Методические материалы по дисциплине:
Иностранный язык для научного общения
Английский язык Уровень Beginner A1
Английский язык Уровень Elementary A2
Английский язык Уровень Pre-Intermediate B1
Английский язык Уровень Intermediate B2
Английский язык Уровень Upper-Intermediate C1

основная профессиональная образовательная программа высшего профессионального образования - программа специалитета

31.05.01 Лечебное дело

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

Первый Московский государственный медицинский университет им. И.М. СеченоваМинистерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

(Сеченовский Университет)

Институт лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

Методические материалы по дисциплине: Английский язык для научного общения Уровень Beginner

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31.05.01 Лечебное дело

: Тестовые задания:

Применения* ПЛ	Оценочное средство	Эталон ответа	Уровень
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A) was open B) are opened		С	
B) are opened	•		
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D) were opened		
The committee meetingto the	A	
attendance.		
A) was closed		
B) is close		
C) were closed		
D) had closed		
The items on the agenda on.	В	
A) was agreed		
B) were agreed		
C) is agreed		
D) was being agreed		
There is/there are/it is		
The journey takes a long timea lot of traffic.	A	
A) There is		
B) There are		
C) It is		
D) It was		
' time to go?' 'Yes, nearly midnight.'	A	
A) Is it, It is		
B) There is, There is		
C) There are, There are		
D) It is, there is		
a lot of ships in the sea.	С	
A) There is		
B) It is		
C) There are		
D) Is there		
a beautiful day today. Let's have a picnic	A	
A) It is		
B) There is		
C) There are D) It was		
D) it was		
anything on tologision, so I'll town it off		
anything on television, so I'll turn it off. A) There is not	A	
B) There are not		
C) It is not		
D) Is there		
an accident in King Street butvery serious.	B	
A) There are, there are not		
B) There is, it is not		
C) It is, it is not		
D) It is, there is not		

Kenham isn't an old town any old buildings. A) There is not B) It is not C) There are not D) There is	C	
What's the new restaurant like?good? A) Is there B) Are there C) Are it D) Was it	D	
'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	С	
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	В	
I can't see anythingcompletely dark. A) It is B) There is C) There are D) There was	A	
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	A	
How farfrom Milan to Rome? A) are there B) is there C) is it D) it is	С	
Keith's birthday today. We are having a party. A) There is B) It is C) There are D) It was	В	

I want to visit the museum butenough time.	В	
A) there are not		
B) there is not		
C) it is not		
D) there were not		
Вопросительные местоимения		
•		
do you want to work for us?	A	
A) Why		
B) What		
C) Where		
D) Which		
b) when		
did you like most in your last job?	В	
A) Where	D	
B) What		
C) Which		
D) When		
do you get on with other people?	C	
A) Why		
B) When		
C) How		
D) What		
de very week heet on very even on in a team?	<i>A</i>	
do you work best on your own or in a team?	A	
A) How		
B) Do		
C) Who		
D) What		
do you manage multitasking?	A	
A) How	П	
B) Have		
C) Which		
,		
D) What		
do you deal with stress?	В	
A) Where	D	
B) How		
C) Which		
D) Why		
are your strengths and weaknesses?	C	
A) Where		
B) When		
C) What		
D) Why		
Глагольные формы		
That a permanent job.	В	
A) were		
B) was		

C) are D) aren't		
Did they the date of the interview? A) confirmed B) confirm C) confirming D) confirms	В	
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	В	
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	В	
We (lose) the contract because of a lower bid. A) loosed B) lost C) losing D) are lost	В	
Paula (run) the company from her home. A) runned	С	

D) 1		
B) have run		
C) is running		
D) run		
Last month we (win) an important order from the	A	
Government.	71	
A) won		
B) win		
C) will win		
D) winning		
2)		
Thora 20 applicants	C	
There 30 applicants.		
A) had		
B) was		
C) are		
D) have		
D) nave		
I first (most) Doborto when we were welving in	В	
I first (meet) Roberto when we were working in	В	
Budapest.		
A) were meeting		
B) met		
C) have met		
D) was met		
D) was filet		
T (T 1 1 (1) 11 C'.	4	
Last year our Japanese branch (make) a small profit	A	
for the first time.		
A) made		
B) have made		
C) will make		
D) has made		
Greenham Products (sell) its old headquarters for	A	
\$46 million.		
A) are selling		
B) were selling		
C) is sold		
D) selling		
Profits (rise) due to an improved management	A	
strategy.		
A) are rising		
B) is rising		
C) rises		
D) are risen		
	D.	
We (spend) all of our advertising budget in the first	B	
six months.		
A) are spending		
B) spent		
C) spended		
D) are spent		

Our profits (fall) last year, but things are looking much healthier now. A) fell B) have fallen C) is falling D) was falling C) were leading D) was falling C) were leading C) were leading D) were led Cour competitors (think) that we were going to increase A) thought B) think C) are think D) are thought B) think C) are think D) are thought B) have C) has D) was B) am C C) has D) was B) am C C) has D) was B) am C C) has D) being C. were C) is D) being C. were C) is D) being C. with another employer last year. A) work B) works C) worked D) working When he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were C. The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A) grows			
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C) worked D) working When he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years.			
D) working When he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years.	B) works		
D) working When he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years.	C) worked		
When he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years.			
A) did B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A	, ,		
A) did B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A	When he retire?	A	
B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A			
C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A			
D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A			
The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A			
	D) were		
A) grows		A	
	A) grows		

B) grew C) growed		
D) grown		
How many candidates for the job?	A	
A) applied	П	
B) did apply		
C) was applied		
D) were applied		
Лексика		
There's not much in the fridge!	D	
A) meal		
B) cold		
C) frost		
D) food		
<i>b)</i> 100 u		
You must phone the airport to your flight 24	A	
hours before departure.	71	
A) confirm		
B) check in		
C) give up		
D) take off		
b) take off		
Passengers for Turin should at the Alitalia	В	
desk.	D	
A) register		
B) check in		
C) sign up		
D) check out		
b) check out		
If you wish to a car on landing, please speak	C	
to one of our ground staff on arrival.		
A) pick		
B) meet		
C) hire		
D) lend		
It's best to your money before you leave for	B	
the States. You'll get a much better rate here.		
A) exchange		
B) change		
C) rate		
D) to current		
	C	
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		

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

B) make		
C) live		
D) do		
Are you a lot of money in your new job? Not	B	
as much as I would like!		
A) getting		
B) making		
C) doing		
D) putting		
My boss isn't happy with me. She says I just sit and	A	
nothing all day. Why don't you have a word		
with her and explain?		
A) do		
B) make		
C) get		
D) play		
Have you got a moment, Jules? Just a second. I've	A	
got to a quick call to Louise at head office.		
A) make		
B) get		
C) do		
D) have		
How's the Hungary project going, Carl? Very slowly.	B	
We haven't much progress since the end of		
July.		
A) got		
B) done		
C) seen		
D) made		
Roberto, can you a couple of extra hours this	A	
evening? I need some help with the Interbank		
proposal. Well, actually, I was hoping to get home		
early.		
A) make		
B) do		
C) get		
D) take		
Di hava yay managad ta finish the Interhants	<u> </u>	
Di, have you managed to finish the Interbank	A	
proposal yet? Almost. I've most of the		
detailed figures. Roberto's still working on the text.		
A) done		
B) made		
C) got		
D) had		
She has to a lot in her job	A	
She has to a lot in her job. A) travel	П	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		I .

B) book		
C) visit		
D) see		
How was your to Brussels?	В	
A) stay		
B) visit		
C) travel		
D) voyage		
A bar service provides throughout the day.	С	
A) meal		
B) food		
C) refreshments		
D) nutrition		
I hope you'll have a good	C	
A) travel		
B) way		
C) trip		
D) country		
We went for our holidays last year.	D	
A) Africa		
B) in the country		
C) Italy		
D) abroad		
,		
I decided to the train.	A	
A) take		
B) go		
C) pick		
D) pass		
7 1		
Your isn't valid after the end of this week.	C	
A) fare		
B) flight		
C) passport		
D) book		
How much is the to New York?	C	
A) go		
B) stay		
C) trip		
D) living		
,		
The were waiting to get on the plane.	C	
A) clients		
B) guests		
C) passangers		
D) travellers		

You must have a valid before getting on the train. A) ticket B) trip C) flight D) token I always seats in advance.	A C	
A) buy B) fund C) book D) find	C	
He bought his train tickets at the A) Internet B) box-office C) booking office D) ticket office	D	
When you go through passport control you must show your A) ticket B) fare C) passport D) hand luggage	C	
What are you going to have? A) to drink B) drink C) meal D) to meal	A	
She had \$1,000 in A) card B) current C) currency D) cash	D	
Do you need a for Egypt? A) to travel B) foreign currency C) visa D) passport	С	
What time did you this morning? Around 8 o'clock. There was hardly any traffic. A) get up B) get ready C) get to the office D) get away	A	

If I work with the computer for more than two hours	A	
	A	
I begin to Why don't you use a protective		
screen? It's much safer.		
A) get a headache		
B) take a headache		
C) rest a headache		
D) get ready		
I'm sorry. I didn't quite Would you mind	A	
repeating it? Well, I was just trying to explain why		
our Far East strategy is causing so many problems.		
A) catch the idea		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
B) miss the words		
C) get the point		
D) catch the point		
While you're out, Paul, can you of the	D	
Financial Times? Of course, Lisa. Is there anything		
else you'd like?		
A) get a variant		
B) get a newspaper		
C) have got a copy		
D) get a copy		
7.0		
Did you I sent you this morning? Hang on. I'll	В	
just have a look. Yes, here it is.		
A) catch the fax		
B) get the fax		
C) seen the fax		
D) get the idea		
How are you getting on with the new Adword 2.5?	C	
I'm not sure. It's a very difficult programme to use.		
Don't worry. You'll soon		
A) make use		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
B) find use		
C) get used		
D) ease of use		
I'm going to be late for my appointment with	C	
Yvonne. You'd better		
A) buy a taxi		
B) find a taxi		
C) get a taxi		
D) pay for taxi		
TT 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Have you when Paula will be back? No. I'm	A	
afraid she didn't say a thing.		
A) got any idea		
B) had any idea		
C) made any idea		
D) got no idea		
,		

I'm What time's dinner?	D	
A) thirsty		
B) sleepy		
C) angry		
D) hungry		
I don't think she's well — she's got no	В	
A) food		
B) appetite		
C) hungry		
D) thirst		
I'm I really must have something to eat.	C	
A) thirsty		
B) sleepy		
C) hungry		
D) weak		
Let's stop now — it's 12 o'clock — it's time for	В	
A) breakfast		
B) lunch		
C) dinner		
D) supper		
Tarada an arma a da a di di dak harra	D	
I woke up very early and didn't have	D	
A) food		
B) to eat		
C) to drink		
D) breakfast		
When Paula left school, she for a job in a local	A	
company.		
A) applied		
B) dismissed		
C) retired		
D) fired		
D) med		
Ithe 7 am train from London.	В	
A) joined		
B) caught		
C) started		
D) entered		
Theytheir prices by over 20% last year.	A	
A) increased		
B) met		
C) joined		
D) started		
Tina from saleswhen you were out.	A	
A) phoned		

B) was C) got D) met		
Mariachemical engineering at the University of Utrecht. A) completed B) decided C) studied D) was	A	
Shean MBA at Claremont College. A) helped B) completed C) spent D) got	В	
After graduating shework with Chem Tech Supplies in Belgium. A) began B) spent C) visited D) met	A	
Sheassistant production manager in1989. A) completed B) decided C) became D) got	C	
Sheto develop ChemTech's Multivit pharmaceutical range. A) spent B) became C) helped D) involved	С	
Mariathe company in 1991 and joined Volcker Foods of California as head of research and development. A) began B) left C) became D) dropped	В	
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	A	

She wanted to work abroad, so she and started	C	
looking for another job.		
A) retired		
B) involved		
C) resigned		
D) finished		
Shetwo years in the United States.	В	
A) decided		
B) spent		
C) visited		
D) began		
	A	
Last year she brieflyour Milan plant	A	
A) visited		
B) left		
C) began		
D) spent		
She was so impressed by our Milan plant that	C	
sheto return to Europe.		
A) spent		
B) completed		
C) decided		
D) enjoyed		
formal clothes for the interview.	A	
A) Put on		
B) Go out		
C) Write down		
D) Take off		
D) Take off		
for a walk before the interview to relax.	С	
A) Write down		
B) Find out		
C) Go out		
D) Put on		
D) I ut on		
Think about the job and your strengths and	В	
weaknesses.		
A) sit down		
B) write down		
C) speak up		
D) give up		
information about the company.	C	
A) Turn up		
B) Sit down		
C) Find out		
D) Get up		
at the interview a couple of minutes early.	A	
A) Turn up		
B) Make out		
C) Write down		

D) Give in		
D) Give in		
notes during the interview	A	
notes during the interview.	A	
A) Take down		
B) Turn up		
C) Sit down		
D) Turn right		
Sit down or when they ask you to.	В	
A) sit up		
B) get up		
C) put up		
D) Turn up		
She didn't do well in the job either. After a year the	C	
company her.		
A) resigned		
B) retired		
C) dismissed		
D) quit		
/ I		
Last year Paula at the age of 50, a rich woman.	В	
A) enjoyed		
B) retired		
C) applied		
D) retires		
b) retires		
The weather terrible on Sunday.	A	
A) got		
B) started		
C) joined		
D) is		
<i>D)</i> 15		
I her at the trade fair in Rotterdam.	C	
A) was		
B) increased		
C) met		
D) took		
D) took		
Iwork at 7 o'clock this morning.	В	
A) studied		
B) started		
C) phoned		
D) got	A	
Shemarketing at business school.	A	
A) studied		
B) met		
C) started		
D) sent		
I the company as a junior manager last	C	
December.		
A) increased		

B) got		
C) joined		
D) ran		
Модальные глаголы		
It's the lunch break at last! We go to lunch	A	
some time soon.		
A) must		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) mustn't		
He fly to Boston yesterday because of bad	A	
weather.		
A) couldn't		
B) shouldn't		
C) mustn't		
D) could		
,		
you call me back later?	В	
A) Should		
B) Could		
C) Might		
D) Must		
<i>b)</i> 11430		
I have a glass of water as well, please?	D	
A) Should		
B) Must		
C) Shouldn't		
D) Could		
2) 00010		
So, I get you something to drink?	A	
A) can		
B) could		
C) can't		
D) should		
2) 513 614		
you like something to drink? Tea, coffee,	В	
water?		
A) Might		
B) Would		
C) Should		
D) May		
D) Way		
I just have a coffee. I'm not actually that	D	
hungry.		
A) may		
B) shall		
C) must		
D) will		
- 		
we get some lunch?	В	

A) Must		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Should		
I come in?	A	
A) May		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Will		
A cup of coffee be great.	C	
A) shall		
B) can		
C) would		
D) should		
You speak in the meeting. You are making	C	
noise!		
A) wouldn't		
B) may not		
C) shouldn't		
D) cannot		
Why do we take a plane? We can go by train.	В	
A) must		
B) have to		
C) be to		
D) allowed to		
That be great.	C	
A) may		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) have to		
She is getting very tired. She change her job.	A	
A) should		
B) may		
C) would		
D) have to		
we start again at, say, 3.30?	B	
A) Should		
B) Shall		
C) May		
D) Have		
He isn't answering the phone. He be at the	D	
meeting.		
A) should		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) may		

If you want to drive home after the party, then you really drink any alcohol. A) don't have to B) shall C) have not to D) mustn't	D	
The boss says that though everyone is very busy we still meet in his office in ten minutes. A) have to B) should C) can D) could	В	
I'm not feeling well. I finish this report today, so I'm going home. A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) don't have to D) may not	C	
Businessmen pay taxes – it is their duty. A) should B) must C) don't have to D) can	В	
you all see the slides? A) may B) must C) will D) can	D	
It's not a dining room. You eat food here. A) can't B) shall C) couldn't D) should	A	
The manager speak French and German. A) may B) must C) can D) don't have to	С	
Неличные формы		
This conference is worth A) to visit B) visiting C) visit D) visited	В	

Mike is responsible the project.	A	
A) for designing		
B) to design		
C) in designing		
D) for design		
Nick is good cheap flights.	C	
A) to find		
B) in found		
C) at finding		
D) at found		
They insisted new companies in the project.	В	
A) to involve		
B) on involving		
C) in involved		
D) on involve		
They prevented him his company.	D	
A) in selling		
B) to selling		
C) for celling		
D) from selling		
I'm looking forward you.	В	
A) for meet		
B) to meeting		
C) in meet		
D) for meeting		
, 5		
They thanked us so soon.	В	
A) to reply		
B) for replying		
C) with replying		
D) to replying		
He was accused	A	
A) of lying		
B) in lie		
C) for lies		
D) for lieing		
The company was fined safety regulations.	<i>C</i>	
A) to breach		
B) for breach		
C) for breaching		
D) for breached		
He went to Germany cars there.	D	
A) for purchasing		
B) for purchase		
C) to purchasing		
D) to purchase		

There's no point in him messages. He can's	A	
access email.		
A) sending		
B) to send		
C) send		
D) being sent		
I heard Mike the payment terms to our	В	
customers.		
A) to explain		
B) explaining		
C) to explaining		
D) being explained		
We are improving the quality of our goods the	C	
needs of our clients.		
A) for suiting		
B) suiting		
C) to suit		
,		
D) to suiting		
Let me something to you.	A	
A) explain		
B) to explain		
C) explaining		
D) explained		
b) explained		
We can you with all the necessary	D	
	D	
information.		
A) to provide		
B) providing		
C) to providing		
D) provide		
_		
Feel free your ideas.	В	
A) sharing		
B) to share		
C) share		
, and the second		
D) to have shared		
TT 11 1/2 / 21 / 21 / 21 / 21	D	
He couldn't the importance of his discovery.	B	
A) to realize		
B) realize		
C) realizing		
D) to realizing		
, ,		
He wrote a letter interest in cooperation with	A	
us.		
A) to express		
B) with express		
C) express		
D) to be expressed		

He asked me not to call him in urgent cases. A) hesitate B) hesitating C) have hesitating D) to hesitate	A	
I saw him you a map with directions. A) given B) give C) to give D) gave	В	
I'd rather by car. A) go B) gone C) going D) be gone	A	
This brochure is worth A) to read B) for reading C) read D) reading	D	
He wanted with new tasks. A) dealing B) dealt C) to deal D) be dealt	С	
We are interested these cars. A) in purchasing B) to purchase C) for purchase D) in having purchase	A	
This problem is worth with. A) dealing B) deal C) to deal D) to dealing	A	
There's no point in this to him. He doesn't speak English. A) to explain B) explain C) explaining D) explained	C	
There's no point in an interest in this product. They have already signed an agreement with another company.	A	

A) expressing		
B) express		
C) to express		
D) expressed		
These ideas are worth	В	
A) to develop		
B) developing		
C) develop		
D) to be developed		
These legal issues are worth	D	
A) to discuss		
B) discussed		
C) to be discussed		
D) discussing		
There's no point in them in this project.	C	
A) involved		
B) involve		
C) involving		
D) being involved		
Прилагательные		
She is giving a (skilled) performance than him.	A	
A) more skilled		
B) skilleder		
C) most skilled		
D) much skilled		
Our project is (efficient) than theirs.	C	
A) efficienter		
B) more efficient		
C) most efficient		
D) more efficienter		
Ann is the (conscientious) worker in the office.	В	
A) more conscientious		
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiousest		
D) much conscientions		
It is the (thorough) research.	A	
A) most thorough		
B) thoroughest		
C) thorougher		
D) more thorough		
It is the (efficient) way of organizing your time.	С	
A) efficientest		
B) more efficienter		
C) most efficient		

