Sports and games in Russia
8. Winter sports
9. Summer sports
10. My favourite sports
11. Indoor and outdoor games
12. Keeping fit
13. The climate in Britain
14. Travelling

**Примерные тексты для пересказа**

**The Football Match**

Something very queer is happening in that narrow thoroughfare to the west of the town. A grey-green tide flows sluggishly down its length. It is a tide of cloth caps. These caps have just left the ground of the Bruddersford United Association Football Club. To say that these men paid their shilling to watch twenty-two hirelings kick a ball is merely to say that a violin is wood and catgut, that "Hamlet" is so much paper and ink. For a shilling the Bruddersford United A.F.C. offered you Conflict and Art; it turned you into a critic, happy in your judgement of fine points, ready in a second to estimate the worth of a well-judged pass, a run down the touch line, a lightning shot, a clearance kick by back or goal-keeper; it turned you into a partisan, holding your breath when the ball came sailing into your own goalmouth, ecstatic when your forwards raced away towards the opposite goal, elated, downcast, bitter, triumphant by turns at the fortunes of your side, watching a ball shape Iliads and Odysseys for you; and what is more, it turned you into a member of a new community, all brothers together for an hour and a half, for not only had you escaped from the clanking machinery of this lesser life, from work, wages, rent, doles, sick pay, insurance cards, nagging wives, ailing children, bad bosses, idle workmen, but you had escaped with most of your mates and your neighbours, with half the town, and there you were, cheering together, thumping one another on the shoulders, swopping judgements like lords of the earth, having pushed your way through a turnstile into another and altogether more splendid kind of life, hurting with Conflict and yet passionate and beautiful in its Art. Moreover, it offered you more than a shilling's worth of material for talk during the rest of the week.

Every summer many people, girls and women as well as boys and men, try to swim from England to France or from France to England. The distance at the nearest points is only about twenty miles, but because of the strong tides the distance that must be swum is usually more than twicе as far.

There is a strong tide from the Atlantic Ocean. This divides in two in order to pass round the British Isles. The two tides meet near the mouth of the Thames, and strong currents they cause make it impossible to swim in a straight line across the Channel. The first man to succeed in swimming the Channel was Captain Webb, an Englishman. This was in August 1875. He landed in France 21 hours 45 minutes after entering the water at Dover. Since then there have been many successful swims and the time has been shortened. One French swimmer crossed it in 11 hours and 5 minutes.

Because the sea is usually cold, swimmers cover their bodies with grease. This, they say, helps to keep out the cold. They are fed during the swim by men who go with them in small boats.

**Oxford**

So this is Oxford. As soon as we emerge into the clean, broad streets, there are signs enough that this is the ancient seat of English learning. Gowns and mortar boards. Young undergraduates in loose black thigh-length gowns. A graduate's gown is generally of knee length and for ceremonial occasions at least, has a hood lined in silk of the colour prescribed by the wearer's faculty.

Oxford's main railway station is some half a mile to the west of the area in which are clustered most of the colleges: Queen's College and University College, Magdalen College and quite a number of others.

All these together make up the University of Oxford.

The central University, in general, arranges lectures for the whole body of students in a particular subject and holds examinations and grants degrees; an individual college provides for residence and tutorials. Great emphasis is laid at Oxford and Cambridge on what are called "tutorials", in which a Don gives personal instruction in his study at least once a week to students numbering not more than four at a sitting.

For a lover of old architecture, Oxford has much to offer. Many of the colleges present a lovely picture of ancient pearl-grey walls, noble towers, picturesque gothic archways. All have grass lawns of velvet smoothness which must be seen to be believed, and many have, in summer, most magnificent displays of flowers.

**"Humour As I See It" by Stephen Leacock**

To me it has always seemed that the very essence of good humour is that it must be without harm and without malice. I admit that there is in all of us a certain vein of the old original demoniacal humour or joy in the misfortune of another which sticks to us like our original sin. It ought not to be funny to see a man, especially a fat and pompous man, slip suddenly on a banana skin. But it is. When a skater on the pond who is describing graceful circles and showing off before a crowd, breaks through the ice, everybody shouts with joy. To an original savage, the cream of the joke in such cases was found if a man who slipped broke his neck, or a man who went through the ice never came up again. I can imagine a group of pre-historic men standing round the ice-hole where he had disappeared and laughing till their sides split. If there had been such things as a pre-historic newspaper, the affair would have been headed up: "Amusing Incident. Unknown Gentleman Breaks Through Ice and Is Drowned".

But our sense of humour under the civilization has been weakened. Much of the fun of this sort of the thing has been lost on us.

**Morning City**

This was one of those mornings when the smoke and the Thames Valley mist decide to work a few 47 miracles for their London, and especially for the oldest part of it, the City. The City, on these mornings, is an enchantment. There is a faintly luminous haze, now silver, now old gold, over everything. The buildings have shape and solidity but no weight; they hang in the air, like palaces out of the Arabian Nights; you could topple the dome off St. Paul's with a forefinger, push back the Mansion House, send the Monument floating into space. On these mornings, the old churches cannot be counted; there are more of them than ever. There is no less traffic than usual; the scarlet stream of buses still flows through the ancient narrow streets; the pavements are still thronged with bank messengers, office boys, policemen, clerks, typists, commissionaires, directors, secretaries, crooks, busy-bodies, idlers; but on these mornings all the buses, taxicabs, vans, lorries and all the pedestrians lose something of their ordinary solidity; they move behind gauze; they are tyred in velvet; their voices are muted; their movement is in slow motion. Whatever is new and vulgar and foolish contrives to lose itself in the denser patches of mist. But all the glimpses of ancient loveliness are there, perfectly framed and lighted: round every corner somebody is whispering a line or two of Chaucer. And on these mornings, the river is simply not true: there is no geography, nothing but pure poetry, down there; the water has gone and shapes out of an adventurous dream drift by on a tide of gilded and silvered air. Such is the City on one of these mornings, a place in a Gothic fairy tale, a mirage, a vision.

