

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Нижегородский государственный университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского

Н.В. Ваганова, О.А. Демина

**Контрольные задания по английскому языку для студентов заочного
отделения Института экономики и предпринимательства**

Практикум

Рекомендовано методической комиссией филологического факультета для
студентов ННГУ, обучающихся по специальности 080100 «Экономика»

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Рецензент: доктор фил.н., профессор **С.В. Постникова**

Методическая разработка представляет собой практикум, который предназначен для работы со студентами заочного отделения, обучающихся в Институте Экономики и предпринимательства по специальностям «Экономика», «Менеджмент», «Государственное и муниципальное управление», «Торговое дело», «Таможенное дело». Выбранные материалы соответствуют профессиональным интересам студентов, изучающих указанные специальности, и направлены на совершенствование таких навыков, как чтение, перевод, письмо. Практикум также способствует выработке навыков правильного построения высказывания, помогает построить сообщение на основе лексического и грамматического материала.

Ответственный за выпуск:

председатель методической комиссии филологического факультета ННГУ,

к.ф.н., доцент **И.В. Кузьмин**

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Контрольная работа № 1

1. Ответьте на вопрос письменно.

Do you find studying at the University challenging and rewarding?

2. Прочитайте и переведите 1, 3, 5 и 7 абзацы текста письменно.

Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod

National Research University

Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod is a large respected higher educational institution. The history of the university is fascinating. The basis for its establishment was the Russian Polytechnic Institute that up to 1916 was located in Warsaw. After the breaking out of **the World War I** the Russian Polytechnic Institute was evacuated to the city of Nizhny Novgorod and in 1918 it was announced to be converted into Nizhny Novgorod State University. In 2010 the University was awarded the title of National Research University for great achievements in the fields of sciences and humanities.

Nowadays Nizhniy Novgorod University ranks among the best Russia's leading universities, being a modern teaching and research complex. There are a lot of faculties and departments at the University and several new ones are organized each year. The basic ones are the faculties of physics, radio-physics, chemistry, mechanics and mathematics, cybernetics, philology, biology, sociology, law, economics, finance, higher school of applied physics and the preparatory faculty.

There are three types of teaching at the University: day time, part-time and correspondence department. All the pedagogical and scientific work is carried on



by numerous chairs headed by prominent professors and associate professors. The teaching staff of the University includes outstanding scientists and scholars. Some of them are members and Corresponding Members of Russian Academy of Sciences.

The University training is based on the scientific principles. Lectures are combined with practical classes in different subjects. Students attend lectures, all of them being compulsory, and make notes of them.

They also have practical classes in the laboratories, which are well-equipped with the Internet system, fax, e-mail and the latest devices.

The academic year is divided into two terms. Apart from lectures, seminars, practical classes, laboratory works, students take credit-tests and exams at the end of each term. Special attention is paid to independent and research work of students. On completion of studies students present graduation theses or take final state examinations.

Schooling used to be free of charge. But there have appeared a lot of commercial groups where students pay tuition fee. The students who receive their education free of charge and who pass their exams successfully get monthly grants!

A multi-level system of higher education is exercised at the University. This system offers programmes to study for a Bachelor's degree; it's usually 4 years of studies, and then comes a Master's degree which lasts for two more academic years. The best graduates enter the post-graduate courses and after successful defending their theses get the academic degree of candidate of sciences. All departments of the University also provide wide opportunities for research leading to Doctoral degrees, D.Sc. and Ph.D.

3. Найдите в тексте и письменно переведите на английский язык следующие выражения.

Студент заочного отделения, заведующий кафедрой, доцент, докторская степень, поступить в аспирантуру, защищать диссертацию, представить дипломную работу, сдавать (сдать) выпускные экзамены, аспирант, выпускник, степень магистра, степень бакалавра, плата за обучение, учиться бесплатно, получать стипендию, преподавательский состав, ученый, учебный и исследовательский комплекс, знаменитый/ выдающийся, посещать лекции.

4. Дайте письменные ответы на вопросы.

1. Why is the history of establishment of the University fascinating?
2. Why does the University rank among the best?
3. What departments and faculties does it comprise?
4. How many types of teaching are there at the University? What are they?
5. What is training based on?
6. Are lectures and seminars compulsory or free?
7. What facilities does the University have/ provide?

8. What can you say about academic activities of the students?
9. Is schooling free of charge?
10. How long does it normally take to get a Master's degree?

5. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.

City, photo, stepfather, couch, dish, tray, leaf, mouse, tooth, knife, potato, calf, deer, louse, goose, day, fish, video, brush, church, museum, sheep, radio.

6. Поставьте слова в скобках во множественное число, где необходимо.

A: Did you go shopping on Saturday?

B: Yes, I did. I bought lots of things.

A: What did you buy?

B: I bought two (scarf) and three (T-shirt).

A: Did you buy anything else?

B: Yes. I went to a lovely shop and six (cup) and four crystal (glass).

A: Gosh! You really bought lots of things!

B: And I also bought two silver (candlestick) for my aunt.

7. Напишите соответствующую форму притяжательного падежа, используя данные слова.

Например: the balls/ the boys – the boys` balls

1. The bags/ the women

2. The top/ the hill

3. The car/ the roof

4. The shop/ the owner

5. The boys/ the caps

6. The manager/ the hotel

7. The man/ the trousers

8. The toys/ the children

9. The name/ the street

10. The clothes/ the baby

8. Откройте скобки, используя прилагательные и наречия в сравнительной или превосходной степенях сравнения.

A: Excuse me, is there a (fast) way to get to Clovelly?

B: If you take that road, which is (narrow) than the others, it`s only 15 minutes` walk. That`s the (quick) way.

A: Ah, thanks. We`ve been walking for 35 minutes and we thought we would get there (soon). We can`t even see Clovelly yet.

B: It`s hidden by the trees, they are (tall) than the houses. You`ll like Clovelly. It`s one of the (beautiful) villages in north Devon.

A: That`s what we`ve heard. It has some of the (pretty) houses, hasn`t it?

B: Yes, and the (tasty) fish you`ve ever eaten!

A: Thank you very much for your help. Bye.

9. Вставьте *some, any, no* и их производные (*somebody, something, anybody, anything, everybody, everything, nobody, nothing*).

1. You have very nice water-colours here.

2. There is in the next room who wants to speak to you.

3. If there is else you want, please let me know.

4. There aren`t magazines here.

5. There isn`t butter on the table. Take ... fresh butter from the fridge.

6. I know about your town. Tell me about it.

7. You may read book you like.

8. May I havewater, please?

9. Is there in your group who lives in the hostel?

10. If you have idea about it, please tell it to me.

10. Заполните пропуски словами *many, much, a lot of*.

1. A: Are there cinemas in this town?

B: No, there is only one.

2. A: There isn`t snow on the ground.

B: No. The sun has melted it.

3. A: There are flowers in the garden.

B: Yes, they`re beautiful, aren`t they?

4. A: How times did you have a shower yesterday?

B: Three! It was a very hot day.

5. A: There isn`t water in that vase. The flowers will die.

B: I`ll put some more in.

6. A: Helen is always alone.

B: No, she isn`t. She`s got friends.

7. A: Are there fish in this river?

B: No, not any more.

8. A: Can you lend me some money?

B: No, sorry- I haven`t got money with me.

11. Заполните пропуски словами *few, a few, little, a little*.

1. Shall I make cakes for tea on Sunday?

2. I hope there are people I know at the party.

3. Could I havemilk in my cup, please?

4. The trains are on strike. Very people came to work.

5. Do you need more days to think about my proposal?

6. I hope you`ve almost finished. There is very time left.

7. I'm sorry. I'll be late. We've had problems at work.
8. We must go shopping. There is very food in the fridge.

Контрольная работа № 2

1. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите 2, 4 абзацы.

My plans for future

I would like to talk about my plans for future, because it's significant to start planning your career beforehand. I study at the Institute of Economics and Entrepreneurship so when I graduate and get my diploma I will be able to find a job in the sphere of business.

What kind of knowledge and what traits of character should I have to succeed? These are the questions that people often ask themselves. Nowadays employers demand perfect knowledge, work experience, a range of transferable skills and such qualities as efficiency, punctuality, practicality, creativity and many others. If you want to get a good job, you must convince your employer that you are the best candidate for it. Choosing your future job you should take into consideration your interests, abilities and opportunities. Besides, you should know your employer's requirements.

If you want to become a good specialist, to keep your job and to get a promotion, you should be competent. It is a combination of knowledge, skills and behaviour, the ability to perform a specific role. Today executives and managers don't only speak of skills and qualifications of their employees, but of their competencies that measure a person's appropriateness for a particular job. Competence development is a long process that requires training and personal development. Competence grows through experience.