D) more efficienter		
He is the (competent) manager in the office.	В	
A) more competent		
B) most competent		
C) competentest		
D) much competent		
, 1		
It is the (skilled) management.	A	
A) most skilled		
B) more skilled		
C) skilledest		
D) skilleder		
His supervision is the (careful) one.	A	
A) most careful		
B) carefulest		
C) carefuler		
D) more careful		
They are the (experienced) managers.	B	
A) more experienced		
B) experiencedest		
C) most experienced		
D) much experienced		
Mike is the (hard-working) white-collar worker.	A	
A) hardest-working		
B) hard-workinest		
C) most hardest-working		
D) more hardest-working		
Mr. Brown is the (competent) boss.	В	
A) competentest		
B) most competentest		
C) most competent		
D) more competent		
They are doing a (good) job than she is.	В	
A) gooder		
B) better		
C) more good		
D) more better		
Bill is the (lazy) person in the firm.	A	
A) laziest		
B) most lazy		
C) lasier		
D) more lazy		
He has a (great) achievement than she does.	C	
A) more great		
B) greatest		
/ 0	L	1

C) greater		
D) less great		
She shouldn't take on extra work. She needs (much)	В	
concentration on her work.		
A) most		
B) more		
C) mucher		
D) less		
She is going to slow down. It is (difficult) for her to	A	
concentrate.		
A) more difficult		
B) difficulter		
C) the most difficult		
D) much difficult		
She needs (little) supervision.	A	
A) less		
B) littler		
C) least		
D) lesser		
2) 168861		
They are (qualified) than their team.	C	
A) most qualified		
B) qualifieder		
C) more qualified		
D) much qualified		
D) muon quamieu		
They are (hard-working) than us.	C	
A) hard-workinger		
B) more harder-working		
C) harder-working		
D) most hard-working		
D) most hard working		
Her assistant is (conscientious) than his.	A	
A) more conscientious		
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiouser		
D) much conscientions		
Служебные слова		
City Medible coopu		
You need a dictionary, a grammar book.	A	
A) as well as		
B) as well		
C) too		
D) such as		
b) such as		
She has sent us a map directions.	В	
A) with	D	
B) for		
C) as		
D) of		
		•

The company was interested purchasing the	C	
plant.		
A) for		
B) to		
C) in		
D) into		
Further the email, she sent a map.	A	
A) to		
B) for		
C) after		
D) before		
D) before		
We save up the plan due the level issues	C	
We gave up the plan due the legal issues	C	
involved.		
A) in		
B) after		
C) to		
D) before		
I took my umbrella it was raining.	D	
A) because of		
B) as well		
C) but		
D) because		
I stayed at home the weather.	D	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) because of		
D) due to		
b) due to		
We went to Paris see a friend.	D	
A) because		
, and the second		
B) and		
C) but		
D) to		
T11-2444	4	
I couldn't get out I had to study.	A	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) as well		
D) because of		
It was my birthday we had a party.	C	
A) due to		
B) because		
C) so		
D) because of		
We went to the bookstore get a book.	A	
A) in order to		I

B) because		
C) so		
D) due to		
The house is beautiful, and it'snear the	D	
park.		
A) as well as		
B) too		
C) as well		
D) also		
She lost her passport she couldn't go to China.	D	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) beside		
D) so		
They were late the traffic.	C	
A) because		
B) due		
C) because of		
D) too much		
	_	
I'm going to the chemist's get some aspirins.	В	
A) so		
B) to		
C) because of		
D) for		
.		
It was a nice day we went out.	C	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) so		
D) but	<u> </u>	
I bought a house the beautiful view.	A	
A) because of		
B) due		
C) in order to		
D) as well as		
I don't go to the theatre very often it's too	D	
expensive.		
A) because of		
·		
B) also		
C) well		
D) because		
I'm going out now I'll phone you tomorrow.	A	
A) so	11	
B) in order to		
C) because		
D) so that		
2,00 tim	Î.	i

She went to the centre meet her friends. A) so B) to C) because D) for	В	
I think he married her her money. A) because B) to C) because of D) due to	C	
Are you learning English get a better job? A) for B) to C) because of D) because	В	
He speaks German, and he understands Greek, A) as well as B) too C) so D) as such	B	
We went out for dinner and Lucy came A) too B) as well as C) as D) too much	A	
I cleaned the house andwashed the car. A) as well B) too C) also D) as well as	С	
She worked in Rome, and I think she worked in Ravenna A) as B) too C) as well as D) so well	В	
We've got a big garden and a park near the house A) as B) as well as C) as well D) well	С	
Looking forward vour reply.	В	

A) for		
B) to		
C) with		
D) as for		
Call me soon as you get there.	C	
A) to		
B) but		
C) as		
D) so		
Работа с текстом		
- WOO - W O - C		
Вариант 1 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C	
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 ammo-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 or 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.		
А) потому что у мужчины больше жировой ткани		
В) потому что жир не содержит воды		
С) потому что у женщины больше жировой ткани		
D) потому что вода содержится только в плазме		
крови и тканевых жидкостях		
Вариант 2 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	A	
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 stomach, the intestines, and the spleen. The hepatic artery brings arterial blood. A) производство желчи и запасание глюкозы В) участие в переваривании жиров С) выделение желчи D) нейтрализация токсинов		
Вариант 3 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	В	
вопрос. Являются ли легкие полностью		
одинаковыми?		
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.		
А) нет, правое легкое немного меньше левого		
В) нет, правое легкое немного крупнее левого		
С) нет, левое легкое состоит из трех долей, а		
правое из двух		
D) нет, у правого легкого нет средней доли		
Вариант 4 Процитайта такат и отратута ча	C	
Вариант 4 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Который из штаммов Ф. Гриффит		
ввелмыши первым?		
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 Streptococcus pneumoniae. One		
strain was pathogenic, the other was nonpathogenic.		
When Griffith injected dead cells of the pathogenic		
strain of S. pneumoniae into a mouse, the mouse		
survived, because the dead bacteria were unable to		
•		

actablish an infaction in the mayor Hawaran will	
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	
pathogenic bacteria, Griffith had, in fact, observed	
the movement of hereditary material from one cell to	
another.	
А) непатогенный штамм, но бактерии были	
мертвыми	
В) патогенный штамм с живыми бактериями	
С) патогенный штамм, но бактерии были	
мертвыми	
D) непатогенный штамм вместе с мертвыми	
бактериями	
Вариант 5 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	A
вопрос. Где завершается процесс	
пищеварения?	
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.	
А) в тонком кишечнике	
В) в толстом кишечнике	
С) в ободочной кишке	
D) в прямой кишке	
Р (П	n n
Вариант 6 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	B
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	
1 7 7	
system. The skin suffers far more injuries than the	
system. The skin suffers far more injuries than the rest of the body. This organ is looked upon as an	
system. The skin suffers far more injuries than the	

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 conditions. A rise is called leukocytosis and a fall is leukopenia. Before the discovery of antibiotics, severe leukopenia was usually fatal. A) все лейкоциты производятся в костном мозге В) как и эритроциты, лейкоциты производятся костным мозгом С) большая часть лейкоцитов производится в селезенке D) в основном в лимфатических узлах
D) B Ochobilom B Jimmquin Icekna y Jima
Вариант 7 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Когда были выявлены функции вилочковой железы? 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. A) в 1960-е годы В) во втором веке до нашей эры С) во втором веке до нашей эры С) во втором веке нашей эры D) до 1960 года
Вариант 8 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие минералы организм может получать из костей? The bony structures must be regarded as active storehouses 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	
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.	
А) карбонат кальция	
В) кальций	
С) фосфаты	
D) кальций и фосфаты	
Ворусууд О Проучугайда дамат уу сагаат а	C
Вариант 9 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C
вопрос. Может ли у человека болеть живот, если органы брюшной полости не поражены?	
1	
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.	
А) нет, боль в животе вызывается при поражении	
органов брюшной полости	
В) да, если у него вирусное заболевание	
С) да, боль может ощущаться в животе при	
пневмонии или инфаркте	
D) да, при раковых заболеваниях у животных	
Вариант 10 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	D
вопрос. Какие вещества используются для	
растворения тромба?	
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	
near attack victims can be neighbor in a number of	

	T	Ι
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		
rhythm of the heart is monitored continuously, and		
arrythmia'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.		
А) фибринолитические ферменты		
В) ингибиторы тканевого активатора		
плазминогена		
С) плазминоген		
D) стрептокиназа и тканевый активатор		
7 -		
плазминогена		
Научная и деловая коммуникация	D	
Раздел CV "Personal skills and competences"	D	
содержит информацию о		
А) научных интересах		
В) профессиональных достижениях		
С) членстве в научных организациях		
D) владении иностранными языками		
Информацию о рекомендующих вас коллегах	A	
можно найти в разделе CV		
A) References		
B) Work experience		
C) Personal skills		
D) Research experience		
Следующая информация: "Obtained license to	C	
practice medicine in the state of Tennessee in		
2012"заносится в раздел CV		
A) Personal Data		
B) Career objective		
C) Skills and qualifications		
D) Education		
Какая информация не является обязательной для	В	
бизнес-карточки?		
A) First name or initial		
B) Place of birth		
C) Surname		
D) Phone number of e-mail		
_ / =		
Следующую информацию "Consultant Physician	A	
private practice 2005 – present"можно найти		
A) B CV		
В) в бизнес-карточке		
	1	

С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке	
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	
, , , ,	
D "D	C
Раздел "Professional Experience" CV содержит	C
информацию о	
А) профессиональных достижениях	
В) образовании и повышении квалификации	
С) месте работы	
D) членстве в профессиональных организациях	
Информацию о повышении квалификации можно	A
найти в разделе CV	
<u> </u>	
A) Graduate training	
B) Work experience	
C) Publications	
D) Research experience	
b) Resourch emperience	
TC 1 C	D
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в	$\mid B \mid$
бизнес-карточке?	
A) Place of birth	
B) Phone number at work	
,	
C) Age	
D) Marital status	
Следующая информация "Residency 2006-2010	A
Neuropsychiatry, Dallas Hospital, Dallas	
ТХ"находится	
A) B CV	
В) в бизнес-карточке	
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке	
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	
Раздел CV "Personal data" содержит информацию	D
0	
А) научных интересах	
В) компьютерной грамотности	
1 / 1	
С) членстве в научных организациях	
D) возрасте, месте проживания, контактах	
Информацию об опыте исследовательской	D
работы можно найти в разделе CV	
1 -	
A) Graduate training	
B) Work experience	
C) Publications	
D) Research experience	
D) Resourch experience	
C 1 (D 1)	D
Следующая информация "Preventing Drug Abuse	D
(2008) APA (American Publication Association),	
New York, NY" заносится в раздел CV	
A) Personal data	
B) Career objectiveC) Skills and qualifications	

D) Publications	
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в бизнес-карточке? А) Place of birth В) Surname С) Age D) Personal mobile number	B
Следующую информацию "Janet Doe 101 Main Street, New York City, New York, NY" можно найти А) только в CV В) только в бизнес-карточке С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	C
Раздел CV "Professional membership" содержит информацию о A) научных интересах B) профессиональных достижениях C) месте работы D) членстве в научных организациях	D
Информацию о наличии прав управления транспортным средством можно найти в разделе CV A) References B) Work experience C) Personal skills D) Research experience	C
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	D
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	D
Какая информация не является обязательной для бизнес-карточки? А) First name or initial В) Personal mobile phone number	В

	T
C) Surname	
D) Phone number or e-mail	
Следующую информацию "MD, Professor" можно	C
найти	
A) только в CV	
В) только в бизнес-карточке	
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке	
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	
b) iii b c v, iii b onsiec kap to ike	
	4
Основная цель стендового доклада –	A
предоставить информацию о	
А) научном проекте	
В) исследователе	
С) научной статье	
D) научном коллективе	
D) Hayahom komiektube	
Стендовый доклад создается для представления	A
А) на научном мероприятии	
В) внутри исследовательского коллектива	
С) на совещании по административным вопросам	
D) в блоге	
Стендовый доклад является формой	D
А) только письменной коммуникации	
В) только устной коммуникации	
С) преимущественно устной коммуникации	
D) преимущественно письменной коммуникации	
с возможностью сопровождения устным	
комментарием автора	
В стендовый доклад включаются	D
А) только графики	
,	
В) только схемы	
С) только текст	
D) графики, схемы и минимальное количество	
текста	
Если стендовый доклад основан на журнальной	В
· -	
статье, он	
А) является просто сокращенной версией статьи	
В) является сокращенной версией статьи,	
снабженной графиками, схемами и	
иллюстрациями	
С) длиннее статьи	
D) по объему текста совпадает со статьей	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	D
найдете библиографию?	
A) Heading	
B) Introduction	

C) Conclusion		
D) References		
D	4	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	A	
найдете сведения о авторах?		
A) Heading B) Results		
C) Conclusions		
D) References		
b) References		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете информацию о месте проведения		
исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Methods		
C) Results		
D) Conclusions		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете полученные статистические данные?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Conclusion		
D) References		
В котором на реалицар станцарого поклада вы	A	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете информацию о целях, задачах и	A	
гипотезах исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Methods		
D) References		
2) 110101011000		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	D	
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		
D warman and a series of the s	4	
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
стендового доклада мы увидим фразу "All posters		
will be left up for the duration of the meeting"?		
A) Display particulars B) Handout requirements		
B) Handout requirements C) Poster production professors		
C) Poster production preferencesD) Graphic representation		
D) Grapine representation		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
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 В котором разделе требований к оформлению 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	A
side of your poster"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	
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"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	A
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)" A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Results D) Discussion	A
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides a synopsis of the relevant research projects"? A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Discussion D) References	B
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Gives a description of participant enrollment, procedures and measurements»?	A

A) Methods B) Results		
C) Discussion		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides an		
adequate representation of the research data using		
appropriate graphic aids (tables, figures, graphs,		
charts, etc.)"?		
A) Results		
B) Discussion		
C) Abstract		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Suggests practical		
applications of the results of the study"?		
A) Discussion		
B) Results		
C) Introduction		
D) Methods		
Цель использования PowerPoint состоит в том,	A	
чтобы		
А) дополнять выступление визуальными		
материалами		
В) полностью заменить устное выступление		
С) избежать использования раздаточного		
материала		
D) привлечь снимание аудитории к докладчику		
Поможную можение им на томо вумения може	A	
Печатные материалы по теме выступления,	A	
сопровождающегося презентацией в PowerPoint, рекомендуется распространять		
А) после окончания презентации		
В) до начала презентации		
С) в течение презентации		
D) через несколько дней после презентации		
2) Topes needed and neede needentagin		
Слайды презентации должны	A	
А) подтверждать слова докладчика		
В) повторять слова докладчика		
С) противоречить словам докладчика		
D) развлекать аудиторию		
Чего следует избегать при выступлении,	A	
сопровождающемся презентацией в PowerPoint?		
А) постоянных звуковых эффектов		
В) наличия текста на слайде		
С) использования анимации		
D) профессионально выполненных иллюстраций		

Отметьте неверное высказывание A) It's a useless tool because it does not allow concentrated verbal communication. B) Often, people come to a conclusion about your presentation by the time you're on the second slide. C) The reason we do presentations is to make a point. D) When you show the problem, it's easier to find a solution.		
Отметьте неверное высказывание A) Once you have given your presentation, forget about it immediately. B) The purpose of PowerPoint is to communicate with your audience. C) Communication is about getting others to be sympathetic towards your point of view. D) Never hand out the content of your presentation in writing at the beginning.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Study your material" 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. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. 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.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Limit your text to the absolute minimum" 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. B) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	A	

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. D) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Practice makes perfect" 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. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. C) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Concentrate on the message" A) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. 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. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Gain experience" 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. B) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice.	A	

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. D) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment.	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Use visualizing techniques" A) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. D) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Greet the audience and introduce yourself if necessary B) Make a transition between the introduction and the body of your speech C) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction D) Present the data and the facts	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) State your objectives and announce your outline B) Thank the audience for listening and invite them to ask questions C) Summarize your speech D) Give a short conclusion	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Get the audience' attention and signal the beginning of your speech B) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction C) Present the data and the facts D) Give the title and introduce the subject of your speech	A
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете приветствовать аудиторию А) Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen	A

D) 74.1411		 1
B) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
C) I am a researcher from		
D) The subject of my research is		
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете	A	
представляться аудитории		
A) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
B) I've been working on the subject for 5 years		
C) I have chosen to speak about this because		
D) I'd ask you to save your questions for the end		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
D		
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		
D) What is very significant is		
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		
Вопросы открытого типа		
What is a CV?	A Curriculum Vitae	
	comprises a summary	
	of your educational	
	and academic	
	background as well	
	as your	
	teaching and	
	research experience,	
	publications,	
	presentations,	
	awards, honors, affi	
	awaras, nonors, ajji	

	T	
	liations and other	
	details.	
	A Curriculum Vitae is	
	used primarily when	
	applying for	
	academic,	
	educational, scientifi	
	c or research	
	positions. It is also	
	*	
	used when applying	
	for memberships,	
	fellowships or grant	
What is the aim of a CV?	The aim of the CV is	
	to give the most	
	important	
	information about the	
	person, to present	
	oneself to the best	
	advantage.	
How important is a well-presented CV? Why?	A well-presented CV	
The wampertaine is a well presented ever willy.	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	
Have you ever written one? If yes, for what purpose?	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	
What information does a CV cover?	it should contain a	
What information does a C v cover:	summary of only the	
	0 0	
	achievements of	
	your life, including	
	personal information	
	(without, of course,	
	any private details),	
	about your education,	
	degrees, employment	
	history, skills and	
	qualifi cations,	
	trainings,	
	professional	
	memberships, grants	
	and awards,	
	una awaras,	

		T
	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	
	7	
In such at alternation of the such as a such as a such as CV70	candidacy	
In what situations do people compile a CV?	Basically they	
	compile a CV if they	
	want to get a job or to	
	change a job	
What is a Europass? Where and when was this CV	The European Union	
format developed? What was its purpose?	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.	
Which CV format do you prefer? Give your reasons	I prefer a written	
why.	Word CV as this	
why.	format has been	
	9	
	around for many	
	years and it is still	
	preferred by many	
	employers.	
	I prefer the digital CV	
	because it is easy to	
	complete online and	
	to edit	
What are the advantages and disadvantages of each	The disadvantage of	
CV model?	the written CV is	
	definitely that you	
	cannot change	
	anything easily, and	
	when you have to	
	update it you actually	
	compile a new	
	document.	

