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Дальневосточный федеральный университет

ENGLISH SKILLS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE

Сборник упражнений и тесты
по английскому языку

Для студентов бакалавриата, обучающихся
по направлению подготовки «Юриспруденция»

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Сборник охватывает 5 устных тем: Higher Education in the Russian Federation, Higher Education in English-Speaking Countries, The Russian Federation, Great Britain и USA, включает словари к каждой теме и упражнения, способствующие развитию навыков устной речи на иностранном языке и расширению лексического запаса студентов. Кроме того, в пособие вошли тесты по грамматике английского языка, изучение которой предусмотрено программой, а именно: Active Voice Tenses, Passive Voice Tenses.

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UNIT I. HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Active Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| to inherit | наследовать, получить в наследство |
| free | бесплатный |
| entrance exams | вступительные экзамены |
| scholarship | стипендия |
| literacy | грамотность |
| budget | бюджет |
| salary | жалование, оклад |
| to maintain | поддерживать, сдерживать |
| higher education institution | ВУЗ |
| to emerge | возникнуть |
| to enroll in | зачислять, записываться |
| to arrange | располагать, классифицировать |
| higher education | высшее образование |
| postgraduate education | аспирантура |
| compulsory | обязательный |
| to confer a degree | присвоить степень |
| bachelor | бакалавр |
| Master's degree | степень магистра |
| to obtain | получать, приобретать |
| to pursue | продолжить |
| to result in | иметь результатом, привести к |
| to accompany | сопровождать |
| honorary | почётный |
| assistant professor | доцент |

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the underlined words.

1. This beautiful garden was inherited from my parents.
2. We did not know that it was free.
3. Has he passed his entrance exams yet?
4. She will not get her scholarship if she does not pass exams in time.
5. They were enrolled in this higher education institution last year.
6. Russian education may be arranged into three major groups: secondary education, higher education and postgraduate education.
7. Your participation in this meeting will be compulsory.
8. He is one of the honorary assistant professors of this higher education institution.
9. After graduation from the 9th grade she decided to go to some college.
10. We were so happy when she was conferred Master's Degree.
11. 11. You will have to study 5 years to get Specialist's Degree.
12. Bachelor's degree is not offered by many higher education institutions.
13. If you want you may pursue postgraduate education in our University.

Exercise 2. Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. honorary degree | a. быть унаследованным от чего-либо |
| 2. to be inherited from smth | b. сдать вступительные экзамены |
| 3. to provide adequate salaries | c. содержать здания |
| 4. to maintain facilities | d. обеспечить достойную зарплату |
| 5. assistant professor | e. доцент |
| 6. to be arranged into | f. подразделяться на |
| 7. to be accompanied by smth | g. сопровождаться чем-либо |
| 8. to pass entrance exams | h. привести к грамотности |
| 9. to produce literacy | i. почётная степень |

Exercise 3. Explain in English the meaning of the word combinations.

Free housing; to maintain facilities; to open commercial positions; to provide adequate salaries; to pursue postgraduate education; master's degree; bachelor's degree.

Exercise 4. Read and translate the text.

Russia's Educational System

Russian education system was originally inherited from the Soviet Union without any significant changes. In the Soviet Union, education of all levels was free for anybody who could pass entrance exams; students were provided with small scholarships and free housing. It has produced nearly 100 % literacy. In the Soviet Union institutions were funded entirely from the federal and regional budgets. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, institutions found themselves unable to provide adequate teachers' salaries, students' scholarships, and to maintain their facilities. Many state institutions started to open commercial positions. The number of those positions has been growing steadily since then. Many private higher education institutions have emerged, too. In 2004, 35% of all first-year students were paying for their own education in state institutions and 20% were enrolled in private universities.

Education in Russia may be arranged into three major groups: secondary education, higher education, and postgraduate education. Secondary education in Russia usually takes eleven years to complete. After finishing the 9th grade, which is compulsory, a pupil obtains a Certificate of Incomplete Secondary Education. After that a pupil can either continue education for two more years at the secondary school, or to go to some College. The latter variant usually takes three to four years to complete and provides a pupil with qualification sufficient for most blue-collar jobs.

After obtaining a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education a student can continue his or her education at any kind of College or University.

There are three different degrees that are conferred by Russian universities Bachelor's Degree (4 years), Specialist's Degree (5-6 years), and Master's Degree (two more years). Bachelor's degrees were introduced relatively recently and are not offered by many six-year

institutions. After obtaining a Specialist's or Master's Degree, a student may pursue postgraduate education. The first level of postgraduate education is aspirantura that usually results in the Candidate of Sciences Degree, roughly equivalent to the Ph. D. in the United States. The second stage would result in the Doctor's Degree. A Candidate of Sciences Degree may be accompanied by honorary degree of assistant professor and a Doctor's Degree may be accompanied by honorary degree of professor.

Exercise 5. Find English equivalents in the text to the following:

без каких-либо значительных изменений; кто мог сдать вступительные экзамены; студентам предоставлялись стипендии и бесплатное жильё; институты полностью финансировались из федеральных и региональных бюджетов; содержать здания; институты начали открывать платные места; появились частные вузы; многие студенты были зачислены в частные вузы; быть зачисленным в аспирантуру; ученик получает свидетельство о неполном среднем образовании; студент может продолжить образование после окончания вуза.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

1. Was higher education free in the Soviet Union?
2. In what way were the Soviet Union institutions funded?
3. What changes did take place in Russia's education system after the collapse of the Soviet Union?
4. In what three major groups may education in Russia be arranged?
5. What certificate does a pupil obtain after finishing the 9th grade?
6. What are three degrees that are conferred by Russian Universities?

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into English.

Образовательная система России была унаследована от Советского Союза. Определенное время образование было бесплатным для любого, кто проходил вступительные экзамены; студенты обеспечивались небольшими стипендиями и бесплатным жильём.

В Советском Союзе вузы финансировались полностью из федерального и регионального бюджетов, в постсоветской России многие институты не смогли обеспечивать достойные зарплаты преподавателям и стипендии студентам и стали предлагать (открывать) платные места.

Появилось много частных вузов, которые были аккредитованы государством, в них учится около 20 % студентов.

Среднее образование в России обязательно до 9 класса включительно, после чего ученик получает свидетельство о неполном среднем образовании.

Университеты России присваивают следующие степени: степень бакалавра, степень кандидата и степень магистра. Выпускники могут продолжить образование после окончания вуза и получить степень кандидата наук и доктора наук. Степени кандидата наук и доктора наук могут сопровождаться почетными званиями, соответственно, доцента и профессора.

Additional Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| reign | царствование, власть |
| oriental | восточный, азиатский |
| to establish | основывать, создавать, устанавливать, упрочить |
| to consist (with) | состоять (of–из), заключаться (in – в), совпадать |
| to research | исследовать, заниматься исследованиями. |
| Lawyer | юрист, адвокат |
| leading | ведущий |
| to offer | предлагать, выражать готовность |
| however | как бы ни, однако, тем не менее, несмотря |
| to mark | отмечать, обозначать. |
| Defense | защита |
| to award | награждать |
| contribution | вклад |
| reason | причина |
| prominent | выдающийся |
| approximately | приблизительно |
| dissertation | диссертация, трактат |
| submission | представление, подача документов |

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into Russian and pay attention to the underlined words.

1. You can meet a lot of oriental people in America.
2. Originally, the city council consisted of two chambers.
3. However, the law did not recognize the right of every worker to join trade union until this was established by act of 1971.
4. Could you offer something to my friends if I am late?
5. In many books the author gives a list of books which he consulted or which he recommends for research work.
6. Edison established a workshop and began his career as a professional inventor at the age of 22.
7. She is a leading expert on the country's ecology.
8. They are carrying out some interesting research on the language of dolphins.
9. She spent a few years training teachers to use new technology.
10. She said that she didn't want a lawyer and was going to conduct her own defense.
11. He didn't make much of a contribution at the meeting this morning.
12. The government should be playing a more prominent role in promoting human rights.
13. The job will take approximately three weeks and cost approximately 1000 \$.
14. You can meet a lot of oriental people in America.
15. However the fact is that you are to be enrolled to the college in order to be a member of the University.
16. Before to take any action we must establish the facts.
17. The final deadline for submissions is February 21 st.

18. Ann did her dissertation on History of some Art.
19. The police have reason to believe that he is guilty.
20. The university has awarded a travel grant to Jane.

Exercise 9. Read the following text and answer the questions given below.

The Far Eastern Federal University

The history of the University began in 1899 when an Institute of Oriental studies was established in Vladivostok. The Institute was officially opened to mark the 5 – year reign of Czar Nicholas II, the last Russian Emperor. In April of 1920 the institute was reorganized into the Far Eastern State University. At that time the University consisted of three faculties (Oriental Studies, History and Philology, Social Sciences) and had 349 students. Professor G.V. Podstavin was the first Rector (president) of the university. In 1923 three other higher educational institutions became parts of the Far Eastern State University. They were the Vladivostok Pedagogic Institute, Vladivostok Polytechnic Institute and Chita State University. However, in 1939 it was closed down for political reasons. Upon its reestablishment in 1956, Far Eastern State University again became the leading center of higher education and research in the region. The new University preserved and developed further the age-old tradition of university education and research to combine the natural sciences and humanities.

Our University mainly trains research workers both in the social sciences and in the humanities: philology, literature and history. It also trains workers in the sciences: chemistry, mathematics, biology, physics and so on. Postgraduates can get two science degrees in Russia: Candidate and Doctorate. The degrees of Candidate of Sciences requires three years of postgraduate studies, sometimes a much longer period of research activities, the passing of the candidate examinations and a public defense of a dissertation. Every postgraduate working on the research problem is provided with an adviser. Candidate's degree is approximately equal to Ph. D. Degree in Great Britain. Doctorate's degree is awarded by the Higher Qualification Commission of leading scientists and scholars for some original research, for a new contribution to science. The obtaining of Doctor's degree also requires submission of a dissertation and public defense.

Exercise 10. Answer the questions to the text.

1. When did the history of the University begin?
2. What institute was reorganized into the Far Eastern State University?
3. What faculties did the University consist of in 1920 and how many students did it have?
4. What other higher educational institutions became parts of the Far Eastern State University in 1923?
5. Why was FESU closed down in 1939?
6. When was the FESU reestablished?
7. What workers does our University train?
8. That must a postgraduate do to obtain the degree of Candidate of Sciences?

Exercise 11. Quote the sentences in which the following word combinations are used in the text.

To be established; to be reorganized into; the passing of the candidate examinations; to be provided with; submission of the dissertation; to train somebody; to be awarded by.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Недавно мой лучший друг поступил в Университет на факультет международного права.
2. Сколько студентов было награждено в вашем Университете в этом году?
3. Выдающиеся ученые всего мира объединяются, для того чтобы спасти нашу планету.
4. Однако этот юрист предложил уже нам свою помощь.
5. Из скольких частей состоит эта работа?
6. Наша образовательная программа включает обучение восточным языкам.
7. Ведущие специалисты этого института предложили свою помощь в проведении этого исследования.
8. Последний срок подачи документов уже определен.
9. Нам ещё не объяснили причину его внезапного увольнения.