The ability to make the right decision is crucial in the world of business. A well-considered decision will lead your team to success; a poor decision can result into failure. A good employee should demonstrate problem-solving capability and think about what is to be achieved and how it is to be achieved. Many companies need people who can work effectively in different countries and cultures. Therefore it is important to know at least one foreign language. A person must remember that the traditions and customs that he or she is used to may be inadmissible in another country. That is why one should be aware of intercultural differences.

2. Найдите в тексте и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие выражения.

Efficiency, employer's requirements, qualifications, make the right decision, result into failure, inadmissible, to succeed, practicality, executives.

3. Соотнесите выражения в левой колонке с их английскими эквивалентами в правой.

<p>Компетенции</p> <p>Навыки</p> <p>Планировать карьеру заранее</p> <p>Профессиональная подготовка</p> <p>Получить повышение</p> <p>Принимать во внимание</p> <p>Способность решать проблемы</p> <p>Соответствие данной работе</p> <p>Хорошо обдуманное решение</p>	<p><u>problem-solving capability</u></p> <p><u>get a promotion</u></p> <p><u>appropriateness for a particular job</u></p> <p><u>take into consideration</u></p> <p><u>skills</u></p> <p><u>competencies</u></p> <p><u>training</u></p> <p><u>well considered decision</u></p> <p><u>plan your career beforehand</u></p>
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4. Письменно ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What do employers demand from potential employees?
2. What should you take into consideration apart from your interests and abilities?
3. Why is it important to be competent?
4. Competence grows through experience, doesn't it?
5. Why is it crucial to make the right decision in the world of business?
6. Is it necessary for a future businessman to know foreign languages? Why?

5. Поставьте слова в нужном порядке, чтобы получились утвердительные или вопросительные предложения.

1. family/ the/am/my/in/I/oldest
2. sister/me/my/than/younger/is
3. class/who/oldest/the/in/is/the?
4. book/interesting/than/my/more/your/is/book
5. bought/expensive/shop/the/in/watch/most/Peter/the
6. difficult/isn't/English/as/ Japanese/as
7. weather/better/today/than/much/is/yesterday/the

6. Задайте вопросы к следующим предложениям, начиная со слов, данных в скобках.

1. Anna is tired. (How...?)
2. Sue is watching television. (What...?)
3. They will go home after they do the work. (When...?)
4. They are going on holiday. (When...?)
5. I was at home last Sunday. (Where...?)
6. This is my cup. (Which...?)
7. Fifty people were invited to Helen`s wedding. (How many...?)
8. Sue doesn`t go to work by car. (Why...?)
9. Nicola went on holiday with Joanne. (Who....?)
10. She has taught French for many years. (How long...?)

7. Задайте все типы вопросов к предложениям.

1. They are working in the garden.
2. We will go to New York next year.
3. You have just read this book.
4. They were in many countries.
5. They like playing tennis.

8. Откройте скобки, используя глагол в Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, will or be going to.

My cousin`s name (be) Sylvie Dupont. She (live) in Paris and (work) in a café in the centre of the city. At the moment her best friend from England (stay) with her. She (enjoy) her holiday very much. They (visit) museums together. Next week they (see) a film and then they (have) dinner at an expensive restaurant. Last Tuesday they (go) to a disco with some friends of theirs. They (not/ come) home until very late. Sylvie (be) so tired at work that she (spill) some coffee all over a customer. She

doesn't think she (see) him at the café again! In future she (not/ stay) out so late and she (be) more careful while she is serving customers.

9. Прочитайте текст об авторе книг о Гарри Поттере Дж. Роулинг. Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант ответа из предложенных ниже, чтобы заполнить пропуски.

She (1) _____ born on 31 July 1965.

She (2) _____ 7 Harry Potter books and although she says she won't write any more, lots of her fans hope her seventh one won't be her last.

She (3) _____ as an English Language teacher in Portugal for a short time in the early 90s.

Her books about Harry Potter (4) _____ incredibly successful and so far she (5) _____ more than £500 million from them.

She (6) _____ married twice and has two children – one from each marriage.

Варианты ответов:

(1) has been / was / is

(2) writes / has wrote / has written

(3) has worked / worked / is worked

(4) have / have been / has been

(5) has made / has make / makes

(6) has / has been / was

Контрольная работа № 3

1. Прочитайте текст, переведите письменно 2, 4 и 5 абзацы.

