

**федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
Первый Московский государственный медицинский университет имени И.М.
Сеченова
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(Сеченовский Университет)**

Институт иностранных языков для профессиональных целей

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

Английский язык для научного общения

основная профессиональная образовательная программа

высшего профессионального образования - программа специалитета

33.05.01 Фармация

: Тестовые задания:

Оценочное средство	Эталон ответа	Уровень применения*
Лексико-грамматический тест по дисциплине		<i>ПА</i>

«Английский язык для научного общения»:		
Страдательный залог:		
The conference _____ last week. A) is cancelled B) were cancelled C) would be cancelled D) was cancelled	D	
The minutes _____ by the secretary. A) was taken B) is take C) were take D) were taken	D	
The interview _____. A) were appointed B) is appoint C) is appointed D) had appointed	C	
The meeting _____ in Room 9. A) is hold B) was hold C) is held D) was held	C	
The committee meetings _____ in Japan. A) is arranged B) was arranged C) were arranged D) have arranged	C	
The meetings _____ by Mr.Johnes. A) are called B) is called C) are call D) being called	A	
All the meetings _____ for several weeks. A) is postponed B) are postpone C) has been postponed D) were postponed	D	
The meeting _____ by our chairperson. A) was open B) are opened C) is opened D) were opened	C	
The committee meeting _____ to the attendance. A) was closed	A	

B) is close C) were closed D) had closed		
The items on the agenda _____ on. A) was agreed B) were agreed C) is agreed D) was being agreed	B	
There is/there are/it is		
The journey takes a long time. ...a lot of traffic. A) There is B) There are C) It is D) It was	A	
'... time to go?' 'Yes, ... nearly midnight.' A) Is it, It is B) There is, There is C) There are, There are D) It is, there is	A	
... a lot of ships in the sea. A) There is B) It is C) There are D) Is there	C	
... a beautiful day today. Let's have a picnic A) It is B) There is C) There are D) It was	A	
... anything on television, so I'll turn it off. A) There is not B) There are not C) It is not D) Is there	A	
... an accident in King Street but ...very serious. A) There are, there are not B) There is, it is not C) It is, it is not D) It is, there is not	B	
Kenham isn't an old town. ... any old buildings. A) There is not B) It is not C) There are not	C	

D) There is		
What's the new restaurant like? ...good? A) Is there B) Are there C) Are it D) Was it	<i>D</i>	
'...a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, ... one in Hill Street.' A) Are there, There are B) Is it, It is C) Is there, there is D) Is there, there was	<i>C</i>	
When we went to the cinema, ...a lot of people outside, a very long queue, so we decided not to wait. A) There was B) There were C) It was D) It were	<i>B</i>	
I can't see anything. ...completely dark. A) It is B) There is C) There are D) There was	<i>A</i>	
...a lot of trouble at the club every night. They have to call the police. A) There is B) It is C) There are D) There were	<i>A</i>	
How far ... from Milan to Rome? A) are there B) is there C) is it D) it is	<i>C</i>	
...Keith's birthday today. We are having a party. A) There is B) It is C) There are D) It was	<i>B</i>	
I want to visit the museum but ...enough time. A) there are not B) there is not C) it is not D) there were not	<i>B</i>	

Вопросительные местоимения		
<p>.....do you want to work for us?</p> <p>A) Why B) What C) Where D) Which</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>.....did you like most in your last job?</p> <p>A) Where B) What C) Which D) When</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>.....do you get on with other people?</p> <p>A) Why B) When C) How D) What</p>	<i>C</i>	
<p>.....do you work best on your own or in a team?</p> <p>A) How B) Do C) Who D) What</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>.....do you manage multitasking?</p> <p>A) How B) Have C) Which D) What</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>.....do you deal with stress?</p> <p>A) Where B) How C) Which D) Why</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>... are your strengths and weaknesses?</p> <p>A) Where B) When C) What D) Why</p>	<i>C</i>	
Глагольные формы		
<p>That a permanent job.</p> <p>A) were B) was C) are D) aren't</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>Did they ... the date of the interview?</p> <p>A) confirmed</p>	<i>B</i>	

B) confirm C) confirming D) confirms		
In the past we (do) more business with the Japanese than now. A) were doing B) are doing C) will be doing D) was doing	A	
We (become) a public company in 1985. A) was becoming B) became C) have become D) has become	B	
We (cut) our advertizing budget because of the recession. A) are cutting B) is cutting C) has cut D) was cut	A	
The bank (lend) us \$45,000 to fund our expansion. A) are lending B) have lended C) lent D) lended	D	
We (get) a big surprise when they made their offer. A) got B) are getting C) have got D) will get	A	
They (take) a long time to make up their minds. A) is taken B) took C) has taken D) taken	B	
We (lose) the contract because of a lower bid. A) loosed B) lost C) losing D) are lost	B	
Paula (run) the company from her home. A) runned B) have run C) is running D) run	C	
Last month we (win) an important order from the	A	

Government. A) won B) win C) will win D) winning		
There... 30 applicants. A) had B) was C) are D) have	<i>C</i>	
I first (meet) Roberto when we were working in Budapest. A) were meeting B) met C) have met D) was met	<i>B</i>	
Last year our Japanese branch (make) a small profit for the first time. A) made B) have made C) will make D) has made	<i>A</i>	
Greenham Products (sell) its old headquarters for \$46 million. A) are selling B) were selling C) is sold D) selling	<i>A</i>	
Profits (rise) due to an improved management strategy. A) are rising B) is rising C) rises D) are risen	<i>A</i>	
We (spend) all of our advertising budget in the first six months. A) are spending B) spent C) spend D) are spent	<i>B</i>	
Our profits (fall) last year, but things are looking much healthier now. A) fell B) have fallen C) is falling D) was falling	<i>A</i>	

TransWare, our main competitors, (lead) the market throughout the 80's. A) have led B) are leading C) were leading D) were led	<i>C</i>	
Our competitors (think) that we were going to increase A) thought B) think C) are think D) are thought	<i>B</i>	
I an interview last Monday. A) had B) have C) has D) was	<i>A</i>	
He ... going to change his job. A) is B) am C) were D) am	<i>A</i>	
He interviewing the candidates now. A) was B) were C) is D) being	<i>C</i>	
I ... with another employer last year. A) work B) works C) worked D) working	<i>C</i>	
When ... he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were	<i>A</i>	
The company ... very rapidly in its first 12 years. A) grows B) grew C) growed D) grown	<i>A</i>	
How many candidates for the job? A) applied B) did apply	<i>A</i>	