What is a digital CV?	Th e digital CV is a	
what is a digital CV!	platform that	
	incorporates many	
	innovative features	
	including video and	
	audio	
	capability and which	
	provides the space to	
	upload samples of	
	work, certificates,	
	qualifications,	
	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. Th ey 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.	
	A poster is a	
What is a Poster?	legitimate	
	presentation format	
	for communicating	
	scientific research. A	
	medical poster,	
	as a rule, is a	
	shortened journal	
	article, translated	
	into graphic form.	
	Scientific posters aim to	
What is the purpose of a poster?	briefly report the	
	results of a research	
	project	

William and the second of the	A 4 : 4 -: 1	
Which presentation models does the poster include?	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	
What are the poster requirements&	When designing a	
The same are posterior and an arrangements	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.	
What is the purpose of a poster session?	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.	
What is a PowerPoint Presentation?	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.	
What is its purpose?		
What is its purpose?		
	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	
	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.	
	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	
For which settings is a PowerPoint Presentation	It is prepared for any	
usually prepared?	setting where the	
	speaker has to capture	
	the attention of the	
	audience. For example,	
	a business meeting, a	
	lecture, or a scientific	
	conference	
As a listener, how would you characterize a good	Communication means	
_	getting others to be	
presentation?	sympathetic towards	
	your point of view, to	
	help them understand	
	why you're excited (or	
	sad, or optimistic, or	
	whatever your feeling	
	is).	
	Our brains have two	
	sides. The right side is	
	concerned with such	
	things as emotions,	
	music, and moods. Th e	
	left side is concerned	
	with such things as	
	dexterity, facts and	
	hard data.	
	When you give a	
	presentation, your audience wants to use	
	both parts of their	

	brain. So they may use	
	the right	
	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.	
	You can damage a	
	communication process	
	with weak logic or	
	unsupported facts, but	
	you can't complete it	
	without emotion. Logic	
	is not enough	
What is the most difficult thing about making a	If everyone in the room	
PowerPoint Presentation?	agreed with you, you	
1 Owen out 1 resentation:	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	
	1 *	
	will thank you for it.	
What do you usually expect from a PowerPoint	I expect it to be	
presentation as a listener?	meaningful, easily	
	memorized and	
	succinct	
What is the secret of an extremely effective	First, make yourself cue	
PowerPoint presentation?	cards. You should be	
rowerrount presentation?	able to see your cue	
	I =	
	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.	
	Th ird, create a written	
	document, a leave-	
	behind. Put in as many	

	footnotes or details as
	you like. Th en, when
	you start your
	presentation, tell the
	audience that you're
	going to give them all
	the details of your
	presentation aft er it's
	over, that they don't
	have to write down
	everything you say.
	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
Would you add some more rules to the five given in	1. No more than six
the article?	words on a slide.
	2. Use only images that
	look professional (for
	example, ones taken
	from www.corbis.com).
	3. No dissolves, spins or
	other transitions.
	4. Sound effects can be
	used a few times per
	presentation, but not
	more.
	5. Don't give out print-
	outs of your slides. Th
	ey won't work unless
	you're there. If
	someone wants your
	slides to show their "the
	slides to show their "the

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

Первый Московский государственный медицинский университет им. И.М. СеченоваМинистерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

(Сеченовский Университет)

Институт лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

Методические материалы по дисциплине: Английский язык для научного общения Уровень Elementary

основная профессиональная образовательная программа высшего профессионального образования - программа специалитета

31.05.01 Лечебное дело

: Тестовые задания:

Применения* ПЛ	Оценочное средство	Эталон ответа	Уровень
«Английский язык для научного общения»: Cтрацательный залог: The conference last week.			применения*
The conference last week. A) is cancelled B) were cancelled C) would be cancelled D) was cancelled The minutes by the secretary. A) was taken B) is take C) were take D) were appointed B) is appoint C) is appointed D) had appointed D) had appointed D) had appointed D) had appointed D) was held C) is held D) was held C) is held D) was held C) was arranged B) was arranged C) were arranged D) have arranged D) have arranged D) have arranged C) were arranged D) have arranged C) are call D) being called C) are call D) being called C) are postpone C) has been postponed D) were postponed D) are opened C) are opened D) are opened C) are postponed D) were postponed D) were postponed D) were postponed D) were postponed D) are opened C) are opened	*		ПА
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A) was open B) are opened		С	
B) are opened	•		
	C) is opened		

D) were opened		
The committee meetingto the	A	
attendance.		
A) was closed		
B) is close		
C) were closed		
D) had closed		
The items on the agenda on.	В	
A) was agreed		
B) were agreed		
C) is agreed		
D) was being agreed		
There is/there are/it is		
The journey takes a long timea lot of traffic.	A	
A) There is		
B) There are		
C) It is		
D) It was		
' time to go?' 'Yes, nearly midnight.'	A	
A) Is it, It is		
B) There is, There is		
C) There are, There are		
D) It is, there is		
a lot of ships in the sea.	С	
A) There is		
B) It is		
C) There are		
D) Is there		
a beautiful day today. Let's have a picnic	A	
A) It is		
B) There is		
C) There are D) It was		
D) it was		
anything on tologision, so I'll town it off		
anything on television, so I'll turn it off. A) There is not	A	
B) There are not		
C) It is not		
D) Is there		
an accident in King Street butvery serious.	B	
A) There are, there are not		
B) There is, it is not		
C) It is, it is not		
D) It is, there is not		

Kenham isn't an old town any old buildings. A) There is not B) It is not C) There are not D) There is	C	
What's the new restaurant like?good? A) Is there B) Are there C) Are it D) Was it	D	
'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	С	
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	В	
I can't see anythingcompletely dark. A) It is B) There is C) There are D) There was	A	
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	A	
How farfrom Milan to Rome? A) are there B) is there C) is it D) it is	С	
Keith's birthday today. We are having a party. A) There is B) It is C) There are D) It was	В	

I want to visit the museum butenough time.	В	
A) there are not		
B) there is not		
C) it is not		
D) there were not		
Вопросительные местоимения		
•		
do you want to work for us?	A	
A) Why		
B) What		
C) Where		
D) Which		
b) when		
did you like most in your last job?	В	
A) Where	D	
B) What		
C) Which		
D) When		
do you get on with other people?	C	
A) Why		
B) When		
C) How		
D) What		
do vou work host on vous own or in a toom?	<i>A</i>	
do you work best on your own or in a team?	A	
A) How		
B) Do		
C) Who		
D) What		
do you manage multitasking?	A	
A) How	П	
B) Have		
C) Which		
,		
D) What		
do you deal with stress?	В	
A) Where	D	
B) How		
C) Which		
D) Why		
are your strengths and weaknesses?	C	
A) Where		
B) When		
C) What		
D) Why		
Глагольные формы		
That a permanent job.	В	
A) were		
B) was		

C) are D) aren't		
Did they the date of the interview? A) confirmed B) confirm C) confirming D) confirms	В	
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	В	
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	В	
We (lose) the contract because of a lower bid. A) loosed B) lost C) losing D) are lost	В	
Paula (run) the company from her home. A) runned	С	

D) 1		
B) have run		
C) is running		
D) run		
Last month we (win) an important order from the	A	
Government.	71	
A) won		
B) win		
C) will win		
D) winning		
2)		
Thora 20 applicants	C	
There 30 applicants.		
A) had		
B) was		
C) are		
D) have		
D) nave		
I first (most) Doborto when we were welving in	В	
I first (meet) Roberto when we were working in	В	
Budapest.		
A) were meeting		
B) met		
C) have met		
D) was met		
D) was filet		
T (T 1 1 (1) 11 C'.	4	
Last year our Japanese branch (make) a small profit	A	
for the first time.		
A) made		
B) have made		
C) will make		
D) has made		
Greenham Products (sell) its old headquarters for	A	
\$46 million.		
A) are selling		
B) were selling		
C) is sold		
D) selling		
Profits (rise) due to an improved management	A	
strategy.		
A) are rising		
B) is rising		
C) rises		
D) are risen		
	D.	
We (spend) all of our advertising budget in the first	B	
six months.		
A) are spending		
B) spent		
C) spended		
D) are spent		

Our profits (fall) last year, but things are looking much healthier now. A) fell B) have fallen C) is falling D) was falling C) were leading D) was falling C) were leading C) were leading D) were led Cour competitors (think) that we were going to increase A) thought B) think C) are think D) are thought B) think C) are think D) are thought B) have C) has D) was B) am C C) has D) was B) am C C) has D) was B) am C C) has D) being C. were C) is D) being C. were C) is D) being C. with another employer last year. A) work B) works C) worked D) working When he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were C. The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A) grows			
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D) working When he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years.	C) worked		
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A) did B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A	, ,		
A) did B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A	When he retire?	A	
B) was C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A			
C) do D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A			
D) were The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A			
The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A			
	D) were		
A) grows		A	
	A) grows		

B) grew C) growed		
D) grown		
How many candidates for the job?	A	
A) applied		
B) did apply		
C) was applied		
D) were applied		
Лексика		
There's not much in the fridge!	D	
A) meal		
B) cold		
C) frost		
D) food		
<i>b)</i> 100 u		
You must phone the airport to your flight 24	A	
hours before departure.	71	
A) confirm		
B) check in		
C) give up		
D) take off		
b) take off		
Passengers for Turin should at the Alitalia	В	
desk.	D	
A) register		
B) check in		
C) sign up		
D) check out		
b) check out		
If you wish to a car on landing, please speak	C	
to one of our ground staff on arrival.		
A) pick		
B) meet		
C) hire		
D) lend		
It's best to your money before you leave for	В	
the States. You'll get a much better rate here.		
A) exchange		
B) change		
C) rate		
D) to current		
	C	
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		

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

B) make		
C) live		
D) do		
Are you a lot of money in your new job? Not	B	
as much as I would like!		
A) getting		
B) making		
C) doing		
D) putting		
My boss isn't happy with me. She says I just sit and	A	
nothing all day. Why don't you have a word		
with her and explain?		
A) do		
B) make		
C) get		
D) play		
Have you got a moment, Jules? Just a second. I've	A	
got to a quick call to Louise at head office.		
A) make		
B) get		
C) do		
D) have		
How's the Hungary project going, Carl? Very slowly.	B	
We haven't much progress since the end of		
July.		
A) got		
B) done		
C) seen		
D) made		
Roberto, can you a couple of extra hours this	A	
evening? I need some help with the Interbank		
proposal. Well, actually, I was hoping to get home		
early.		
A) make		
B) do		
C) get		
D) take		
Di have you managed to Civilla de T. e. 1. 1.	<u> </u>	
Di, have you managed to finish the Interbank	A	
proposal yet? Almost. I've most of the		
detailed figures. Roberto's still working on the text.		
A) done		
B) made		
C) got		
D) had		
She has to a lot in har ich	<u> </u>	
She has to a lot in her job. A) travel	A	
A) uave		1

B) book		
C) visit		
D) see		
How was your to Brussels?	В	
A) stay		
B) visit		
C) travel		
D) voyage		
A bar service provides throughout the day.	С	
A) meal		
B) food		
C) refreshments		
D) nutrition		
I hope you'll have a good	C	
A) travel		
B) way		
C) trip		
D) country		
We went for our holidays last year.	D	
A) Africa		
B) in the country		
C) Italy		
D) abroad		
,		
I decided to the train.	A	
A) take		
B) go		
C) pick		
D) pass		
7 1		
Your isn't valid after the end of this week.	C	
A) fare		
B) flight		
C) passport		
D) book		
How much is the to New York?	C	
A) go		
B) stay		
C) trip		
D) living		
,		
The were waiting to get on the plane.	C	
A) clients		
B) guests		
C) passangers		
D) travellers		

You must have a valid before getting on the train. A) ticket B) trip C) flight D) token I always seats in advance.	A C	
A) buy B) fund C) book D) find	C	
He bought his train tickets at the A) Internet B) box-office C) booking office D) ticket office	D	
When you go through passport control you must show your A) ticket B) fare C) passport D) hand luggage	C	
What are you going to have? A) to drink B) drink C) meal D) to meal	A	
She had \$1,000 in A) card B) current C) currency D) cash	D	
Do you need a for Egypt? A) to travel B) foreign currency C) visa D) passport	С	
What time did you this morning? Around 8 o'clock. There was hardly any traffic. A) get up B) get ready C) get to the office D) get away	A	

If I work with the computer for more than two hours	A	
	A	
I begin to Why don't you use a protective		
screen? It's much safer.		
A) get a headache		
B) take a headache		
C) rest a headache		
D) get ready		
I'm sorry. I didn't quite Would you mind	A	
repeating it? Well, I was just trying to explain why		
our Far East strategy is causing so many problems.		
A) catch the idea		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
B) miss the words		
C) get the point		
D) catch the point		
While you're out, Paul, can you of the	D	
Financial Times? Of course, Lisa. Is there anything		
else you'd like?		
A) get a variant		
B) get a newspaper		
C) have got a copy		
D) get a copy		
7.0		
Did you I sent you this morning? Hang on. I'll	В	
just have a look. Yes, here it is.		
A) catch the fax		
B) get the fax		
C) seen the fax		
D) get the idea		
How are you getting on with the new Adword 2.5?	C	
I'm not sure. It's a very difficult programme to use.		
Don't worry. You'll soon		
A) make use		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
B) find use		
C) get used		
D) ease of use		
I'm going to be late for my appointment with	C	
Yvonne. You'd better		
A) buy a taxi		
B) find a taxi		
C) get a taxi		
D) pay for taxi		
TT 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Have you when Paula will be back? No. I'm	A	
afraid she didn't say a thing.		
A) got any idea		
B) had any idea		
C) made any idea		
D) got no idea		
,		

I'm What time's dinner?	D	
A) thirsty		
B) sleepy		
C) angry		
D) hungry		
I don't think she's well — she's got no	В	
A) food		
B) appetite		
C) hungry		
D) thirst		
I'm I really must have something to eat.	C	
A) thirsty		
B) sleepy		
C) hungry		
D) weak		
Let's stop now — it's 12 o'clock — it's time for	В	
A) breakfast		
B) lunch		
C) dinner		
D) supper		
Tarada an arma a da a di di dak harra	D	
I woke up very early and didn't have	D	
A) food		
B) to eat		
C) to drink		
D) breakfast		
When Paula left school, she for a job in a local	A	
company.		
A) applied		
B) dismissed		
C) retired		
D) fired		
<i>b)</i> mod		
Ithe 7 am train from London.	В	
A) joined		
B) caught		
C) started		
D) entered		
Theytheir prices by over 20% last year.	A	
A) increased		
B) met		
C) joined		
D) started		
Tina from saleswhen you were out.	A	
A) phoned		

B) was C) got D) met		
Mariachemical engineering at the University of Utrecht. A) completed B) decided C) studied D) was	A	
Shean MBA at Claremont College. A) helped B) completed C) spent D) got	В	
After graduating shework with Chem Tech Supplies in Belgium. A) began B) spent C) visited D) met	A	
Sheassistant production manager in1989. A) completed B) decided C) became D) got	C	
Sheto develop ChemTech's Multivit pharmaceutical range. A) spent B) became C) helped D) involved	С	
Mariathe company in 1991 and joined Volcker Foods of California as head of research and development. A) began B) left C) became D) dropped	В	
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	A	

	T	1
She wanted to work abroad, so she and started	C	
looking for another job.		
A) retired		
B) involved		
C) resigned		
D) finished		
Shetwo years in the United States.	В	
A) decided		
B) spent		
C) visited		
,		
D) began		
Last year she brieflyour Milan plant	A	
A) visited		
B) left		
C) began		
D) spent		
She was so impressed by our Milan plant that	C	
sheto return to Europe.		
A) spent		
B) completed		
C) decided		
D) enjoyed		
formal clothes for the interview.	A	
A) Put on		
B) Go out		
C) Write down		
D) Take off		
D) Take off		
for a walk before the interview to relax.	C	
A) Write down		
B) Find out		
C) Go out		
D) Put on		
	D	
Think about the job and your strengths and	B	
weaknesses.		
A) sit down		
B) write down		
C) speak up		
D) give up		
information about the company.	C	
A) Turn up		
B) Sit down		
C) Find out		
D) Get up		
at the interview a couple of minutes early.	A	
A) Turn up		
B) Make out		
C) Write down		
C) WHIE GOWII		

D) Give in		
D) Give in		
notes during the interview	A	
notes during the interview.	A	
A) Take down		
B) Turn up		
C) Sit down		
D) Turn right		
Sit down or when they ask you to.	B	
A) sit up		
B) get up		
C) put up		
D) Turn up		
She didn't do well in the job either. After a year the	C	
company her.		
A) resigned		
B) retired		
C) dismissed		
D) quit		
2) quit		
Last year Paula at the age of 50, a rich woman.	В	
A) enjoyed		
B) retired		
C) applied		
D) retires		
D) fetties		
The weather terrible on Sunday.	A	
A) got	71	
B) started		
C) joined		
D) is		
I her at the trade fair in Rotterdam.	C	
A) was		
B) increased		
· ·		
C) met		
D) took		
Iwork at 7 o'clock this morning.	В	
A) studied	<i>D</i>	
B) started		
C) phoned		
D) got	4	
Shemarketing at business school.	A	
A) studied		
B) met		
C) started		
D) sent		
I the company as a junior manager last	C	
December.		
A) increased		

B) got		
C) joined		
D) ran		
Модальные глаголы		
It's the lunch break at last! We go to lunch	A	
some time soon.		
A) must		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) mustn't		
He fly to Boston yesterday because of bad	A	
weather.		
A) couldn't		
B) shouldn't		
C) mustn't		
D) could		
,		
you call me back later?	В	
A) Should		
B) Could		
C) Might		
D) Must		
<i>D</i>) 11430		
I have a glass of water as well, please?	D	
A) Should		
B) Must		
C) Shouldn't		
D) Could		
2) 00010		
So, I get you something to drink?	A	
A) can		
B) could		
C) can't		
D) should		
2) 513 614		
you like something to drink? Tea, coffee,	В	
water?		
A) Might		
B) Would		
C) Should		
D) May		
D) Way		
I just have a coffee. I'm not actually that	D	
hungry.		
A) may		
B) shall		
C) must		
D) will		
- 		
we get some lunch?	В	

A) Must		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Should		
I come in?	A	
A) May		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Will		
A cup of coffee be great.	C	
A) shall		
B) can		
C) would		
D) should		
You speak in the meeting. You are making	C	
noise!		
A) wouldn't		
B) may not		
C) shouldn't		
D) cannot		
Why do we take a plane? We can go by train.	В	
A) must		
B) have to		
C) be to		
D) allowed to		
That be great.	C	
A) may		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) have to		
She is getting very tired. She change her job.	A	
A) should		
B) may		
C) would		
D) have to		
we start again at, say, 3.30?	B	
A) Should		
B) Shall		
C) May		
D) Have		
He isn't answering the phone. He be at the	D	
meeting.		
A) should		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) may		

If you want to drive home after the party, then you really drink any alcohol. A) don't have to B) shall C) have not to D) mustn't	D	
The boss says that though everyone is very busy we still meet in his office in ten minutes. A) have to B) should C) can D) could	В	
I'm not feeling well. I finish this report today, so I'm going home. A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) don't have to D) may not	C	
Businessmen pay taxes – it is their duty. A) should B) must C) don't have to D) can	В	
you all see the slides? A) may B) must C) will D) can	D	
It's not a dining room. You eat food here. A) can't B) shall C) couldn't D) should	A	
The manager speak French and German. A) may B) must C) can D) don't have to	С	
Неличные формы		
This conference is worth A) to visit B) visiting C) visit D) visited	В	