Money and its functions

Money is any object or record that is generally accepted as payment for goods and services and repayment of debts in a given country or socio-economic context. The exchange of goods and services in markets is among the most universal activities of human life. To facilitate these exchanges, people settle on something that will serve as a medium of exchange—they select something to be money.

However, this has not always been true. In primitive societies a system of barter was used. Barter was a system of direct exchange of goods. Somebody could exchange a sheep, for example, for anything in the market place that they considered to be of equal value. Barter, however, was a very unsatisfactory system because people's precise needs seldom coincided. People needed a more practical system of exchange, and various money systems developed based on goods which the members of a society recognized as having value. Cattle, grain, teeth, shells, feather, salt, tobacco have been used. Precious metals gradually took over because, when made into coins, they were portable, durable, recognizable and divisible into larger and smaller units of value.

The main functions of money are distinguished as: a medium of exchange; a unit of account; a store of value; and, occasionally in the past, a standard of deferred payment. When money is used to intermediate the exchange of goods and services, it is performing a function as a medium of exchange. It thereby avoids the inefficiencies of a barter system, such as the 'double coincidence of wants' problem.

Money also serves as a unit of account. A unit of account is a standard numerical unit of measurement of the market value of goods, services, and other transactions. Also known as a "measure" or "standard" of relative worth and deferred payment, a unit of account is a necessary prerequisite for the formulation of commercial agreements that involve debt.

The third function of money is to serve as a store of value, that is, an item that holds value over time. To act as a store of value, money must be able to be reliably saved, stored, and retrieved – and be predictably usable as a medium of exchange when it is retrieved. The value of the money must also remain stable over time. Money, of course, is not the only thing that stores value. Houses, office buildings, land, works of art, and many other commodities are regarded as a means of storing wealth and value. Money differs from these other stores of value as it is readily exchangeable for other commodities. Its role as a medium of exchange makes it a convenient store of value.

Because money acts as a store of value, it can be used as a standard for future payments. When you borrow money, for example, you typically sign a contract pledging to make a series of future payments to settle the debt. These payments will be made using money, because money acts as a store of value.

The money supply of a country consists of currency (banknotes and coins) and usually includes bank money (the balance held in checking accounts and savings accounts). Bank money, which consists only of records (mostly computerized in modern banking), forms by far the largest part of broad money in developed countries.

2. Определите, к каким частям речи относятся данные слова. Распределите их в таблице.

Settle, generally, true, medium, borrow, prerequisite, commercial, coin, serve, portable, gradually, debt, consist, unsatisfactory, reliably, payment, precious, currency, involve, broad, cattle, commodity.

Noun	verb	adjective	adverb

3. Переведите письменно данные слова и выражения из текста.

Товары и услуги; средство обмена; платеж; система бартера; коммерческое соглашение; расчетная единица; ценность, стоимость; платежи; урегулировать долг; средство накопления богатства; сберегательный счет; валюта; рыночная стоимость; денежная масса; отложенный платеж; подписать контракт; сделка; предмет потребления, товар; совокупная денежная масса; деньги безналичных расчетов.

4. Перепишите предложения, заполняя пропуски словами из упражнения III.

1. She opened a in the bank to save her money.
2. The credit card company has just increased the penalty on late ...
3. Oil is traditionally paid for in the US ...
4. There still exist some aboriginal tribes which use the when trading.
5. Russia exports such agricultural ... as rye and wheat.
6. Dear ladies and gentlemen! We are here today to ... an agreement of cooperation.
7. The entire business ... took place over the phone.

5. Письменно ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What definition of money is given in the text?
2. Why is the system of barter considered to be unsatisfactory?
3. What functions of money are mentioned in the text?
4. What is a unit of account?
5. What does the money supply of a country consist of?

6. Найдите предложения, в которых сказуемое используется в пассивном залоге. Выпишите такие сказуемые. Напишите их форму (время и залог).

7. Перепишите предложения, переведите их письменно, подчеркните сказуемое и укажите его форму.

1. The scientists were offered new themes for research last month.
2. She is highly paid.
3. Candidates will be allowed television time.
4. This lecturer is being attentively listened to by students at the moment.
5. This recent conference has been initiated by the USA.
6. The report had been already made before she entered the hall.
7. The bridge will have been built by 2020.
8. The sales of the company are increased regularly.

8. Перепишите предложения, используя сказуемое в пассивном залоге.