Additional Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| to prepare | приготавливать, готовить |
| comprehensive | исчерпывающий, всесторонний |
| criminal | преступный, уголовный |
| administrative | административный |
| civil | гражданский, штатский |
| enforcement | принуждение |
| the bar | адвокатура |
| objective | цель, стремление. |
| profound | глубокий, основательный |
| tool | инструмент, орудие. |
| distinctive | отличительный, характерный |
| graduate | выпускник; окончивший учебное заведение |
| postgraduate | аспирант |
| jurisprudence | юриспруденция |
| investigation | расследование, следствие, исследование |
| prosecution | преследование, предъявление иска, обвинение |
| correspondence courses | заочные курсы |
| entrepreneur | предприниматель |
| branch | филиал, отделение, ветвь, отрасль |
| to facilitate | помогать, содействовать. |
| facilities | оборудование, приспособление |
| aids | вспомогательные средства, пособия. |
| court | суд |
| to consider | рассматривать, обсуждать, полагать, считать, учитывать. |
| seminar | семинар |

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| junior | младший |
| attendance | присутствие, посещение |
| obligatory | обязательный, обязывающий |
| option | выбор, предмет выбора |
| optional | необязательный, факультативный |
| curriculum | курс обучения; учебный план |
| term-paper | курсовая работа |
| graduation theses | дипломная работа |

Exercise 14. Make up your own sentences in English language using new vocabulary from the text.

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences into Russian and pay attention to the underlined words.

1. In the traditional view of the legal process the legislative branch writes and passes laws.
2. However, it should be realized that administrative organizations and governmental policies change frequently.
3. Presidents, governors and other officials constitute the channels through which this legislation is put into effect by providing the function of enforcement.
4. Cases are usually classified as civil, criminal and administrative.
5. The waiter asked her if she would have something while they were preparing.
6. I am prepared to make the following positive statement.
7. The primary and central objective of the university is the search for comprehensive knowledge and fundamental understanding.
8. Have you noticed any distinctive marks?

**Exercise 16. Read the following text.
The School of Law**

Far Eastern Federal University is a prominent center of legal education. Since 1958 when the University first started to offer a law degree, a small law department has developed into a whole School of Law.

The School of Law prepares future leaders with professional comprehensive knowledge of law, including criminal law, administrative law, international law, civil law, labor law, etc. The School trains specialists for law enforcement agencies, law courts, the bar, notary's offices, state and local government, as well as for businesses. The objective of the School is to provide a profound understanding of the concepts, tools and techniques of law as a distinctive scheme of social order and to consider the place of law in society.

The School of Law of the Far Eastern federal University is one of the largest law schools in the Russian Federation in terms of the number of faculties and students. In addition to undergraduate and graduate courses, the School of Law offers courses of postgraduate studies. The School offers degree courses for both full – time and correspondence students.

The School of Law consists of some programs: Jurisprudence, International Law, Investigation and Public Prosecution, Correspondence, Entrepreneurial Law, State Law.

A considerable amount of research is being done by the staff of the law Institute in various fields of legal science and crime investigation. However, the greater part of the effort of the staff is concentrated on the training of the students for their future work. The School curriculum includes lectures and specialized courses in both major and specific branches of law. The teaching staff is a highly-qualified body of professors and lecturers. They give lectures, seminars, and practical classes in a broad variety of subjects covering historical and modern aspects of law.

For students in their junior years attendance is obligatory, the undergraduate program being the same for every student irrespective of his future specialization in a particular area of law. The main objective of the first three years at the University is to acquaint students with the massive structure of human knowledge and experience which has been created through centuries in the field of law and also to promote their understanding of the present law problems and issues.

Along with some compulsory courses graduates are offered an option of lectures and seminars for more profound training in specific branches of academic and practical jurisprudence. They are advised in their first efforts to undertake independent research in the fields they chose for themselves. Law students also study foreign languages as part of the curriculum as quite often their choice may require a thorough knowledge of some foreign language.

The main library of the University and its divisions at the Law School are at the disposal of the students. The library has a valuable collection of volumes on every aspect of human knowledge: among them there are many relating to law, it also includes a large number of periodicals devoted to various problems of jurisprudence, such as Law Reviews, Law Reports, etc., published in this and other countries by Law schools, universities and legal institutions of the national and international importance. All these may be used by students in their work on term papers and graduation theses. Students are also given practical training to help them prepare for their future work.

The School is concerned with the exploration of career possibilities for its graduates in keeping with the individual's interests, experience and academic training, and for that purpose establishes contacts with a wide variety of potential employers.

Exercise 17. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the main task of the Law School?
2. What specialists does the School train?
3. What is the curriculum of the School?
4. Do law students study foreign languages?
5. Are law students engaged in research work?
6. What can you tell about the main library of the University?
7. Do law students have practical training along with the academic one?

8. Does the Institute help its graduates to find professional employment?
9. What programs does The School of Law have?
10. What research is being done by the staff of the School of Law?
11. What does the School curriculum include?
12. What is the main objective of the first three years at the School?
13. What is offered to the students along with some compulsory courses?

Exercise 18. Quote the sentences in which the following word combinations are used in the text:

International law; as well as; to consider smth; in terms of; full professor; in addition; degree courses; special division; support facilities; computer – based; teaching aids.

Exercise 19. Translate into English.

1. Когда мы получили исчерпывающую информацию об этом деле, мы приступили к расследованию.
2. Наша компания имеет несколько филиалов в различных городах нашей страны.
3. В тот момент основная цель была обеспечить их вспомогательным оборудованием и инструментом как можно быстрее.
4. В суде завтра будут слушать уголовное дело.
5. Нам читают лекции по уголовному, административному, гражданскому праву.
6. Многие студенты нашего института проходили практику в адвокатуре и прокуратуре.
7. Мы надеемся получить глубокие знания по юриспруденции.
8. Он считает, что сможет учиться на заочных курсах.
9. Занятия для аспирантов начнутся через месяц.
10. Милиции пришлось применить принудительные меры.
11. В нашем институте обязательное посещение семинаров.
12. Ты уже выбрал тему твоей курсовой работы?
13. Когда у вас начинается защита дипломных работ?

UNIT II. HIGHER EDUCATION IN ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Active Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| principal | главный, основной, ведущий |
| regulation | устав, инструкция, постановление |
| curriculum | курс обучения, учебный план |
| appointment | назначение, определение на должность |
| to admit | допускать, принимать, впускать, |

| | |
|---|--|
| application | заявление, прошение применение |
| to submit | подавать заявление |
| to list | вносить в список, составлять список |
| preference | предпочтение |
| to precede | предшествовать, превосходить по важности |
| rough | грубый, неровный, резкий |
| to dominate | господствовать, преобладать |
| to preserve | сохранять, хранить, оберегать. |
| residential | жилой, связанный с местом жительства |
| in all respects | во всех отношениях |
| favorable | благоприятный, подходящий |
| to scatter | разбрасывать |
| throughout | во всех отношениях, повсюду |
| variety | разнообразие, многообразие, множество |
| to engineer | сооружать, проектировать, придумывать |
| approach | приближение, подход. |
| prospective | будущий, ожидаемый, предполагаемый |
| UCCA (Universities Central Council on Admissions) | комитет по рассмотрению документов для поступления в институт |

Exercise 1. Read and translate these sentences. Pay attention to the underlined words.

1. What would you prefer: coffee or tea? Usually I have coffee but now I'd like some tea.
2. It was very favorable day in all respects and David was very happy.
3. This is not the only approach in solving this problem. You should try to find another one.
4. It can hardly be due to anything in the curriculum or program of studies.
5. My report is not ready yet, but if you want you may look through my rough copy.
6. She couldn't admit this and decided to leave the city forever.
7. Who scattered all these things? Everything was in order when I was leaving this room.
8. In order to be admitted to this institute you should write an application first according to these regulations.
9. You can not get married in this country if you are not a resident of it.
10. In most respects the new film is better than the original.
11. You should list up all students who want to take part in this conference.
12. New supermarket was opened yesterday in our district. There is a great variety of goods there.
13. His prospective appointment aroused a lot of rumors.
14. I shall not submit to such treatment.
15. Preceding president liked music very much and even tried to compose his own music.

Exercise 2. Read the following text.

Higher Education in Great Britain

The principal post school institutions of higher education in Great Britain are universities. British universities are independent, autonomous, self-governing institutions. Although they all receive financial support from the state, the Department of Education and Science has no control over their regulations, curriculum, examinations, appointment of staff, or the way in which money is spent.

Admission to universities is by examination or selection (interviews). Applications for places from prospective undergraduate candidates for admission to nearly all the universities resubmitted initially to the Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA). In the application a candidate can list up to five universities or colleges in order of preference. Applications must be sent to the UCCA in the autumn term of the academic year preceding that in which the candidate hopes to be admitted. The UCCA sends a copy to each of the universities or colleges named.

British universities can be roughly divided into three groups: 1) Oxford and Cambridge and the older Scottish universities, 2) the redbrick universities, and 3) the new universities. Oxford and Cambridge have dominated British education for seven hundred years. In the second half of the twentieth century they have preserved an antique way of life.

Oxford and Cambridge each consist of a number of residential colleges founded at different times, most of them for men, but a few for women. Oxford is older than Cambridge, more philosophical, classical and theoretical. Cambridge, on the other hand, is more scientifically biased. But in many respects (especially their prestige and wealth) they look very alike.

The universities, which were founded between 1850 and 1930, including London University are known as red brick universities. They were called so because that was the favorable building material of the time. Most of the redbrick universities founded in the nineteenth century are scattered throughout the country and are to be found in Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and some other cities. The redbrick universities organize their academic work in a variety of ways. Subjects are taught in individual departments which are in turn grouped into faculties covering the main subject grouping, like arts, science, engineering, social science. The new universities were all founded after the Second World War. Some of them quickly became popular because of their modern approach to university courses.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What post –school institutions of higher education in Great Britain do you know?
2. Are the universities in Great Britain governed by the state?
3. Does the Department of Education and Science control over the appointment of staff in the Universities?
4. In what way are the undergraduate candidates admitted to the university?
5. Where are the applications of the undergraduate candidates submitted initially?
6. How many universities can a candidate list up in his application?
7. When applications must be sent to the UCCA?

8. In what groups can British universities be divided?
9. How long have Oxford and Cambridge dominated British education?
10. What university is older Oxford or Cambridge?
11. Is there any difference between these two universities?
12. Why were some universities of Great Britain called red brick universities?
13. In what way are subjects taught in the red brick universities?
14. Why did the new universities become popular?

Exercise 4. Give the English equivalents for the following Russian word combinations.

Финансовая поддержка, предполагаемые кандидаты, разбросаны по стране, общественные науки, современный подход, строительный материал, престиж и благосостояние, с научным уклоном, старинный образ жизни, назначение на должность, первоначально подчинялись.

Exercise 5. Quote the sentences in which the following word combinations are used in the text:

to have control over; in order of; to consist of; on the other hand; in many respects; to look alike; in turn; to preserve some way of life; to be grouped into; to become popular; throughout the country; Department of Education and Science; Central Council on Admission; academic year; can be divided.