C) was applied D) were applied		
Лексика		
There's not much _____ in the fridge! A) meal B) cold C) frost D) food	<i>D</i>	
You must phone the airport to _____ your flight 24 hours before departure. A) confirm B) check in C) give up D) take off	<i>A</i>	
Passengers for Turin should _____ at the Alitalia desk. A) register B) check in C) sign up D) check out	<i>B</i>	
If you wish to _____ a car on landing, please speak to one of our ground staff on arrival. A) pick B) meet C) hire D) lend	<i>C</i>	
It's best to _____ your money before you leave for the States. You'll get a much better rate here. A) exchange B) change C) rate D) to current	<i>B</i>	
Don't worry, Martina. I'll arrange for our driver to _____ you at the airport and take you to our office. A) see B) bring C) meet D) to look	<i>C</i>	
Look, it's nearly eleven o'clock. If we don't get a move on we'll _____ our flight. A) lose B) check in C) miss D) postpone	<i>C</i>	

<p>If I'm in Singapore, I usually _____ at the Royal Park Hotel.</p> <p>A) live B) book C) arrive D) stay</p>	<p><i>D</i></p>	
<p>What time does your flight _____ in Brussels?</p> <p>A) land B) hire C) meet D) take off</p>	<p><i>A</i></p>	
<p>Can you _____ sure the proposal's finished by tomorrow? I'll my best, but I can't guarantee anything.</p> <p>A) make B) do C) get D) will get</p>	<p><i>A</i></p>	
<p>Who are your biggest customers in Germany? Well, we _____ a lot of business with Sielman.</p> <p>A) do B) make C) get D) bring</p>	<p><i>A</i></p>	
<p>Would you like something _____ ?</p> <p>A) breakfast B) to eat C) drink D) food</p>	<p><i>B</i></p>	
<p>So, Paula isn't happy in her new job. Apparently not. She's _____ it clear she wants to leave the company.</p> <p>A) got B) done C) made D) makes</p>	<p><i>D</i></p>	
<p>How are you getting on with the new software, Martina? Very well. In fact we've found we can't _____ without it.</p> <p>A) get B) make C) live D) do</p>	<p><i>D</i></p>	
<p>Are you _____ a lot of money in your new job? Not as much as I would like!</p>	<p><i>B</i></p>	

<p>A) getting B) making C) doing D) putting</p>		
<p>My boss isn't happy with me. She says I just sit and _____ nothing all day. Why don't you have a word with her and explain?</p> <p>A) do B) make C) get D) play</p>	A	
<p>Have you got a moment, Jules? Just a second. I've got to _____ a quick call to Louise at head office.</p> <p>A) make B) get C) do D) have</p>	A	
<p>How's the Hungary project going, Carl? Very slowly. We haven't _____ much progress since the end of July.</p> <p>A) got B) done C) seen D) made</p>	B	
<p>Roberto, can you _____ a couple of extra hours this evening? I need some help with the Interbank proposal. Well, actually, I was hoping to get home early.</p> <p>A) make B) do C) get D) take</p>	A	
<p>Di, have you managed to finish the Interbank proposal yet? Almost. I've _____ most of the detailed figures. Roberto's still working on the text.</p> <p>A) done B) made C) got D) had</p>	A	
<p>She has to _____ a lot in her job.</p> <p>A) travel B) book C) visit D) see</p>	A	
<p>How was your _____ to Brussels?</p> <p>A) stay</p>	B	

B) visit C) travel D) voyage		
A bar service provides _____ throughout the day. A) meal B) food C) refreshments D) nutrition	<i>C</i>	
I hope you'll have a good _____. A) travel B) way C) trip D) country	<i>C</i>	
We went _____ for our holidays last year. A) Africa B) in the country C) Italy D) abroad	<i>D</i>	
I decided to _____ the train. A) take B) go C) pick D) pass	<i>A</i>	
Your _____ isn't valid after the end of this week. A) fare B) flight C) passport D) book	<i>C</i>	
How much is the _____ to New York? A) go B) stay C) trip D) living	<i>C</i>	
The _____ were waiting to get on the plane. A) clients B) guests C) passangers D) travellers	<i>C</i>	
You must have a valid _____ before getting on the train. A) ticket B) trip C) flight D) token	<i>A</i>	

<p>I always _____ seats in advance.</p> <p>A) buy B) fund C) book D) find</p>	<p><i>C</i></p>	
<p>He bought his train tickets at the _____.</p> <p>A) Internet B) box-office C) booking office D) ticket office</p>	<p><i>D</i></p>	
<p>When you go through passport control you must show your _____.</p> <p>A) ticket B) fare C) passport D) hand luggage</p>	<p><i>C</i></p>	
<p>What are you going to have _____ ?</p> <p>A) to drink B) drink C) meal D) to meal</p>	<p><i>A</i></p>	
<p>She had \$1,000 in _____.</p> <p>A) card B) current C) currency D) cash</p>	<p><i>D</i></p>	
<p>Do you need a _____ for Egypt?</p> <p>A) to travel B) foreign currency C) visa D) passport</p>	<p><i>C</i></p>	
<p>What time did you _____ this morning? Around 8 o'clock. There was hardly any traffic.</p> <p>A) get up B) get ready C) get to the office D) get away</p>	<p><i>A</i></p>	
<p>If I work with the computer for more than two hours I begin to _____. Why don't you use a protective screen? It's much safer.</p> <p>A) get a headache B) take a headache C) rest a headache D) get ready</p>	<p><i>A</i></p>	

<p>I'm sorry. I didn't quite _____. Would you mind repeating it? Well, I was just trying to explain why our Far East strategy is causing so many problems.</p> <p>A) catch the idea B) miss the words C) get the point D) catch the point</p>	<p>A</p>	
<p>While you're out, Paul, can you _____ of the Financial Times? Of course, Lisa. Is there anything else you'd like?</p> <p>A) get a variant B) get a newspaper C) have got a copy D) get a copy</p>	<p>D</p>	
<p>Did you _____ I sent you this morning? Hang on. I'll just have a look. Yes, here it is.</p> <p>A) catch the fax B) get the fax C) seen the fax D) get the idea</p>	<p>B</p>	
<p>How are you getting on with the new Adword 2.5? I'm not sure. It's a very difficult programme to use. Don't worry. You'll soon _____.</p> <p>A) make use B) find use C) get used D) ease of use</p>	<p>C</p>	
<p>I'm going to be late for my appointment with Yvonne. You'd better _____.</p> <p>A) buy a taxi B) find a taxi C) get a taxi D) pay for taxi</p>	<p>C</p>	
<p>Have you _____ when Paula will be back? No. I'm afraid she didn't say a thing.</p> <p>A) got any idea B) had any idea C) made any idea D) got no idea</p>	<p>A</p>	
<p>I'm _____. What time's dinner?</p> <p>A) thirsty B) sleepy C) angry D) hungry</p>	<p>D</p>	
<p>I don't think she's well — she's got no _____.</p>	<p>B</p>	