1. Adam Smith wrote "The wealth of nations" in 1776.
2. The Prime Minister will head the delegation.
3. She had read the whole book when we came.
4. The workers are testing a new machine right now.
5. She asked me to wait for her.
6. The scientists were carrying out the experiment from 10 to 12 o'clock yesterday.
7. A lot of people speak much about this new film.
8. He has finished his work.

9. Задайте вопрос, используя сказуемое в пассивном залоге.

1. Children are not allowed for this film. (Who?)
2. The work will have been done when she comes. (When?)
3. The text is being translated at the moment. (What?)
4. The protocol has been signed at the conference. (Where?)
5. The seminar will be held in May. (When?)

10. Перепишите текст, выбирая правильный вариант (активный или пассивный залог сказуемого). Переведите предложения.

The World Wide Web and the Internet brought/were brought many benefits that are extending/ are being extended the marketing and communication techniques. The Internet was developed/ developed as APRANET by the specialists in computer programming in the 1970s. First it was made/made available only to high-ranking academics and to educational establishments. Since then the Internet technology has

been commercialized/has commercialized by large corporations and continues to be used/use for marketing and commerce. Customers can buy/be bought different goods through e-commerce and services are provided/provide instantaneously. Small enterprises have benefited/have been benefited because the Internet gives/is given them global reach to the international markets.

11. Перепишите предложения, переведите их письменно, подчеркните в них модальный глагол.

1. The employees of this company must not be late for work.
2. She can type 30 words per minute.
3. If the market becomes too saturated demand may drop off.
4. It was not enough just to make the product, they also had to sell it and get paid for it.
5. The company can't give details of the contract because the information is confidential.

12. Перепишите предложения, выбирая правильный модальный глагол.

1. Nobody could/might translate this text as they didn't have dictionaries.
2. Who can/had to answer my question?
3. Must/Can I wear a uniform at work? – No, you needn't.
4. You must/may use your mobile phones to check the answers.
5. Could/May you tell me the way to the railway station, please?
6. Your friend had to/could walk on foot to the university as his car didn't start.
7. May/can I leave for a while? – Yes, sure.
8. She should/may visit her grandparents more often.

Контрольная работа № 4

1. Прочитайте текст, переведите письменно 2, 5 и 6 абзацы.

Economy in Great Britain

Great Britain is one of the world's leading industrialized nations. It has the 6th largest national economy in the world measured by nominal gross domestic product (GDP) and 8th largest in the world measured by purchasing power parity (PPP).

In the 18th century the UK was the first country to industrialize and during the 19th century had a dominant role in the global economy. From the late 19th century the Second Industrial Revolution in the United States and Germany presented an increasing economic challenge, and the costs of fighting in World War I and World War II further weakened the UK's relative position. However it still maintains a significant role in the world economy, particularly in financial services and the knowledge economy.

During the 1970s and 80s, nearly 3.5 million manufacturing jobs were lost, but in the 1990s over 3.5 million jobs were created in service-related industries. By the late 1990s, banking, insurance, business services, and other service industries accounted for two thirds of the GDP and employed almost 70% of the workforce. This trend was also reflected in a shift in Great Britain's economic base, which has benefited the southeast, southwest, and Midlands regions of the country, while the north of England and Northern Ireland have been hard hit by the changing economy.

Great Britain has abundant supplies of coal, oil, and natural gas. Production of oil from offshore wells in the North Sea began in 1975, and the country is self-sufficient in petroleum. Other mineral resources include iron ore, tin, limestone, salt, china clay, oil shale, gypsum, and lead.

About 25% of Britain's land is arable, and almost half is suitable for meadows and pastures. Its agriculture is highly mechanized and extremely productive; barley, wheat, rapeseed, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, and vegetables are the main crops. The widespread dairy industry produces milk, eggs, and cheese. Beef cattle and large numbers of sheep, as well as poultry and pigs, are raised throughout much of the country. There is also a sizable fishing industry, with cod, haddock, mackerel, whiting, trout, salmon, and shellfish making up the bulk of the catch.

Since the early 1970s, Great Britain's trade focus has shifted from the United States to the European Union, which now accounts for over 50% of its trade. Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands are the main trading partners, and the Commonwealth countries are also important. The country must import about 40% of its food supplies. Thus, its prosperity has been dependent upon the export of manufactured goods in exchange for raw materials and foodstuffs. The country's chief exports are manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, and transport equipment. The chief imports are fruit and vegetables, machinery, consumer goods.

