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С – собеседование по теме; ТО – коллоквиум (теоретический опрос); ОПЗ – отчет по практическому занятию; Т/КР – рубежное тестирование (контрольная работа); ТВ – теоретический вопрос; ПЗ – практическое задание

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полученная оценка за компонент проверяемой в билете компетенции обобщается на соответствующий компонент всех компетенций, формируемых в рамках данной учебной дисциплины.

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I live in a 1)____ near the mountains. I have two 2)______ and one 3)______, and I was born last. My 4)_____ teaches mathematics, and my 5)_____ is a nurse at a big hospital. My brothers are very smart and work hard in 6)______. My sister is a nervous 7)_______, but she is very 8)_______. My 9)________ also lives with us. She came from Italy when I was two years old. She has grown old, but she is still very 10)_______. She cooks the best food!

My 11)______ is very 12)_______ to me. We do lots of things 13)______. My brothers and I like to go on long walks in the 14)_____. My sister likes 15)________ with my grandmother. On the 16)__________ we all play board 17)_____ together. We laugh and always have a good 18)______. I 19)_______ my family 20)___________.

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16		17		18		19		20	

1	house	2	brothers	3	sister	4	father	5	mother
6	school	7	girl	8	kind	9	grandmother	10	strong
11	family	12	important	13	together	14	mountains	15	to cook
16	weekends	17	games	18	time	19	love	20	very much

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1______ is what a person likes to do in his 2__________ time. Hobbies differ like 3______. If you have chosen a hobby according to your 4_________ and taste you are lucky because your 5_______ becomes more 6___________. The most 7____________ hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from 8____________ to 9____________, from 10__________ to 11__________. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer 12______. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Making things include 13___________, 14__________, 15__________. Many people collect something - coins, 16_______, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. 17_______ people often collect paintings, 18_______ things and other 19__________ objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, _____________.

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1	Hobby	2	spare	3	tastes	4	character	5	life
6	interesting	7	popular	8	gardening	9	traveling	10	chess
11	volleyball	12	games	13	drawing	14	swimming	15	handicrafts
16	stamps	17	Rich	18	rare	19	art	20	libraries

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Russia is the 1____________ 2______ in the world. It stretches from .________ to the /_____________ in Asia. Russia is so large that it has nine different time 0_____. A "time zone" is an area in which all the countries have the same 1______ on their 2_____.

The people in Russia are called 3________ and the 4_____ they speak is called Russian.

Russian has its own special ,__________ and symbols that it uses for each letter. This special alphabet is called , ,___________. Unlike the ,_____________ alphabet which has 26 , .________, the Russian alphabet has 33.

The Russian language is the eighth most spoken language in the ,/_____. This is probably because of how lanb Mpmmd dh i cjr h p c Mpmmd n, 0_________ influenced the countries around it.

Russian ,1___________ (kings, queens, emperors, and empresses) spent a lot of time trying to 17__________ (grow) Russia and make it a big country. Over time, they ,3__________. One of the most successful ,4_____________ was ____________ the Great.

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1	largest	2	country	3	Europe	4	Pacific Ocean	5	zones
6	time	7	clocks	8	Russians	9	language	10	alphabet
11	Cyrillic	12	English	13	letters	14	world	15	history
16	rulers	17	expand	18	succeeded	19	empresses	20	Catherine

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,________________, 2______, .________, /___________ and 0________________ are English speaking 6______. They are situated in different parts of the 7_____ and differ in many ways. The 8_________ of these countries, their weather and 9________ and way of life of their people differ. Each coutry has it's own history 10________, traditions, its own national 11__________. But they all have a common 12____. English, the language of the people who left 13_______ to make their names in new countries. The United Kindom of Great Britain and North 14__________ consist of 4 parts: England, 15___________, Wales, Northen Ireland. The British Isles are group of 16_________ lying off the nothwest coast of the 17___________ of Europe. There are no high 18_____, no very long 19_____, no great 20____ in U.K.

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16. Encourage extremist views
17. Dress code
18. Improve school discipline
, 4) qjd a ncdji gdc n
20. University

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Translate the words into English:

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1. Private schools
2. Elective courses
3. High school
4. Take part
5. Primary school
6. Advanced course
7. Kindergarten
8. Public schools
9. Approximately
10. Pay annually
11. Religious views
12. Homeschooling
13. Have difficulty communicating
14. Special needs
15. Encourage extremist views
16. Low quality
17. Improve school discipline
18. Dress code
19. University
) qjd a ncdji gdc n

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We live in the fascinating and challenging world of _____. It is a world that more and more over the ages, and especially in the 20th ____ has come to affect so much of our lives. It is involved with the way we _____, the homes we live in and the clothes we wear, how we become ill and how _____ can make us better, and has given us fantastic means of 0_____ and 1_____.
The list of the 2_____ is rather long. We are onlookers of great scientific 3_____ such as televion and a 4_____. We can't _____ our life without a _____ or a radio. I'd like to speak in details about computers.
A computer is an _____ _____ that stores _____ and allows changes in it through the use of instructions. A 0_____ computer is capable of doing various 1_____, like word processing and accounting. Personal computers are 2_____ used but 3_____ on them 4_____ some _____.