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Этого предмета нет в учебном плане института.
2. Я уже подал заявление и очень надеюсь на это назначение.
3. Произведения этого автора известны по всему миру.
4. Какую музыку любит твой брат? Он отдаёт предпочтение популярной музыке.
5. Мы действовали согласно инструкции и использовали в проектировании этого здания современные технологии.
6. В этом районе на следующей неделе будут преобладать резкие северные ветра.
7. Анна отдала мне свои документы и попросила меня сохранить их до её возвращения.
8. В этом доме были благоприятные условия для проживания.
9. В твоей предыдущей работе было множество ошибок и надеюсь, что в будущей работе их будет намного меньше.
10. Жилые помещения нашего завода разбросаны по всему городу.
11. Существует несколько современных подходов для решения этой задачи.

Exercise 7. Read and translate the following text.

British Education

British education aims us to develop fully the abilities of individuals, for their own benefit and of society as a whole. Post school education is organized flexibly, to provide a wide range of opportunities for academic and vocational education and to continue studying throughout life.

Administration of state schools is decentralized. The department of education and science is responsible for national education policy, but it doesn't run any schools, it doesn't employ teachers, or prescribe curricula or textbooks. All schools are given a considerable amount of freedom. According to the law only one subject is compulsory. That is religious instruction. Children receive preschool education under the age of 5 in nursery schools or in infant's classes in primary schools.

Most pupils receive free education financed from public fund and the small proportions attend schools wholly independent. Most independent schools are single – sex, but the number of mixing schools is growing.

Education within the maintained schools system usually comprises two stages: primary and secondary education. Primary schools are subdivided into infant schools (ages 5 – 7), and junior schools (ages 7 – 11). Infant schools are informal and children are encouraged to read, write and make use of numbers and develop the creative abilities. Primary children do all their work with the same class teacher except for physical training and music. The work is based upon the pupils interests as far as possible.

The junior stage extends over four years. Children have set of subjects: arithmetic, reading, composition, history, geography, nature study and others. At this stage of schooling pupils were often placed in A, B, C and D streams according to their abilities. The most able children were put in the A stream, the least able in the D stream. Till recently most junior school children had to seat for the eleven-plus examination. It usually consisted of an arithmetic paper and an intelligent test.

According to the results of the marks children are sent to Grammar, Technical or Secondary modern schools.

So called comprehensive schools began to appear after World War 2. They are mixed schools which can provide education for over 1000 pupils. Ideally they provide all the courses given in Grammar, Technical and Secondary modern schools.

By the law all children must receive full-time education between the ages of 5 and 16. Formally each child can remain at school for further 2 or 3 years and continue his studies in the sixth form up to the age of 18 or 19. The course is usually subdivided into the lower 6 and the upper 6. The curriculum is narrowed to 5 subjects of which a pupil can choose 2 or 3.

The main examinations for a secondary school pupil are general certificate of education (the GCE) exam and certificate of secondary education (the CSE) exam. The GSE exam is held at two levels: ordinary level (O level) and advanced level (A level).

Candidates set for O level papers at 15 – 16 years away. GCE level is usually taken at the end of the sixth form. The CSE level exam is taken after 5 years of secondary education by the pupils who are of average abilities of their age.

If somebody enters university, he must first pass examinations that most students take at the age of eighteen (called 'A' levels). Most students take three 'A' levels (three examinations in three different subjects) and they must do well in order to get a place at university because the places are limited. At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.

If you get a place at university, the tuition (=the teaching) is free, and some students also get (= receive) a grant (= money to pay for living expenses, e.g. food and accommodation) as

well. Students at university are called undergraduates while they are studying for their first degree.

Most university courses last (= go on for \ continue for) three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are doing \ studying history, or doing \ studying for a degree in history, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a degree (the qualification when you complete a university course successfully). This can be a BA (= Bachelor of Arts) or a B.Sc. (= Bachelor of Science), e.g. I have a friend who has a BA in history, and another who has a B.Sc. in chemistry.

When you complete your first degree, you are a graduate. (In the US, students also use this word as a verb and say, they 'graduated in history' or 'graduated in chemistry', for example.) Some students then go on to do a second course or degree (postgraduate course / postgraduate degree). These students are then postgraduates. There are usually three possible degrees:

MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science); usually one year

MPhil (Master of Philosophy); usually two years

PhD (Doctor of Philosophy); at least three years

When people study one subject in great detail (often to find new information), we say they are conducting /doing / carrying out research.

Exercise 8. Make up questions to the text and ask you group mates to answer them.

Exercise 9. Say the following in one word:

the money some students receive if they get a place at university; the qualification you get at the end of university; the name we give students during this period at university; students studying for a second degree; the study of one subject in great depth and detail, often to get new information.

Exercise 10. Answer these questions.

1. Do you need to pass examinations before you can go to university?
2. Do any students get a grant to study at university?
3. Is the tuition free if you go to university?
4. Do most students go to university at the age 18 or 19?
5. Do most degree courses last three years?
6. What is your equivalent of the British BA or BSc?
7. Do you have similar postgraduate degrees in your country?

Exercise 11. Read and translate the following text.

Higher Education in the United States

In the United States, a student who has finished High school may want to continue in higher education. There are several ways to continue in higher education in the United States. There are universities, colleges, community colleges, and technical or vocational schools. Each of these kinds of higher education will be described below.

A university is much larger than a college. It is larger for two reasons. First, a university in the United States usually has several different colleges in it. Each college within the university has a special subject area. There may be a college of liberal arts where humanities, social science, natural science, and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of education where students learn to be teachers. There may be a college of business where business subjects are taught. All of these colleges may be part of one university. Sometimes, in a university, each college is called a "school": "The School of Liberal Arts," "The School of Business," or "The School of Education." Second, the university always has programs for advanced or graduate study in variety of subjects. There may be a medical school, a law school, and other advanced programs.

Students in the United States must have a high school diploma or its equivalent, to enter one of the college in the university. Most students have completed regular high school programs. Some older students may have the same amount of education even though they have not completed high school. These students have the equivalent of high school degree. University students may study for an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences. If they complete a course of study in the arts, they receive Bachelor of Arts degrees. In the sciences, they receive Bachelor of Science degrees. Students may leave the university at this time, or they may choose to go on for a graduate or professional degree.

The university may get money for its expenses from several different sources. It may get some money from the state government. If so, it is a publicly funded university. The university may get money only from private sources: contributions, tuition, investments, and other sources. If this is the case, it is a privately funded university. Finally, a university may be funded by a religious group.

A university program for undergraduates usually takes four years. In this way, a university and a college are alike. College students usually spend four years in school also. A college, however, usually has only one or two kinds of programs. A college does not have graduate or professional programs in a variety of areas.

A college is also like a university in the kinds of students it has. College students, like university students, usually have a high school diploma when they enter college. If a college student completes a course of study in the arts, he or she receives a Bachelor of Arts degree. In the sciences, the students receive a Bachelor of Science degree. If college students want to continue for a graduate or professional degree, they must go to a university. The college is usually funded in one of the three ways already described. It may be publicly or privately funded. Or, it may be funded by a religious group.

Compared to universities and colleges, community colleges in the United States are quite different. The program of study in the Community College usually lasts only two years. Many

different subjects are taught in the community college. Not all of the subjects are the usual school subjects. The community college may give courses in dental technology, auto mechanics, sewing, and many other nonacademic subjects. The community college may also have courses in the regular academic subjects like science, math, languages, literature, and other courses in the humanities.

Many different types of students study at community colleges. Not all students have a high school diploma. Many students are adults with children, and sometimes with grandchildren, of their own. The community college serves the community, and anyone who lives nearby may go. When community college students complete a two-year program, they receive an associate of arts or associate of science degree. They may then go to a college or university for two more years to get the bachelor's degree. However, the students may get a job instead, or just stop going to school.

Community colleges are nearly always publicly funded, by the state, county, or city governments.

Exercise 12. Give English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

Технические и профессиональные учебные заведения; гуманитарные науки, классические языки, классическая литература; естествознание; бакалавр гуманитарных наук; бакалавр естественных наук; университет, финансируемый государством; пожертвование; взрослые.

Exercise 13. Answer the following questions.

1. What ways to continue higher education in the United States do you know?
2. What is the difference between university and college?
3. What must students in U.S. have to enter one of the colleges in the university?
4. What degree do students receive if they complete a course of study in the arts?
5. Where may the university get money from?
6. How long do college students spend in school?
7. What difference between universities colleges and community colleges do you know?
8. In what way can students of community college receive an associate of arts or associate of science degree?
9. Can students of community college get the bachelor's degree?
10. By who are the community colleges funded?

UNIT III. THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Active Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------|---|
| significance | значение, смысл, важность, значительность |
| valid | действительный, имеющий силу |
| appropriate | подходящий, соответствующий, присущий |
| contradict | противоречить, возражать, отрицать |
| suspend | приостанавливать, откладывать, временно отстранить. |
| executive | исполнительный |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| violate | нарушать, преступать (клятву, закон) |
| legislative | законодательный |
| legislation | законодательство, законопроект, законодательный акт. |
| judicial | судебный, законный |
| resign | уходить в отставку, отказываться от должности |
| dismiss | распускать, увольнять |
| issue | выпуск, издание, результат, спорный вопрос, проблема, предмет спора |
| approval | одобрение, санкция, рассмотрение |
| succession | последовательность, преемственность, непрерывный ряд |
| appoint | назначать, предписывать, определять |
| constituent entity | субъект федерации, избирательный орган |
| constituency | избиратели, избирательный округ |
| branch | отрасль, филиал, вспомогательный |
| to enforce | принуждать, приводить в жизнь |
| bill | законопроект, билль |
| vest | облекать, наделять |
| to ensure | обеспечивать, гарантировать, ручаться |

Exercise 1. Guess the meaning of these words.

Referendum, democratic, federation, territory, region, federal, conflict, consensus, problem, dispute, president, international, parliament, detail, function, policy, secret, impeachment, minister, candidate, bank, constitutional, arbitrage, diplomatic.

Exercise 2. Match these words and word combinations with Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. committee | a) Совет безопасности |
| 2. commission | b) Федеральное собрание |
| 3. the Federal Assembly | c) Генеральный прокурор |
| 4. supreme body | d) помощник председателя |
| 5. the General Prosecutor | e) Совет Федерации |
| 6. the Federation Council | f) Совет министров |
| 7. the deputy Chairman | g) Комиссия |
| 8. the Council of Ministers | h) Комитет |
| 9. the Accounts Chamber | i) Счётная палата |
| 10. the Security Council | j) Верховная власть |

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Russian and pay attention to the underlined words.

1. The legislative and executive branches of the government (Congress and the President) are the most powerful of the three branches.
2. The Supreme Court and lower national courts make up the third or judicial branch.
3. You should not try to decide these legal issues, sometimes you will even be asked to leave the courtroom while they are being decided.
4. Tribunal members are normally appointed by the minister concerned with the subject but other authorities have the power of appointment in some cases.
5. Many social economic problems that formally were merely local or state problems have risen to national significance.
6. A violation of the public rights and duties due to the whole community considered as a crime.
7. I have been dismissed unlawfully.
8. After introduction, bills are sent to appropriate committees.
9. The government in the USA is divided into three separate branches.
10. The executive power of the federal government shall be vested in a President.
11. It is up to the judge to decide whether each objection was valid or invalid.

