

**МИНСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ТОРГОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ»**

**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК  
ДЕЛОВОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ  
(английский)**

**ДОМАШНЯЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2**

**для учащихся 1 курса  
специальности 2-25 01 10-01  
«Коммерческая деятельность (товароведение)»  
заочной формы получения  
среднего специального образования**

контрольная работа составлена в соответствии с программой,  
утвержденной Министерством образования Республики Беларусь  
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Председатель цикловой комиссии \_\_\_\_\_ И.А.Титова

## МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

При подготовке к 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 учащегося (см. таблицу). Работа, выполненная не по своему варианту, проверке не подлежит.

Контрольную работу следует выполнять в ученической тетради (12 листов) или в печатном варианте на листах А4. Все страницы тетради должны быть пронумерованы и на них должны быть поля для замечаний рецензента. В конце работы нужно привести список используемой литературы (не менее трех источников), ссылки на электронные источники, надо поставить дату, подпись и расшифровку подписи.

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 актуализировать грамматический материал по теме «Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных» и образовать сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения прилагательных. 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. В задании следует поставить вместо точек наиболее подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол, изменив его временную форму, если это необходимо.

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

При выполнении задания № 7 следует помнить, что 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 филиал в установленные сроки для проверки и рецензирования. После проверки работы преподавателем, она оценивается «зачтено» или «не зачтено».

Оценка «зачтено»: работа выполнена с соблюдением требований к оформлению и содержанию, изложенных в данных методических рекомендациях; грамматические задания выполнены правильно, по существу; грамматический материал изучен, лексические единицы усвоены полно; допускаются несущественные ошибки; грамотный, логический перевод текста, определение значения слов, правильно поставлены вопросы к предложению.

Оценка «не зачтено»: допускаются существенные ошибки, отсутствует перевод, перевод не соответствует содержанию, нарушена логика перевода; содержание текста не осознано, перевод искажает смысл текста; грубо нарушены требования к оформлению.

Если в рецензии указаны замечания и ошибки, то учащийся должен в этой же работе сделать работу над ошибками и представить ее преподавателю до начала учебных занятий.

Если работа «не зачтена», то она возвращается учащемуся на доработку. Повторно выполненную работу вместе с не заченной работой следует предоставить в филиал для повторного рецензирования.

Домашняя контрольная работа служит основанием для допуска к итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине.

# **ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ**

## **ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ**

1. Особенности образования степеней сравнения прилагательных.
2. Модальные глаголы.
3. Постановка всех видов вопросов к предложению (к подлежащему, общий, специальные, разделительный, альтернативный).
4. Образование и употребление времен группы Simple.
5. Образование и употребление времен группы Continuous.
6. Образование и употребление времен группы Perfect.

## **ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ**

1. Management and leadership.
2. Export and Import as a part of circular flow.
3. The law of demand.
4. Law of Supply.

**ТАБЛИЦА**  
**ДЛЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ВАРИАНТА КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

		Последняя цифра шифра личного дела учащегося									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Предпоследняя цифра личного дела учащегося	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. 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.

### **2. 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.

### **3. 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. Tot (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) Прочтайте и письменно переведите текст.**

### **Management and Leadership**

A manager is a person who is able to get things through others. How he or she accomplishes goals depends on a situation. There is no such thing as leadership traits that are effective in 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".

**2) Поставьте все виды вопросов к предложению:**

Followership depends on the traits and circumstances of the follower.

## **Вариант 2**

**1. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол. Переведите предложение (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.

**2. 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.

**3. 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) Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.**

**Exports and Imports as a part of circular flow.**

In an open economy, that is an economy having contacts with 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 by 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 in 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.

**2) Поставьте все виды вопросов к предложению:**

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

### **Вариант 3**

**1. 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.

**2. 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.

\*

**3. 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 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. 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 guest<sup>^</sup> (before he came).

**7. 1) Прочтите и письменно переведите текст:**

**The law of Demand**

Demand is a key concept of 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 between 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 of demand in actual markets having demonstrated the existence of downward-sloping demand curves,

**2) Поставьте все виды вопросов 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. 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.

### **2. 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.

### **3. 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 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) Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.**

**Law of Supply**

Supply is the fundamental concept of 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 from 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 of 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.

**2) Поставьте все виды вопросов к предложению:**

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

## **Вариант 5**

**1. 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.

**2. 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.

**3. 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 письмен переведите текст.**

### **The law of Demand**

Demand is a key concept of 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 between 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 of demand in actual markets having demonstrated the existence of downward-sloping demand curves,

### **2) Поставьте все виды вопросов 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. 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.

**2. 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.

**3. 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. The finished their experiment (by last Monday)
4. I met the guests (before he came).

7.1) Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

### **Law of Supply**

Supply is the fundamental concept of 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 from 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 of 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.

### **2) Поставьте все виды вопросов к предложению:**

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

## Вариант 7

### **1. 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.

### **2. 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.

### **3. 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. The finished their experiment (by last Monday)
4. I met the guests (before he came).

**7.1) Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.**

### **Management and Leadership**

A manager is a person who is able to get things through others. How he or she accomplishes goals depends on a situation. There is no such thing as leadership traits that are effective in 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 "effective executive".

**2) Поставьте все виды вопросов к предложению:**

Followership depends on the traits and circumstances of the follower.

## **Вариант 8**

**1. 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.

**2. 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.

**3. 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.

### **Law of Supply**

Supply is the fundamental concept of 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 from 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 of 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.

### **2) Поставьте все виды вопросов к предложению:**

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

## **Вариант 9**

### **1. 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.

### **2. 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.

### **3. 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.**

**Exports and Imports as a part of circular flow.**

In an open economy, that is an economy having contacts with 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 by 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 in 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.

**2) Поставьте все виды вопросов к предложению:**

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

## **Вариант 10**

**1. 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.

**2. 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.

**3. 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. Тот (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

1 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.**

**Exports and Imports as a part of circular flow**

In an open economy, that is an economy having contacts with 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 by 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 in 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.

**2) Поставьте все виды вопросов к предложению:**

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