Mike is responsible the project.	A	
A) for designing		
B) to design		
C) in designing		
D) for design		
Nick is good cheap flights.	C	
A) to find		
B) in found		
C) at finding		
D) at found		
They insisted new companies in the project.	В	
A) to involve		
B) on involving		
C) in involved		
D) on involve		
They prevented him his company.	D	
A) in selling		
B) to selling		
C) for celling		
D) from selling		
I'm looking forward you.	В	
A) for meet		
B) to meeting		
C) in meet		
D) for meeting		
, 5		
They thanked us so soon.	В	
A) to reply		
B) for replying		
C) with replying		
D) to replying		
He was accused	A	
A) of lying		
B) in lie		
C) for lies		
D) for lieing		
The company was fined safety regulations.	<i>C</i>	
A) to breach		
B) for breach		
C) for breaching		
D) for breached		
He went to Germany cars there.	D	
A) for purchasing		
B) for purchase		
C) to purchasing		
D) to purchase		

There's no point in him messages. He can's	A	
access email.		
A) sending		
B) to send		
C) send		
D) being sent		
I heard Mike the payment terms to our	В	
customers.		
A) to explain		
B) explaining		
C) to explaining		
D) being explained		
We are improving the quality of our goods the	C	
needs of our clients.		
A) for suiting		
B) suiting		
C) to suit		
,		
D) to suiting		
Let me something to you.	A	
A) explain		
B) to explain		
C) explaining		
D) explained		
b) explained		
We can you with all the necessary	D	
	D	
information.		
A) to provide		
B) providing		
C) to providing		
D) provide		
_		
Feel free your ideas.	В	
A) sharing		
B) to share		
C) share		
, and the second		
D) to have shared		
TT 11 1/2 / 21 / 21 / 21 / 21	D	
He couldn't the importance of his discovery.	B	
A) to realize		
B) realize		
C) realizing		
D) to realizing		
, ,		
He wrote a letter interest in cooperation with	A	
us.		
A) to express		
B) with express		
C) express		
D) to be expressed		

He asked me not to call him in urgent cases. A) hesitate B) hesitating C) have hesitating D) to hesitate	A	
I saw him you a map with directions. A) given B) give C) to give D) gave	В	
I'd rather by car. A) go B) gone C) going D) be gone	A	
This brochure is worth A) to read B) for reading C) read D) reading	D	
He wanted with new tasks. A) dealing B) dealt C) to deal D) be dealt	С	
We are interested these cars. A) in purchasing B) to purchase C) for purchase D) in having purchase	A	
This problem is worth with. A) dealing B) deal C) to deal D) to dealing	A	
There's no point in this to him. He doesn't speak English. A) to explain B) explain C) explaining D) explained	C	
There's no point in an interest in this product. They have already signed an agreement with another company.	A	

A) expressing		
B) express		
C) to express		
D) expressed		
These ideas are worth	В	
A) to develop		
B) developing		
C) develop		
D) to be developed		
These legal issues are worth	D	
A) to discuss		
B) discussed		
C) to be discussed		
D) discussing		
There's no point in them in this project.	C	
A) involved		
B) involve		
C) involving		
D) being involved		
Прилагательные		
She is giving a (skilled) performance than him.	A	
A) more skilled		
B) skilleder		
C) most skilled		
D) much skilled		
Our project is (efficient) than theirs.	C	
A) efficienter		
B) more efficient		
C) most efficient		
D) more efficienter		
Ann is the (conscientious) worker in the office.	В	
A) more conscientious		
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiousest		
D) much conscientions		
It is the (thorough) research.	A	
A) most thorough		
B) thoroughest		
C) thorougher		
D) more thorough		
It is the (efficient) way of organizing your time.	С	
A) efficientest		
B) more efficienter		
C) most efficient		

D) more efficienter		
He is the (competent) manager in the office.	В	
A) more competent		
B) most competent		
C) competentest		
D) much competent		
, 1		
It is the (skilled) management.	A	
A) most skilled		
B) more skilled		
C) skilledest		
D) skilleder		
His supervision is the (careful) one.	A	
A) most careful		
B) carefulest		
C) carefuler		
D) more careful		
They are the (experienced) managers.	B	
A) more experienced		
B) experiencedest		
C) most experienced		
D) much experienced		
Mike is the (hard-working) white-collar worker.	A	
A) hardest-working		
B) hard-workinest		
C) most hardest-working		
D) more hardest-working		
Mr. Brown is the (competent) boss.	В	
A) competentest		
B) most competentest		
C) most competent		
D) more competent		
They are doing a (good) job than she is.	В	1
A) gooder		
B) better		
C) more good		
D) more better		
Bill is the (lazy) person in the firm.	A	
A) laziest		
B) most lazy		
C) lasier		
D) more lazy		
He has a (great) achievement than she does.	C	
A) more great		
B) greatest		
/ 0	L	1

C) greater		
D) less great		
She shouldn't take on extra work. She needs (much)	B	
concentration on her work.		
A) most		
B) more		
C) mucher		
D) less		
She is going to slow down. It is (difficult) for her to	A	
concentrate.		
A) more difficult		
B) difficulter		
C) the most difficult		
D) much difficult		
She needs (little) supervision.	A	
A) less		
B) littler		
C) least		
D) lesser		
2) 103501		
They are (qualified) than their team.	\overline{C}	
A) most qualified		
B) qualifieder		
C) more qualified		
D) much qualified		
2) muon quamieu		
They are (hard-working) than us.	\overline{C}	
A) hard-workinger	C	
B) more harder-working		
C) harder-working		
D) most hard-working		
D) most hard working		
Her assistant is (conscientious) than his.	A	
A) more conscientious	11	
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiouser		
D) much conscientions		
Служебные слова		
City McOllible Ciloba		
You need a dictionary, a grammar book.	A	
A) as well as	11	
B) as well		
C) too		
D) such as		
D) such as		
She has sent us a map directions.	В	
A) with	D	
B) for		
C) as		
D) of		

The company was interested purchasing the	C	
plant.		
A) for		
B) to		
C) in		
D) into		
,		
Further the email, she sent a map.	A	
A) to		
B) for		
C) after		
D) before		
D) before		
We save up the plan due the level issues	C	
We gave up the plan due the legal issues	C	
involved.		
A) in		
B) after		
C) to		
D) before		
I took my umbrella it was raining.	D	
A) because of		
B) as well		
C) but		
D) because		
I stayed at home the weather.	D	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) because of		
D) due to		
b) due to		
We went to Paris see a friend.	D	
A) because	D	
, and the second		
B) and		
C) but		
D) to		
T11-2444	4	
I couldn't get out I had to study.	A	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) as well		
D) because of		
It was my birthday we had a party.	C	
A) due to		
B) because		
C) so		
D) because of		
, ·		
We went to the bookstore get a book.	A	
A) in order to		

B) because		
C) so		
D) due to		
The house is beautiful, and it'snear the	D	
park.		
A) as well as		
B) too		
C) as well		
D) also		
She lost her passport she couldn't go to China.	D	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) beside		
D) so		
They were late the traffic.	C	
A) because		
B) due		
C) because of		
D) too much		
I'm going to the chemist's get some aspirins.	B	
A) so		
B) to		
C) because of		
D) for		
It was a nice day we went out.	C	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) so		
D) but		
I bought a house the beautiful view.	A	
A) because of		
B) due		
C) in order to		
D) as well as		
I don't go to the theatre very often it's too	D	
expensive.		
A) because of		
B) also		
C) well		
D) because		
I'm going out now I'll phone you tomorrow.	A	
A) so		
B) in order to		
C) because		
D) so that		

She went to the centre meet her friends. A) so B) to C) because D) for	В	
I think he married her her money. A) because B) to C) because of D) due to	C	
Are you learning English get a better job? A) for B) to C) because of D) because	В	
He speaks German, and he understands Greek, A) as well as B) too C) so D) as such	В	
We went out for dinner and Lucy came A) too B) as well as C) as D) too much	A	
I cleaned the house andwashed the car. A) as well B) too C) also D) as well as	С	
She worked in Rome, and I think she worked in Ravenna A) as B) too C) as well as D) so well	В	
We've got a big garden and a park near the house A) as B) as well as C) as well D) well	C	
Looking forward vour reply.	В	

A) for		
B) to		
C) with		
D) as for		
Call me soon as you get there.	C	
A) to		
B) but		
C) as		
D) so		
Работа с текстом		
Вариант 1 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C	
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 ammo-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 or 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.		
А) потому что у мужчины больше жировой ткани		
В) потому что жир не содержит воды		
С) потому что у женщины больше жировой ткани		
D) потому что вода содержится только в плазме		
крови и тканевых жидкостях		
Вариант 2 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	A	
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 stomach, the intestines, and the spleen. The hepatic artery brings arterial blood. A) производство желчи и запасание глюкозы В) участие в переваривании жиров С) выделение желчи D) нейтрализация токсинов		
Вариант 3 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	В	
вопрос. Являются ли легкие полностью		
одинаковыми?		
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.		
А) нет, правое легкое немного меньше левого		
В) нет, правое легкое немного крупнее левого		
С) нет, левое легкое состоит из трех долей, а		
правое из двух		
D) нет, у правого легкого нет средней доли		
D. AH.		
Вариант 4 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C	
вопрос. Который из штаммов Ф. Гриффит		
ввелмыши первым?		
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 Streptococcus pneumoniae. One		
strain was pathogenic, the other was nonpathogenic.		
When Griffith injected dead cells of the pathogenic		
strain of S. pneumoniae into a mouse, the mouse		
survived, because the dead bacteria were unable to		

actablish an infaction in the manage Harrison with a		
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		
pathogenic bacteria, Griffith had, in fact, observed		
the movement of hereditary material from one cell to		
another.		
А) непатогенный штамм, но бактерии были		
мертвыми		
В) патогенный штамм с живыми бактериями		
С) патогенный штамм, но бактерии были		
мертвыми		
D) непатогенный штамм вместе с мертвыми		
бактериями		
Danvoyr 5 Ha ovyr 2	4	
Вариант 5 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Где завершается процесс	A	
пищеварения?		
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.		
А) в тонком кишечнике		
В) в толстом кишечнике		
С) в ободочной кишке		
D) в прямой кишке		
, 1		
Вариант 6 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	В	
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		
injuries, infuries	1	

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 conditions. A rise is called leukocytosis and a fall is leukopenia. Before the discovery of antibiotics, severe leukopenia was usually fatal. A) все лейкоциты производятся в костном мозге В) как и эритроциты, лейкоциты производятся костным мозгом С) большая часть лейкоцитов производится в селезенке D) в основном в лимфатических узлах Вариант 7 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Когда были выявлены функции вилочковой железы? 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. A) в 1960-е годы В) во втором веке до пашей эры C) во втором веке нашей эры D) до 1960 года Вариант 8 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие минералы организм может	_			
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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		± ±		
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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 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. A) карбонат кальция В) кальший С) фосфаты D) кальщий и фосфаты Вариант 9 Прочитайте текет и ответьте на вопрос. Может ли у человека болеть живот, если органы брюшной полости не поражены? 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. A) нет, боль в живого вириеное заболевание С) да, боль может оплушаться в живого при пневкони или инфаркте D) да, при раковых заболеваниях у животпых воль в воль может оплушаться в живого при пневкони или инфаркте Bapuant 10 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие вещества вспользуются для растеновния тромба? Heart attack is diagnosed most readily by means of an electrocardiograph. This machine records patterns of electrical activity of the heart an			
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with heart attack. Once they have been hospitalized,	•		
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heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of	heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of		

	T	
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		
rhythm of the heart is monitored continuously, and		
arrythmia'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.		
А) фибринолитические ферменты		
В) ингибиторы тканевого активатора		
плазминогена		
С) плазминоген		
D) стрептокиназа и тканевый активатор		
плазминогена		
Научная и деловая коммуникация		
Раздел CV "Personal skills and competences"	D	
содержит информацию о		
А) научных интересах		
В) профессиональных достижениях		
С) членстве в научных организациях		
D) владении иностранными языками		
Информацию о рекомендующих вас коллегах	A	
можно найти в разделе CV		
A) References		
B) Work experience		
C) Personal skills		
D) Research experience		
Следующая информация: "Obtained license to	C	
practice medicine in the state of Tennessee in		
2012"заносится в раздел CV		
A) Personal Data		
B) Career objective		
C) Skills and qualifications		
D) Education		
Voyag vyvh amvavyva va anazama (5	D	
Какая информация не является обязательной для	B	
бизнес-карточки?		
A) First name or initial		
B) Place of birth C) Surname		
D) Phone number of e-mail		
D) I HOUR HUIHOUL OF C-IHAH		
Следующую информацию "Consultant Physician	A	
private practice 2005 – present"можно найти		
A) B CV		
В) в бизнес-карточке		
,	ĺ	i l

С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке	
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	
Раздел "Professional Experience" CV содержит	C
информацию о	
А) профессиональных достижениях	
В) образовании и повышении квалификации	
С) месте работы	
D) членстве в профессиональных организациях	
z) menerae a mpe que en	
II-1	A
Информацию о повышении квалификации можно	
найти в разделе CV	
A) Graduate training	
B) Work experience	
C) Publications	
D) Research experience	
b) Research experience	
IC	n n
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в	B
бизнес-карточке?	
A) Place of birth	
B) Phone number at work	
C) Age	
D) Marital status	
D) Wartar status	
G 1 (/D '1 2007 2010	4
Следующая информация "Residency 2006-2010	
Neuropsychiatry, Dallas Hospital, Dallas	
ТХ"находится	
A) B CV	
В) в бизнес-карточке	
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке	
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	
D CYLOR 11 H	
Раздел CV "Personal data" содержит информацию	
0	
А) научных интересах	
В) компьютерной грамотности	
С) членстве в научных организациях	
D) возрасте, месте проживания, контактах	
<i>D)</i> возрасте, месте проживания, контактах	
TT 1	D
Информацию об опыте исследовательской	D
работы можно найти в разделе CV	
A) Graduate training	
B) Work experience	
C) Publications	
D) Research experience	
D) Research experience	
C	D
Следующая информация "Preventing Drug Abuse	D
(2008) APA (American Publication Association),	
New York, NY" заносится в раздел CV	
A) Personal data	
B) Career objective	
C) Skills and qualifications	
C) Skills allu qualifications	

D) Publications	
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в бизнес-карточке? А) Place of birth В) Surname С) Age D) Personal mobile number	B
Следующую информацию "Janet Doe 101 Main Street, New York City, New York, NY" можно найти А) только в CV В) только в бизнес-карточке С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	C
Раздел CV "Professional membership" содержит информацию о A) научных интересах B) профессиональных достижениях C) месте работы D) членстве в научных организациях	D
Информацию о наличии прав управления транспортным средством можно найти в разделе CV A) References B) Work experience C) Personal skills D) Research experience	C
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	D
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	D
Какая информация не является обязательной для бизнес-карточки? А) First name or initial B) Personal mobile phone number	В

C) Surname		
D) Phone number or e-mail		
D) Filotic number of e-mail		
C	C	
Следующую информацию "MD, Professor" можно	C	
найти		
A) только в CV		
В) только в бизнес-карточке		
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке		
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке		
Основная цель стендового доклада –	A	
предоставить информацию о		
А) научном проекте		
В) исследователе		
С) научной статье		
D) научном коллективе		
Б) научном коллективе		
Стендовый доклад создается для представления	A	
А) на научном мероприятии	11	
'		
В) внутри исследовательского коллектива		
С) на совещании по административным вопросам		
D) в блоге		
C	D	
Стендовый доклад является формой	D	
А) только письменной коммуникации		
В) только устной коммуникации		
С) преимущественно устной коммуникации		
D) преимущественно письменной коммуникации		
с возможностью сопровождения устным		
комментарием автора		
В стендовый доклад включаются	D	
А) только графики		
В) только схемы		
С) только текст		
D) графики, схемы и минимальное количество		
текста		
Если стендовый доклад основан на журнальной	В	
статье, он		
А) является просто сокращенной версией статьи		
В) является сокращенной версией статьи,		
снабженной графиками, схемами и		
иллюстрациями		
С) длиннее статьи		
D) по объему текста совпадает со статьей		
В котором из разденов стандового доклада ву	D	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	ν	
найдете библиографию?		
A) Heading		
B) Introduction		

C) Conclusion		
D) References		
D	4	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	A	
найдете сведения о авторах?		
A) Heading B) Results		
C) Conclusions		
D) References		
b) References		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете информацию о месте проведения		
исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Methods		
C) Results		
D) Conclusions		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете полученные статистические данные?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Conclusion		
D) References		
В котором на реалицар станцарого поклада вы	A	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете информацию о целях, задачах и	A	
гипотезах исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Methods		
D) References		
2) 110101011000		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	D	
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		
D warman and a series of the s	4	
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
стендового доклада мы увидим фразу "All posters		
will be left up for the duration of the meeting"?		
A) Display particulars B) Handout requirements		
B) Handout requirements C) Poster production professors		
C) Poster production preferencesD) Graphic representation		
D) Grapine representation		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
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 В котором разделе требований к оформлению стендового доклада мы увидим фразу "It is	A
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"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	
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"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	
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)" A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Results D) Discussion	A
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides a synopsis of the relevant research projects"? A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Discussion D) References	B
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Gives a description of participant enrollment, procedures and measurements»?	A

A) Methods B) Results		
C) Discussion		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides an		
adequate representation of the research data using		
appropriate graphic aids (tables, figures, graphs,		
charts, etc.)"?		
A) Results		
B) Discussion		
C) Abstract		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Suggests practical		
applications of the results of the study"?		
A) Discussion		
B) Results		
C) Introduction		
D) Methods		
Цель использования PowerPoint состоит в том,	A	
чтобы		
А) дополнять выступление визуальными		
материалами		
В) полностью заменить устное выступление		
С) избежать использования раздаточного		
материала		
D) привлечь снимание аудитории к докладчику		
Поможную можение им на томо вумения може	A	
Печатные материалы по теме выступления,	A	
сопровождающегося презентацией в PowerPoint, рекомендуется распространять		
А) после окончания презентации		
В) до начала презентации		
С) в течение презентации		
D) через несколько дней после презентации		
2) Topes needed and neede needentagin		
Слайды презентации должны	A	
А) подтверждать слова докладчика		
В) повторять слова докладчика		
С) противоречить словам докладчика		
D) развлекать аудиторию		
Чего следует избегать при выступлении,	A	
сопровождающемся презентацией в PowerPoint?		
А) постоянных звуковых эффектов		
В) наличия текста на слайде		
С) использования анимации		
D) профессионально выполненных иллюстраций		

Отметьте неверное высказывание A) It's a useless tool because it does not allow concentrated verbal communication. B) Often, people come to a conclusion about your presentation by the time you're on the second slide. C) The reason we do presentations is to make a point. D) When you show the problem, it's easier to find a solution.		
Отметьте неверное высказывание A) Once you have given your presentation, forget about it immediately. B) The purpose of PowerPoint is to communicate with your audience. C) Communication is about getting others to be sympathetic towards your point of view. D) Never hand out the content of your presentation in writing at the beginning.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Study your material" 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. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. 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.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Limit your text to the absolute minimum" 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. B) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	A	

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. D) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Practice makes perfect" 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. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. C) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Concentrate on the message" A) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. 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. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Gain experience" 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. B) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice.	A	

