

Минский филиал учреждения образования
«Белорусский торгово-экономический университет
потребительской кооперации»

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНАЦИИ
ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК (ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА)»
для учащихся групп КТ2-3, КТ2-4, П2-2

Рассмотрены на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных и социально-гуманитарных дисциплин.

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Председатель цикловой комиссии

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Методические рекомендации

При подготовке и написанию контрольной работы необходимо изучить основной грамматический материал, рекомендуемый по курсу «Иностранный язык делового общения», а также использовать дополнительную учебную литературу и справочную литературу.

Вариант домашней контрольной работы определяется учащимися самостоятельно по приведённой таблице согласно номеру шифра личного дела (см. таблицу). Работа, выполненная не по своему варианту, проверке не подлежит. Контрольную работу следует выполнять шариковой ручкой, аккуратно и разборчиво. При выполнении заданий нужно оставлять в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, пояснений и методических указаний рецензента.

Все задания домашней контрольной работы выполняются письменно, сокращение слов в работе не допускается. Задания следует выполнять в той последовательности, в которой они даны в работе. Условие задания необходимо переписывать полностью.

Варианты контрольной работы включают 6 заданий по грамматике и одно задание лексического характера.

При выполнении задания №1 необходимо усвоить грамматический материал по теме «Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных». (В зависимости от количества слогов и окончания двусложных прилагательных, следует образовать сравнительную и превосходную степени. Необходимо изучить исключения, а также правило удвоения согласных на конце односложных прилагательных).

Для правильного выполнения задания №2 следует изучить тему «Модальные глаголы». (Необходимо ознакомиться с лексическим значением глаголов, вариантами перевода на русский язык, а также формами глаголов в будущем и прошедшем временах. Следует поставить вместо точек наиболее подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол, изменив его временную форму, если это необходимо).

При выполнении задания №3 необходимо повторить правило построения вопросительного предложения. Каждое предложение задания содержит выделенные слова. Необходимо поставить один из пяти видов вопросов (общий, разделительный, альтернативный, специальный, к подлежащему) к данным словам.

Задания №4,5,6 предполагают повторение тем «Времена группы Simple», «Времена группы Continuous», «Времена группы Perfect». Необходимо проанализировать предложения данных заданий: обратить внимание на их вид (утвердительное, отрицательное, вопросительное), на индикаторы времени, которые являются подсказками. Проведя данный анализ, следует раскрыть скобки, употребляя правильную форму глаголов.

Перевод текста на русский язык требует стилистически верной формулировки предложений, в соответствии с нормами русского языка. Перевод текста должен быть адекватным, с правильным подбором лексических единиц.

Выполненная контрольная работа предоставляется в колледж в установленные сроки для проверки и рецензирования. Если работа не соответствует рекомендациям, выполнена не по своему варианту или не полностью, она возвращается без проверки. Получив работу, следует внимательно ознакомиться с замечаниями рецензента. При наличии ошибок необходимо их проанализировать и повторить слабо усвоенный материал. Все ошибки и неточности следует проанализировать и выполнить работу над ошибками.

ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1. Особенности образования множественного числа имен существительных.
2. Притяжательный падеж имен существительных.
3. Образование степеней сравнения простых прилагательных.
4. Образование степеней сравнения сложных прилагательных.
5. Образование и употребление Present Simple Tense.
6. Образование и употребление Past Simple Tense.
7. Образование и употребление Future Simple Tense.
8. Образование и употребление Present Continuous Tense.
9. Образование и употребление Past Continuous Tense.
10. Образование и употребление Future Continuous Tense.
11. Постановка всех видов вопросов к предложению (к подлежащему, общий, специальные, разделительный, альтернативный).

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1. About Myself.
2. My working day.
3. Shops and Shopping.
4. Business Communication.
5. My Future Profession.