A) food B) appetite C) hungry D) thirst		
I'm _____. I really must have something to eat. A) thirsty B) sleepy C) hungry D) weak	<i>C</i>	
Let's stop now — it's 12 o'clock — it's time for _____. A) breakfast B) lunch C) dinner D) supper	<i>B</i>	
I woke up very early and didn't have _____. A) food B) to eat C) to drink D) breakfast	<i>D</i>	
When Paula left school, she ... for a job in a local company. A) applied B) dismissed C) retired D) fired	<i>A</i>	
I ...the 7 am train from London. A) joined B) caught C) started D) entered	<i>B</i>	
They.....their prices by over 20% last year. A) increased B) met C) joined D) started	<i>A</i>	
Tina from sales.....when you were out. A) phoned B) was C) got D) met	<i>A</i>	
Maria.....chemical engineering at the University of Utrecht. A) completed	<i>A</i>	

B) decided C) studied D) was		
Shean MBA at Claremont College. A) helped B) completed C) spent D) got	<i>B</i>	
After graduating she....work with Chem Tech Supplies in Belgium. A) began B) spent C) visited D) met	<i>A</i>	
She.....assistant production manager in1989. A) completed B) decided C) became D) got	<i>C</i>	
She.....to develop ChemTech’s Multivit pharmaceutical range. A) spent B) became C) helped D) involved	<i>C</i>	
Maria.....the company in 1991 and joined Volcker Foods of California as head of research and development. A) began B) left C) became D) dropped	<i>B</i>	
Maria left the company in 1991 and Volcker Foods of California as head of research and development. A) joined B) began C) became D) joins	<i>A</i>	
She wanted to work abroad, so she and started looking for another job. A) retired B) involved C) resigned D) finished	<i>C</i>	
She....two years in the United States.	<i>B</i>	

A) decided B) spent C) visited D) began		
Last year she briefly.....our Milan plant A) visited B) left C) began D) spent	A	
She was so impressed by our Milan plant that she.....to return to Europe. A) spent B) completed C) decided D) enjoyed	C	
... formal clothes for the interview. A) Put on B) Go out C) Write down D) Take off	A	
... for a walk before the interview to relax. A) Write down B) Find out C) Go out D) Put on	C	
Think about the job and your strengths and weaknesses. A) sit down B) write down C) speak up D) give up	B	
... information about the company. A) Turn up B) Sit down C) Find out D) Get up	C	
... at the interview a couple of minutes early. A) Turn up B) Make out C) Write down D) Give in	A	
... notes during the interview. A) Take down B) Turn up C) Sit down D) Turn right	A	

Sit down or when they ask you to. A) sit up B) get up C) put up D) Turn up	<i>B</i>	
She didn't do well in the job either. After a year the company her. A) resigned B) retired C) dismissed D) quit	<i>C</i>	
Last year Paula at the age of 50, a rich woman. A) enjoyed B) retired C) applied D) retires	<i>B</i>	
The weather terrible on Sunday. A) got B) started C) joined D) is	<i>A</i>	
I... her at the trade fair in Rotterdam. A) was B) increased C) met D) took	<i>C</i>	
I...work at 7 o'clock this morning. A) studied B) started C) phoned D) got	<i>B</i>	
She.....marketing at business school. A) studied B) met C) started D) sent	<i>A</i>	
I the company as a junior manager last December. A) increased B) got C) joined D) ran	<i>C</i>	
Модальные глаголы		
It's the lunch break at last! We _____ go to lunch some time soon.	<i>A</i>	

A) must B) shall C) would D) mustn't		
He _____ fly to Boston yesterday because of bad weather. A) couldn't B) shouldn't C) mustn't D) could	A	
_____ you call me back later? A) Should B) Could C) Might D) Must	B	
_____ I have a glass of water as well, please? A) Should B) Must C) Shouldn't D) Could	D	
So, _____ I get you something to drink? A) can B) could C) can't D) should	A	
_____ you like something to drink? Tea, coffee, water? A) Might B) Would C) Should D) May	B	
I _____ just have a coffee. I'm not actually that hungry. A) may B) shall C) must D) will	D	
_____ we get some lunch? A) Must B) Shall C) Would D) Should	B	
_____ I come in? A) May	A	

<p>The boss says that though everyone is very busy we still _____ meet in his office in ten minutes.</p> <p>A) have to B) should C) can D) could</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>I'm not feeling well. I _____ finish this report today, so I'm going home.</p> <p>A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) don't have to D) may not</p>	<i>C</i>	
<p>Businessmen _____ pay taxes – it is their duty.</p> <p>A) should B) must C) don't have to D) can</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>_____ you all see the slides?</p> <p>A) may B) must C) will D) can</p>	<i>D</i>	
<p>It's not a dining room. You _____ eat food here.</p> <p>A) can't B) shall C) couldn't D) should</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>The manager _____ speak French and German.</p> <p>A) may B) must C) can D) don't have to</p>	<i>C</i>	
Неличные формы		
<p>This conference is worth _____.</p> <p>A) to visit B) visiting C) visit D) visited</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>Mike is responsible _____ the project.</p> <p>A) for designing B) to design C) in designing D) for design</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>Nick is good _____ cheap flights.</p>	<i>C</i>	

<p>I heard Mike _____ the payment terms to our customers.</p> <p>A) to explain B) explaining C) to explaining D) being explained</p>	<p><i>B</i></p>	
<p>We are improving the quality of our goods _____ the needs of our clients.</p> <p>A) for suiting B) suiting C) to suit D) to suiting</p>	<p><i>C</i></p>	
<p>Let me _____ something to you.</p> <p>A) explain B) to explain C) explaining D) explained</p>	<p><i>A</i></p>	
<p>We can _____ you with all the necessary information.</p> <p>A) to provide B) providing C) to providing D) provide</p>	<p><i>D</i></p>	
<p>Feel free _____ your ideas.</p> <p>A) sharing B) to share C) share D) to have shared</p>	<p><i>B</i></p>	
<p>He couldn't _____ the importance of his discovery.</p> <p>A) to realize B) realize C) realizing D) to realizing</p>	<p><i>B</i></p>	
<p>He wrote a letter _____ interest in cooperation with us.</p> <p>A) to express B) with express C) express D) to be expressed</p> <p>He asked me not _____ to call him in urgent cases.</p> <p>A) hesitate B) hesitating C) have hesitating D) to hesitate</p>	<p><i>A</i> <i>A</i></p>	
<p>I saw him _____ you a map with directions.</p>	<p><i>B</i></p>	