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. D) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment.	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Use visualizing techniques" A) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. D) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Greet the audience and introduce yourself if necessary B) Make a transition between the introduction and the body of your speech C) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction D) Present the data and the facts	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) State your objectives and announce your outline B) Thank the audience for listening and invite them to ask questions C) Summarize your speech D) Give a short conclusion	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Get the audience' attention and signal the beginning of your speech B) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction C) Present the data and the facts D) Give the title and introduce the subject of your speech	A
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете приветствовать аудиторию А) Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen	A

D) 74.1111	1	-
B) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
C) I am a researcher from		
D) The subject of my research is		
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете	A	
представляться аудитории		
A) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
B) I've been working on the subject for 5 years		
C) I have chosen to speak about this because		
D) I'd ask you to save your questions for the end		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
D 6 1		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
D) What is very significant is		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
Вопросы открытого типа		
What is a CV?	A Curriculum Vitae	
	comprises a summary	
	of your educational	
	and academic	
	background as well	
	as your	
	teaching and	
	research experience,	
	publications,	
	presentations,	
	awards, honors, affi	
	arraras, nonors, ajji	

	T	
	liations and other	
	details.	
	A Curriculum Vitae is	
	used primarily when	
	applying for	
	academic,	
	educational, scientifi	
	c or research	
	positions. It is also	
	*	
	used when applying	
	for memberships,	
	fellowships or grant	
What is the aim of a CV?	The aim of the CV is	
	to give the most	
	important	
	information about the	
	person, to present	
	oneself to the best	
	advantage.	
How important is a well-presented CV? Why?	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	
Have you ever written one? If yes, for what purpose?	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	
What information does a CV cover?	it should contain a	
What information does a C v cover.	summary of only the	
	most significant	
	0 0	
	achievements of	
	your life, including	
	personal information	
	(without, of course,	
	any private details),	
	about your education,	
	degrees, employment	
	history, skills and	
	qualifi cations,	
	trainings,	
	professional	
	memberships, grants	
	and awards,	
	ana amaras,	

		T
	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	
	7	
In such at alternation of the such as a such as a such as CV70	candidacy	
In what situations do people compile a CV?	Basically they	
	compile a CV if they	
	want to get a job or to	
	change a job	
What is a Europass? Where and when was this CV	The European Union	
format developed? What was its purpose?	designed a CV model	
	known as the	
	Europass, based on a	
	decision adopted in	
	2004	
	by the European	
	1	
	European	
	Commission to	
	increase	
	transparency	
	regarding	
	qualifications	
	and academic	
	mobility within	
	Europe.	
Which CV format do you prefer? Give your reasons	I prefer a written	
why.	Word CV as this	
why.	format has been	
	9	
	around for many	
	years and it is still	
	preferred by many	
	employers.	
	I prefer the digital CV	
	because it is easy to	
	complete online and	
	to edit	
What are the advantages and disadvantages of each	The disadvantage of	
CV model?	the written CV is	
	definitely that you	
	cannot change	
	anything easily, and	
	when you have to	
	update it you actually	
	compile a new	
	document.	

What is a digital CV?	Th e digital CV is a	
what is a digital CV!	platform that	
	incorporates many	
	innovative features	
	including video and	
	audio	
	capability and which	
	provides the space to	
	upload samples of	
	work, certificates,	
	qualifications,	
	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. Th ey 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.	
	A poster is a	
What is a Poster?	legitimate	
	presentation format	
	for communicating	
	scientific research. A	
	medical poster,	
	as a rule, is a	
	shortened journal	
	article, translated	
	into graphic form.	
Wiles A. S. Alexander C. C. C. C.	Scientific posters aim to	
What is the purpose of a poster?	briefly report the results of a research	
	project	
	project	

William and the second of the	A	
Which presentation models does the poster include?	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	
What are the poster requirements&	When designing a	
What are the poster requirements ex	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.	
What is the purpose of a poster session?	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.	
What is a PowerPoint Presentation?	PowerPoint was	
	developed by engineers	
	as a tool to help them	
	communicate with the	
	marketing department,	
	and vice versa. Th e	
	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.	
What is its purpose?		
What is its purpose?	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.	
	Th e second is to make	
	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.	
	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	
For which settings is a PowerPoint Presentation	It is prepared for any	
usually prepared?	setting where the	
usuany prepared:	speaker has to capture	
	the attention of the	
	audience. For example,	
	•	
	a business meeting, a	
	lecture, or a scientific	
	conference	
As a listener, how would you characterize a good	Communication means	
presentation?	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).	
	Our brains have two	
	sides. The right side is	
	concerned with such	
	concerned with such things as emotions,	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and hard data.	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and hard data. When you give a	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and hard data. When you give a presentation, your	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and hard data. When you give a	

	brain. So they may use	
	the right	
	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.	
	You can damage a	
	communication process	
	with weak logic or	
	unsupported facts, but	
	you can't complete it	
	without emotion. Logic	
	is not enough	
What is the most difficult thing about making a	If everyone in the room	
PowerPoint Presentation?	agreed with you, you	
1 Owen out 1 resentation:	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.	
What do you usually expect from a PowerPoint	I expect it to be	
presentation as a listener?	meaningful, easily	
	memorized and	
	succinct	
What is the secret of an extremely effective	First, make yourself cue	
PowerPoint presentation?	cards. You should be	
rowerrount presentation?	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.	
	Th ird, create a written	
	document, a leave-	
	behind. Put in as many	

	footnotes or details as
	you like. Th en, when
	you start your
	presentation, tell the
	audience that you're
	going to give them all
	the details of your
	presentation aft er it's
	over, that they don't
	have to write down
	everything you say.
	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
Would you add some more rules to the five given in	1. No more than six
the article?	words on a slide.
	2. Use only images that
	look professional (for
	example, ones taken
	from www.corbis.com).
	3. No dissolves, spins or
	other transitions.
	4. Sound effects can be
	used a few times per
	presentation, but not
	more.
	5. Don't give out print-
	outs of your slides. Th
	ey won't work unless
	you're there. If
	someone wants your
	slides to show their "the
	slides to show their "the

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

Первый Московский государственный медицинский университет им. И.М. СеченоваМинистерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

(Сеченовский Университет)

Институт лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

Методические материалы по дисциплине:

Английский язык для научного общения

Уровень Pre-Intermediate

основная профессиональная образовательная программа высшего профессионального образования - программа специалитета

31.05.01 Лечебное дело

: Тестовые задания:

Оценочное средство	Эталон ответа	Уровень применения*
Лексико-грамматический тест по дисциплине		ПА
«Английский язык для научного общения»:		
Страдательный залог:		
The conference last week.	D	
A) is cancelled		
B) were cancelled		
C) would be cancelled		
D) was cancelled		
The minutes by the secretary.	D	
A) was taken		
B) is take		
C) were take		
D) were taken		
The interview	С	
A) were appointed		
B) is appoint		
C) is appoint		
D) had appointed		
D) had appointed		
The meeting in Room 9.	С	
A) is hold		
B) was hold		
C) is held		
D) was held		
The committee meetings in Japan.	С	
A) is arranged		
B) was arranged		
C) were arranged		
D) have arranged		
The meetings by Mr.Johnes.	A	
A) are called	11	
B) is called		
C) are call		
D) being called		
D) seing canea		
All the meetings for several weeks.	D	
A) is postponed		
B) are postpone		
C) has been postponed		
D) were postponed		
The meeting by our chairperson.	C	
A) was open		
B) are opened		
C) is opened		

D) were opened		
The committee meetingto the	A	
attendance.		
A) was closed		
B) is close		
C) were closed		
D) had closed		
The items on the agenda on.	В	
A) was agreed		
B) were agreed		
C) is agreed		
D) was being agreed There is the are a reliated.		
There is/there are/it is		
The journey takes a long timea lot of traffic.	A	
A) There is		
B) There are		
C) It is		
D) It was		
' time to go?' 'Yes, nearly midnight.'	A	
A) Is it, It is		
B) There is, There is		
C) There are, There are		
D) It is, there is		
a lot of ships in the sea.	С	
A) There is		
B) It is		
C) There are		
D) Is there		
a beautiful day today. Let's have a picnic	A	
A) It is		
B) There is		
C) There are		
D) It was		
anything on talevision, so I'll turn it off	 A	
anything on television, so I'll turn it off. A) There is not	A	
B) There are not		
C) It is not		
D) Is there		
· ·		
an accident in King Street butvery serious.	B	
A) There are, there are not		
B) There is, it is not		
C) It is, it is not		
D) It is, there is not		

	Ī	
77 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Kenham isn't an old town any old buildings.	C	
A) There is not		
B) It is not		
C) There are not		
D) There is		
What's the new restaurant like?good?	D	
A) Is there		
B) Are there		
C) Are it		
D) Was it		
,		
'a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, one in Hill	С	
Street.'		
A) Are there, There are		
B) Is it, It is		
C) Is there, there is		
D) Is there, there was		
When we went to the sineme a lot of monle	В	
When we went to the cinema,a lot of people	D	
outside, a very long queue, so we decided not to		
wait.		
A) There was		
B) There were		
C) It was		
D) It were		
Y N 11 1 1 1		
I can't see anythingcompletely dark.	A	
A) It is		
B) There is		
C) There are		
D) There was		
a lot of trouble at the club every night. They have	A	
to call the police.		
A) There is		
B) It is		
C) There are		
D) There were		
How farfrom Milan to Rome?	C	
A) are there		
B) is there		
C) is it		
D) it is		
Keith's birthday today. We are having a party.	В	
A) There is		
B) It is		
C) There are		
D) It was		

I want to visit the museum butenough time.	В	
A) there are not		
B) there is not		
C) it is not		
D) there were not		
Вопросительные местоимения		
r		
do you want to work for us?	A	
A) Why		
B) What		
C) Where		
D) Which		
b) when		
did you like most in your last job?	В	
A) Where		
B) What		
C) Which		
D) When		
do you get on with other people?	C	
	C	
A) Why		
B) When		
C) How		
D) What		
1 11 4 ' 4 9		
do you work best on your own or in a team?	A	
A) How		
B) Do		
C) Who		
D) What		
do you manage multitasking?	A	
·	A	
A) How		
B) Have		
C) Which		
D) What		
do von doel with atmoss?	B	
do you deal with stress?	D D	
A) Where		
B) How		
C) Which		
D) Why		
one view etmoneths and recolors	C	
are your strengths and weaknesses?	C	
A) Where		
B) When		
C) What		
D) Why		
Глагольные формы		
That a normanantish	В	
That a permanent job.	D	
A) were		
B) was	Í	

C) are		
D) aren't		
	D	
Did they the date of the interview?	B	
A) confirmed		
B) confirm		
C) confirming		
D) confirms	A	
In the past we (do) more business with the Japanese than now.	A	
A) were doing		
B) are doing C) will be doing		
C) will be doing		
D) was doing	В	
We (become) a public company in 1985.	D	
A) was becoming		
B) became		
C) have become		
D) has become		
We (out) our advertiging hydget because of the	A	
We (cut) our advertizing budget because of the recession.	A	
A) are cutting B) is cutting		
C) has cut		
D) was cut		
The bank (lend) us \$45,000 to fund our expansion.	D	
A) are lending	D	
B) have lended		
C) lent		
D) lended		
b) lelided		
We (get) a big surprise when they made their offer.	A	
A) got		
B) are getting		
C) have got		
D) will get		
b) will get		
They (take) a long time to make up their minds.	В	
A) is taken	D	
B) took		
C) has taken		
D) taken		
b) taken		
We (lose) the contract because of a lower bid.	В	
A) loosed		
B) lost		
C) losing		
D) are lost		
,		
Paula (run) the company from her home.	C	
A) runned		

D) horse man		
B) have run		
C) is running		
D) run		
Last month we (win) an important order from the	A	
Government.		
A) won		
B) win		
C) will win		
D) winning		
, 8		
There 30 applicants.	C	
A) had		
B) was		
C) are		
D) have		
,		
I first (meet) Roberto when we were working in	В	
	D .	
Budapest.		
A) were meeting		
B) met		
C) have met		
D) was met		
b) was nice		
Last year our Japanese branch (make) a small profit	A	
	A	
for the first time.		
A) made		
B) have made		
C) will make		
D) has made		
2) 146 1144		
Greenham Products (sell) its old headquarters for	A	
	A	
\$46 million.		
A) are selling		
B) were selling		
C) is sold		
D) selling		
2, 348		
Profits (rise) due to an improved management	A	
<u> </u>	A	
strategy.		
A) are rising		
B) is rising		
C) rises		
D) are risen		
- / <i></i>		
We (spend) all of our advertising budget in the first	В	
six months.	D	
A) are spending		
B) spent		
C) spended		
D) are spent		

Our profits (fall) last year, but things are looking much healthier now. A) fell B) have fallen C) is falling D) was falling	A
TransWare, our main competitors, (lead) the market throughout the 80's. A) have led B) are leading C) were leading	
D) were led Our competitors (think) that we were going to increase A) thought B) think C) are think D) are thought	B
I an interview last Monday. A) had B) have C) has D) was	A
He going to change his job. A) is B) am C) were D) am	A
He interviewing the candidates now. A) was B) were C) is D) being	C
I with another employer last year. A) work B) works C) worked D) working	C
When he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were	A
The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A) grows	A

B) grew C) growed		
D) grown How many candidates for the job?	A	
A) applied	A	
B) did apply		
C) was applied		
D) were applied		
Лексика		
There's not much in the fridge!	D	
A) meal		
B) cold		
C) frost		
D) food		
You must phone the airport to your flight 24	A	
hours before departure. A) confirm		
B) check in		
C) give up		
D) take off		
,		
Passengers for Turin should at the Alitalia	B	
desk.		
A) register		
B) check in		
C) sign up D) check out		
D) check out		
If you wish to a car on landing, please speak	С	
to one of our ground staff on arrival.		
A) pick		
B) meet		
C) hire		
D) lend		
It's best to your money before you leave for	В	
the States. You'll get a much better rate here.		
A) exchange		
B) change		
C) rate		
D) to current		
	C	
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		

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

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

B) book		
C) visit		
D) see		
How was your to Brussels?	В	
A) stay		
B) visit		
C) travel		
D) voyage		
, ,		
A bar service provides throughout the day.	C	
A) meal		
B) food		
C) refreshments		
D) nutrition		
I hope you'll have a good	С	
A) travel		
B) way		
C) trip		
D) country		
2) country		
We went for our holidays last year.	D	
A) Africa		
B) in the country		
C) Italy		
D) abroad		
2) 467644		
I decided to the train.	A	
A) take		
B) go		
C) pick		
D) pass		
, 1		
Your isn't valid after the end of this week.	C	
A) fare		
B) flight		
C) passport		
D) book		
How much is the to New York?	C	
A) go		
B) stay		
C) trip		
D) living		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
The were waiting to get on the plane.	C	
A) clients		
B) guests		
C) passangers		
D) travellers		

You must have a valid before getting on the train. A) ticket B) trip C) flight D) token I always seats in advance.	A C	
A) buy B) fund C) book D) find		
He bought his train tickets at the A) Internet B) box-office C) booking office D) ticket office	D	
When you go through passport control you must show your A) ticket B) fare C) passport D) hand luggage	C	
What are you going to have? A) to drink B) drink C) meal D) to meal	A	
She had \$1,000 in A) card B) current C) currency D) cash	D	
Do you need a for Egypt? A) to travel B) foreign currency C) visa D) passport	С	
What time did you this morning? Around 8 o'clock. There was hardly any traffic. A) get up B) get ready C) get to the office D) get away	A	

If I work with the computer for more than two hours	A	
I begin to Why don't you use a protective		
screen? It's much safer.		
A) get a headache		
B) take a headache		
C) rest a headache		
D) get ready		
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		
I'm sorry. I didn't quite Would you mind	A	
repeating it? Well, I was just trying to explain why		
our Far East strategy is causing so many problems.		
A) catch the idea		
B) miss the words		
C) get the point		
D) catch the point		
, ,		
While you're out, Paul, can you of the	D	
Financial Times? Of course, Lisa. Is there anything		
else you'd like?		
A) get a variant		
B) get a newspaper		
C) have got a copy		
D) get a copy		
Did you I sent you this morning? Hang on. I'll	B	
just have a look. Yes, here it is.		
A) catch the fax		
B) get the fax		
C) seen the fax		
D) get the idea		
2) 800 1000		
How are you getting on with the new Adword 2.5?	C	
I'm not sure. It's a very difficult programme to use.		
Don't worry. You'll soon A) make use		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
B) find use		
C) get used		
D) ease of use		
	_	
I'm going to be late for my appointment with	C	
Yvonne. You'd better		
A) buy a taxi		
B) find a taxi		
C) get a taxi		
D) pay for taxi		
/ I - V		
Have you when Paula will be back? No. I'm	A	
afraid she didn't say a thing.		
A) got any idea		
B) had any idea		
C) made any idea		
D) got no idea		

I'm What time's dinner? A) thirsty B) sleepy C) angry	D	
D) hungry		
I don't think she's well — she's got no A) food B) appetite C) hungry D) thirst	В	
I'm I really must have something to eat. A) thirsty B) sleepy C) hungry D) weak	С	
Let's stop now — it's 12 o'clock — it's time for A) breakfast B) lunch C) dinner D) supper	В	
I woke up very early and didn't have A) food B) to eat C) to drink D) breakfast	D	
When Paula left school, she for a job in a local company. A) applied B) dismissed C) retired D) fired	A	
Ithe 7 am train from London. A) joined B) caught C) started D) entered	В	
Theytheir prices by over 20% last year. A) increased B) met C) joined D) started	A	
Tina from saleswhen you were out. A) phoned	A	

B) was C) got D) met		
Mariachemical engineering at the University of Utrecht. A) completed B) decided C) studied D) was	A	
Shean MBA at Claremont College. A) helped B) completed C) spent D) got	В	
After graduating shework with Chem Tech Supplies in Belgium. A) began B) spent C) visited D) met		
Sheassistant production manager in1989. A) completed B) decided C) became D) got	С	
Sheto develop ChemTech's Multivit pharmaceutical range. A) spent B) became C) helped D) involved	С	
Mariathe company in 1991 and joined Volcker Foods of California as head of research and development. A) began B) left C) became D) dropped	В	
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	A	

		1
She wanted to work abroad, so she and started	C	
looking for another job.		
A) retired		
B) involved		
C) resigned		
D) finished		
Shetwo years in the United States.	В	
A) decided		
B) spent		
C) visited		
,		
D) began	 A	
Last year she brieflyour Milan plant	A	
A) visited		
B) left		
C) began		
D) spent		
She was so impressed by our Milan plant that	C	
sheto return to Europe.		
A) spent		
B) completed		
C) decided		
D) enjoyed		
formal clothes for the interview.	A	
A) Put on		
B) Go out		
C) Write down		
D) Take off		
D) Take off		
for a walk before the interview to relax.	C	
A) Write down		
B) Find out		
C) Go out		
D) Put on		
	D	
Think about the job and your strengths and	B	
weaknesses.		
A) sit down		
B) write down		
C) speak up		
D) give up		
information about the company.	C	
A) Turn up		
B) Sit down		
C) Find out		
D) Get up		
at the interview a couple of minutes early.	A	
A) Turn up	11	
B) Make out		
C) Write down		