Exercise 4. Read and translate the following text.

The Russian Federation

Russia is democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government. The population of Russia is about 150 million people and the territory is 6.6 million square miles. The Russian Federation consists of 83 constituent entities (republic, krais, oblasts, cities of federal significance, an autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs, which have equal rights). The authorities of the constituent entities have the right to pass laws independently from the federal government. These laws are valid on the territory of the appropriate federate division, but they cannot contradict the federal laws. In case of conflict between federal and local authorities, the President uses consensual procedures to resolve the problem. In the event a consensus is not reached, the dispute is transferred to the appropriate court for its resolution. The Russian President has the right to suspend acts passed by local executive authorities in case these acts conflict with federal laws of Russia, its international commitments, or if they violate the human and civil rights and freedoms until the issue is resolved by appropriate court.

State power in Russia is carried out by dividing power into three independent branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly (the Parliament), executive power to the central and local governments, judicial power is provided by appropriate judicial system and by civil, administrative and criminal legislation.

The President is the head of the state and determines the basic objectives of the internal and external policy of the state. He is elected for four years on the basis of universal, equal and direct right to vote by secret ballot for all eligible citizens. One and the same person cannot serve as President for more than two terms in succession. The President stops performing his duties

ahead of time if he resigns because of impeachment, or if he cannot continue to carry out his duties due to poor health. Elections of a new President are to take place within three months and in the meantime his duties are acted upon by the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation.

The President appoints, with the consent of the State Duma the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, chairs the meetings of the government, and adopts the decisions on the resignation of the government. The President nominates to the State Duma a candidate for appointment to the post of the Chairman of the Central Bank, presents to the Federation Council candidates for the posts of the Constitutional and Supreme Court justices, Supreme Arbitrage Court justices, and a candidate for the post of Prosecutor General. The President forms and heads the Security Council. He is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and appoints and dismisses the supreme commanders of the Armed Forces. He appoints diplomatic representatives for approval by the Parliament. He confers supreme military and supreme special titles and honorary titles of the state. He has the right to show mercy and to decide on issues of citizenship. He has the right to introduce the state of emergency throughout the country or in a particular territory within the Russian Federation. The President has the right to dissolve the State Duma, to announce elections ahead of time and to pass the decision to conduct a referendum on federal issues.

Exercise 5. Find verbs in the text that correspond to the nouns:

election, service, resignation, management, confirmation, decision, introduction, dissolution, assignment, formation, suspension, enforcement.

Exercise 6. Give English equivalents for the following.

Международные обязательства; представитель; принять закон; достичь согласия; вводить чрезвычайное положение; соответствующий административный округ; приостанавливать действие закона; быть действительным; внешняя политика; освободить (от должности); выполнять свои обязанности; уголовное законодательство.

Exercise 7. Scan the text and match the words given below to complete the sentences.

- a) Russia is a ... state.
- b) Russia consists of ...
- c) Authorities of the republics and regions have the right to pass laws independently from ...
- d) These laws cannot contradict ...
- e) The President has the right to suspend ... passed by local executive authorities.
- f) State power in Russia is ... by dividing power into three independent... legislative, executive and judicial.
- g) Judicial power is ... by appropriate judicial system and by civil, administrative and criminal ...

(Legislation, constituent entities, provided, federal government, acts, carried out, branches, federative democratic, federal laws).

Exercise 8. Scan the text and finish the following sentences according to the text.

1. The population of Russia is ...
2. The Russian Federation consists of ...
3. In case of conflicts between federal and local authorities, the President ...
4. In the event the consensus is not reached
5. The President is the head of the state and determines ...
6. The President stops performing his duties ahead of time if he ...
7. Elections of a new President are to take place ...
8. The President nominates to the State Duma ...
9. The President appoints diplomatic representatives for ...

Exercise 9. Name the functions performed by the President.

Exercise 10. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What type of state is Russia?
2. Who has the right to pass laws independently from the federal government?
3. When does the President use consensual procedures to resolve the problem?
4. Where is the dispute transferred to in case a consensus is not reached?
5. In which case does the President have the right to suspend acts passed by local executive authorities?
6. What are three independent branches of state power in Russia?
7. Who determines the basic objectives of internal and external policy?
8. What are the basic principles of voting when electing the President?
9. Who heads the Security Council?
10. Can the President dissolve the State Duma?

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Палата общин состоит из 650 избранных членов парламента, каждый из которых представляет местный избирательный орган.
2. В качестве главы правительства премьер-министр назначает министров.
3. Многие из законодательных актов действуют на территории всей Великобритании.
4. Исполнительная власть состоит из чиновников правительственных департаментов.
5. Законодательной властью является парламент.
6. Королева созывает парламент, назначает перерыв в работе парламента, распускает его.
7. Ответственность за управление судебной системой в Англии и Уэльсе поделена между судами, лорд-канцлером и министром внутренних дел.
8. Кроме того, это – нарушение международного права.
9. Эта комиссия занимается охраной прав человека и хорошо знает действующее международное право.
10. Судьи высших судов назначаются на должность пожизненно.
11. Мировые судьи могут быть смещены лорд-канцлером.
12. Вам не следует самому решать юридически спорные вопросы.

Exercise 12. Read and translate the text.

The Russian Federative Republic was set up by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a Presidential Republic. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation. The Lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. Legislation may be initiated by the two chambers. But to become a law a bill must be approved by both chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill. The President is the Commander-in Chief of the Armed Forces, he signs treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers to be approved by the Federal Assembly. The executive power belongs to the government, which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and district court. The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by popular vote for a four year period.

Article 75

1. The monetary unit in the Russian Federation shall be the rouble. Money emission shall be carried out exclusively by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. The introduction and emission of the currencies in Russia shall not be permitted.

2. Protecting and ensuring the stability of the rouble shall be the principal function of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, which it shall fulfill independently of other State governmental bodies.

3. The system of taxes paid to the federal budget and the general principles of taxation and levies in the Russian Federation shall be determined by federal law.

4. State loans shall be issued in accordance with the procedure specified by federal law and shall be floated on a voluntary basis.

Exercise 13. Answer the questions to the text.

1. When was the Federation Republic set up?
2. What kind of Republic Russia is?
3. What branches does the Federal government consist of?
4. What is the legislative power vested in?
5. What chambers does the Federal assembly consist of?
6. In what way can a bill become a law?
7. What rights does the President have?
8. Who exercises the executive power?
9. Whom is the Cabinet appointed by?
10. What courts represent the judicial branch?
11. What is the first point of article 74?
12. In what cases may restrictions on the movement of goods and services be introduced?

13. What is the monetary unit in the Russian Federation?
14. What do you know about money emission?
15. What shall be the Principal function of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation?

Exercise 14. Learn the following words and words combinations and make up your own sentences with them.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| to set up | - учреждать |
| executive branch | - исполнительная ветвь |
| chamber | - палата |
| legislature | - законодательная ветвь (инициатива) |
| bill | - законопроект |
| to enforce laws | - обеспечивать соблюдение законов |
| to establish customs borders | - устанавливать таможенные границы |
| flow of goods | - поток товаров |
| cultural values | - культурные ценности |
| money emission | - денежная эмиссия |
| ensuring the stability | - обеспечение стабильности |
| state loans | - государственные займы |

UNIT IV. GREAT BRITAIN

Active Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------|---|
| convention | собрание, съезд, договор, соглашение, обычай |
| enforceable | осуществимый, обеспечиваемый силой |
| to regard | принимать во внимание, считать, рассматривать |
| vital | жизненный, жизненно важный, насущный |
| to owe | быть должным, быть в долгу |
| continuity | непрерывность, неразрывность, целостность, преемственность |
| to interrupt | прерывать, препятствовать, мешать, вмешиваться |
| faith | вера, доверие, честность, верность |
| legislature | законодательная власть, законодательные учреждения |
| to establish | основывать, создавать. |
| to reduce | понижать, сокращать, уменьшать |
| impartial | беспристрастный, справедливый, непредвзятый |
| to involve | вовлекать, включать в себя |
| charity | милосердие, благотворительность, благотворительные учреждения |
| to comprise | включать в себе, охватывать, содержать, вмещать |
| hereditary | наследственный, традиционный. |
| archbishop | архиепископ |
| to delay | откладывать, отсрочивать, задерживать, препятствовать |
| to revise | проверять, исправлять, изменять, пересматривать, перерабатывать |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| rival | соперник, конкурент |
| issue | выход, выпуск, издание, результат, проблема, вопрос |
| to reject | отвергать, отказывать, забраковывать |
| executive | исполнительный, административный |

Exercise 1. Read and translate these sentences, paying attention to the underlined words.

1. The course will consist of an exploration of a number of issues relating to contract law.
2. We shall have a convention at our Institute this week.
3. Some local authorities are established for special purposes.
4. The two – party system is one of the unwritten conventions of the Constitution.
5. British people have created all that is worthwhile in national heritage.
6. The rule of law, the impartiality of the law, the equality of rich and poor before the law – these are the phrases.
7. In order to enforce some social regulations special administrative courts were set up.
8. His case is of vital importance.
9. She does not owe you anything and you should not regard her as an rival.
10. Each time we started working somebody interrupted us.
11. Legislative, executive and judicial, therefore, are three great branches of government.
12. The legislature of the state may pass laws to all cities or to individual.
13. Local government is often regarded as being the basis of national self – government.
14. A husband and wife can be considered as comprising a family before the birth of their first child.
15. Archbishop appealed to the people not to lose the faith in charity.
16. He rejected their accusation.
17. Nobody will ever know the exact disposition of the hereditary estate.
18. I had to reduce my expenses, as I was jobless.

Exercise 2. Read the following text.

Government and Administration

System of Government

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch – Queen Elizabeth II – as head of the state. The British constitution, unlike those of most other countries, is not set out in a single document. Instead it is made up of a combination of laws and conventions. Conventions are rules and practices which are not legally enforceable, but which are regarded as vital to the working of government.

Monarchy

Political stability owes much to the monarchy. Its continuity has been interrupted only once (the republic of 1649 – 60) in over a thousand years.

Today the Queen is not only head of state, but also an important symbol of national unity. The royal title in Britain is: Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

In Law the Queen is head of the executive, an integral part of the legislature, head of the judiciary, the commander – in – chief of all the armed forces of the Crown and the supreme governor of the established Church of England. As a result of a long process of evolution, during which the monarchy's absolute power has been progressively reduced, the Queen is impartial and acts on the advice of her ministers.

The Queen and the royal family continue to take part in many traditional ceremonies. Their visits to different parts of Britain and to many other countries attract considerable interest and publicity, and they are also closely involved in the work of many charities.

Parliament

Parliament, Britain's legislature, comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Queen in her constitutional role.

The Commons has 651 elected Members of Parliament (MPs), each representing a local constituency.

The centre of parliamentary power is the House of Commons. Limitations on the power of the Lords – it rarely uses its power to delay passage of most laws for a year – are based on the principle that the House, as a revising chamber, should complement the Commons and not rival it. Once passed through both Houses, legislation receives the Royal assent and it then becomes law.