<p>A) given B) give C) to give D) gave</p>		
<p>I'd rather _____ by car. A) go B) gone C) going D) be gone</p>	A	
<p>This brochure is worth _____. A) to read B) for reading C) read D) reading</p>	D	
<p>He wanted _____ with new tasks. A) dealing B) dealt C) to deal D) be dealt</p>	C	
<p>We are interested _____ these cars. A) in purchasing B) to purchase C) for purchase D) in having purchase</p>	A	
<p>This problem is worth _____ with. A) dealing B) deal C) to deal D) to dealing</p>	A	
<p>There's no point in _____ this to him. He doesn't speak English. A) to explain B) explain C) explaining D) explained</p>	C	
<p>There's no point in _____ an interest in this product. They have already signed an agreement with another company. A) expressing B) express C) to express D) expressed</p>	A	
<p>These ideas are worth _____. A) to develop</p>	B	

B) developing C) develop D) to be developed		
These legal issues are worth _____. A) to discuss B) discussed C) to be discussed D) discussing	<i>D</i>	
There's no point in _____ them in this project. A) involved B) involve C) involving D) being involved	<i>C</i>	
Прилагательные		
She is giving a (skilled) performance than him. A) more skilled B) skilleder C) most skilled D) much skilled	<i>A</i>	
Our project is (efficient) than theirs. A) efficienter B) more efficient C) most efficient D) more efficienter	<i>C</i>	
Ann is the (conscientious) worker in the office. A) more conscientious B) most conscientious C) conscientiosest D) much conscientions	<i>B</i>	
It is the (thorough) research. A) most thorough B) thoroughest C) thorougher D) more thorough	<i>A</i>	
It is the (efficient) way of organizing your time. A) efficientest B) more efficienter C) most efficient D) more efficienter	<i>C</i>	
He is the (competent) manager in the office. A) more competent B) most competent C) competentest D) much competent	<i>B</i>	

It is the (skilled) management. A) most skilled B) more skilled C) skilledest D) skilleder	A	
His supervision is the (careful) one. A) most careful B) carefulest C) carefuler D) more careful	A	
They are the (experienced) managers. A) more experienced B) experiencedest C) most experienced D) much experienced	B	
Mike is the (hard-working) white-collar worker. A) hardest-working B) hard-workinest C) most hardest-working D) more hardest-working	A	
Mr. Brown is the (competent) boss. A) competentest B) most competentest C) most competent D) more competent	B	
They are doing a (good) job than she is. A) gooder B) better C) more good D) more better	B	
Bill is the (lazy) person in the firm. A) laziest B) most lazy C) lasier D) more lazy	A	
He has a (great) achievement than she does. A) more great B) greatest C) greater D) less great	C	
She shouldn't take on extra work. She needs (much) concentration on her work. A) most B) more	B	

C) mucher D) less		
She is going to slow down. It is (difficult) for her to concentrate. A) more difficult B) difficulter C) the most difficult D) much difficult	A	
She needs (little) supervision. A) less B) littler C) least D) lesser	A	
They are (qualified) than their team. A) most qualified B) qualifier C) more qualified D) much qualified	C	
They are (hard-working) than us. A) hard-worker B) more harder-working C) harder-working D) most hard-working	C	
Her assistant is (conscientious) than his. A) more conscientious B) most conscientious C) conscientiouser D) much conscientions	A	
Служебные слова		
You need a dictionary, _____ a grammar book. A) as well as B) as well C) too D) such as	A	
She has sent us a map ____ directions. A) with B) for C) as D) of	B	
The company was interested ____ purchasing the plant. A) for B) to C) in D) into	C	

Further ____ the email, she sent a map. A) to B) for C) after D) before	<i>A</i>	
We gave up the plan due ____ the legal issues involved. A) in B) after C) to D) before	<i>C</i>	
I took my umbrella _____ it was raining. A) because of B) as well C) but D) because	<i>D</i>	
I stayed at home _____ the weather. A) because B) in order to C) because of D) due to	<i>D</i>	
We went to Paris _____ see a friend. A) because B) and C) but D) to	<i>D</i>	
I couldn't get out _____ I had to study. A) because B) in order to C) as well D) because of	<i>A</i>	
It was my birthday _____ we had a party. A) due to B) because C) so D) because of	<i>C</i>	
We went to the bookstore _____ get a book. A) in order to B) because C) so D) due to	<i>A</i>	
The house is beautiful, and it's _____ near the park. A) as well as	<i>D</i>	

B) too C) as well D) also		
She lost her passport _____ she couldn't go to China. A) because B) due to C) beside D) so	<i>D</i>	
They were late _____ the traffic. A) because B) due C) because of D) too much	<i>C</i>	
I'm going to the chemist's _____ get some aspirins. A) so B) to C) because of D) for	<i>B</i>	
It was a nice day _____ we went out. A) because B) due to C) so D) but	<i>C</i>	
I bought a house _____ the beautiful view. A) because of B) due C) in order to D) as well as	<i>A</i>	
I don't go to the theatre very often _____ it's too expensive. A) because of B) also C) well D) because	<i>D</i>	
I'm going out now _____ I'll phone you tomorrow. A) so B) in order to C) because D) so that	<i>A</i>	
She went to the centre _____ meet her friends. A) so B) to C) because D) for	<i>B</i>	
I think he married her _____ her money.	<i>C</i>	

<p>A) because B) to C) because of D) due to</p>		
<p>Are you learning English _____ get a better job? A) for B) to C) because of D) because</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>He speaks German, and he understands Greek, _____. A) as well as B) too C) so D) as such</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>We went out for dinner and Lucy came _____. A) too B) as well as C) as D) too much</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>I cleaned the house and _____ washed the car. A) as well B) too C) also D) as well as</p>	<i>C</i>	
<p>She worked in Rome, and I think she worked in Ravenna _____. A) as B) too C) as well as D) so well</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>We've got a big garden and a park near the house _____. A) as B) as well as C) as well D) well</p>	<i>C</i>	
<p>Looking forward _____ your reply. A) for B) to C) with D) as for</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>Call me _____ soon as you get there. A) to</p>	<i>C</i>	