D) Give in		
D) Give iii		
notes during the interview	A	
notes during the interview.	A	
A) Take down		
B) Turn up		
C) Sit down		
D) Turn right		
Sit down or when they ask you to.	В	
A) sit up		
B) get up		
C) put up		
D) Turn up		
She didn't do well in the job either. After a year the	C	
company her.		
A) resigned		
B) retired		
C) dismissed		
D) quit		
/ I		
Last year Paula at the age of 50, a rich woman.	В	
A) enjoyed		
B) retired		
C) applied		
D) retires		
D) retires		
The weather terrible on Sunday.	A	
A) got		
B) started		
C) joined		
D) is		
<i>D)</i> is		
I her at the trade fair in Rotterdam.	C	
A) was		
B) increased		
C) met		
D) took		
D) took		
Iwork at 7 o'clock this morning.	В	
A) studied		
B) started		
C) phoned		
D) got	A	
Shemarketing at business school.	A	
A) studied		
B) met		
C) started		
D) sent		
I the company as a junior manager last	C	
December.		
A) increased		

B) got		
C) joined		
D) ran		
Модальные глаголы		
It's the lunch break at last! We go to lunch	A	
some time soon.		
A) must		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) mustn't		
D) mustri t		
He fly to Boston yesterday because of bad	A	
weather.	А	
A) couldn't		
B) shouldn't		
C) mustn't		
D) could		
you call me back later?	B	
A) Should		
B) Could		
C) Might		
D) Must		
,		
I have a glass of water as well, please?	D	
A) Should		
B) Must		
C) Shouldn't		
D) Could		
D) Could		
So, I get you something to drink?	A	
A) can		
B) could		
C) can't		
D) should		
you like comething to drink? The coffee	В	
you like something to drink? Tea, coffee,	D D	
water?		
A) Might		
B) Would		
C) Should		
D) May		
I just have a coffee. I'm not actually that	D	
hungry.		
A) may		
B) shall		
C) must		
D) will		
we get some lunch?	В	

A) Must		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Should		
, and the second		
I come in?	A	
A) May		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Will		
A cup of coffee be great.	С	
A) shall		
B) can		
C) would		
D) should		
,		
You speak in the meeting. You are making	C	
noise!		
A) wouldn't		
B) may not		
C) shouldn't		
D) cannot		
Why do we take a plane? We can go by train.	В	
A) must		
B) have to		
C) be to		
D) allowed to		
That be great.	С	
A) may		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) have to		
, and the second		
She is getting very tired. She change her job.	A	
A) should		
B) may		
C) would		
D) have to		
we start again at, say, 3.30?	В	
A) Should		
B) Shall		
C) May		
D) Have		
He isn't answering the phone. He be at the	D	
meeting.		
A) should		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) may		

If you want to drive home after the party, then you really drink any alcohol. A) don't have to B) shall C) have not to D) mustn't	D	
The boss says that though everyone is very busy we still meet in his office in ten minutes. A) have to B) should C) can D) could	В	
I'm not feeling well. I finish this report today, so I'm going home. A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) don't have to D) may not	C	
Businessmen pay taxes – it is their duty. A) should B) must C) don't have to D) can	В	
you all see the slides? A) may B) must C) will D) can	D	
It's not a dining room. You eat food here. A) can't B) shall C) couldn't D) should	A	
The manager speak French and German. A) may B) must C) can D) don't have to	С	
Неличные формы		
This conference is worth A) to visit B) visiting C) visit D) visited	В	

Mike is responsible the project.	A	
A) for designing		
B) to design		
C) in designing		
D) for design		
Nick is good cheap flights.	C	
A) to find		
B) in found		
C) at finding		
D) at found		
They insisted new companies in the project.	В	
A) to involve		
B) on involving		
C) in involved		
D) on involve		
They prevented him his company.	D	
A) in selling		
B) to selling		
C) for celling		
D) from selling		
I'm looking forward you.	В	
A) for meet		
B) to meeting		
C) in meet		
D) for meeting		
, 5		
They thanked us so soon.	В	
A) to reply		
B) for replying		
C) with replying		
D) to replying		
He was accused	A	
A) of lying		
B) in lie		
C) for lies		
D) for lieing		
The company was fined safety regulations.	C	
A) to breach		
B) for breach		
C) for breaching		
D) for breached		
2) for oreaction		
He went to Germany cars there.	D	
A) for purchasing		
B) for purchase		
C) to purchasing		
D) to purchase		

There's no point in him messages. He can's	A	
access email.		
A) sending		
B) to send		
C) send		
D) being sent		
I heard Mike the payment terms to our	В	
customers.		
A) to explain		
B) explaining		
C) to explaining		
D) being explained		
We are improving the quality of our goods the	C	
needs of our clients.		
A) for suiting		
B) suiting		
C) to suit		
D) to suiting		
Let me something to you.	A	
A) explain		
B) to explain		
C) explaining		
D) explained		
b) explained		
W	D	
We can you with all the necessary	D	
information.		
A) to provide		
B) providing		
C) to providing		
D) provide		
, r		
Feel free your ideas.	В	
--	В	
A) sharing		
B) to share		
C) share		
D) to have shared		
He couldn't the importance of his discovery.	В	
A) to realize		
B) realize		
C) realizing		
D) to realizing		
**		
He wrote a letter interest in cooperation with	A	
us.		
A) to express		
B) with express		
C) express		
D) to be expressed		

He asked me not to call him in urgent cases. A) hesitate B) hesitating C) have hesitating D) to hesitate	A	
I saw him you a map with directions. A) given B) give C) to give D) gave	В	
I'd rather by car. A) go B) gone C) going D) be gone	A	
This brochure is worth A) to read B) for reading C) read D) reading	D	
He wanted with new tasks. A) dealing B) dealt C) to deal D) be dealt	С	
We are interested these cars. A) in purchasing B) to purchase C) for purchase D) in having purchase	A	
This problem is worth with. A) dealing B) deal C) to deal D) to dealing	A	
There's no point in this to him. He doesn't speak English. A) to explain B) explain C) explaining D) explained	C	
There's no point in an interest in this product. They have already signed an agreement with another company.	A	

A) expressing		
B) express		
C) to express		
D) expressed		
These ideas are worth	В	
A) to develop		
B) developing		
C) develop		
D) to be developed		
These legal issues are worth	D	
A) to discuss		
B) discussed		
C) to be discussed		
D) discussing		
There's no point in them in this project.	С	
A) involved		
B) involve		
C) involving		
D) being involved		
Прилагательные		
She is giving a (skilled) performance than him.	A	
A) more skilled		
B) skilleder		
C) most skilled		
D) much skilled		
Our project is (efficient) than theirs.	C	
A) efficienter		
B) more efficient		
C) most efficient		
D) more efficienter		
Ann is the (conscientious) worker in the office.	В	
A) more conscientious		
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiousest		
D) much conscientions		
It is the (thorough) research.	A	
A) most thorough		
B) thoroughest		
C) thorougher		
D) more thorough		
It is the (efficient) way of organizing your time.	C	
A) efficientest		
B) more efficienter		
C) most efficient		İ

D)	 	
D) more efficienter		
TT to do to the contract of th	D	-
He is the (competent) manager in the office.	B	
A) more competent		
B) most competent		ı
C) competentest		i
D) much competent		i
It is the (skilled) management.	A	
A) most skilled		i
B) more skilled		i
C) skilledest		i
D) skilleder		
		1
His supervision is the (careful) one.	A	-
A) most careful		
B) carefulest		
C) carefuler		
D) more careful		
2) more curerur		
They are the (experienced) managers.	В	
A) more experienced	_	
B) experiencedest		
C) most experienced		
<u> </u>		
D) much experienced Mike is the (herd working) white coller worker	1	
Mike is the (hard-working) white-collar worker.	A	
A) hardest-working		
B) hard-workinest		
C) most hardest-working		
D) more hardest-working		
Mr. Brown is the (competent) boss.	В	1
	D	
A) competentest		
B) most competentest		
C) most competent		
D) more competent		
They are doing a (good) ich they she is	В	
They are doing a (good) job than she is.	D	
A) gooder		
B) better		
C) more good		
D) more better		
Dill is the (leavy) manager in the firm.	1	
Bill is the (lazy) person in the firm.	A	
A) laziest		
B) most lazy		
C) lasier		
D) more lazy		
He has a (great) ashirman (d. 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		
He has a (great) achievement than she does.	C	
A) more great		
B) greatest		

C) greater		
D) less great		
She shouldn't take on extra work. She needs (much)	В	
concentration on her work.		
A) most		
B) more		
C) mucher		
D) less		
<i>D)</i> 1033		
Chair going to slow down It is (difficult) for hor to	A	
She is going to slow down. It is (difficult) for her to	A	
concentrate.		
A) more difficult		
B) difficulter		
C) the most difficult		
D) much difficult		
She needs (little) supervision.	A	
A) less		
B) littler		
C) least		
D) lesser		
They are (qualified) than their team.	C	
A) most qualified		
B) qualifieder		
C) more qualified		
D) much qualified		
D) much quamied		
They are (hard-working) than us.	С	
A) hard-workinger		
B) more harder-working		
· ·		
C) harder-working		
D) most hard-working		
Her essistant is (some signations) than his	A	
Her assistant is (conscientious) than his.	A	
A) more conscientious		
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiouser		
D) much conscientions		
Служебные слова		
You need a dictionary, a grammar book.	A	
A) as well as		
B) as well		
C) too		
D) such as		
,		
She has sent us a map directions.	В	
A) with		
B) for		
C) as		
D) of		
~ / ~ ·	Ī	İ

The company was interested purchasing the	C	
plant.		
A) for		
B) to		
C) in		
D) into		
<i>b)</i> mto		
Further the email, she sent a map.	A	
A) to		
B) for		
C) after		
D) before		
b) before		
We gave up the plan due the legal issues	C	
We gave up the plan due the legal issues involved.		
A) in		
B) after		
C) to		
D) before		
I took my umbrella it was raining.	D	
A) because of		
B) as well		
C) but		
D) because		
I stayed at home the weather.	D	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) because of		
D) due to		
,		
We went to Paris see a friend.	D	
A) because		
B) and		
C) but		
D) to		
I couldn't get out I had to study.	A	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) as well		
D) because of		
It was my hinthday had	C	
It was my birthday we had a party.	C	
A) due to		
B) because		
C) so		
D) because of		
We went to the bookstore get a book.	A	
A) in order to	1	

B) because		
C) so		
D) due to		
The house is beautiful, and it'snear the	D	
park.		
A) as well as		
B) too		
C) as well		
D) also		
She lost her passport she couldn't go to China.	D	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) beside		
D) so		
They were late the traffic.	C	
A) because		
B) due		
C) because of		
D) too much		
I'm going to the chemist's get some aspirins.	В	
A) so	D	
B) to		
C) because of		
D) for		
<i>D)</i> 101		
It was a nice day we went out.	C	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) so		
D) but		
I bought a house the beautiful view.	A	
A) because of		
B) due		
C) in order to		
D) as well as		
I don't go to the theatre very often it's too	D	
expensive.		
A) because of		
B) also		
C) well		
D) because		
I'm going out now I'll phone you tomorrow.	A	
A) so		
B) in order to		
C) because		
D) so that		

She went to the centre meet her friends. A) so B) to C) because D) for	В	
I think he married her her money. A) because B) to C) because of D) due to	C	
Are you learning English get a better job? A) for B) to C) because of D) because	В	
He speaks German, and he understands Greek, A) as well as B) too C) so D) as such	В	
We went out for dinner and Lucy came A) too B) as well as C) as D) too much	A	
I cleaned the house andwashed the car. A) as well B) too C) also D) as well as	С	
She worked in Rome, and I think she worked in Ravenna A) as B) too C) as well as D) so well	В	
We've got a big garden and a park near the house A) as B) as well as C) as well D) well	C	
Looking forward vour reply.	В	

A) for		
B) to		
C) with		
D) as for		
Call me soon as you get there.	C	
A) to	C	
B) but		
C) as		
D) so		
Работа с текстом		
Вариант 1 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C	
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 ammo-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 or 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.		
А) потому что у мужчины больше жировой ткани		
В) потому что жир не содержит воды		
С) потому что у женщины больше жировой ткани		
D) потому что вода содержится только в плазме		
крови и тканевых жидкостях		
Вариант 2 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	\overline{A}	
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	
stomach, the intestines, and the spleen. The hepatic	
artery brings arterial blood.	
А) производство желчи и запасание глюкозы	
В) участие в переваривании жиров	
С) выделение желчи	
D) нейтрализация токсинов	
Вариант 3 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	В
вопрос. Являются ли легкие полностью	
одинаковыми?	
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.	
А) нет, правое легкое немного меньше левого	
В) нет, правое легкое немного крупнее левого	
С) нет, левое легкое состоит из трех долей, а	
правое из двух	
D) нет, у правого легкого нет средней доли	
Вариант 4 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C
вопрос. Который из штаммов Ф. Гриффит	
ввелмыши первым?	
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 Streptococcus pneumoniae. One	
strain was pathogenic, the other was nonpathogenic.	
When Griffith injected dead cells of the pathogenic	
T WHEN CHITTHI INTECTED DEAD CENS OF THE DAILIOSEINC	
1	
strain of S. pneumoniae into a mouse, the mouse survived, because the dead bacteria were unable to	

actablish an infaction in the mayor Harrayan with an		
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		
pathogenic bacteria, Griffith had, in fact, observed		
the movement of hereditary material from one cell to		
another.		
А) непатогенный штамм, но бактерии были		
мертвыми		
В) патогенный штамм с живыми бактериями		
С) патогенный штамм, но бактерии были		
мертвыми		
D) непатогенный штамм вместе с мертвыми		
бактериями		
Вариант 5 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	A	
вопрос. Где завершается процесс	/1	
пищеварения?		
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.		
А) в тонком кишечнике		
В) в толстом кишечнике		
С) в ободочной кишке		
D) в прямой кишке		
Величения (Пирамичения	D	
Вариант 6 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	B	
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		
modification, enormed and outcortai injuries, where	l	

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 conditions. A rise is called leukocytosis and a fall is leukopenia. Before the discovery of antibiotics, severe leukopenia was usually fatal. A) все лейкоциты производятся в костном мозге В) как и эритроциты, лейкоциты производятся костным мозгом С) большая часть лейкоцитов производится в селезенке D) в основном в лимфатических узлах Вариант 7 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Когда были выявлены функции вилочковой железы? 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. A) в 1960-е годы В) во втором веке до пашей эры C) во втором веке нашей эры D) до 1960 года Вариант 8 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие минералы организм может	_			
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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	_ :	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 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. A) карбонат кальция В) кальший С) фосфаты D) кальщий и фосфаты Вариант 9 Прочитайте текет и ответьте на вопрос. Может ли у человека болеть живот, если органы брюшной полости не поражены? 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. A) нет, боль в живого вириеное заболевание С) да, боль может оплушаться в живого при пневкони или инфаркте D) да, при раковых заболеваниях у животпых воль в воль может оплушаться в живого при пневкони или инфаркте Bapuant 10 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие вещества вспользуются для растеновния тромба? Heart attack is diagnosed most readily by means of an electrocardiograph. This machine records patterns of electrical activity of the heart an			
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heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of	heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of		

	T	
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		
rhythm of the heart is monitored continuously, and		
arrythmia'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.		
А) фибринолитические ферменты		
В) ингибиторы тканевого активатора		
плазминогена		
С) плазминоген		
D) стрептокиназа и тканевый активатор		
плазминогена		
Научная и деловая коммуникация		
Раздел CV "Personal skills and competences"	D	
содержит информацию о		
А) научных интересах		
В) профессиональных достижениях		
С) членстве в научных организациях		
D) владении иностранными языками		
Информацию о рекомендующих вас коллегах	A	
можно найти в разделе CV		
A) References		
B) Work experience		
C) Personal skills		
D) Research experience		
Следующая информация: "Obtained license to	C	
practice medicine in the state of Tennessee in		
2012"заносится в раздел CV		
A) Personal Data		
B) Career objective		
C) Skills and qualifications		
D) Education		
Voyag vyvh amvavyva va anazama (5	D	
Какая информация не является обязательной для	B	
бизнес-карточки?		
A) First name or initial		
B) Place of birth C) Surname		
D) Phone number of e-mail		
D) I HOUR HUIHOUL OF C-IHAH		
Следующую информацию "Consultant Physician	A	
private practice 2005 – present"можно найти		
A) B CV		
В) в бизнес-карточке		
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С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке		
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке		
Dance "Duckessianal Evrasianas" CV accomme	C	
Раздел "Professional Experience" CV содержит	C	
информацию о		
А) профессиональных достижениях		
В) образовании и повышении квалификации		
С) месте работы		
D) членстве в профессиональных организациях		
Информацию о повышении квалификации можно	A	
найти в разделе CV		
A) Graduate training		
B) Work experience		
C) Publications		
D) Research experience		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Itana a verd a marane - 6	D	
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в	B	
бизнес-карточке?		
A) Place of birth		
B) Phone number at work		
C) Age		
, 9		
D) Marital status		
Следующая информация "Residency 2006-2010	A	
Neuropsychiatry, Dallas Hospital, Dallas		
ТХ"находится		
• •		
A) B CV		
В) в бизнес-карточке		
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке		
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке		
D CV "D1 1-4-2"1	D	
Раздел CV "Personal data" содержит информацию	D	
0		
А) научных интересах		
В) компьютерной грамотности		
С) членстве в научных организациях		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
D) возрасте, месте проживания, контактах		
Информацию об опыте исследовательской	D	
работы можно найти в разделе CV		
A) Graduate training		
,		
B) Work experience		
C) Publications		
D) Research experience		
_		
Следующая информация "Preventing Drug Abuse	D	
(2008) APA (American Publication Association),		
New York, NY" заносится в раздел CV		
A) Personal data		
B) Career objective		
C) Skills and qualifications		
C) Skins and quantications		

D) Publications	
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в бизнес-карточке? А) Place of birth В) Surname С) Age D) Personal mobile number	B
Следующую информацию "Janet Doe 101 Main Street, New York City, New York, NY" можно найти А) только в CV В) только в бизнес-карточке С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	C
Раздел CV "Professional membership" содержит информацию о A) научных интересах B) профессиональных достижениях C) месте работы D) членстве в научных организациях	D
Информацию о наличии прав управления транспортным средством можно найти в разделе CV A) References B) Work experience C) Personal skills D) Research experience	C
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	D
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	D
Какая информация не является обязательной для бизнес-карточки? А) First name or initial B) Personal mobile phone number	В

C) Surname		
D) Phone number or e-mail		
D) Filotic number of e-mail		
C	C	
Следующую информацию "MD, Professor" можно	C	
найти		
A) только в CV		
В) только в бизнес-карточке		
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке		
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке		
Основная цель стендового доклада –	A	
предоставить информацию о		
А) научном проекте		
В) исследователе		
С) научной статье		
D) научном коллективе		
Б) научном коллективе		
Стендовый доклад создается для представления	A	
А) на научном мероприятии	11	
'		
В) внутри исследовательского коллектива		
С) на совещании по административным вопросам		
D) в блоге		
C	D	
Стендовый доклад является формой	D	
А) только письменной коммуникации		
В) только устной коммуникации		
С) преимущественно устной коммуникации		
D) преимущественно письменной коммуникации		
с возможностью сопровождения устным		
комментарием автора		
В стендовый доклад включаются	D	
А) только графики		
В) только схемы		
С) только текст		
D) графики, схемы и минимальное количество		
текста		
Если стендовый доклад основан на журнальной	В	
статье, он		
А) является просто сокращенной версией статьи		
В) является сокращенной версией статьи,		
снабженной графиками, схемами и		
иллюстрациями		
С) длиннее статьи		
D) по объему текста совпадает со статьей		
В котором из разденов стандового доклада ву	D	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	ν	
найдете библиографию?		
A) Heading		
B) Introduction		