Parliament has a number of other means by which it can seek to control the executive. A wide range of parliamentary committees question ministers and civil servants before preparing reports on matters of public policy. Question time gives MPs opportunities to ask ministers questions, and there are a number of occasions when particular issues can be debated. Ultimately the House of Commons can force the Government to resign by passing a resolution of no confidence. The Government must also resign if the House rejects a proposal so vital to its policy that it has made it a matter of confidence. The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament are broadcast on television and radio, sometimes live or more usually in recorded and edited form.

General elections to choose MPs must be held at least every five years. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by secret ballot and is from the age of 18. The simple majority system of voting is used. Candidates are elected if they have more votes than any of the candidates – although not necessarily an absolute majority over all other candidates.

Exercise 3. Find in the text English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences:

единый документ; в отличие от; королевский титул; милостью божьей; глава государства; главнокомандующий всех вооружённых сил; по совету министров; представляя местный избирательный округ; пэры и леди; ограничения власти Лордов; ряд различных средств; государственные служащие; в конце концов; заставить уйти в отставку; принять резолюцию; заседаний обеих палат парламента; тайным голосованием; абсолютное большинство.

Exercise 4. Answer these questions.

1. Who is the head of state in Great Britain?
2. How is the British constitution set out?
3. What are the conventions?
4. What is the system of government in Great Britain?
5. What is the reason of political stability in Great Britain?
6. What is the royal title in Britain?
7. What does Parliament comprise?
8. How many members of Parliament does the House of Commons have?
9. What is the centre of parliamentary power?
10. Can the parliament control the executive?
11. How can the House of Commons force the government to resign?
12. Are the proceedings of House of Parliament broadcast on television or radio?
13. How often must general elections be held?
14. What systems of voting are used?

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Когда состоится съезд вашей партии?
2. Принимая всё это во внимание, гости решили прервать свой визит.
3. Мы вынуждены отвергнуть ваш проект.
4. Этот вопрос жизненно важен для меня.
5. Такие вопросы рассматриваются в исполнительном комитете.
6. Вам необходимо сократить расходы на приобретение оборудования.
7. Мы считаем, что это наследственное заболевание и лечение должно быть непрерывным.
8. Пётр не захотел откладывать свой отъезд из-за своих соперников.
9. Я думаю, что архиепископа можно считать справедливым человеком. Я верю в его честность.
10. В нашем городе в этом году было создано несколько благотворительных учреждений.
11. Этот проект стал осуществимым только благодаря их усилиям.

Exercise 6. Read the following text and write down some questions based on the text.

Political Party System

The political party system is an essential element in the working of the constitution. Although the parties are not registered or formally recognized in law in practice most candidates in elections and almost all winning candidates belong to one of the main parties. Since 1945 eight general elections have been won by the Conservative Party and six by the Labour Party. A number of smaller parties are also represented in Parliament. Political parties have national and local organizations outside Parliament, and are also represented in local government.

The Government is formed by the party with majority support in the Commons. The Queen appoints its leader as Prime Minister. As head of the Government the Prime Minister appoints about 100 ministers, of whom about 20 are in the Cabinet – the senior group which takes major policy decisions. Ministers are collectively responsible for government decisions and

individually responsible for their own departments. The second largest party forms the official Opposition, with its own leader and Shadow Cabinet. The Opposition has a duty to challenge government policies and to present an alternative program.

UNIT V. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Active Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| to consist of | состоять |
| representative | член палаты представителей |
| Senate | Сенат |
| to declare | объявлять |
| to elect | избирать |
| to sign | подписывать |
| citizen | гражданин, гражданка |
| veto | вето, запрещение |
| bill | законопроект |
| legislative body | законодательный орган |
| matter | вопрос, дело |
| defense | оборона, защита |
| to contradict | противоречить, возражать |
| a number of | ряд, несколько |
| current | существующий в настоящее время |
| to comprise | включать, содержать, охватывать |
| armament | оружие, вооружение |
| presidential | президентский |
| judicial | судебный, законный |
| to enforce | проводить в жизнь, придавать силу |
| to assemble | собирать (ся), составлять, созывать |
| treasury | государственное казначейство |
| to settle | урегулировать |
| to deal with | иметь дело с |

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the underlined words.

1. Congress consists of two parts: the House of Representatives and the Senate.
2. They are not going to declare war.
3. We hope that our candidate will be elected.
4. The director has not signed our papers yet.
5. To get the permission you must be a citizen of this country.
6. The president can veto a bill.
7. The Congress is the highest legislative body.
8. He asked what the matter was.
9. I think she needs defense.
10. Your information contradicts the data.

11. Current information is not precise.

Exercise 2. Match the word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| To make a law | a. Министр обороны |
| To approve a justice | b. Наложить вето на |
| To veto a bill | c. Внутренние дела |
| To enforce a law | d. Министр финансов |
| To be adopted | e. Провести закон |
| The House of Representatives | f. Палата представителей |
| To consider laws | g. Постоянная комиссия |
| Standing commission | h. Рассматривать закон |
| Executive branch | i. Ввести закон в действие |
| 10) Secretary of State | j. Исполнительная власть |
| 11) To pass a law | k. Государственный секретарь |
| 12) Secretary of Treasury | l. Быть принятым |
| 13) National matters | m. Наложить вето на законопроект |
| 14) Secretary of Defense | n. Утвердить кандидатуру судьи |

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.

The United States of America

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It is called the United States, the U.S., the U.S.A., the States, and America. The USA occupies the southern part of Northern America, Alaska in the north and some islands, including the Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is over nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Mexico in the south and Canada in the North. It has sea border with Russia, too. The western coast of the country is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and its eastern coast – by the Atlantic Ocean.

The USA comprises 50 states and one federal district, the District of Columbia, and has several territories. The capital of the country is Washington, D.C., situated in the District of Columbia. The population of the country is about 250 million people who live mostly in cities and towns. The population of Washington is about 3 million people.

The USA is a presidential republic. The highest legislative body of the country is the Congress. It consists of two parts: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each state elects two senators for four years. A senator must be at least 30 years old, a citizen of the USA for 9 years, and live in the state he represents. The job of the Congress is to make laws, declare war, impeach the President, and approve the justices that the President appoints to the Supreme Court.

The executive branch of the government is the President and the Cabinet of Ministers. The President is elected every four years. He must be at least 35 years old, born in the USA, a citizen of the country for 14 years, and be a civilian. The President can sign or veto a bill, ask the Congress to declare war, appoint justices to the Supreme Court.

The judicial branch of the government is the Supreme Court. Its job is to enforce laws. The cabinet advises the President on many matters and is composed of the heads of ten executive departments; Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Defense and others.

The Supreme Court may veto any law passed by the Congress if it contradicts the Constitution of the USA. The three branches work together to protect the Constitution and the rights of people.

The USA is a federal union, and the President is the head of the federal government, which deals with international problems and national matters. But every state has its own constitution and state government headed by the Congress and managing their local affairs. Their laws and decision must not contradict the Constitution of the USA. The US national flag – stars and stripes – is red, white and blue. Thirteen stripes represent the original 13 states the 50 stars represent the current number of states in the USA.

Exercise 4. Scan the text and finish the following sentences according to the text.

1. To be elected a Senator a person must be.....
2. The house of Representatives comprises.....
3. The President is the head.....
4. The judicial branch of the government is
5. The Supreme Court may veto any law.....

6. Their laws and decision must not.....
7. The USA occupies.....
8. The USA comprises.....
9. The highest legislative body of the country.....
10. The job of the Congress is.....

Exercise 5. Give English equivalents for the following:

объявлять войну; издать закон; назначить Верховный суд; кабинет министров; наложить вето на законопроект; ввести закон в действие; утвердить кандидатуру судьи; исполнительная власть; объявить импичмент президенту.

Exercise 6. Make up questions to the text.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. США включает 50 штатов и один федеральный округ, округ Колумбию, где расположен Вашингтон.
2. США – президентская республика, её высший законодательный орган – Конгресс, который состоит из двух частей: палаты представителей и сената.
3. Конгресс создает законы, объявляет войну, объявляет импичмент президенту, утверждает судей, которых президент назначает в Верховный суд.
4. Высшая исполнительная власть – это президент и кабинет министров.
5. Высшая судебная власть – это Верховный суд, который проводит в жизнь законы и решает, является ли закон конституционным.
6. США – это президентская республика и федеральный союз, где президент является главой федерального правительства.
7. Конгресс, созданный в соответствии со статьей 1 конституции, состоит из двух палат – сената и палаты представителей.
8. Сенат состоит из 100 членов, избираемых на срок 4 года, одна треть сената избирается каждые 2 года, а чтобы быть выбранным в сенат, надо быть не младше 30 лет и быть гражданином США не менее чем в течение 9 лет.
9. Председательствующий сената – вице-президент США, председательствующий палаты представителей – спикер.
10. Исполнительная власть правительства состоит из президента, вице-президента и кабинета министров, который дает рекомендации президенту по многим вопросам и состоит из глав исполнительных ведомств, Государственного секретаря, министра финансов, министра обороны.
11. Во главе судебной власти находится Верховный суд, который регулирует разногласия между штатами и может наложить вето на любой закон, если тот противоречит конституции.
12. Президент занимается международными и внутренними делами.
- 13.

Exercise 8. Read and translate the following text in written form.

The Constitution of the USA

The Constitution of the United States is the central instrument of American government and the supreme law of the land. For 200 years it has guided the evolution of governmental

institutions and has provided the basis for political stability, individual freedom, economic growth, and social progress.

The Constitution divided the national government into three parts, or branches: the legislative (the Congress, which consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate), the executive (headed by the president), and the judicial (the federal courts). Called “separation of powers,” this division gives each branch certain duties and substantial independence from the others. It also gives each branch some authority over the others through a system of “checks and balances.”

Although the Constitution has changed in many aspects since it was first adopted, its basic principles remain the same now as in 1789:

- The three branches of government – executive, legislative, judicial – are separate and distinct from one another. The powers given to each are delicately balanced by the powers of the other two. Each branch serves as a check on potential excesses of the others.
- The Constitution, together with laws passed according to its provisions and treaties entered into by the president and approved by the Senate, stands above all other laws, executive acts, and regulations.
- All persons are equal before the law and are equally entitled to its protection. All states are equal, and none can receive special treatment from the federal government. Within the limits of the Constitution, each state must recognize and respect the laws of the others. State governments, like the federal government, must be democratic in form, with final authority resting with the people.
- The people have the right to change their form of national government by legal means defined in the Constitution itself.

GRAMMAR TESTS

TEST 1. TO BE, TO HAVE, TO BE GOING TO, PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

I Make the following sentences negative:

- 1 His sons go to the local school.
- 2 I use a computer.
- 3 He realizes the danger.
- 4 They box in the gymnasium.
- 5 The rivers freeze in winter.

II Make the following sentences interrogative:

- 1 He loves his girlfriend.
- 2 Tom enjoys driving at night.
- 3 They sell fresh grape juice here.
- 4 Some schoolgirls wear uniform.
- 5 I miss my mother.