<p>B) but C) as D) so</p>		
<p>Работа с текстом</p>		
<p>Вариант 1 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Почему организм женщины содержит больше воды, чем организм мужчины? Proteins are essential ingredients of all living matter. They make up about 12 per cent of the weight of the human body. A molecule of protein is a chain of several hundred amino-acid molecules. The biological properties of a protein depend on the exact sequence of different amino-acids in the chain (primary structure), their orientation (secondary structure) and the shape of the chain as a whole (tertiary structure) Small differences make for totally different proteins. Water accounts for about 60 per cent of a man's body weight and 50 per cent of a woman's. The difference is due to the average woman's larger proportion of fat which contains no water. The plasma of the blood contains rather more than 3 litres and the tissue fluid about 12 litres. Together, these 15 litres make up the extracellular fluid. Although the balance between blood, tissue fluid and cells remain almost constant there is a rapid and continuous exchange of water between them. A) потому что у мужчины больше жировой ткани B) потому что жир не содержит воды C) потому что у женщины больше жировой ткани D) потому что вода содержится только в плазме крови и тканевых жидкостях</p>	<p>C</p>	
<p>Вариант 2 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие функции печени считаются наиболее важными? The liver is a solid organ of dark-brown colour and the largest gland in the human body. It occupies the right-hand upper position of the abdominal cavity. About four-fifths of the organ lies to the right of the middle line of the body. The liver rests upon various abdominal organs, the right kidney and suprarenal gland, the large intestine, the duodenum, and the stomach. Liver tissue consists of thousands of tiny lobules. The liver has many functions vital to the body. Of the liver's many digestive functions the production of bile and storage of glucose are particularly important. The bile not only performs important functions in the process of digestion, but also serves as a vehicle for the excretion of waste products from the body. The liver has a double blood supply. The portal vein brings venous blood from the</p>	<p>A</p>	

<p>stomach, the intestines, and the spleen. The hepatic artery brings arterial blood.</p> <p>A) производство желчи и запасание глюкозы B) участие в переваривании жиров C) выделение желчи D) нейтрализация токсинов</p>		
<p>Вариант 3 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Являются ли легкие полностью одинаковыми?</p> <p>The two lungs are a pair of elastic organs of respiration. They supply the body with oxygen and eliminate carbon dioxide from the blood. The lungs extend from the collarbone to the diaphragm in the thoracic cavity. They normally lie free within the pleural cavities of the thorax except for the attachment by their roots to the trachea and the heart by the bronchi and pulmonary blood vessels respectively. The two lungs are not quite mirror images of each other. The right lung, which is the slightly larger of the two, has three lobes (upper, middle and lower) and the left lung has only two lobes (upper and lower). Air enters each lung through a large tube, or bronchus, which divides and subdivides into a network of countless tubules, bronchioles. These tiny tubules lead to alveoli. The wall of an alveolus" is a single layer of a cell. Alveoli are the sites of gas exchange in the lungs.</p> <p>A) нет, правое легкое немного меньше левого B) нет, правое легкое немного крупнее левого C) нет, левое легкое состоит из трех долей, а правое из двух D) нет, у правого легкого нет средней доли</p>	<p>B</p>	
<p>Вариант 4 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Который из штаммов Ф. Гриффит ввел мыши первым?</p> <p>In 1928 a British microbiologist, Frederick Griffith, was trying to develop a vaccine against pneumonia. He was working with two different strains of the causative bacterium <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>. One strain was pathogenic, the other was nonpathogenic. When Griffith injected dead cells of the pathogenic strain of <i>S. pneumoniae</i> into a mouse, the mouse survived, because the dead bacteria were unable to establish an infection in the mouse. However, when he injected a mouse with living cells of the nonpathogenic strain together with dead bacteria (neither of them could cause disease alone) the mouse died. Griffith reason that genetic material from the dead bacteria had somehow entered the living nonpathogens and transformed them into the</p>	<p>C</p>	

<p>pathogenic bacteria, Griffith had, in fact, observed the movement of hereditary material from one cell to another.</p> <p>А) непатогенный штамм, но бактерии были мертвыми</p> <p>В) патогенный штамм с живыми бактериями</p> <p>С) патогенный штамм, но бактерии были мертвыми</p> <p>Д) непатогенный штамм вместе с мертвыми бактериями</p>		
<p>Вариант 5 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Где завершается процесс пищеварения?</p> <p>Digestion comprises all the processes by which nutrients are liberated from food, broken down into their chemical components by the action of enzymes and absorbed by the body. In the foregut the food is taken in by means of the lips, teeth and tongue, chewed, lubricated with saliva and swallowed in single bits. From the stomach, the chyme passes into the small intestine through the pyloric sphincter. Much material is still undigested. Proteins have not been completely broken down, starches are still being converted into simple sugars, and fats remain in large globules. In the small intestine the process of digestion is completed by the action of the bile, which is secreted by the liver and released by the gall bladder, and by the action of various enzymes. The liver has many functions vital to the body.</p> <p>А) в тонком кишечнике</p> <p>В) в толстом кишечнике</p> <p>С) в ободочной кишке</p> <p>Д) в прямой кишке</p>	<p>А</p>	
<p>Вариант 6 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Где производятся лейкоциты? The body is continuously exposed to damage by viruses, bacteria, toxins and chemicals, and foreign proteins of plant origin. These insults are received by the skin, the respiratory system, and the digestive system. The skin suffers far more injuries than the rest of the body. This organ is looked upon as an important means that protects the tissues against mechanical, chemical and bacterial injuries, Where protection against mechanical injury is particularly called for, the skin develops thickness, as on the sole of the foot, and on the palms of the hand. Most of the leukocytes, but not all, are manufactured in bone marrow along with erythrocytes. They are formed in large quantities. The number of leukocytes in the blood will rise or fall in response to certain abnormal</p>	<p>В</p>	

<p>conditions. A rise is called leukocytosis and a fall is leukopenia. Before the discovery of antibiotics, severe leukopenia was usually fatal.</p> <p>A) все лейкоциты производятся в костном мозге B) как и эритроциты, лейкоциты производятся костным мозгом C) большая часть лейкоцитов производится в селезенке D) в основном в лимфатических узлах</p>		
<p>Вариант 7 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Когда были выявлены функции вилочковой железы?</p> <p>The thymus gland was given its name by Galen in the second century AD because of its resemblance to a bunch of thyme flowers. The thymus gland is now established as a vital part of the immunological system. Until 1960 the function of the thymus was completely unknown. Certain relationship have been found between the thymus and the transmissibility of leukemia in experimental animals... A great deal has been written about the relationship of thymus enlargement to sudden death in infants, particularly during anesthesia. Thromboplastin is widely distributed in the body and is held securely in the tissues and the platelets of the blood. It is the "trigger" mechanism which initiates the clotting process. When there is a wound thromboplastin is liberated from the tissues and the clotting process begins promptly. Excessive bleeding due to a deficiency of thromboplastin is observed in patients with hemophilia.</p> <p>A) в 1960-е годы B) во втором веке до нашей эры C) во втором веке нашей эры D) до 1960 года</p>	A	
<p>Вариант 8 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие минералы организм может получать из костей?</p> <p>The bony structures must be regarded as active store-houses of mineral matter. When the need arises the body can draw upon bones for constituents like lime and phosphates. Under certain conditions the bones indeed may give up so much of their mineral matter that they become soft and can no longer function as an effective framework. Each organ system of the body may be attacked by a number of diseases. These diseases have certain things in common no matter which organ is affected. Other symptoms and signs may be particular to the individual organ. The central nervous system may be attacked by the same</p>	D	