C) Conclusion		
D) References		
D	4	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	A	
найдете сведения о авторах?		
A) Heading B) Results		
C) Conclusions		
D) References		
b) References		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете информацию о месте проведения		
исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Methods		
C) Results		
D) Conclusions		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете полученные статистические данные?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Conclusion		
D) References		
В котором на разданав станцаваго поклада вы	A	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете информацию о целях, задачах и	A	
гипотезах исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Methods		
D) References		
2) 110101011000		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	D	
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		
D warman and a series of the s	4	
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
стендового доклада мы увидим фразу "All posters		
will be left up for the duration of the meeting"?		
A) Display particulars B) Handout requirements		
B) Handout requirements C) Poster production professors		
C) Poster production preferencesD) Graphic representation		
D) Grapine representation		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
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 В котором разделе требований к оформлению стендового доклада мы увидим фразу "It is	A
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"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	
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"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	
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)" A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Results D) Discussion	A
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides a synopsis of the relevant research projects"? A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Discussion D) References	B
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Gives a description of participant enrollment, procedures and measurements»?	A

A) Methods B) Results		
C) Discussion		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides an		
adequate representation of the research data using		
appropriate graphic aids (tables, figures, graphs,		
charts, etc.)"?		
A) Results		
B) Discussion		
C) Abstract		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Suggests practical		
applications of the results of the study"?		
A) Discussion		
B) Results		
C) Introduction		
D) Methods		
Цель использования PowerPoint состоит в том,	A	
чтобы		
А) дополнять выступление визуальными		
материалами		
В) полностью заменить устное выступление		
С) избежать использования раздаточного		
материала		
D) привлечь снимание аудитории к докладчику		
Поможную можение им на томо вумения може	A	
Печатные материалы по теме выступления,	A	
сопровождающегося презентацией в PowerPoint, рекомендуется распространять		
А) после окончания презентации		
В) до начала презентации		
С) в течение презентации		
D) через несколько дней после презентации		
2) Topes needed and neede needentagin		
Слайды презентации должны	A	
А) подтверждать слова докладчика		
В) повторять слова докладчика		
С) противоречить словам докладчика		
D) развлекать аудиторию		
Чего следует избегать при выступлении,	A	
сопровождающемся презентацией в PowerPoint?		
А) постоянных звуковых эффектов		
В) наличия текста на слайде		
С) использования анимации		
D) профессионально выполненных иллюстраций		

Отметьте неверное высказывание A) It's a useless tool because it does not allow concentrated verbal communication. B) Often, people come to a conclusion about your presentation by the time you're on the second slide. C) The reason we do presentations is to make a point. D) When you show the problem, it's easier to find a solution.		
Отметьте неверное высказывание A) Once you have given your presentation, forget about it immediately. B) The purpose of PowerPoint is to communicate with your audience. C) Communication is about getting others to be sympathetic towards your point of view. D) Never hand out the content of your presentation in writing at the beginning.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Study your material" 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. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. 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.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Limit your text to the absolute minimum" 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. B) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	A	

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. D) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Practice makes perfect" 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. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. C) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Concentrate on the message" A) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. 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. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Gain experience" 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. B) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice.	A	

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. D) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment.	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Use visualizing techniques" A) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. D) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Greet the audience and introduce yourself if necessary B) Make a transition between the introduction and the body of your speech C) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction D) Present the data and the facts	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) State your objectives and announce your outline B) Thank the audience for listening and invite them to ask questions C) Summarize your speech D) Give a short conclusion	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Get the audience' attention and signal the beginning of your speech B) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction C) Present the data and the facts D) Give the title and introduce the subject of your speech	A
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете приветствовать аудиторию А) Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen	A

D) 74.1111	T	
B) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
C) I am a researcher from		
D) The subject of my research is		
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете	A	
представляться аудитории		
A) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
B) I've been working on the subject for 5 years		
C) I have chosen to speak about this because		
D) I'd ask you to save your questions for the end		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
D 6 1		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
D) What is very significant is		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
Вопросы открытого типа		
What is a CV?	A Curriculum Vitae	
	comprises a summary	
	of your educational	
	and academic	
	background as well	
	as your	
	teaching and	
	research experience,	
	publications,	
	presentations,	
	awards, honors, affi	
	arraras, nonors, ajji	

	T	
	liations and other	
	details.	
	A Curriculum Vitae is	
	used primarily when	
	applying for	
	academic,	
	educational, scientifi	
	c or research	
	positions. It is also	
	*	
	used when applying	
	for memberships,	
	fellowships or grant	
What is the aim of a CV?	The aim of the CV is	
	to give the most	
	important	
	information about the	
	person, to present	
	oneself to the best	
	advantage.	
How important is a well-presented CV? Why?	A well-presented CV	
Francisco de la companya de la compa	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	
Have you ever written one? If yes, for what purpose?	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	
What information does a CV cover?	it should contain a	
What information does a C v cover.	summary of only the	
	most significant	
	0 0	
	achievements of	
	your life, including	
	personal information	
	(without, of course,	
	any private details),	
	about your education,	
	degrees, employment	
	history, skills and	
	qualifi cations,	
	trainings,	
	professional	
	memberships, grants	
	and awards,	
	ana anaras,	

		T
	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	
	7	
In such at alternation of the such as a such as a such as CV70	candidacy	
In what situations do people compile a CV?	Basically they	
	compile a CV if they	
	want to get a job or to	
	change a job	
What is a Europass? Where and when was this CV	The European Union	
format developed? What was its purpose?	designed a CV model	
	known as the	
	Europass, based on a	
	decision adopted in	
	2004	
	by the European	
	1	
	European	
	Commission to	
	increase	
	transparency	
	regarding	
	qualifications	
	and academic	
	mobility within	
	Europe.	
Which CV format do you prefer? Give your reasons	I prefer a written	
why.	Word CV as this	
why.	format has been	
	9	
	around for many	
	years and it is still	
	preferred by many	
	employers.	
	I prefer the digital CV	
	because it is easy to	
	complete online and	
	to edit	
What are the advantages and disadvantages of each	The disadvantage of	
CV model?	the written CV is	
	definitely that you	
	cannot change	
	anything easily, and	
	when you have to	
	update it you actually	
	compile a new	
	document.	

What is a digital CV?	Th e digital CV is a	
what is a digital CV!	platform that	
	incorporates many	
	innovative features	
	including video and	
	audio	
	capability and which	
	provides the space to	
	upload samples of	
	work, certificates,	
	qualifications,	
	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. Th ey 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.	
	A poster is a	
What is a Poster?	legitimate	
	presentation format	
	for communicating	
	scientific research. A	
	medical poster,	
	as a rule, is a	
	shortened journal	
	article, translated	
	into graphic form.	
	Scientific posters aim to	
What is the purpose of a poster?	briefly report the	
	results of a research	
	project	

William and the second of the	A 4 : 4 -: 1	
Which presentation models does the poster include?	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	
What are the poster requirements&	When designing a	
The same are posterior and an arrangements	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.	
What is the purpose of a poster session?	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.	
What is a PowerPoint Presentation?	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.	
What is its purpose?		
What is its purpose?		
	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	
	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.	
	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	
For which settings is a PowerPoint Presentation	It is prepared for any	
usually prepared?	setting where the	
	speaker has to capture	
	the attention of the	
	audience. For example,	
	a business meeting, a	
	lecture, or a scientific	
	conference	
As a listener, how would you characterize a good	Communication means	
_	getting others to be	
presentation?	sympathetic towards	
	your point of view, to	
	help them understand	
	why you're excited (or	
	sad, or optimistic, or	
	whatever your feeling	
	is).	
	Our brains have two	
	sides. The right side is	
	concerned with such	
	things as emotions,	
	music, and moods. Th e	
	left side is concerned	
	with such things as	
	dexterity, facts and	
	hard data.	
	When you give a	
	presentation, your audience wants to use	
	both parts of their	

	brain. So they may use	
	the right	
	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.	
	You can damage a	
	communication process	
	with weak logic or	
	unsupported facts, but	
	you can't complete it	
	without emotion. Logic	
	is not enough	
What is the most difficult thing about making a	If everyone in the room	
PowerPoint Presentation?	agreed with you, you	
1 Owen out 1 resentation:	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	
	1 *	
	will thank you for it.	
What do you usually expect from a PowerPoint	I expect it to be	
presentation as a listener?	meaningful, easily	
	memorized and	
	succinct	
What is the secret of an extremely effective	First, make yourself cue	
PowerPoint presentation?	cards. You should be	
rowerrount presentation?	able to see your cue	
	I =	
	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.	
	Th ird, create a written	
	document, a leave-	
	behind. Put in as many	

	footnotes or details as
	you like. Th en, when
	you start your
	presentation, tell the
	audience that you're
	going to give them all
	the details of your
	presentation aft er it's
	over, that they don't
	have to write down
	everything you say.
	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
Would you add some more rules to the five given in	1. No more than six
the article?	words on a slide.
	2. Use only images that
	look professional (for
	example, ones taken
	from www.corbis.com).
	3. No dissolves, spins or
	other transitions.
	4. Sound effects can be
	used a few times per
	presentation, but not
	more.
	5. Don't give out print-
	outs of your slides. Th
	ey won't work unless
	you're there. If
	someone wants your
	slides to show their "the
	slides to show their "the

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

Первый Московский государственный медицинский университет им. И.М. СеченоваМинистерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

(Сеченовский Университет)

Институт лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

Методические материалы по дисциплине: Английский язык для научного общения

Уровень Intermediate

основная профессиональная образовательная программа высшего профессионального образования - программа специалитета

31.05.01 Лечебное дело

: Тестовые задания:

Оценочное средство	Эталон ответа	Уровень применения*
Лексико-грамматический тест по дисциплине		ПА
«Английский язык для научного общения»:		
Страдательный залог:		
	-	
The conference last week.	D	
A) is cancelled		
B) were cancelled		
C) would be cancelled		
D) was cancelled	_	
The minutes by the secretary.	D	
A) was taken		
B) is take		
C) were take		
D) were taken		
The interview	С	
A) were appointed		
B) is appoint		
C) is appointed		
D) had appointed		
b) had appointed		
The meeting in Room 9.	С	
A) is hold		
B) was hold		
C) is held		
D) was held		
The committee meetings in Japan.	С	
A) is arranged		
B) was arranged		
C) were arranged		
D) have arranged		
b) have arranged		
The meetings by Mr.Johnes.	A	
A) are called		
B) is called		
C) are call		
D) being called		
All the meetings for several weeks.	D	
A) is postponed		
B) are postpone		
C) has been postponed		
<u> </u>		
D) were postponed The mosting by our chairnerson	C	
The meeting by our chairperson.	C	
A) was open		
B) are opened		
C) is opened		

D) were opened		
The committee meetingto the	A	
attendance.		
A) was closed		
B) is close		
C) were closed		
D) had closed		
The items on the agenda on.	В	
A) was agreed		
B) were agreed		
C) is agreed		
D) was being agreed		
There is/there are/it is		
The journey takes a long timea lot of traffic.	A	
A) There is		
B) There are		
C) It is		
D) It was		
' time to go?' 'Yes, nearly midnight.'	A	
A) Is it, It is		
B) There is, There is		
C) There are, There are		
D) It is, there is		
a lot of ships in the sea.	С	
A) There is		
B) It is		
C) There are		
D) Is there		
a beautiful day today. Let's have a picnic	A	
A) It is		
B) There is		
C) There are D) It was		
D) It was		
anything on television, so I'll turn it off.	A	
A) There is not	A	
B) There are not		
C) It is not		
D) Is there		
an accident in King Street butvery serious.	B	
A) There are, there are not		
B) There is, it is not		
C) It is, it is not		
D) It is, there is not		

Kenham isn't an old town any old buildings. A) There is not B) It is not C) There are not D) There is	С	
What's the new restaurant like?good? A) Is there B) Are there C) Are it D) Was it	D	
'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	С	
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	В	
I can't see anythingcompletely dark. A) It is B) There is C) There are D) There was	A	
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	A	
How farfrom Milan to Rome? A) are there B) is there C) is it D) it is	С	
Keith's birthday today. We are having a party. A) There is B) It is C) There are D) It was	В	

I want to visit the museum butenough time.	В	
A) there are not		
B) there is not		
C) it is not		
D) there were not		
Вопросительные местоимения		
do you want to work for us?	A	
A) Why		
B) What		
C) Where		
D) Which		
b) which		
did you like most in your last job?	В	
A) Where		
B) What		
C) Which		
D) When		
do you get on with other people?	C	
A) Why		
B) When		
C) How		
D) What		
do you work best on your own or in a team?	A	
A) How		
B) Do		
C) Who		
D) What		
do you manage multitasking?	A	
A) How		
B) Have		
C) Which		
D) What		
do you deal with stress?	В	
A) Where		
B) How		
C) Which		
D) Why		
•		
are your strengths and weaknesses?	C	
A) Where		
B) When		
C) What		
D) Why		
Глагольные формы		
That a same and inh	D	
That a permanent job.	B	
A) were		
B) was		

C) are D) aren't		
Did they the date of the interview? A) confirmed B) confirm C) confirming D) confirms	В	
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	В	
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	В	
We (lose) the contract because of a lower bid. A) loosed B) lost C) losing D) are lost	В	
Paula (run) the company from her home. A) runned	С	

D) 1		
B) have run		
C) is running		
D) run		
Last month we (win) an important order from the	A	
Government.	71	
A) won		
B) win		
C) will win		
D) winning		
2) willing		
Thora 20 applicants	C	
There 30 applicants.		
A) had		
B) was		
C) are		
D) have		
D) nave		
I first (most) Doborto when we were welving in	В	
I first (meet) Roberto when we were working in	В	
Budapest.		
A) were meeting		
B) met		
C) have met		
D) was met		
D) was filet		
T (T 1 1 (1) 11 C'.	4	
Last year our Japanese branch (make) a small profit	A	
for the first time.		
A) made		
B) have made		
C) will make		
D) has made		
D) has made		
Greenham Products (sell) its old headquarters for	A	
\$46 million.		
A) are selling		
B) were selling		
C) is sold		
D) selling		
Profits (rise) due to an improved management	A	
strategy.		
A) are rising		
B) is rising		
C) rises		
D) are risen		
We (spend) all of our advertising budget in the first	B	
six months.		
A) are spending		
B) spent		
C) spended		
D) are spent		

Our profits (fall) last year, but things are looking	A	
much healthier now.		
A) fell		
B) have fallen		
C) is falling		
D) was falling		
TransWare, our main competitors, (lead) the market	C	
throughout the 80's.		
A) have led		
,		
B) are leading		
C) were leading		
D) were led		
Our competitors (think) that we were going to	B	
increase		
A) thought		
B) think		
C) are think		
D) are thought		
I an interview last Monday.	A	
A) had		
B) have		
C) has		
D) was		
D) was		
He going to change his job.	A	
	A	
A) is		
B) am		
C) were		
D) am		
He interviewing the candidates now.	C	
A) was		
B) were		
C) is		
D) being		
2) 551119		
I with another employer last year.	C	
<u> </u>		
A) work		
B) works		
C) worked		
D) working		
When he retire?	A	
A) did		
B) was		
C) do		
D) were		
Th	<u> </u>	
The company very rapidly in its first 12 years.	A	
A) grows		

B) grew C) growed		
D) grown How many candidates for the job?	A	
A) applied	A	
B) did apply		
C) was applied		
D) were applied		
Лексика		
There's not much in the fridge!	D	
A) meal		
B) cold		
C) frost		
D) food		
You must phone the airport to your flight 24 hours before departure.	A	
A) confirm		
B) check in		
C) give up		
D) take off		
	n	
Passengers for Turin should at the Alitalia	B	
desk. A) register		
B) check in		
C) sign up		
D) check out		
,		
If you wish to a car on landing, please speak	C	
to one of our ground staff on arrival.		
A) pick		
B) meet C) hire		
D) lend		
D) lend		
It's best to your money before you leave for	В	
the States. You'll get a much better rate here.		
A) exchange		
B) change		
C) rate		
D) to current		
	C	
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		

Look, it's nearly eleven o'clock. If we don't get a	C	
move on we'll our flight.		
A) lose		
B) check in		
C) miss		
D) postpone		
If I'm in Singapore, I usually at the Royal	D	
Park Hotel.		
A) live		
B) book		
C) arrive		
D) stay		
2) stay		
What time does your flight in Brussels?	A	
A) land		
B) hire		
C) meet		
<u>'</u>		
D) take off		
Consequently of the sequence of the first of the sequence of t	4	
Can you sure the proposal's finished by	A	
tomorrow? I'll my best, but I can't guarantee		
anything.		
A) make		
B) do		
C) get		
D) will get		
Who are your biggest customers in Germany? Well,	A	
we a lot of business with Sielman.		
A) do		
B) make		
C) get		
D) bring		
, ,		
Would you like something ?	В	
A) breakfast		
B) to eat		
C) drink		
D) food		
<i>b)</i> 100d		
So, Paula isn't happy in her new job. Apparently not.	D	
She's it clear she wants to leave the company.	D	
<u> </u>		
A) got		
B) done		
C) made		
D) makes		
However was adding an estate day of	D	
How are you getting on with the new software,	D	
Martina? Very well. In fact we've found we can't		
without it. A) get		
	•	ì

B) make		
C) live		
D) do		
Are you a lot of money in your new job? Not	B	
as much as I would like!		
A) getting		
B) making		
C) doing		
D) putting		
My boss isn't happy with me. She says I just sit and	A	
nothing all day. Why don't you have a word		
with her and explain?		
A) do		
B) make		
C) get		
D) play		
Have you got a moment, Jules? Just a second. I've	A	
got to a quick call to Louise at head office.		
A) make		
B) get		
C) do		
D) have		
How's the Hungary project going, Carl? Very slowly.	B	
We haven't much progress since the end of		
July.		
A) got		
B) done		
C) seen		
D) made		
Roberto, can you a couple of extra hours this	A	
evening? I need some help with the Interbank		
proposal. Well, actually, I was hoping to get home		
early.		
A) make		
B) do		
C) get		
D) take		
Di have you managed to Civilla de T. e. 1. 1	<u> </u>	
Di, have you managed to finish the Interbank	A	
proposal yet? Almost. I've most of the		
detailed figures. Roberto's still working on the text.		
A) done		
B) made		
C) got		
D) had		
She has to a lot in har ich	<u> </u>	
She has to a lot in her job. A) travel	A	
A) uave		1

B) book		
C) visit		
D) see		
How was your to Brussels?	В	
A) stay		
B) visit		
C) travel		
D) voyage		
A bar service provides throughout the day.	С	
A) meal		
B) food		
C) refreshments		
D) nutrition		
I hope you'll have a good	C	
A) travel		
B) way		
C) trip		
D) country		
We went for our holidays last year.	D	
A) Africa		
B) in the country		
C) Italy		
D) abroad		
,		
I decided to the train.	A	
A) take		
B) go		
C) pick		
D) pass		
7 1		
Your isn't valid after the end of this week.	C	
A) fare		
B) flight		
C) passport		
D) book		
How much is the to New York?	C	
A) go		
B) stay		
C) trip		
D) living		
,		
The were waiting to get on the plane.	C	
A) clients		
B) guests		
C) passangers		
D) travellers		