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1	science	2	century	3	travel	4	medicine	5	communicating
6	exploring	7	inventions	8	achievements	9	computer	10	imagine
11	notebook	12	electronic	13	device	14	information	15	modern
16	tasks	17	widely	18	working	19	requires	20	techniques

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1 is a 2 that can range in 3 from bright yellow to white, to even 4 red. Throughout human 5 gold has remained a highly desirable possession.
The history of gold in human culture dates back to Ancient 6 .
Egyptians used it to create 7 as well as 8 and associated the 9 of gold with 10 .
Later gold found its 11 in money in the form of 12 .
This ensured that coins keep their 13 as they are made from the 14 metal.
Nowadays, it has found usefulness in 15 thanks to its great conductive 16 .
17 , it is even used in 18 , however 19 for the most 20 of dishes.

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16		17		18		19		20	

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1	Gold	2	metal	3	colour	4	copper	5	history
6	Egypt	7	tools	8	jewellery	9	glitter	10	the Sun
11	use	12	coins	13	value	14	precious	15	electronics
16	properties	17	Surprisingly	18	culinary	19	only	20	expensive

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Environment		Inclinations	
Acid rains		To decide	
Ozone layer		To give up	
Water		Necessary	
Soil		Deforestation	

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1 carbon dioxide
2 climate change
3 ecosystem
4 food chain
5 green
6 pesticide
7 pollution
8 protect
9 smog
10 toxic

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Environment		Inclinations	/
Acid rains	/	To decide	
Ozone layer	/	To give up	
Water		Necessary	
Soil		Deforestation	/

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carbon dioxide		protect	
food chain		green	
ecosystem		smog	
pesticide		Inclinations	

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1. toxic
2. Necessary
3. Environment
4. pollution
5. Deforestation
6. Acid rains
7. To decide
8. Water
9. To give up
10. Soil

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climate change	/	Ozone layer	/
carbon dioxide	/ /	protect	
food chain		green	/
ecosystem		smog	
pesticide		Inclinations	/

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Oc kcmn jh kpo md pmmt kkgd n oj h jmoej n i pmd mn n oc o d q j gq jh kpo mn j m computer technology. Years ago, the computer industry described only the narrow work that was done on the first computers often room-sized machines programmed to perform but a few discreet functions. The industry has grown in leaps and bounds since, and now includes not only the design and

sales of computers themselves, but also software development and manufacturing, computer and Internet networking, broadband and wireless connectivity, and a whole host of information technology services.

1 phrase
2 computer
3 applies
4 jobs
5 businesses
6 involve
7 technology
8 industry
9 work
10 first
11 often
12 machines
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14 functions
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Depending on the context, references to the computer industry can mean different things. In business, the computer industry is generally understood to be the sector of any given economy that is concerned with technology sales and manufacturing. The health of technology corporations over time, the competition of computer sales across brands, and the financial outlook of innovations in mobile and

tablet computing are among the pieces making up the computer industry as it is known to market analysts and corporate investors.

1. Depending
2. Context
3. References
4. Computer
5. Industry
6. Different
7. Business
8. Generally
9. Understood
10. Sector
11. Economy
12. Sales
13. Health
14. Corporations
15. Time
16. Competition
17. Brands
18. Financial
19. Innovations
20. Tablet

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Choosing an Occupation

One of the most difficult problems a young person faces is deciding what to do about a career. There are individuals, of course, who from the time they are six years old "know" that they want to be doctors or pilots or fire fighters, but the majority of us do not get around to making a decision about an occupation or career until somebody or something forces us to face the problem.

Choosing an occupation takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do. You may find that you will have to take special education in Czechia to qualify for a particular kind of work, or may find out that you will need to get some actual work experience to gain enough knowledge to qualify for a particular job.

Fortunately, there are a lot of people you can turn to for advice and help in making your decision. At most schools, there are teachers who are professionally qualified to counsel you and to give detailed information about job qualifications. And you can talk over your ideas with family members and friends who are always ready to listen and to offer suggestions. But even if you get other people involved in helping you make a decision, self evaluation is an important part of the decision-making process.