<p>diseases as other organs. Because the nervous system controls the working of the body in so many ways, diseases may affect not only a part of the system but also another part of the body.</p> <p>A) карбонат кальция B) кальций C) фосфаты D) кальций и фосфаты</p>		
<p>Вариант 9 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Может ли у человека болеть живот, если органы брюшной полости не поражены?</p> <p>By itself, a virus is a lifeless particle that cannot reproduce. But inside a living cell, a virus becomes an active organism that can multiply hundreds of times. Most viruses can be seen only with electron microscope. Virologists demonstrated in the early 1900's that viruses could cause cancer in animals. Pain in the abdomen may be caused by a variety of conditions. Within the abdomen there are vital organs of the body which can be the source of pain when something goes wrong. In addition, pain may be "referred" to the abdomen from organs elsewhere in the body, for example, pneumonia may sometimes cause abdominal pain, as may a heart attack. In fact, locating the cause of pain in the abdomen may be a difficult job for the physician. All physicians find that there can be no end to their education - they must keep up with new developments.</p> <p>A) нет, боль в животе вызывается при поражении органов брюшной полости B) да, если у него вирусное заболевание C) да, боль может ощущаться в животе при пневмонии или инфаркте D) да, при раковых заболеваниях у животных</p>	C	
<p>Вариант 10 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие вещества используются для растворения тромба?</p> <p>Heart attack is diagnosed most readily by means of an electrocardiograph. This machine records patterns of electrical activity of the heart and can detect changes in activity that are associated specifically with heart attack. Once they have been hospitalized, heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of ways. For example, in some cases further damage to the heart can be prevented by dissolving the clot that caused the attack. Injections of substances, such as streptokinase or tissue plasminogen activator are used for this purpose. In many hospitals heart-attack victims are routinely admitted to specialized coronary care units. In these units the electrical</p>	D	

<p>rhythm of the heart is monitored continuously, and arrhythmia's (abnormal rhythms) can be treated promptly. If the heartbeat rate falls too low, a temporary pacemaker may help. The pacemaker is inserted into a vein and moved to the right ventricle.</p> <p>A) фибринолитические ферменты B) ингибиторы тканевого активатора плазминогена C) плазминоген D) стрептокиназа и тканевый активатор плазминогена</p>		
Научная и деловая коммуникация		
<p>Раздел CV “Personal skills and competences” содержит информацию о</p> <p>A) научных интересах B) профессиональных достижениях C) членстве в научных организациях D) владении иностранными языками</p>	<i>D</i>	
<p>Информацию о рекомендующих вас коллегах можно найти в разделе CV</p> <p>A) References B) Work experience C) Personal skills D) Research experience</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>Следующая информация: “Obtained license to practice medicine in the state of Tennessee in 2012” заносится в раздел CV</p> <p>A) Personal Data B) Career objective C) Skills and qualifications D) Education</p>	<i>C</i>	
<p>Какая информация не является обязательной для бизнес-карточки?</p> <p>A) First name or initial B) Place of birth C) Surname D) Phone number of e-mail</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>Следующую информацию “Consultant Physician private practice 2005 – present” можно найти</p> <p>A) в CV B) в бизнес-карточке C) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>Раздел “Professional Experience” CV содержит информацию о</p> <p>A) профессиональных достижениях B) образовании и повышении квалификации</p>	<i>C</i>	

<p>С) месте работы D) членстве в профессиональных организациях</p>		
<p>Информацию о повышении квалификации можно найти в разделе CV A) Graduate training B) Work experience C) Publications D) Research experience</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>Какая информация обязательно присутствует в бизнес-карточке? A) Place of birth B) Phone number at work C) Age D) Marital status</p>	<i>B</i>	
<p>Следующая информация “Residency 2006-2010 Neuropsychiatry, Dallas Hospital, Dallas TX” находится A) в CV B) в бизнес-карточке C) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке</p>	<i>A</i>	
<p>Раздел CV “Personal data” содержит информацию о A) научных интересах B) компьютерной грамотности C) членстве в научных организациях D) возрасте, месте проживания, контактах</p>	<i>D</i>	
<p>Информацию об опыте исследовательской работы можно найти в разделе CV A) Graduate training B) Work experience C) Publications D) Research experience</p>	<i>D</i>	
<p>Следующая информация “Preventing Drug Abuse (2008) APA (American Publication Association), New York, NY” заносится в раздел CV A) Personal data B) Career objective C) Skills and qualifications D) Publications</p>	<i>D</i>	
<p>Какая информация обязательно присутствует в бизнес-карточке? A) Place of birth B) Surname C) Age</p>	<i>B</i>	

D) Personal mobile number		
Следующую информацию “Janet Doe 101 Main Street, New York City, New York, NY” можно найти A) только в CV B) только в бизнес-карточке C) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	<i>C</i>	
Раздел CV “Professional membership” содержит информацию о A) научных интересах B) профессиональных достижениях C) месте работы D) членстве в научных организациях	<i>D</i>	
Информацию о наличии прав управления транспортным средством можно найти в разделе CV A) References B) Work experience C) Personal skills D) Research experience	<i>C</i>	
Следующая информация “2001-2002 Anesthesiologist training, College of Medicine, Harvard University” заносится в раздел CV A) Personal data B) Career objective C) Skills and qualifications D) Education	<i>D</i>	
Следующая информация “1994-1996 Internship and Fellowship at the University Hospital, Geneva” заносится в раздел CV A) Personal data B) Career objective C) Skills and qualifications D) Education	<i>D</i>	
Какая информация не является обязательной для бизнес-карточки? A) First name or initial B) Personal mobile phone number C) Surname D) Phone number or e-mail	<i>B</i>	
Следующую информацию “MD, Professor” можно найти A) только в CV B) только в бизнес-карточке	<i>C</i>	

<p>C) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке</p>		
<p>Основная цель стендового доклада – предоставить информацию о A) научном проекте B) исследователе C) научной статье D) научном коллективе</p>	A	
<p>Стендовый доклад создается для представления A) на научном мероприятии B) внутри исследовательского коллектива C) на совещании по административным вопросам D) в блоге</p>	A	
<p>Стендовый доклад является формой A) только письменной коммуникации B) только устной коммуникации C) преимущественно устной коммуникации D) преимущественно письменной коммуникации с возможностью сопровождения устным комментарием автора</p>	D	
<p>В стендовый доклад включаются A) только графики B) только схемы C) только текст D) графики, схемы и минимальное количество текста</p>	D	
<p>Если стендовый доклад основан на журнальной статье, он A) является просто сокращенной версией статьи B) является сокращенной версией статьи, снабженной графиками, схемами и иллюстрациями C) длиннее статьи D) по объему текста совпадает со статьей</p>	B	
<p>В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете библиографию? A) Heading B) Introduction C) Conclusion D) References</p>	D	
<p>В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете сведения о авторах? A) Heading B) Results</p>	A	