III Give the correct variant of the verb in brackets. Some sentences can be negative or interrogative:

- 1 He usually (to believe) _____ her.
- 2 You (to have) _____ mosquitoes in your country?
- 3 There (to be) _____ no shadows because there (to be) _____ sun.
- 4 It (to be) _____ very wet today; it (to be) _____ impossible to go out.
- 5 I (to cash) _____ a cheque every morning.
- 6 This stove (to be) _____ out of order; it (to heat) _____ the water.
- 7 Where (to be) _____ Tom? I (to have) _____ very little time; I (to be going) _____ to wait for him.
- 8 Look! The plane (to be going) _____ to land.
- 9 He (to think) _____ he (to have) _____ frequent luck in his life.
- 10 She (to hope) _____ he (to be going) to marry her?

IV Choose between the verbs *to be*, *to have*, *to do* (or their negative forms) to complete the sentences:

- 1 It _____ not necessary to carry your passport everywhere with you.
- 2 There _____ all sorts of legends about these caves.
- 3 The carpets _____ match the curtains.
- 4 _____ you _____ any suspicion who did this?
- 5 The stairs _____ on fire! _____ anybody _____ a long rope?
- 6 I _____ any secrets from him.
- 7 _____ you think she _____ really in love with him?
- 8 I _____ afraid the roof _____ to fall!
- 9 There _____ a text and a few pictures on the page.
- 10 Our neighbors _____ a wonderful garden. There _____ roses in it.

V Translate the sentences into English:

- 1 В русском алфавите 33 буквы.
- 2 Я не собираюсь спорить с тобой.
- 3 Ты уверен, что твои родители собираются путешествовать без тебя?
- 4 Обычно он ловит рыбу в озере.
- 5 Почему ваша собака часто лает по ночам?
- 6 Родители не наказывают маленького ребенка.
- 7 В Японии много высоких гор?
- 8 Кто устал?
- 9 Последний поезд уходит в 10 часов.
- 10 У меня нет времени ждать тебя.

TEST 2.1 PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

I Choose between the two forms:

- 1 Now he plays/is playing for the Arsenal football club.
- 2 You don't smoke/aren't smoking usually. Why do you hold/are you holding a cigarette?
- 3 This ten-year old boy swims/is swimming at a speed of 2 km. an hour.
- 4 Do you punish/are you punishing your child often?
- 5 I never take/am taking a taxi to get to school.
- 6 He wants/is wanting to marry, but doesn't know which of the two girls to choose.
- 7 The neighbors seldom see/are seeing this person.
- 8 Look! The criminal tries/is trying to open the safe in the office.
- 9 I'm afraid, you drive/are driving too fast!
- 10 The children look happy as they eat/are eating ice-cream.

II Choose between the four forms:

- 1 A little birdon the ground.
a) lies b) are lying c) lie d) is lying
- 2 She to learn the traffic rules.
a) don't want b) doesn't want c) is wanting d) want
- 3 The old lady never out in a snowy weather.
a) is going b) go c) goes d) doesn't go
- 4 When you go through the customs, an officer your luggage.
a) checks b) is checking c) check d) are checking
- 5 I am sure she for a new dress in boutiques today.
a) looks b) is looking c) look d) aren't looking
- 6 They a very delicious food in this restaurant.
a) serve b) are serving c) serves d) doesn't serve
- 7 I to argue with you now.
a) wants b) am wanting c) am not wanting d) don't want
- 8 Listen! Somebody here.
a) is coming b) are coming c) comes d) come
- 9 This house to my grandparents.
a) is belonging b) belong c) belongs d) don't belong
- 10 They hardly ever
a) meet b) don't meet c) meets d) are meeting.

III Make sentences from the following words using Present Simple or Present Progressive Tense.

- 1 TV, a, contain, lot, advertisement, programs, of.
- 2 Hurrying, are, where, parents, your?
- 3 Afraid, he, believes, ghosts, am, I, in.
- 4 Child, afraid, dogs, isn't, of, this.
- 5 She, the, man, thinks, smartest, he, is, the, world, in.
- 6 You, are, for, looking, me?
- 7 Earns, much, he, works, though, little, he.
- 8 She, Chinese, speak, fluently, does?
- 9 Never, I, my, forget, promises.
- 10 For, passengers, paying, the, tickets, are, the.

IV Translate from Russian into English.

- 1 Мы как раз обсуждаем новый фильм. Что ты о нем думаешь?
- 2 Почему она не ест торт? - Она пытается похудеть. (to lose weight)
- 3 Кто обычно приходит в офис раньше всех?
- 4 Иногда она забывает закрыть дверь, когда выходит из дома.
- 5 Почему так темно? Идет дождь?
- 6 Во время дождя я предпочитаю оставаться дома.
- 7 Я не знаю, что он сейчас делает.
- 8 Посмотри! Дети опять дерутся!
- 9 Мой начальник терпеть не может тех, кто опаздывает.
- 10 Она танцует лучше всех в классе.

TEST 2.2. PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSES.

I Choose between the forms:

- 1 What (does/is) Tom (think/thinking) of the Budget? – He (thinks/is thinking) it is most unfair.
- 2 (Do/are) you (hear/hearing) the wind? It (blows/is blowing) very strongly tonight.
- 3 I usually (eat/am eating) a carrot and (drink/am drinking) a glass of cold water.
- 4 Look at the crowd. I wonder what they (wait/are waiting) for.
- 5 (Do/are) you (need/need) another blanket?
- 6 I (think/am thinking) it is a pity you don't take more exercises. You (get/are getting) fat.
- 7 What (does/is) he (do/doing) to his car now? – He (polishes/is polishing) it.
- 8 Why (do/ are) you (smoke/smoking) a cigar, Mrs.Pitt? You (don't smoke/aren't smoking) as a rule.
- 9 Who (owns/is owning) this umbrella?
- 10 She always (borrows/is borrowing) from me! (I hate it.)

II Insert the forms of the verbs *to be* and *to do* where necessary:

- 1 Can I borrow your pen or ___ you using it at the moment?
- 2 ___ you doing anything this evening? - Well, I ___ going to the movies.
- 3 He ___ charges more than other photographers.
- 4 How much _____ she owe you? – I _____ remember.
- 5 ___ you know why an apple ___ falls down and not up?
- 6 If I _____ eat too much supper I _____ have nightmares.
- 7 I wonder what they _____ talking about.
- 8 ___ you want to send any message?
- 9 I ___ like him very much but I ___ love him.
- 10 Hardly anyone _____ wears a hat nowadays.

III Decide if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I):

- 1 - They are digging an enormous hole just outside my gate.() - 2 -What is they doing it for? ()-
- 3 - I don't know.() Perhaps they look for oil. ()
- 4 What is making that terrible noise? ()
- 5 The taxes rises every year. ()
- 6 Someone is knocking at the door. ()
- 7 I am leaving tomorrow night. ()
- 8 Who are moving the furniture upstairs? ()
- 9 These figures astonish me. ()
- 10 Smoke pour from the windows! ()

IV Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 Он никогда не пропускает занятия без уважительных причин.
- 2 Темнеет. Включи свет. Почему ты читаешь в темноте?
- 3 Над чем вы смеетесь?
- 4 Мой брат дипломат. Он часто ездит за границу.
- 5 Когда приезжает твой отец?
- 6 Я не люблю ее. Она постоянно ворчит.
- 7 Том сейчас очень занят. Он строит гараж.
- 8 Почему ты такой сердитый? Почему ты кричишь на меня?
- 9 Джон сейчас учит арабский язык. – Он нужен ему для работы? – Да, Джон собирается в Египет.
- 10 Неужели ты не любишь футбол? Это такая захватывающая игра!

TEST 3. PAST SIMPLE /PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

1 Choose between Past Simple and Past Continuous Tense.

- 1 When I looked/was looking for my passport, I found/was finding this old photo.
- 2 The boys played/were playing cards, when they heard/were hearing their father's steps.
- 3 You looked/were looking very busy when I saw/was seeing you last night.
- 4 He cleaned/was cleaning his gun when it accidentally went off/was going off and killed/was killing him.
- 5 He didn't allow/wasn't allowing us to go out in the boat yesterday as a strong wind blew/was blowing.
- 6 I made/was making a cake when the light went out /was going out.
- 7 As he got / was getting into the bus, it started / was starting suddenly and he fell / was falling backwards on to the road.
- 8 Whenever the drummer began / was beginning practicing, the people in the next flat banged / were banging on the wall.
- 9 While the guests danced / were dancing, thieves broke / were breaking into the house and stole / were stealing a lot of fur coats.
- 10 Her mother often told / was telling that she spent / was spending too much money but she never listened / was listening.

2 Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Continuous Tense.

- 1 As I (to cross) the road I (to step) on a banana skin and (to fall) heavily.
- 2 How you (to damage) your car so badly? - I (to run) into a lamp-post yesterday.
- 3 She (to be) very extravagant. She always (to buy) herself new clothes.
- 4 I (to find) this ring when I (to dig) in the garden.
- 5 The prisoner (to escape) by climbing the wall of the garden where he (to work).
- 6 She said she (not to like) her present flat.
- 7 While I (to swim) someone (to steal) my clothes and I (to walk) home in my swimming suit.
- 8 Why you (to leave) the party so early? You (not to like) it?
- 9 I (to see) you yesterday from the bus.
- 10 At 3 o'clock Mrs. Pitt (to wake) her husband and (to say) that she (to think) that someone (to try) to get into the house.

TEST 4. IF , WHEN - SENTENCES

I Choose between the forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I (will go/go) to Venice as soon as I (will reach/reach) Italy.
- 2 If the sun (will be/is) red, it is a sign that we (will have/have) a fine day tomorrow.
- 3 If Adam (will sell/sells) his car he (will afford/affords) a holiday in Florida.
- 4 The new President (will make/makes) some changes in the country's policy when he (will come/comes) to power.
- 5 She (will relax/relaxes) after she (will hear/hears) the results of the interview.
- 6 We (won't be/aren't) sure if this friendship (will last/lasts) long.
- 7 When the baby-sitter (will arrive/arrives) Mum (will visit/visits) you.
- 8 Little Fred (won't be/isn't) able to leave the house till his mother (will come/comes) and (will unlock/unlocks) the door.
- 9 Nobody (will know/knows) if he (will keep/keeps) his promise.
- 10 He (won't buy/doesn't buy) a new car until the company (will pay/pays) him all the money it owes him.

II Match the beginning of the sentence with the ending.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If Martin doesn't win | a) as soon as all your worries are over. |
| 2 I will have to stop my daughter | b) he will miss the train. |
| 3 Unless he hurries | c) they will deliver the furniture today. |
| 4 I will be happy | d) unless he takes the prescribed medicine. |
| 5 Life will seem wonderful to you again | e) if the next mail will bring better news from home. |
| 6 He won't recover soon | f) it will be the end of his career. |
| 7 The poor fellow wonders | g) before she gets into trouble. |
| 8 If nothing goes wrong | h) if my dream comes true. |

III Translate the part of the sentence given in brackets.

- 1 (Когда ты посмотришь на себя в зеркало) you will understand what I mean.
- 2 I will buy this house (когда у меня будет достаточно денег).
- 3 She will be delighted (если узнает об этом).
- 4 (Я не поеду в Лондон) till the bus strike is over.
- 5 You will fall rapidly through the air (если парашют не раскроется).
- 6 (Когда они увидят) how slowly he works they will be astonished.
- 7 If I continue with my diet (я скоро похудею).
- 8 (Если мы не поторопимся) the sun will set before we reach the top.
- 9 (Я заплачу эту сумму) as soon as I get my cheque.
- 10 When the fog lifts (мы увидим, где мы находимся).