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1. They always tell the truth.
2. We have already solved all the questions.
3. Economic conditions are changing all the time.
4. A presentation will be made tomorrow.
5. Our office building is located in the city centre and is very modern.

III □ □ □ □ □)□ □ □ □

□ □**it, that, one:**

1. It is supply and demand that determine prices on the market.
) ji ogf ocdn kkg) r i ooc oji)
3. The computer industry includes companies that manufacture, sell and lease computers.
4. One cannot know everything..
5. From the window one saw the river.

□ □ □□ □

1. Somebody has to take the responsibility for the accident.
2. You must attend this meeting.
3. Shall I read or translate the text?
/)T jp ncjpg i oo f gjojagpbb b)
5. He might come, but I am not sure.

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Timber

Timber is the most ancient structural material. In comparison with steel timber is lighter, cheaper, easier to work and its mechanical properties are good. On the other hand, timber has certain disadvantages. First, it burns and is therefore unsuitable for fireproof buildings. Second, it decays.

At present an enormous amount of timber is employed for a vast number of purposes. In building timber is used too.

Timber is a name applied to the cut material derived from trees. Timber used for building purposes is divided into two groups: softwoods and hardwoods. Hardwoods are chiefly used for decorative purposes, as for panelling, veneering in furniture, and some of them are selected for structural use because of their high strength durability, in modern construction timber is often used for

window and door frames, flooring, fences and gates, wallplates, for temporary building and unpainted internal woodwork.

Timber cannot be used for either carpenters' or joiners' work immediately it has been felled because of the large amount of sap which it contains. Elimination of this moisture increases the strength, durability and resilience of timber.

II. □ □ □ □

1. They always tell the truth.
2. We have already solved all the questions.
3. Economic conditions are changing all the time.
4. A presentation will be made tomorrow.
5. Our office building is located in the city centre and is very modern.

I □ □ □ □ □)□ □ □ □ □ **it, that, one:**

1. It is supply and demand that determine prices on the market.
) ji ogf œdn kkg) r ioœ oji)
3. The computer industry includes companies that manufacture, sell and lease computers.
4. One cannot know everything..
5. From the window one saw the river.

IV. □ □□ □

1. Somebody has to take the responsibility for the accident.
2. You must attend this meeting.
3. Shall I read or translate the text?
/) T j p nœ j pg i otake a lot of luggage.
5. He might come, but I am not sure.

I.

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My University

There are many universities in Russia. The head of a university is Rector. Usually there are several faculties in a university. Each faculty has a number of specialized departments and is headed by i)Oc jpmm ja mop d ng mon / 0 1 t mm)

The academic year in this country's higher schools begins on the 1-st of September and is divided into two terms (semesters). Students take exams at the end of each semester. If the results of the examinations are good, students get grants. Twice a year students have vacations two weeks in winter and two months in summer.

My University has several buildings, old and new ones. There are many various laboratories. There is a very good library and a computer center in the main building.

Every faculty has its own specialized library, laboratories, workshops and computer centers.

The first- and second-t mmop i on mop t b i mg i bd md b mp e on) i oc third year students begin to study specialized subjects.

A very good tradition of our University is that theory is accompanied by practical training. Students begin to work at the University's well- l pckk g jmojmd n i d senior years at various plants, design offices and research institutes of this country.

It is interesting but difficult to study at our University, especially for the first-year students as they do not know yet how to organize their work and time.

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1. They will do everything in their power to help us.
)Oc l p modji r ji o dn pmn ooc i so ji a mi)
3. Our luggage was examined by the customs officers.
4. Have you finished that work?
5. She was sitting there doing nothing.

□ □ □ □ □)□ □ □ □
□ □**it, that, one:**

1. This contract is more important than that one.
2. I have already fixed the car. It is in the garage now.
.) i nc j pg i o pi mgd g d usiness.
4. Firms will produce popular goods rather than less favoured ones.
5. That is one possibility, but there is another one.

1. Could you help me with my work?
2. Everybody must know at least one foreign language.
3. May I open the window here?
4. You should visit her, she is in the hospital.
0) H t and i i o nd b o gg)

it, that, one:

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Stone

Stone has been used as a structural material since the earliest days. Almost of all famous buildings of classic times, of the medieval and Renaissance periods and of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were erected of stone masonry. In some places stone was used because of the scarcity of timber, bin in other places stone was preferred because of its durability.

The stones which are usually used for masonry work are as follows:

1) *Granite* is very hard. strong and durable. It is used particularly for basements base courses, columns and steps and for the entire facades. Its colour may be grey yellow pink or deep red.

2) *Sandstone.* Sandstone is composed of grains of sand or quarts cemented together. Sandstones form one of the most valuable materials. The durability of sandstones depends very largely upon the cementing material.

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