Таблица для определения варианта контрольной работы

		Последняя цифра шифра									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Предпоследняя цифра шифра	0	1	3	4	5	6	2	7	8	9	10
	1	4	9	7	9	6	7	10	8	1	9
	2	1	5	1	4	5	8	1	10	7	8
	3	2	7	6	2	4	9	2	6	7	8
	4	3	2	5	1	3	10	3	1	10	7
	5	6	10	4	3	3	4	2	2	6	6
	6	5	9	3	8	2	3	5	9	10	5
	7	7	8	1	9	4	5	4	6	3	4
	8	8	10	2	5	1	10	5	4	7	3
	9	9	7	6	8	9	1	6	1	2	8



Вариант 1

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Cold, little, bad, interesting, short, large, big, far, happy, famous.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. Let us ask mother. She ... know his address.
2. You ... drink cold water if you don't want to fall ill.
3. ... you help me? - I'm afraid not.
4. You ... interrupt me when I am speaking.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. We go to the English club twice a week.
2. My friend works at the people's court.
3. The doctor will come in the afternoon.
4. The students went to the canteen after the lectures.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. We always (to consult) a dictionary when we (to translate) texts.
2. My friend (to pass) his entrance exams last month.
3. If you (to prepare) the report in time, you (to take) part at a conference.
4. Bill (to study) at Trade College.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. Tom (not to take) a bath now. He (to play) the guitar at the moment.
2. She (to sing) over the radio at 5 o'clock tomorrow.
3. When I came in, my mother (to prepare) dinner.
4. ... you (to do) your homework now?

6. Употребите предложения в the Past Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

We learnt to speak English (by the end of the year).

We had learnt to speak English by the end of the year.

1. They finished their experiment (by last Friday).
2. She typed the letter (by the time we returned).
3. He looked through the documents (by 5 o'clock).
4. He had supper at 8 o'clock (by that time).

7, 1) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

Management and Leadership

A manager is a person who is able to get things through others. How he or she accomplishes goals depends ... a situation. There is no such thing as leadership traits that are effective ... all situations, nor are the leadership styles that always work best. Leadership depends on followership, and followership depends on the traits and circumstances of the follower. In general, though, one could say that good leaders tend to be flexible, able to identify ... the goals and rules of followers, good communicators, sensitive to the needs of others, and decisive when the situation demands it.

But every manager has to remember all best rules of leadership so as to become an "affective executive".

Vocabulary:

a leadership - лидерство

circumstances - обстоятельства

a need – потребность

3) Определите значения окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:

things, accomplishes, depends, styles, leaders, has.

4) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

Followership depends on the traits and circumstances of the follower.

Вариант 2

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Many, tall, hot, pleasant, good, easy, old, beautiful, fast, near.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. It... rain, take your umbrella.
2. My father ... be at his office as it is 8 o'clock already.
3. You ... take my pencil for a moment.
4. Pupils ... talk during the lessons.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. We discussed the plan for the term at the meeting.
2. The best students receive scholarships.
3. He didn't follow my advice.
4. They will play football after the lessons.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. He (to graduate) from the University in five years and (to become) an economist.
2. The students (to come) to the lectures every day.
3. We (not to go) to the Crimea last summer.
4. When he (to return) home, he (to be) very busy.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. He (to prepare) for his lessons at the moment.
2. What .. you (to do) at 4 o'clock yesterday?
3. While I (to watch) TV, my friend (to read) a book.
4. Jane (to sleep) all day tomorrow.

6. Употребите предложения в the Present Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

I read this book (already).

I have already read this book.

1. He gets up at 6 a. m. (just).
2. We translate English texts every week (already).
3. I see her every day (today).
4. I know him very well (since 1980).

7. 1) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

Exports and Imports as a part of circular flow.

In an open economy, that is an economy having contacts ... other countries, we consider imports to be a leakage from the circular flow since they provide a demand for goods which are produced abroad.

Demand for exports is determined ... conditions of foreign economies and some economists don't believe that exports depends on domestic income. However, there exists a relationship between exports and domestic aggregate demand.

Imports ... other countries may be raw materials for domestic production or goods for direct consumption by households, such as a Japanese television set or a bottle of French wine. We expect demand for imports to rise when domestic income and output rise.

Vocabulary:

a demand - спрос

an income - доход

a consumption – потребление

3) Определите значения окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:
Contacts, countries, exports, exists, goods, depends.

4) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

We consider imports to be a leakage from the circular flow.