The famous square mile of the City of London is administered as an independent unit, having its own Lord Mayor and Corporation and its own police force. It was here that the Romans built their walled town of Londinium, a few traces of which remain today, and it was here that the Medieval guilds established their headquarters. When after the Great Fire of 1666, the City was rebuilt, stone and brick replaced the many mainly wooden medieval houses and from that time the City gradually became a financial and commercial centre.

One of the special joys of London is the amount of space given over to parks, gardens, squares and open areas. They provide a welcome visual and physical break from the mass of buildings and the heavy traffic. Kew Gardens are famous Botanic Gardens on the banks of the Thames. The gardens and hothouses with rare flowers, trees and shrubs are well worth seeing. Within a stone's throw of Buckingham Palace are St. James's Park and Green Park. St. James's Park, the oldest in London, was created by Henry VIII and redesigned by his successors. Green Park, as its name suggests, mainly consists of lawns and trees.

Trafalgar Square is the natural centre of London. Could we but stand 168 feet (about 50 metres) above the traffic, beside the figure of the Admiral, we really could see all the great landmarks of London. Whitehall, which leads out of the square to the south, is the site of many Government offices including the Prime Minister's residence, Foreign Office, War Office; at the far end of Whitehall stand, beside the Thames, the Houses of Parliament with the Big Clock Tower, and Westminster Abbey; to the left Covent Garden fruit market and Covent Garden Opera House, and beyond the Bank of England; another slight turn left would enable your eye to fall on the British Museum; further left still we should see theatreland around Piccadilly Circus (it is not at all a circus but an open space of a circular form) and those expensive shopping promenades — Regent Street, Oxford Street, Bond Street; a little further, and into view would come Hyde Park in the distance, with, nearer, Buckingham Palace, and Royal Drive known as the Mall, which leads into Trafalgar Square.

The first Westminster Palace was built by Edward the Confessor in about 1050 and was used as a royal residence, then as the seat of Government and finally, after 1547, as the meeting place for Parliament. The fire of 1834 destroyed most of the original buildings. The new building for Parliament was designed by Sir Charles Barry in 1840. The general style is gothic.

There are two "Chambers" or "Houses" of Parliament — that of the Commons and that of the Lords. The more important and powerful of these is the House of Commons, whose members are elected by the public. The Prime Minister and most of the Government are Members of the House of Commons. The House of Lords is made up of Lords who have inherited their titles and the right to sit in the House, and "life peers" who are appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Government of the day.

Half of the building of Parliament is used by the Commons and the other half by the Lords. At the Westminster Bridge end is the residence of the Speaker, who presides over meetings of the House of Commons and at the other end is the residence of the Lord Chancellor, who presides over the House of Lords.

Parliament's most important function is the making of laws. Before a new law (or Bill) can come into effect, it must pass through three stages in each House and be given the Queen's approval. It then becomes an Act of Parliament.

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.

Nobody pretends that the National Health Service in Britain is perfect. Many doctors complain that they waste hours filling in National Insurance forms, and that they have so many patients that they do not have enough time to look after any of them properly. Nurses complain that they are overworked and underpaid.

Many Health Service hospitals are old-fashioned and overcrowded, and, because of the shortage of beds, patients often have to wait a long time for operations. Rich people prefer to go to private doctors, or to see specialists in Harley Street, the famous "doctors" street in London. When these people are ill they go to a private nursing-home, for which they may pay as much as £ 100 a week. Alternatively, they may hire a private room in an ordinary hospital, for which they will pay about £ 10 a day.

**My Memories and Miseries As a Schoolmaster**

The parents of the boys at school naturally fill a broad page in a schoolmaster's life and are responsible for many of his sorrows. There are all kinds and classes of them. Most acceptable to the schoolmaster is the old-fashioned type of British father who enters' his boy at the school and says:

"Now I want this boy well thrashed if he doesn't behave himself. If you have any trouble with him let me know and I'll come and thrash him myself. He's to have a shilling a week pocket money and if he spends more than that let me know and I'll stop his money altogether."

Brutal though his speech sounds, the real effect of it is to create a strong prejudice in the little boy's favour, and when his father curtly says, "Good-bye, Jack" and he answers, "Good-bye, father," in a trembling voice, the schoolmaster would be a hound, indeed, who could be unkind to him.

But very different is the case of the up-to-date parent. "Now I've just given Jimmy five pounds," he says to the schoolmaster, in the same tone as he would use to an inferior clerk in his office, "and I've explained to him that when he wants any more he's to tell you to go to the bank and draw for him what he needs." After which he goes on. to explain that Jimmy is a boy of very peculiar disposition, requiring the greatest nicety of treatment; that they find if he gets in tempers the best way is to humour him and presently he'll come round. Jimmy, it appears, can be led, if led gently, but never driven.

During all of which time the schoolmaster, insulted by being treated as an underling, has already fixed his eye on the undisciplined young pup called Jimmy with a view of trying out the problem of seeing whether he can't be driven after all.