IV Choose between the four forms.

1. I all the doors before I to bed.
a) will bolt...goes b) bolt.....will go c) will bolt.....will go d) will bolt.....go
2. When you the safe you a small black box.
a) open.....will see b) opens.....will see c) will open.....see d) open....saw
3. If I here for a year I for a rise.
a) will be.....will ask b) is will ask c) amwill ask d) will bewill ask
- 4 My fatherfurious when he what you have done.
a) will be see b) iswill see c) will besees d) issees
- 5 I can't leave the country till the police my passport.
a) return b) will return c) returns d) doesn't return
- 6 You cannot become the member of this club unless yousome money.
a) pays b) don't pay c) pay d) won't pay
- 7 When youthe hotel register the porter you the room.
a) sign..... will show b) will signwon't show c) sign.....show d) will sign....show
- 8 I in court till the jury
- 9 As soon as everybody to bed the mice out of their holes.
a) goes.....comes b) goeswill come c) will gocome d) will go..... comes
- 10 When Tom I you a secret.
a) gowon't tell b) goeswill tell c) doesn't go tell d) will go....tell

V Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 Ты очень удивишься, когда откроешь эту коробку.
- 2 Если больной почувствует себя хуже, сразу же звоните мне.
- 3 Мы разведем огонь в камине, если вдруг станет холодно.
- 4 Ребенку придется вести себя лучше, когда он пойдет в школу.
- 5 Как только закончится первая часть представления, все отправятся в буфет.
- 6 Если ты не продолжишь заниматься, то скоро забудешь все, что знал.
- 7 Посмотри на себя в зеркало, прежде чем выйдешь из дома.
- 8 Кому это понравится, если я буду разговаривать таким тоном?
- 9 Что мы будем делать, если полиция найдет нас?
- 10 Все будут просто счастливы, если вы поженитесь.

TEST 5. PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSES

1 Choose the correct variant to complete the sentences:

- 1 These thieves at nights.
a) work b) are working c) works
- 2 Why ... you so fast today? You usually walk quite slowly.
a) do ... walk b) is.... walking c) arewalking
- 3 Last night he ... a terrible noise.
a) hears b) heard c) is heard
- 4 The traffic ...so much noise that I couldn't hear what he said.
a) made b) are making c) will make
- 5 I my car repainted next week.
a) had b) is having c) will have

- 6 The cat ... you if you ... its tail.
 a) will scratch pull b) scratches pull c) will scratch will pull
- 7 The Queen Parliament last month.
 a) opened b) will open c) is opening
- 8 I this day all my life.
 a) remembers b) will remember c) was remember
- 9 I up because I ... abroad in July.
 a) am saving ...will go b) will save ...went c) saved ... go
- 10 If he ... well I ... him 5\$.
 a) work ... will pay b) will work ... will pay c) works ... will pay
- 11 The roof ... during the storm.
 a) falled b) fell c) fall
- 12 you this man?
 a) Are ... recognizing b) Does ... recognize c) Do ...recognize
- 13 That film to the local cinema last week.
 a) came b) comes c) is coming
- 14 I ... the wind. Itvery strongly tonight.
 a) will hear ...is blowing b) heard ... will blow c) hear ... is blowing
- 15 This story is about a boy who ... friends with the snake.
 a) made b) maked c) was make
- 16 I wonder how many of us still ... here next year.
 a) were b) will be c) are
- 17 They ... a ship this afternoon.
 a) launches b) are launching c) is launching
- 18 Unless he he the train.
 a) runs ... will not catch b) will run ... will not catch c) will runcatches
- 19 We ... the children to the seaside this summer.
 a) will take b) are take c) will taking
- 20 Busses my house every hour.
 a) passes b) pass c) are passing

TEST 6. SIMPLE, PROGRESSIVE, PRESENT PERFECT TENSES.

I Choose the proper form of the verb to complete the sentence.

- 1 I always (find / am finding / have found) things on the beach. I (find/ will find/ found) this very old bottle yesterday.
- 2 I (wrote/ have written/ write) a lot of letters when I was young. I hardly ever (wrote/ write/ will write) letters now.
- 3 They never (quarreled/ have quarreled/ are quarrelling) like this before.
- 4 When I (will be/ am/ were) in New York I (will see/ saw/ see) a Broadway play.
- 5 Don't rush me. I (am working/ have worked/ was working) as fast as I can.
- 6 I (have lived/ was living/ were living) in France while you (have lived/ was living/ were living) in Spain.
- 7 I dropped my favorite cup. It (fall/ fell/ will fall) to the floor and (break/ is breaking/ broke) into pieces.
- 8 The little boy never (has tasted/ have tasted/ tasted) papaya before.
- 9 It isn't raining today, and according to the weather report it (wasn't raining/ hasn't rained/ won't rain) tomorrow either.

- 10 Sit down and fasten the belts. We (have taken/ were taken/ will take) off in a few minutes.
 11 Do you think your former teacher (is working/ was working/ has worked) still at school?
 12 We (are driving/ have driven/ were driving) to London next Monday morning.
 13 Just as I (will get/ am getting/ was getting) to an interesting part of the story, the doorbell rang.
 14 Peter was nervous when he (was holding/ were holding/ has hold) his baby in his arms for the first time.

II Decide if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- 1 I didn't keep pets now, but I kept a dog when I was a boy. ()
 2 Thomas Edison didn't invent the telephone. ()
 3 Today Paul is wearing slacks and sports jacket, but yesterday he has worn jeans and a sweatshirt to class. ()
 4 I don't like this weather. It was cold and cloudy for the last three days. ()
 5 If you see her you will like her. ()
 6 There are a Thai restaurant on the Second Avenue. ()
 7 Shhh. Irene was talking on the phone long-distance. ()
 8 When has she got home yesterday? ()
 9 My brother lived in New Orleans, so I often go there. ()
 10 I have never smoke a cigarette in my life. ()

III Choose the suitable verbs in proper form to complete the sentences:

Break, wear, sleep, try, steal, forget, freeze, teach, follow, greet

- 1 She will be hurt if you about her birthday.
 2 When I saw him in the shop, heon some awful jeans.
 3 My friendher leg when she was skiing in the Alps.
 4 The river yet.
 5you if I come at 7.30 in the morning?
 6 This Professorus math last year.
 7 Everything will be OK if you my advice.
 8 Look! Some unknown personus.
 9 The criminal my bag in a shop.
 10 I never this dress.

IV Ask questions beginning with the words in brackets.

- 1 She left her book at home because she was in a hurry. (Why?)
 2 This book is two days old. (How old?)
 3 There will be a party on Sunday at the Wilsons. (What?)
 4 You were burning something in the fireplace. (What?)
 5 My parents are redecorating our dining room now. (Who?)
 6 Tom has lost all his money. (What?)
 7 No one will be waiting for him. (Who?)
 8 I haven't seen him for several days. (How long?)
 9 This time last year we were living in Brazil. (Where?)
 10 It takes them hours to get there. (How long?)

V Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 Боюсь, он заблудится. (to lose one's way)
- 2 Внезапно он понял, что подъезжает к нужной (necessary) остановке.
- 3 Если ты будешь так вести себя (to behave), я тебя накажу. (to punish)
- 4 Каждый год тысячи туристов приезжают в наш город.
- 5 Почему вы все собрались здесь? Что-нибудь случилось?
- 6 Вы опаздываете уже третий раз за эту неделю.
- 7 Я буду работать весь июнь.
- 8 Она сообщит родителям о своем отъезде (departure), как только купит билет.
- 9 Мой племянник (nephew) в Англии уже два года.
- 10 На прошлой неделе она сдала экзамен по вождению (driving test).

TEST 7. PAST SIMPLE/PAST PERFECT

1 Choose the proper forms to complete the sentences :

- 1 After the stewardesses (*served/had served*) lunch to the passengers, they (*calmed/had calmed*) down.
- 2 I (*didn't know/hadn't known*) the exact time because I (*didn't take/hadn't taken*) my watch.
- 3 He (*felt/had felt*) sick as he (*ate/had eaten*) too much.
- 4 She (*did/had done*) the cleaning by the evening.
- 5 The bus (*left/had left*) before I (*reached/had reached*) the station.
- 6 As soon as they (*left/had left*) the house, a burglar (*broke/had broken*) into.
- 7 No sooner (*did she come/had she come*) to Thailand when she (*fell/had fallen*) ill.
- 8 Before the sun (*set/had set*) the storm (*calmed/had calmed*) down.
- 9 He (*understood/had understood*) that he never (*met/had met*) such a beautiful girl in his life.
- 10 The police (*informed/had informed*) that a foreigner (*was attacked/had been attacked*) that night.

2 Translate the sentences into English:

- 1 Не успел он ответить на вопрос, как преподаватель задал ему второй.
- 2 Она не удивилась, потому что уже слышала эту новость.
- 3 Врач сказал, что он провел полное обследование пациента и выявил причину заболевания.
- 4 Диктор сообщила, что эта страна объявила независимость.
- 5 Когда медведи пришли домой, Маша уже съела всю кашу.
- 6 Мы очень обрадовались, когда выиграли миллион.
- 7 Скорая приехала на место происшествия буквально через три минуты, после того как свидетели позвонили.
- 8 Я понял, что именно она украла мои документы.
- 9 Едва они поженились, как тут же развелись.
- 10 Рыбаки снова вышли в море, как только выгрузили всю рыбу.

TEST 8.1 PERFECT / PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- 1 The British have (drunk/been drinking) tea since 1650.
- 2 I have (broken/ been breaking) your pen, I am sorry.
- 3 Tomorrow he will have (repaired/been repairing) his telephone for a week.
- 4 I was sad when I sold my car. I had ((had/been having) it for a very long time.
- 5 We are late, the film will already have (started/been starting) by the time we get to the cinema.
- 6 Ken gave up smoking two years ago. He had (smoked/been smoking) for 30 years.

- 7 You have (driven/been driving) all day. Let me drive now.
 8 How long have you (written/been writing) this composition?
 9 I have (lost/been losing) my address book. Have you (seen/been seeing) it anywhere?
 10 I knew the facts of the case because I had (read/been reading) the report.

II Complete the following sentences.

- 1 When did you discover that your car.....
 a) had disappeared b) had been disappearing c) has disappeared
- 2 By the time he arrives in London Johnfor five hours.
 a) will drive b) will have driven c) will have been driving
- 3 When I entered the room her eyes were red because she..... for a long time.
 a) has been crying b) had been crying c) has cried
- 4 Henry, what are you doing here? I for you since the morning.
 a) have been looking b) had been looking c) will be looking
- 5 We couldn't go out as it.....hard since early morning.
 a) has been raining b) had been raining c) has rained
- 6 By the end of the year he about two hundred pages.
 a) will read b) will have read c) will have been reading
- 7 At last Imy homework, now I can go out.
 a) have done b) have been doing c) had done
- 8 Hebooks since he was a young man.
 a) has written b) has been writing c) had been written
- 9 Youwith the ball for two hours. Go home and do your homework.
 a) have been playing b) had been playing c) had played
- 10 Hefor an hour when he reached the village.
 a) had driven b) has been driving c) had been driving

TEST 8.2 PRESENT PERFECT/ PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 I have (done/been doing) my homework for hours but I haven't (finished/been finishing) yet.
 2 Someone has (eaten/been eating) my chocolate. There's only half of it left.
 3 He has (liked/been liking) classical music since he was a child.
 4 We have (driven/been driving) for hours and we haven't (found/been finding) the right road.
 5 My back really hurts. I have (carried/been carrying) that heavy backpack all day.
 6 She has (had/been having) twelve driving lessons so far.
 7 I am really sorry – I have (broken/been breaking) your glass.
 8 I have run out of money but I have (bought/been buying) some wonderful souvenirs.
 9 I have got a terrible headache. The neighbors have (played/been playing) loud music all day.
 10 You have (driven/been driving) all day. Let me drive now.