C) Conclusions D) References		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете информацию о месте проведения исследования? A) Introduction B) Methods C) Results D) Conclusions	<i>B</i>	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете полученные статистические данные? A) Introduction B) Results C) Conclusion D) References	<i>B</i>	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете информацию о целях, задачах и гипотезах исследования? A) Introduction B) Results C) Methods D) References	<i>A</i>	
В котором разделе требований к оформлению стендового доклада мы увидим фразу “Posters should be easy to read at a distance of 5 feet” A) Layout requirements B) Display particulars C) Graphic representation D) External design requirements	<i>D</i>	
В котором разделе требований к оформлению стендового доклада мы увидим фразу “All posters will be left up for the duration of the meeting”? A) Display particulars B) Handout requirements C) Poster production preferences D) Graphic representation	<i>A</i>	
В котором разделе требований к оформлению стендового доклада мы увидим фразу “It is preferable to print posters on one large sheet of matte or semi-gloss paper”? A) Poster production preferences B) Graphic representation C) Audiovisual equipment requirements D) Content requirements	<i>A</i>	
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	<i>A</i>	

<p>стендового доклада мы увидим фразу “It is desirable to put a reproduction of your Abstract, as well as the Introduction and the Summary/ Conclusions sections of your article on the upper left side of your poster”?</p> <p>A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars</p>		
<p>В котором разделе требований к оформлению стендового доклада мы увидим фразу “Decide on the overall flow of the poster. Most posters have the Introduction, Methods, Results, and Conclusions sections in sequence. Use clear numbering or arrows to guide the viewer logically through a sequential poster”?</p> <p>A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars</p>	A	
<p>С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: “Provides a comprehensive description of the research project (includes an overview of the objectives, methods, findings, and conclusions)”</p> <p>A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Results D) Discussion</p>	A	
<p>С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: “Provides a synopsis of the relevant research projects”?</p> <p>A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Discussion D) References</p>	B	
<p>С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: “Gives a description of participant enrollment, procedures and measurements»?”</p> <p>A) Methods B) Results C) Discussion D) Introduction</p>	A	
<p>С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: “Provides an adequate representation of the research data using</p>	A	

solution.		
<p>Отметьте неверное высказывание</p> <p>A) Once you have given your presentation, forget about it immediately.</p> <p>B) The purpose of PowerPoint is to communicate with your audience.</p> <p>C) Communication is about getting others to be sympathetic towards your point of view.</p> <p>D) Never hand out the content of your presentation in writing at the beginning.</p>	A	
<p>Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Study your material"</p> <p>A) Know more about your subject than what you are actually planning to talk about in your presentation, which will make you more comfortable with the subject matter and allow you to answer unexpected questions.</p> <p>B) The audience really is rooting for you. They want to enjoy themselves and learn something. No one hopes to be bored by a poor speaker.</p> <p>C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice.</p> <p>D) Take the time to practice your PowerPoint presentation over and over again until you own it. Knowing your story and slides inside-out will free you from the dependence on looking at the screen while presenting.</p>	A	
<p>Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Limit your text to the absolute minimum"</p> <p>A) While you should use no more than six words on each slide, you may add evocative pictures and images that reinforce the points you want to make on each slide. The idea is to challenge the existing presentation practices, such that the viewers will best respond.</p> <p>B) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.</p> <p>C) Take the time to practice your PowerPoint presentation over and over again until you own it. Knowing your story and slides inside-out will free you from the dependence on looking at the screen while presenting.</p> <p>D) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence.</p>	A	

<p>Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Practice makes perfect"</p> <p>A) Take the time to practice your PowerPoint presentation over and over again until you own it. Knowing your story and slides inside-out will free you from the dependence on looking at the screen while presenting.</p> <p>B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence.</p> <p>C) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment.</p> <p>D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.</p>	A	
<p>Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Concentrate on the message"</p> <p>A) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.</p> <p>B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence.</p> <p>C) The more experience you have, the more confident you will be. Seek out opportunities to talk to groups to bolster your skill and your confidence.</p> <p>D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.</p>	A	
<p>Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Gain experience"</p> <p>A) The more experience you have, the more confident you will be. Seek out opportunities to talk to groups to bolster your skill and your confidence.</p> <p>B) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice.</p> <p>C) The audience really is rooting for you. They want to enjoy themselves and learn something. No one hopes to be bored by a poor speaker.</p> <p>D) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment.</p>	A	
<p>Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Use visualizing techniques"</p> <p>A) Arrive early, and know how to operate the</p>	A	

<p>equipment.</p> <p>B) The audience really is rooting for you. They want to enjoy themselves and learn something. No one hopes to be bored by a poor speaker.</p> <p>C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice.</p> <p>D) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.</p>		
<p>Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации?</p> <p>A) Greet the audience and introduce yourself if necessary</p> <p>B) Make a transition between the introduction and the body of your speech</p> <p>C) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction</p> <p>D) Present the data and the facts</p>	A	
<p>Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации?</p> <p>A) State your objectives and announce your outline</p> <p>B) Thank the audience for listening and invite them to ask questions</p> <p>C) Summarize your speech</p> <p>D) Give a short conclusion</p>	A	
<p>Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации?</p> <p>A) Get the audience' attention and signal the beginning of your speech</p> <p>B) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction</p> <p>C) Present the data and the facts</p> <p>D) Give the title and introduce the subject of your speech</p>	A	
<p>Выберите фразу, которой вы будете приветствовать аудиторию</p> <p>A) Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen</p> <p>B) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name is...</p> <p>C) I am a researcher from ...</p> <p>D) The subject of my research is ...</p>	A	
<p>Выберите фразу, которой вы будете представляться аудитории</p> <p>A) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name is...</p> <p>B) I've been working on the subject for 5 years...</p>	A	

<p>C) I have chosen to speak about this because... D) I'd ask you to save your questions for the end</p>		
<p>Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы ознакомите аудиторию с планом вашего выступления A) I have broken my speech down / up into X parts / I have divided my presentation (up) into 5 parts. B) My talk will last about 15 minutes C) There will be plenty of time at the end of my speech for a discussion D) Let us now move on to the second part, which is, as I said earlier</p>	A	
<p>Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы подведете итоги выступления A) To recap what we've seen so far... B) Now let's take an example C) There are three things we have to consider: one....., two....., and three</p>	A	
<p>Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы закончите свое выступление A) Thank you very much for your attention and if there are any suggestions or comments... B) What is important to remember... C) To illustrate this... D) Now let us look at the first aspect which is... ANSWER: A</p>	A	
Вопросы открытого типа		
<p>What is a CV?</p>	<p><i>A Curriculum Vitae comprises a summary of your educational and academic background as well as your teaching and research experience, publications, presentations, awards, honors, affiliations and other details.</i></p> <p><i>A Curriculum Vitae is used primarily when applying for academic, educational, scientific or research positions. It is also used when applying</i></p>	