The economy of Great Britain is based largely on private enterprises but has some major publicly owned industries (notably coal, steel, gas, electricity and railways) and a few joint enterprises. The Government is reducing the size of the public sector, returning parts of the steel, transport, telecommunications and aerospace industries, for example, to private enterprise. Within the manufacturing sector, the largest industries include machine tools; electric power, automation, and railroad equipment; ships; motor vehicles and parts; aircraft; electronic and communications equipment; metals; chemicals; petroleum; coal; textiles and clothing.

Government involvement in the British economy is primarily exercised by HM Treasury, headed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills. The Bank of England is the UK's central bank and its Monetary Policy Committee is responsible for setting interest rates. The currency of the UK is the pound sterling, which is also the world's third-largest reserve currency after the US dollar and the euro. The UK is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations.

2. Определите, верны ли предложения. Если нет, то дайте правильный вариант.

- 1) In the 18th century Great Britain was a backward country.
- 2) Great Britain is rich in oil, coal and gas.
- 3) Trade with the European Union now accounts for 50% of the whole trade.
- 4) The UK doesn't import food supplies.
- 5) The fishing industry in the UK is well developed.
- 6) More than 50% of Britain's land is arable.
- 7) The central bank of Great Britain is the Bank of England.
- 8) Great Britain is not a member of the European Union.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и сочетаний.

Валовый внутренний продукт, паритет покупательной способности, проблемы экономики, обрабатывающая промышленность, производство, центральный банк, канцлер казначейства (министр финансов), совместное предприятие, резервная валюта, частное предпринимательство, размер процентной ставки, Международный Валютный фонд, государственный сектор экономики, потребительские товары, природные ресурсы.

4. Закончите предложения.

- 1) Great Britain has the 6th-largest ...
- 2) Since the early 1970s, Great Britain's trade focus ...
- 3) During the 1970s and 80s ...
- 4) By the late 1990s ...

- 5) Agriculture in Great Britain is highly ...
- 6) The economy of Great Britain is based largely on ...
- 7) The currency of the UK is ...

5. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

- 1) Does the economy of Great Britain play an important role today?
- 2) What natural resources is Great Britain rich in?
- 3) What are the UK's chief exported goods?
- 4) What does Great Britain import?
- 5) What are the largest industries in the manufacturing sector?
- 6) What is the policy of the government in the sphere of economy?
- 7) What bodies control the economic sphere in Great Britain?

6. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1) If we ... good in innovating we will retain customers.
a) are b) were c) be d) will be
- 2) If Great Britain ... new jobs in service-related industries in the 1990s, there wouldn't have been a shift in the economic base.
a) didn't create b) doesn't create c) hadn't created d) wouldn't create
- 3) But for World War I and World War II the position of Great Britain in the world economy ...
a) wouldn't have weakened b) wouldn't weaken c) won't weaken d) don't weaken
- 4) If more than 25% of the land in Great Britain was arable, the country ... the world leader in agriculture.
a) would be b) will be c) were d) be
- 5) If the government reduces the size of the private sector in the economy, more joint enterprises ...
a) will be set up b) are set up c) would be set up d) were set up

7. Переведите высказывания известных людей об экономике в косвенную речь.

- 1) "Be thrifty, not covetous" George Herbert.
- 2) "Commerce changes the fate and genius of nations" Thomas Grey.
- 3) "If all the economists were laid end to end, they would not reach a conclusion", said George Bernard Shaw.
- 4) Benjamin Franklin: "No nation was ever ruined by trade."
- 5) Jack Kemp: "Every time in this century we've lowered the tax rates across the board, on employment, on saving, investment and risk-taking in this economy, revenues went up, not down."

8. Сделайте косвенными данные прямые вопросы. Начинайте со следующих фраз:

Could you tell us, ...?

I wonder,...

Can you tell us...?

1) Where is the nearest bank?

2) Had she found this job when she moved here?

3) Will she start her new project next week?

4) When will he finish his report on the last tendencies in the world economy?

5) Will he have been teaching English for twenty years when he retires?

6) Why did she quit her job last summer?

7) What time will Helen be meeting the boss?

8) Did Theodore call you yesterday to reschedule his appointment?

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Составители:
Наталья Вячеславовна **Ваганова**
Ольга Александровна **Демина**

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отделения Института экономики и предпринимательства**

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«Нижегородский государственный университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского»
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