II Open the brackets using correct verb form.

- 1 You (telephone) for ages! You really (not finish)? – I (not get) through yet. I am trying to get to our Paris office but the line (be) engaged all morning.
 2 Here you are! I (look for) you everywhere. Where you (be)?
 3 He (play) the piano since six o'clock in the morning!
 4 Why you (not bring) me the letters? You (not type) them yet?
 5 Are you going to sunbathe? Don't be ridiculous! It (rain) all day.
 6 What you (do) up to now? – Nothing special, but I (cook) dinner.
 7 The police (not find) the burglar yet. They (look for) him since Sunday.

- 8 Ann (fail) her exam three times because she is so bad at doing sums.
- 9 What's happened to the fridge? – Something (go) wrong with it.
- 10 I know him well. I (know) him since childhood.

III Decide if the sentence is correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- 1 Have you ever been playing tennis?
- 2 Look! Somebody has broken that window!
- 3 The British have been drinking tea since 1650.
- 4 Where is Tom? Have you seen him today?
- 5 I have lost my address book. Have you been seeing it today?
- 6 Ann's clothes are covered with paint. She has painted the ceiling. She hasn't finished yet.
- 7 Why is your hair wet? – I have been swimming.
- 8 My hands are very dirty. I have been repairing my car all day.
- 9 Is it still raining? – No, it has been stopping raining.
- 10 I have been smoking too many cigarettes today.

TEST 8.3 PRESENT PERFECT/ PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 The children have (played/been playing) computer games all morning and they are driving me mad!
- 2 I have (completed/been completing) half the work up to now.
- 3 We have (watched/been watching) this film twice.
- 4 My friends have (traveled/been traveling) around Europe for the last two months.
- 5 How long have you (known/been knowing) Jane?
- 6 I have (painted/been painting) the living room. I haven't finished it yet.
- 7 The streets are wet. It has (rained/been raining).
- 8 I don't know what Tom and Jack are doing. They have (argued/been arguing) all day.
- 9 I have (shopped/been shopping) all morning but I haven't (bought/been buying) anything.
- 10 How long have you (learned/been learning) to drive?

II Open the brackets using correct verb form.

- 1 How long you (have) these gloves? – I (have) them for years!
- 2 George (collect) matches since he left school. Now he (collect) so many that he doesn't know where to put them.
- 3 Customers (ring) up all morning complaining about getting incorrect bills. – I know. Something (go) wrong with our computer.
- 4 How long you (own) this house? – I (live) here since 1982.
- 5 Where you (put) my key? I cannot find it.
- 6 Where on earth you (be)? I (wait) for so long!
- 7 I think I can smell smoke on Debbie's clothes. I am sure she (smoke).
- 8 He (write) a travel guide for the last six months.
- 9 I (try) to remember his name all morning but I cannot.
- 10 You are so dirty! What you (do)?

III Decide if the sentence is correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- 1 The police haven't been catching the criminal yet.

- 2 The child has been sleeping for three hours already. It's time to wake him up!
- 3 I don't know who has stolen your book.
- 4 He has been driving for an hour and he's sure to get there soon.
- 5 Ann is a teacher. She has taught for five years.
- 6 How long you have been waiting for me? I am really very sorry.
- 7 Have you been being busy all morning long?
- 8 The students have been writing a test since two o'clock.
- 9 My mother has never been scolding me for anything.
- 10 It is very late. The children have walked for six hours already!

TEST 9. SIMPLE, PROGRESSIVE, PERFECT AND PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES

I Choose a proper variant to complete the sentences:

- 1 I very happy when I him yesterday.
a) am, saw b) were, saw c) will be, see d) was, saw
- 2 This time next week I on a beach.
a) will be lying b) will lie c) will be laying d) lie
- 3 His grandparents just from the USA.
a) has returned b) have returned c) returned d) return
- 4 Look! He to find his watch.
a) is trying b) was trying c) has tried d) will have tried
- 5 Last night Beth Chris for the lovely flowers which he for her.
a) thanked, had bought b) thank, has bought c) will thank, bought d) thanked, will buy
- 6 He for twenty minutes when Steve came at last.
a) has been waiting b) waited c) was waiting d) had been waiting
- 7 They to go to Spain because their friends them about their glorious holiday there.
a) decided, will tell b) decided, had told c) decide, have told d) decide, tell
- 8 Last year my friends in my house while I on holiday.
a) were staying, was b) have been staying, was c) stayed, were d) stayed, being
- 9 As a rule shein the park every day.
a) is running b) runs c) has run d) was running
- 10 Don't tease the dog! Ityou!
a) has bitten b) is biting c) will bite d) had been biting

II Translate the verb in brackets to make a correct sentence:

- 1 After they (провели) their holidays together, she (поняла) that her friend was not such a good person as she (думала).
- 2 She (не ела) ice-cream for a long time.
- 3 He (разговаривал) to the gardener outside the door when his cleaner (пришел).
- 4 They (шли) long time when she (начала) to insist on a taxi.
- 5 The lecture (не началась) yet and the students (разговаривали) in the corridor.
- 6 Be quiet! My baby (проснется) if you (будете кричать).
- 7 My friend (хочет) to open a sport shop. Now he (хочет) to ask for a bank loan.
- 8 In three years his parents (будут женаты) for twenty years.
- 9 While she (носила) her sister's sweater she (пролила) some juice on it.
- 10 Last night he (видел) a light in his neighbors' house.

III Translate the sentences into English:

- 1 Когда дети вышли из дома, они вспомнили, что не выключили телевизор.
- 2 Они поженились много лет назад и все еще любят друг друга.
- 3 Обычно я работаю до полуночи и пью много кофе.
- 4 Когда я ехал по дороге, перед машиной появилась кошка.
- 5 Если вы немедленно не оплатите счет, официант позовет полицию.
- 6 Количество машин увеличилось с 1980 года.
- 7 Она придерживается диеты (to keep a diet) уже много лет.
- 8 Как только я зашел в комнату, я понял, что в ней кто-то курил.
- 9 Скоро будет год, как я работаю здесь.
- 10 Кто это плачет в соседней комнате?

TEST 10. INDEFINITE, CONTINUOUS AND PERFECT FORMS.

- 1 Он всегда водит машину небрежно, и полицейские его часто останавливают и штрафуют.
- 2 Я не знаю, что директор скажет или сделает, когда придет в офис.
- 3 Когда я вышел из магазина, я обнаружил, что кто-то украл мой велосипед.
- 4 Аэропорт закрыт с понедельника. Если снег не прекратится, мы не улетим в ближайшее время.
- 5 В зоопарке дети остановились у клетки с обезьянами. Они долго смотрели на них и смеялись.
- 6 Не успели мы уложить вещи, как приехало такси.
- 7 Ты когда-нибудь носил классический костюм?
- 8 Надеюсь, что к выходным потеплеет. Мы собирались поехать в лес с друзьями.
- 9 Экзамены приближаются.
- 10 Экскурсовод будет ждать вас у входа в музей в 2 часа.
- 11 – Мне нравится твое кольцо! Оно давно у тебя?
- Оно у меня много лет. Я купила его, когда путешествовала по Индии.
- 12 В поезде было немного народу. Некоторые читали, другие смотрели в окно.
- 13 – Что ты ешь?
- Я ем незнакомый мне экзотический фрукт.

Passive / Active Voice

1 Fill in the gaps with the verbs given below in appropriate form.

Graham Alison, a businessman, aged 70, (1)_____ missing on Sunday. His wife came home late and found a note that (2)_____ by her husband on the bed. The message was that he'd had to go New York on an emergency. Mrs. Alison

(3)_____ at receiving this at a short notice and went to bed slightly annoyed.

Early in the morning she (4)_____ by a telephone call: a male voice of a complete stranger told her that Mr. Alison (5)_____. Mrs. Alison started to panic because the ransom that (6)_____ amounted to no less than a million dollars, the huge sum could nowhere (7)_____. Moreover, she (8)_____ that the money had (9)_____ in two days. Next day the same voice called up again and said that the money had (10)_____ under a certain bench in the nearby park. He also added that if the

police (11)_____ Mr. Alison (12)_____. Mrs. Alison consulted her lawyer and she (13)_____ a piece of advice; she came to the conclusion that the best thing for her to do was to let the police know. So, the police (14)_____ and the hunt began. Soon they found one of the kidnappers and the next day the gang (15)_____.

1 to report 2 to leave 3 to surprise 4 to wake up 5 to kidnap 6 to demand 7 to find 8 to tell 9 to pay 10 to leave 11 to tell 12 to kill 13 to give 14 to inform 15 to arrest

2 Choose the correct variant.

1 They _____ photographs of the bride and the bridegroom when we _____.

a) *were taking, arrived* b) *took, were arriving* c) *have been taking, had arrived*

2 Nobody _____ us how to do it.

a) *was ever shown* b) *has ever shown* c) *showed*

3 Nothing _____ about it at the meeting.

a) *had been said* b) *has said* c) *was said*

4 Many historical buildings _____ in modern cities by the action of fumes upon their stones.

a) *are destroying* b) *are being destroyed* c) *have destroyed*

5 Some famous buildings _____ and now look totally different.

a) *were restored* b) *are restoring* c) *have been restored*

6 While our teacher _____ a lesson an inspector came in.

a) *was giving* b) *has given* c) *was given*

7 The lights suddenly _____ while we were having dinner.

a) *went out* b) *have gone out* c) *were gone out*

8 Our relatives _____ to us for ages. We miss them a lot.

a) *haven't been written* b) *aren't written* c) *haven't written*

9 They _____ the lift; we have to walk.

a) *are repairing* b) *are being repaired* c) *has repaired*

10 This ancient book _____ for over a hundred years.

a) *hasn't opened* b) *hasn't been opened* c) *wasn't opened*

11 I think I need a holiday; I _____ rather tired recently.

a) *was felt* b) *am feeling* c) *have been feeling*

12 After I _____ my driving test for the sixth time, I decided not to try again.

a) *had failed* b) *is failed* c) *was failed*

13 The police believe that the man they _____ for may be dressed as an old beggar.

a) *are looked* b) *look* c) *are looking*

14 I could feel that Jean _____ because she gripped my arm hard.

a) *was frightened* b) *had frightened* c) *was frightening*

15 Oh, dear! Aunt Clara _____ to dinner! Please, put on that horrible skirt she sent you last year.

a) *was come* b) *is coming* c) *will be come*