	<i>for memberships, fellowships or grant</i>	
What is the aim of a CV?	<i>The aim of the CV is to give the most important information about the person, to present oneself to the best advantage.</i>	
How important is a well-presented CV? Why?	<i>A well-presented CV is very important because it is the first information the employer or the HR gets about the employee. The decision whether to see the candidate in the flesh is taken based on CV</i>	
Have you ever written one? If yes, for what purpose?	<i>In fact, I haven't but I believe it's important to know basic rules/ In fact, I have when I was trying to get a job</i>	
What information does a CV cover?	<i>it should contain a summary of only the most significant achievements of your life, including personal information (without, of course, any private details), about your education, degrees, employment history, skills and qualifications, trainings, professional memberships, grants and awards, publications, and references. You should allow time to proofread your CV, get feedback on it, and make the necessary changes in order to interest the reader in your candidacy</i>	

<p>In what situations do people compile a CV?</p>	<p><i>Basically they compile a CV if they want to get a job or to change a job</i></p>	
<p>What is a Europass? Where and when was this CV format developed? What was its purpose?</p>	<p><i>The European Union designed a CV model known as the Europass, based on a decision adopted in 2004 by the European Parliament and European Commission to increase transparency regarding qualifications and academic mobility within Europe.</i></p>	
<p>Which CV format do you prefer? Give your reasons why.</p>	<p><i>I prefer a written Word CV as this format has been around for many years and it is still preferred by many employers.</i> <i>I prefer the digital CV because it is easy to complete online and to edit</i></p>	
<p>What are the advantages and disadvantages of each CV model?</p>	<p><i>The disadvantage of the written CV is definitely that you cannot change anything easily, and when you have to update it you actually compile a new document.</i></p>	
<p>What is a digital CV?</p>	<p><i>The digital CV is a platform that incorporates many innovative features including video and audio capability and which provides the space to upload samples of work, certificates, qualifications,</i></p>	

	<p>references and more, allowing candidates to better stand out from the crowd. The digital CV is very flexible and can be converted into a PDF or Word version. A digital CV is hosted on web space and prospective employers are forwarded the link to the CV. They in turn can forward it to colleagues for further consideration. As a result of web space hosting, a digital CV can be updated in real-time so that whoever is looking at it has access to the latest information on a particular candidate.</p>	
What is a Poster?	<p>A poster is a legitimate presentation format for communicating scientific research. A medical poster, as a rule, is a shortened journal article, translated into graphic form.</p>	
What is the purpose of a poster?	<p>Scientific posters aim to briefly report the results of a research project</p>	
Which presentation models does the poster include?	<p>A poster is not simply a textual presentation of your work but also a visual means of communication, as it often includes graphic elements (tables, figures, photographs, charts) which help reinforce your conclusions</p>	
What are the poster requirements&	<p>When designing a</p>	

	<p>poster, one should consider the poster format, including the acceptable size and how it will be displayed. The common size for posters are 42x48 inches, and the text should be easily read at a distance of 5-6 feet.</p>	
<p>What is the purpose of a poster session?</p>	<p>Poster sessions usually held at scientific meetings and conferences and provide an efficient way for researchers to present their projects. At a poster session, the presenter will stand next to the poster to discuss their research with those who might be interested.</p>	
<p>What is a PowerPoint Presentation?</p>	<p>PowerPoint was developed by engineers as a tool to help them communicate with the marketing department, and vice versa. The programmers behind PowerPoint saw it as a clever device, a way to save time and money instead of creating slides the old-fashioned way. Once unleashed, however, PowerPoint took on a life of its own.</p>	
<p>What is its purpose?</p>	<p>The purpose of PowerPoint is to enhance the communication between you and your audience. To this end, PowerPoint helps you accomplish three things. The first is to remember the most effective sequence of points in your presentation. The second is to make</p>	

	<p><i>it easier for you to provide a written record of what you presented. It may be helpful to hand out a copy of what you showed on the slides after the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The third is to make it easier for your audience to remember what you said. It may be helpful to give your audience an outline of your presentation</i></p>	
<p>For which settings is a PowerPoint Presentation usually prepared?</p>	<p>It is prepared for any setting where the speaker has to capture the attention of the audience. For example, a business meeting, a lecture, or a scientific conference</p>	
<p>As a listener, how would you characterize a good presentation?</p>	<p><i>Communication means getting others to be sympathetic towards your point of view, to help them understand why you're excited (or sad, or optimistic, or whatever your feeling is).</i></p> <p><i>Our brains have two sides. The right side is concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and hard data.</i></p> <p><i>When you give a presentation, your audience wants to use both parts of their brain. So they may use the right</i></p> <p><i>side of their brain to judge the way you talk, the way you dress and your body language. Often, people come to a conclusion about your presentation by the time you're on the second slide.</i></p>	

	<i>You can damage a communication process with weak logic or unsupported facts, but you can't complete it without emotion. Logic is not enough</i>	
What is the most difficult thing about making a PowerPoint Presentation?	<i>If everyone in the room agreed with you, you wouldn't need a presentation. You could save a lot of time by printing out a one-page project report and delivering it to each person. The reason we do presentations is to make a point. Make your point as well as you can. Your audience will thank you for it.</i>	
What do you usually expect from a PowerPoint presentation as a listener?	<i>I expect it to be meaningful, easily memorized and succinct</i>	
What is the secret of an extremely effective PowerPoint presentation?	<i>First, make yourself cue cards. You should be able to see your cue cards on your laptop's screen while your audience sees your slides on the wall. If not, you'll have to write them down. Second, make slides that reinforce your words, instead of repeating them. Create slides that stimulate the right side of the brain, demonstrating that what you're saying is true, not just accurate. Third, create a written document, a leave-behind. Put in as many footnotes or details as you like. Then, when you start your presentation, tell the audience that you're going to give them all the details of your presentation after it's over, that they don't have to write down everything you say.</i>	

	<p><i>Fourth, create a feedback cycle. If your presentation is for a project approval, hand people a project approval form and get them to approve it, so there's no ambiguity about what you've just agreed to</i></p>	
<p>Would you add some more rules to the five given in the article?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. No more than six words on a slide.</i> <i>2. Use only images that look professional (for example, ones taken from www.corbis.com).</i> <i>3. No dissolves, spins or other transitions.</i> <i>4. Sound effects can be used a few times per presentation, but not more.</i> <i>5. Don't give out print-outs of your slides. They won't work unless you're there. If someone wants your slides to show their "the boss," tell them that only you are authorized to show them</i> 	