Вариант 3

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Long, little, comfortable, lazy, good, large, impossible, lucky, difficult.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. She ... speak two foreign languages.
2. Her eyes are not very good. She ... wear glasses.
3. Can he come here now? - I don't know. He ... be busy.
4. We ... meet on Friday.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. My sons read these magazines every day.
2. He worked a lot last Sunday.
3. They will return next week.
4. Alice goes to the University every day.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tense, Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. We usually (to come) to the University at 8.
2. Tomorrow the children (not to go) to bed early.
3. They last (to ring) me up a day ago.
4. You (to miss) the train if you (not to call) a taxi.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. Listen! Jane (to play) the piano.
2. The pupils (to write) a test at 2 o'clock tomorrow.
3. I (to get) ready for the trip, when my friend called.
4. I (to do) my home work now.

6. Употребите предложения в the Past Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

We learnt to speak English (by the end of the year).

We had learnt to speak English by the end of the year.

1. I did my homework yesterday (by 8 o' clock)
2. We went to the seaside (by the time he came)
3. They finished their experiment (by last Monday)
4. I met the guests (before he came).

7. 1) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст:

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги:

The law of Demand

Demand is a key concept ... both macroeconomics and microeconomics. Demand is primarily, but not exclusively, a function of price.

Demand is considered as a list of prices and quantities, with one quantity for each possible price. The demand curve slopes downward from left to right, signifying that smaller quantities are bought at higher price and larger quantities are bought at lower prices. The inverse relation ... price and quantity is usually called the law of demand. The law rests on two foundations. One is the theory of the consumer, the logic of which shows that the consumer responds to prices by buying more. The other foundation is empirical, with its innumerable studies ... demand in actual markets having demonstrated the existence of downward-sloping demand curves,

Vocabulary:

Demand curve - кривая спроса

Downward - направленный вниз

3) Определите значения окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:
prices, quantities, rests, shows, studies, markets.

4) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

One of the theory of the consumer, the logic of which shows that the consumer responds to prices by buying more .

Вариант 4

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Helpful, bad, hot, easy, important, fast, many, serious, old, beautiful.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. You ... take my umbrella.
2. You ... do it immediately.
3. ... you tell me the way to the nearest post-office?
4. I don't think you ... work so hard.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. I work at the office.
2. They will play football after classes (альтернативный вопрос)
3. The pupils went to the cinema yesterday.
4. Tom likes cakes very much.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. Sometimes he has to call meetings off at the last minute, but he (to hate) it.
2. Do you think they (to win) the match on Sunday?
3. The last time he (to take) a day off was five years ago.
4. Mary usually (not to cat) at 6 o'clock.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. While Jane (to cook) I (to read) a book.
2. Martin isn't here. He (to get) ready for the test now.
3. I (to read) from 5 to 6 tomorrow.
4. Excuse me, but you (to stand) on my foot.

6. Употребите предложения в the Present Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

I read this book (already).

I have already read this book.

1. I wrote a letter to my sister (just).
2. He spent his summer holidays in Spain (never)
3. I know him very well. (since 1999)
4. I washed my shoes (just).

7.1) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

Law of Supply

Supply is the fundamental concept ... both macro- and microeconomic analyses. In macroeconomic theory, aggregate supply is mainly a function of expected sales to consumers, businesses and governments. In microanalysis supply is mainly a function of prices and costs of production.

incorporated in the supply curve, goods and services are opportunity costs. Economists differ ... accountants and from the Internal Revenue Service by including both explicit and implicit costs, or opportunity costs. Implicit costs are mainly business costs for wages, rents and interest, whereas opportunity costs are the alternative costs of doing something else.

In competitive markets the shape, reflects time in the production process, such as the immediate or market period, the short run, and the long run. The supply curve ... the short run is less inelastic or more elastic than in the immediate period. The long run permits sufficient time for the greater the elasticity of supply.

Vocabulary:

Aggregate supply - совокупное предложение Forthcoming - предстоящий

Opportunity costs - альтернативные издержки, издержки упущенной выгоды

Explicit - явный

Implicit - подразумевающий

To convert - преобразовывать

Shape – форма

3) Определите значение окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:
analyses, consumers, costs, reflects, economists, wages.

4) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

In microanalysis supply is mainly a function of prices and costs of production.

Вариант 5

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Cold, little, bad, interesting, short, large, big, far, happy, famous.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. It... rain, take your umbrella.
2. My father ... be at his office as it is 8 o'clock already.
3. You ... take my pencil for a moment.
4. Pupils ... talk during the lessons.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. I work at the office.
2. They will play football after classes (альтернативный вопрос)
3. The pupils went to the cinema yesterday.
4. Tom likes cakes very much.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tenses, Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. We always (to consult) a dictionary when we (to translate) texts.
2. My friend (to pass) his entrance exams last month.
3. If you (to prepare) the report in time, you (to take) part at a conference.
4. Bill (to study) at Trade College.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. Tom (not to take) a bath now. He (to play) the guitar at the moment.
2. She (to sing) over the radio at 5 o'clock tomorrow.
3. When I came in, my mother (to prepare) dinner.
4. ... you (to do) your homework now?

6. Употребите предложения в the Present Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

I read this book (already).

I have already read this book.

1. I wrote a letter to my sister (just).
2. He spent his summer holidays in Spain (never)
3. I know him very well. (since 1999)
4. I washed my shoes (just).

7. 1) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст:

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги:

The law of Demand

Demand is a key concept ... both macroeconomics and microeconomics. Demand is primarily, but not exclusively, a function of price.

Demand is considered as a list of prices and quantities, with one quantity for each possible price. The demand curve slopes downward from left to right, signifying that smaller quantities are bought at higher price and larger quantities are bought at lower prices. The inverse relation ... price and quantity is usually called the law of demand. The law rests on two foundations. One is the theory of the consumer, the logic of which shows that the consumer responds prices by buying more. The other foundation is empirical, with its innumerable studies ... demand in actual markets having demonstrated the existence of downward-sloping demand curves,

Vocabulary:

Demand curve - кривая спроса

Downward - направленный вниз

5) Определите значения окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:
prices, quantities, rests, shows, studies, markets.

6) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

One of the theory of the consumer, the logic of which shows that the consumer responds prices by buying more .

Вариант 6

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Helpful, bad, hot, easy, important, fast, many, serious, old, beautiful.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. You ... take my umbrella.
2. You ... do it immediately.
3. ... you tell me the way to the nearest post-office?
4. I don't think you ... work so hard.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. My sons read these magazines every day.
2. He worked a lot last Sunday.
3. They will return next week.
4. Alice goes to the University every day.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tense.

Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. Sometimes he has to call meetings off at the last minute, but he (to hate) it.
2. Do you think they (to win) the match on Sunday?
3. The last time he (to take) a day off was five years ago.
4. Mary usually (not to eat) at 6 o'clock.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. He (to prepare) for his lessons at the moment.
2. What ... you (to do) at 4 o'clock yesterday?
3. While I (to watch) TV, my friend (to read) a book.
4. Jane (to sleep) all day tomorrow.

6. Употребите предложения в the Past Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

We learnt to speak English (by the end of the year).

We had learnt to speak English by the end of the year.

1. I did my homework yesterday (by 8 o' clock)
2. We went to the seaside (by the time he came)
3. They finished their experiment (by last Monday)
4. I met the guests (before he came).

7.1) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

Law of Supply

Supply is the fundamental concept ... both macro- and microeconomic analyses. In macroeconomic theory, aggregate supply is mainly a function of expected sales to consumers, businesses and governments. In microanalysis supply is mainly a function of prices and costs of production.

incorporated in the supply curve, goods and services are opportunity costs. Economists differ ... accountants and from the Internal Revenue Service by including both explicit and implicit costs, or opportunity costs. Implicit costs are mainly business costs for wages, rents and interest, whereas opportunity costs are the alternative costs of doing something else.

In competitive markets the shape, reflects time in the production process, such as the immediate or immediate or market period, the short run, and the long run. The supply curve ... the short run is less inelastic or more elastic than in the immediate period. The long run permits sufficient time for the greater the elasticity of supply.

Vocabulary:

Aggregate supply - совокупное предложение Forthcoming - предстоящий

Opportunity costs - альтернативные издержки, издержки упущенной выгоды

Explicit - явный

Implicit - подразумевающий

To convert - преобразовывать

Shape – форма

3) Определите значение окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:

analyses, consumers, costs, reflects, economists, wages.

5) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

In microanalysis supply is mainly a function of prices and costs of production.

Вариант 7

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Helpful, bad, hot, easy, important, fast, many, serious, old, beautiful.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. Let us ask mother. She ... know his address.
2. You ... drink cold water if you don't want to fall ill.
3. ... you help me? - I'm afraid not.
4. You ... interrupt me when I am speaking.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. I work at the office.
2. They will play football after classes (альтернативный вопрос)
3. The pupils went to the cinema yesterday.
4. Tom likes cakes very much.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. He (to graduate) from the University in five years and (to become) an economist.
2. The students (to come) to the lectures every day.
3. We (not to go) to the Crimea last summer.
4. When he (to return) home, he (to be) very busy.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. While Jane (to cook) I (to read) a book.
2. Martin isn't here. He (to get) ready for the test now.
3. I (to read) from 5 to 6 tomorrow.
4. Excuse me, but you (to stand) on my foot.

6. Употребите предложения в the Past Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

We learnt to speak English (by the end of the year).

We had learnt to speak English by the end of the year.

1. I did my homework yesterday (by 8 o' clock)
2. We went to the seaside (by the time he came)
3. They finished their experiment (by last Monday)
4. I met the guests (before he came).

7. 1) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

Management and Leadership

A manager is a person who is able to get things through others. How he or she accomplishes goals depends ... a situation. There is no such thing as leadership traits that are effective ... all situations, nor are the leadership styles that always work best. Leadership depends on followership, and followership depends on the traits and circumstances of the follower. In general, though, one could say that good leaders tend to be flexible, able to identify ... the goals and rules of followers, good communicators, sensitive to the needs of others, and decisive when the situation demands it.

But every manager has to remember all best rules of leadership so as to become an "affective executive".

Vocabulary:

a leadership - лидерство

circumstances - обстоятельства

a need – потребность

3) Определите значения окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:

things, accomplishes, depends, styles, leaders, has.

4) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

Followership depends on the traits and circumstances of the follower.

Вариант 8

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Long, little, comfortable, lazy, good, large, impossible, lucky, difficult.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. She ... speak two foreign languages.
2. Her eyes are not very good. She ... wear glasses.
3. Can he come here now? - I don't know. He ... be busy.
4. We ... meet on Friday.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. We discussed the plan for the term at the meeting.
2. The best students receive scholarships.
3. He didn't follow my advice.
4. They will play football after the lessons.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. We usually (to come) to the University at 8.
2. Tomorrow the children (not to go) to bed early.
3. They last (to ring) me up a day ago.
4. You (to miss) the train if you (not to call) a taxi.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. He (to prepare) for his lessons at the moment.
2. What .. you (to do) at 4 o'clock yesterday?
3. While I (to watch) TV, my friend (to read) a book.
4. Jane (to sleep) all day tomorrow.

6. Употребите предложения в the Present Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

I read this book (already).

I have already read this book.

1. I wrote a letter to my sister (just).
2. He spent his summer holidays in Spain (never)
3. I know him very well. (since 1999)
4. I washed my shoes (just).

7.1) Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

Law of Supply

Supply is the fundamental concept ... both macro- and microeconomic analyses. In macroeconomic theory, aggregate supply is mainly a function of expected sales to consumers, businesses and governments. In microanalysis supply is mainly a function of prices and costs of production.

incorporated in the supply curve, goods and services are opportunity costs. Economists differ ... accountants and from the Internal Revenue Service by including both explicit and implicit costs, or opportunity costs. Implicit costs are mainly business costs for wages, rents and interest, whereas opportunity costs are the alternative costs of doing something else.

In competitive markets the shape, reflects time in the production process, such as the immediate or immediate or market period, the short run, and the long run. The supply curve ... the short run is less inelastic or more elastic than in the immediate period. The long run permits sufficient time for the greater the elasticity of supply.

Vocabulary:

Aggregate supply - совокупное предложение Forthcoming - предстоящий

Opportunity costs - альтернативные издержки, издержки упущенной выгоды

Explicit - явный

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To convert - преобразовывать

Shape – форма

3) Определите значение окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:

analyses, consumers, costs, reflects, economists, wages.

6) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

In microanalysis supply is mainly a function of prices and costs of production.

Вариант 9

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Many, tall, hot, pleasant, good, easy, old, beautiful, fast, near.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. You ... take my umbrella.
2. You ... do it immediately.
3. ... you tell me the way to the nearest post-office?
4. I don't think you ... work so hard.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. We go to the English club twice a week.
2. My friend works at the people's court.
3. The doctor will come in the afternoon.
4. The students went to the canteen after the lectures.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. He (to graduate) from the University in five years and (to become) an economist.
2. The students (to come) to the lectures every day.
3. We (not to go) to the Crimea last summer.
4. When he (to return) home, he (to be) very busy.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. Listen! Jane (to play) the piano.
2. The pupils (to write) a test at 2 o'clock tomorrow.
3. I (to get) ready for the trip, when my friend called.
4. I (to do) my home work now.

6. Употребите предложения в the Past Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

We learnt to speak English (by the end of the year).
We had learnt to speak English by the end of the year.

1. I did my homework yesterday (by 8 o' clock)
2. We went to the seaside (by the time he came)
3. They finished their experiment (by last Monday)
4. I met the guests (before he came).

7. 1) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

Exports and Imports as a part of circular flow.

In an open economy, that is an economy having contacts ... other countries, we consider imports to be a leakage from the circular flow since they provide a demand for goods which are produced abroad.

Demand for exports is determined ... conditions of foreign economies and some economists don't believe that exports depends on domestic income. However, there exists a relationship between exports and domestic aggregate demand.

Imports ... other countries may be raw materials for domestic production or goods for direct consumption by households, such as a Japanese television set or a bottle of French wine. We expect demand for imports to rise when domestic income and output rise.

Vocabulary:

a demand - спрос

an income - доход

a consumption – потребление

3) Определите значения окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:

Contacts, countries, exports, exists, goods, depends.

4) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

We consider imports to be a leakage from the circular flow.

Вариант 10

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Long, little, comfortable, lazy, good, large, impossible, lucky, difficult.

2. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. It... rain, take your umbrella.
2. My father ... be at his office as it is 8 o'clock already.
3. You ... take my pencil for a moment.
4. Pupils ... talk during the lessons.

3. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. We discussed the plan for the term at the meeting.
2. The best students receive scholarships.
3. He didn't follow my advice.
4. They will play football after the lessons.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Simple Tenses, Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. We always (to consult) a dictionary when we (to translate) texts.
2. My friend (to pass) his entrance exams last month.
3. If you (to prepare) the report in time, you (to take) part at a conference.
4. Bill (to study) at Trade College.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tenses. Переведите предложения (письменно).

1. Tom (not to take) a bath now. He (to play) the guitar at the moment.
2. She (to sing) over the radio at 5 o'clock tomorrow.
3. When I came in, my mother (to prepare) dinner.
4. ... you (to do) your homework now?

6. Употребите предложения в the Present Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения (письменно).

Model

I read this book (already).

I have already read this book.

1. I wrote a letter to my sister (just).
2. He spent his summer holidays in Spain (never)
3. I know him very well. (since 1999)
4. I washed my shoes (just).

7. 1) Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

2) Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

Exports and Imports as a part of circular flow.

In an open economy, that is an economy having contacts ... other countries, we consider imports to be a leakage from the circular flow since they provide a demand for goods which are produced abroad.

Demand for exports is determined ... conditions of foreign economies and some economists don't believe that exports depends on domestic income. However, there exists a relationship between exports and domestic aggregate demand.

Imports ... other countries may be raw materials for domestic production or goods for direct consumption by households, such as a Japanese television set or a bottle of French wine. We expect demand for imports to rise when domestic income and output rise.

Vocabulary:

a demand - спрос

an income - доход

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3) Определите значения окончания -s (множественное число существительных, 3 лицо ед. число глагола) в следующих словах:

Contacts, countries, exports, exists, goods, depends.

4) Поставьте вопросы к предложению:

We consider imports to be a leakage from the circular flow.

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