You must have a valid before getting on the train. A) ticket B) trip C) flight D) token I always seats in advance.	A C	
A) buy B) fund C) book D) find	C	
He bought his train tickets at the A) Internet B) box-office C) booking office D) ticket office	D	
When you go through passport control you must show your A) ticket B) fare C) passport D) hand luggage	C	
What are you going to have? A) to drink B) drink C) meal D) to meal	A	
She had \$1,000 in A) card B) current C) currency D) cash	D	
Do you need a for Egypt? A) to travel B) foreign currency C) visa D) passport	С	
What time did you this morning? Around 8 o'clock. There was hardly any traffic. A) get up B) get ready C) get to the office D) get away	A	

If I work with the computer for more than two hours	A	
	A	
I begin to Why don't you use a protective		
screen? It's much safer.		
A) get a headache		
B) take a headache		
C) rest a headache		
D) get ready		
I'm sorry. I didn't quite Would you mind	A	
repeating it? Well, I was just trying to explain why		
our Far East strategy is causing so many problems.		
A) catch the idea		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
B) miss the words		
C) get the point		
D) catch the point		
While you're out, Paul, can you of the	D	
Financial Times? Of course, Lisa. Is there anything		
else you'd like?		
A) get a variant		
B) get a newspaper		
C) have got a copy		
D) get a copy		
7.0		
Did you I sent you this morning? Hang on. I'll	В	
just have a look. Yes, here it is.		
A) catch the fax		
B) get the fax		
C) seen the fax		
D) get the idea		
How are you getting on with the new Adword 2.5?	C	
I'm not sure. It's a very difficult programme to use.		
Don't worry. You'll soon		
A) make use		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
B) find use		
C) get used		
D) ease of use		
I'm going to be late for my appointment with	C	
Yvonne. You'd better		
A) buy a taxi		
B) find a taxi		
C) get a taxi		
D) pay for taxi		
TT 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Have you when Paula will be back? No. I'm	A	
afraid she didn't say a thing.		
A) got any idea		
B) had any idea		
C) made any idea		
D) got no idea		
,		

I'm What time's dinner?	D	
A) thirsty		
B) sleepy		
C) angry		
D) hungry		
I don't think she's well — she's got no	В	
A) food		
B) appetite		
C) hungry		
D) thirst		
I'm I really must have something to eat.	C	
A) thirsty		
B) sleepy		
C) hungry		
D) weak		
Let's stop now — it's 12 o'clock — it's time for	В	
A) breakfast		
B) lunch		
C) dinner		
D) supper		
Tarada an arma a da a di di dak harra	D	
I woke up very early and didn't have	D	
A) food		
B) to eat		
C) to drink		
D) breakfast		
When Paula left school, she for a job in a local	A	
company.		
A) applied		
B) dismissed		
C) retired		
D) fired		
<i>b)</i> mod		
Ithe 7 am train from London.	В	
A) joined		
B) caught		
C) started		
D) entered		
Theytheir prices by over 20% last year.	A	
A) increased		
B) met		
C) joined		
D) started		
Tina from saleswhen you were out.	A	
A) phoned		

B) was C) got D) met		
Mariachemical engineering at the University of Utrecht. A) completed B) decided C) studied D) was	A	
Shean MBA at Claremont College. A) helped B) completed C) spent D) got	В	
After graduating shework with Chem Tech Supplies in Belgium. A) began B) spent C) visited D) met	A	
Sheassistant production manager in1989. A) completed B) decided C) became D) got	C	
Sheto develop ChemTech's Multivit pharmaceutical range. A) spent B) became C) helped D) involved	С	
Mariathe company in 1991 and joined Volcker Foods of California as head of research and development. A) began B) left C) became D) dropped	В	
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	A	

	T	1
She wanted to work abroad, so she and started	C	
looking for another job.		
A) retired		
B) involved		
C) resigned		
D) finished		
Shetwo years in the United States.	В	
A) decided		
B) spent		
C) visited		
,		
D) began		
Last year she brieflyour Milan plant	A	
A) visited		
B) left		
C) began		
D) spent		
She was so impressed by our Milan plant that	C	
sheto return to Europe.		
A) spent		
B) completed		
C) decided		
D) enjoyed		
formal clothes for the interview.	A	
A) Put on		
B) Go out		
C) Write down		
D) Take off		
D) Take off		
for a walk before the interview to relax.	C	
A) Write down		
B) Find out		
C) Go out		
D) Put on		
	D	
Think about the job and your strengths and	B	
weaknesses.		
A) sit down		
B) write down		
C) speak up		
D) give up		
information about the company.	C	
A) Turn up		
B) Sit down		
C) Find out		
D) Get up		
at the interview a couple of minutes early.	A	
A) Turn up		
B) Make out		
C) Write down		
C) WHIE GOWII		

D) Give in		
D) Give in		
notes during the interview	A	
notes during the interview.	A	
A) Take down		
B) Turn up		
C) Sit down		
D) Turn right		
Sit down or when they ask you to.	B	
A) sit up		
B) get up		
C) put up		
D) Turn up		
She didn't do well in the job either. After a year the	C	
company her.		
A) resigned		
B) retired		
C) dismissed		
D) quit		
2) quit		
Last year Paula at the age of 50, a rich woman.	В	
A) enjoyed		
B) retired		
C) applied		
D) retires		
D) fetties		
The weather terrible on Sunday.	A	
A) got	71	
B) started		
C) joined		
D) is		
I her at the trade fair in Rotterdam.	C	
A) was		
B) increased		
· ·		
C) met		
D) took		
Iwork at 7 o'clock this morning.	В	
A) studied	<i>D</i>	
B) started		
C) phoned		
D) got	4	
Shemarketing at business school.	A	
A) studied		
B) met		
C) started		
D) sent		
I the company as a junior manager last	C	
December.		
A) increased		

B) got		
C) joined		
D) ran		
Модальные глаголы		
It's the lunch break at last! We go to lunch	A	
some time soon.		
A) must		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) mustn't		
He fly to Boston yesterday because of bad	A	
weather.		
A) couldn't		
B) shouldn't		
C) mustn't		
D) could		
,		
you call me back later?	В	
A) Should		
B) Could		
C) Might		
D) Must		
<i>D</i>) 11430		
I have a glass of water as well, please?	D	
A) Should		
B) Must		
C) Shouldn't		
D) Could		
2) 00010		
So, I get you something to drink?	A	
A) can		
B) could		
C) can't		
D) should		
2) 513 614		
you like something to drink? Tea, coffee,	В	
water?		
A) Might		
B) Would		
C) Should		
D) May		
D) Way		
I just have a coffee. I'm not actually that	D	
hungry.		
A) may		
B) shall		
C) must		
D) will		
- 		
we get some lunch?	В	

A) Must		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Should		
I come in?	A	
A) May		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Will		
A cup of coffee be great.	C	
A) shall		
B) can		
C) would		
D) should		
2) 5116 512		
You speak in the meeting. You are making	C	
noise!		
A) wouldn't		
B) may not		
C) shouldn't		
D) cannot		
D) camot		
Why do we take a plane? We can go by train.	В	
A) must		
B) have to		
C) be to		
D) allowed to		
D) ano wea to		
That be great.	C	
A) may		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) have to		
2) 1.0.0		
She is getting very tired. She change her job.	A	
A) should		
B) may		
C) would		
D) have to		
we start again at, say, 3.30?	В	
A) Should		
B) Shall		
C) May		
D) Have		
He isn't answering the phone. He be at the	D	
meeting.	~	
A) should		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) may		
D) may	1	1

If you want to drive home after the party, then you really drink any alcohol. A) don't have to B) shall C) have not to D) mustn't	D	
The boss says that though everyone is very busy we still meet in his office in ten minutes. A) have to B) should C) can D) could	В	
I'm not feeling well. I finish this report today, so I'm going home. A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) don't have to D) may not	C	
Businessmen pay taxes – it is their duty. A) should B) must C) don't have to D) can	В	
you all see the slides? A) may B) must C) will D) can	D	
It's not a dining room. You eat food here. A) can't B) shall C) couldn't D) should	A	
The manager speak French and German. A) may B) must C) can D) don't have to	С	
Неличные формы		
This conference is worth A) to visit B) visiting C) visit D) visited	В	

Mike is responsible the project.	A	
A) for designing		
B) to design		
C) in designing		
D) for design		
Nick is good cheap flights.	C	
A) to find		
B) in found		
C) at finding		
D) at found		
They insisted new companies in the project.	В	
A) to involve		
B) on involving		
C) in involved		
D) on involve		
They prevented him his company.	D	
A) in selling		
B) to selling		
C) for celling		
D) from selling		
I'm looking forward you.	В	
A) for meet		
B) to meeting		
C) in meet		
D) for meeting		
, 5		
They thanked us so soon.	В	
A) to reply		
B) for replying		
C) with replying		
D) to replying		
He was accused	A	
A) of lying		
B) in lie		
C) for lies		
D) for lieing		
The company was fined safety regulations.	<i>C</i>	
A) to breach		
B) for breach		
C) for breaching		
D) for breached		
He went to Germany cars there.	D	
A) for purchasing		
B) for purchase		
C) to purchasing		
D) to purchase		

There's no point in him messages. He can's	A	
access email.		
A) sending		
B) to send		
C) send		
D) being sent		
I heard Mike the payment terms to our	В	
customers.		
A) to explain		
B) explaining		
C) to explaining		
D) being explained		
We are improving the quality of our goods the	C	
needs of our clients.		
A) for suiting		
B) suiting		
C) to suit		
,		
D) to suiting		
Let me something to you.	A	
A) explain		
B) to explain		
C) explaining		
D) explained		
b) explained		
We can you with all the necessary	D	
	D	
information.		
A) to provide		
B) providing		
C) to providing		
D) provide		
_		
Feel free your ideas.	В	
A) sharing		
B) to share		
C) share		
, and the second		
D) to have shared		
TT 11 1/2 / 21 / 21 / 21 / 21	D	
He couldn't the importance of his discovery.	B	
A) to realize		
B) realize		
C) realizing		
D) to realizing		
, ,		
He wrote a letter interest in cooperation with	A	
us.		
A) to express		
B) with express		
C) express		
D) to be expressed		

He asked me not to call him in urgent cases. A) hesitate B) hesitating C) have hesitating D) to hesitate	A	
I saw him you a map with directions. A) given B) give C) to give D) gave	В	
I'd rather by car. A) go B) gone C) going D) be gone	A	
This brochure is worth A) to read B) for reading C) read D) reading	D	
He wanted with new tasks. A) dealing B) dealt C) to deal D) be dealt	С	
We are interested these cars. A) in purchasing B) to purchase C) for purchase D) in having purchase	A	
This problem is worth with. A) dealing B) deal C) to deal D) to dealing	A	
There's no point in this to him. He doesn't speak English. A) to explain B) explain C) explaining D) explained	C	
There's no point in an interest in this product. They have already signed an agreement with another company.	A	

A) expressing		
B) express		
C) to express		
D) expressed		
These ideas are worth	В	
A) to develop		
B) developing		
C) develop		
D) to be developed		
These legal issues are worth	D	
A) to discuss		
B) discussed		
C) to be discussed		
D) discussing		
There's no point in them in this project.	C	
A) involved		
B) involve		
C) involving		
D) being involved		
Прилагательные		
She is giving a (skilled) performance than him.	A	
A) more skilled		
B) skilleder		
C) most skilled		
D) much skilled		
Our project is (efficient) than theirs.	C	
A) efficienter		
B) more efficient		
C) most efficient		
D) more efficienter		
Ann is the (conscientious) worker in the office.	В	
A) more conscientious		
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiousest		
D) much conscientions		
It is the (thorough) research.	A	
A) most thorough		
B) thoroughest		
C) thorougher		
D) more thorough		
It is the (efficient) way of organizing your time.	С	
A) efficientest		
B) more efficienter		
C) most efficient		

D) more efficienter		
He is the (competent) manager in the office.	В	
A) more competent		
B) most competent		
C) competentest		
D) much competent		
, 1		
It is the (skilled) management.	A	
A) most skilled		
B) more skilled		
C) skilledest		
D) skilleder		
His supervision is the (careful) one.	A	
A) most careful		
B) carefulest		
C) carefuler		
D) more careful		
They are the (experienced) managers.	B	
A) more experienced		
B) experiencedest		
C) most experienced		
D) much experienced		
Mike is the (hard-working) white-collar worker.	A	
A) hardest-working		
B) hard-workinest		
C) most hardest-working		
D) more hardest-working		
Mr. Brown is the (competent) boss.	В	
A) competentest		
B) most competentest		
C) most competent		
D) more competent		
They are doing a (good) job than she is.	В	1
A) gooder		
B) better		
C) more good		
D) more better		
Bill is the (lazy) person in the firm.	A	
A) laziest		
B) most lazy		
C) lasier		
D) more lazy		
He has a (great) achievement than she does.	C	
A) more great		
B) greatest		
/ 0	L	1

C) greater		
D) less great		
She shouldn't take on extra work. She needs (much)	B	
concentration on her work.		
A) most		
B) more		
C) mucher		
D) less		
She is going to slow down. It is (difficult) for her to	A	
concentrate.		
A) more difficult		
B) difficulter		
C) the most difficult		
D) much difficult		
She needs (little) supervision.	A	
A) less		
B) littler		
C) least		
D) lesser		
2) 103501		
They are (qualified) than their team.	\overline{C}	
A) most qualified		
B) qualifieder		
C) more qualified		
D) much qualified		
2) muon quamieu		
They are (hard-working) than us.	\overline{C}	
A) hard-workinger	C	
B) more harder-working		
C) harder-working		
D) most hard-working		
D) most hard working		
Her assistant is (conscientious) than his.	A	
A) more conscientious	11	
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiouser		
D) much conscientions		
Служебные слова		
City McOllible Ciloba		
You need a dictionary, a grammar book.	A	
A) as well as	11	
B) as well		
C) too		
D) such as		
D) such as		
She has sent us a map directions.	В	
A) with	D	
B) for		
C) as		
D) of		

The company was interested purchasing the	C	
plant.		
A) for		
B) to		
C) in		
D) into		
,		
Further the email, she sent a map.	A	
A) to		
B) for		
C) after		
D) before		
D) before		
We save up the plan due the level issues	C	
We gave up the plan due the legal issues	C	
involved.		
A) in		
B) after		
C) to		
D) before		
I took my umbrella it was raining.	D	
A) because of		
B) as well		
C) but		
D) because		
I stayed at home the weather.	D	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) because of		
D) due to		
b) due to		
We went to Paris see a friend.	D	
A) because	D	
, and the second		
B) and		
C) but		
D) to		
T11-2444	4	
I couldn't get out I had to study.	A	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) as well		
D) because of		
It was my birthday we had a party.	C	
A) due to		
B) because		
C) so		
D) because of		
, ·		
We went to the bookstore get a book.	A	
A) in order to		

B) because		
C) so		
D) due to		
The house is beautiful, and it'snear the	D	
park.		
A) as well as		
B) too		
C) as well		
D) also		
She lost her passport she couldn't go to China.	D	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) beside		
D) so		
They were late the traffic.	C	
A) because		
B) due		
C) because of		
D) too much		
I'm going to the chemist's get some aspirins.	B	
A) so		
B) to		
C) because of		
D) for		
It was a nice day we went out.	C	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) so		
D) but		
I bought a house the beautiful view.	A	
A) because of		
B) due		
C) in order to		
D) as well as		
I don't go to the theatre very often it's too	D	
expensive.		
A) because of		
B) also		
C) well		
D) because		
I'm going out now I'll phone you tomorrow.	A	
A) so		
B) in order to		
C) because		
D) so that		

She went to the centre meet her friends. A) so B) to C) because D) for	В	
I think he married her her money. A) because B) to C) because of D) due to	C	
Are you learning English get a better job? A) for B) to C) because of D) because	В	
He speaks German, and he understands Greek, A) as well as B) too C) so D) as such	В	
We went out for dinner and Lucy came A) too B) as well as C) as D) too much	A	
I cleaned the house andwashed the car. A) as well B) too C) also D) as well as	С	
She worked in Rome, and I think she worked in Ravenna A) as B) too C) as well as D) so well	В	
We've got a big garden and a park near the house A) as B) as well as C) as well D) well	C	
Looking forward vour reply.	В	

A) for		
B) to		
C) with		
D) as for		
Call me soon as you get there.	C	
A) to		
B) but		
C) as		
D) so		
Работа с текстом		
Вариант 1 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C	
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 ammo-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 or 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.		
А) потому что у мужчины больше жировой ткани		
В) потому что жир не содержит воды		
С) потому что у женщины больше жировой ткани		
D) потому что вода содержится только в плазме		
крови и тканевых жидкостях		
Вариант 2 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	A	
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 stomach, the intestines, and the spleen. The hepatic artery brings arterial blood. A) производство желчи и запасание глюкозы В) участие в переваривании жиров С) выделение желчи D) нейтрализация токсинов		
Вариант 3 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	В	
вопрос. Являются ли легкие полностью		
одинаковыми?		
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.		
А) нет, правое легкое немного меньше левого		
В) нет, правое легкое немного крупнее левого		
С) нет, левое легкое состоит из трех долей, а		
правое из двух		
D) нет, у правого легкого нет средней доли		
D. AH.		
Вариант 4 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C	
вопрос. Который из штаммов Ф. Гриффит		
ввелмыши первым?		
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 Streptococcus pneumoniae. One		
strain was pathogenic, the other was nonpathogenic.		
When Griffith injected dead cells of the pathogenic		
strain of S. pneumoniae into a mouse, the mouse		
survived, because the dead bacteria were unable to		

actablish an infaction in the manage Harrison with a		
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		
pathogenic bacteria, Griffith had, in fact, observed		
the movement of hereditary material from one cell to		
another.		
А) непатогенный штамм, но бактерии были		
мертвыми		
В) патогенный штамм с живыми бактериями		
С) патогенный штамм, но бактерии были		
мертвыми		
D) непатогенный штамм вместе с мертвыми		
бактериями		
Danvoyr 5 Ha ovyr 2	4	
Вариант 5 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Где завершается процесс	A	
пищеварения?		
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.		
А) в тонком кишечнике		
В) в толстом кишечнике		
С) в ободочной кишке		
D) в прямой кишке		
, 1		
Вариант 6 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	В	
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		
injuries, infuries	1	

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 conditions. A rise is called leukocytosis and a fall is leukopenia. Before the discovery of antibiotics, severe leukopenia was usually fatal. A) все лейкоциты производятся в костном мозге В) как и эритроциты, лейкоциты производятся костным мозгом С) большая часть лейкоцитов производится в селезенке D) в основном в лимфатических узлах Вариант 7 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Когда были выявлены функции вилочковой железы? 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. A) в 1960-е годы В) во втором веке до пашей эры C) во втором веке нашей эры D) до 1960 года Вариант 8 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие минералы организм может	_			
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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		± ±		
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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 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. A) карбонат кальция В) кальший С) фосфаты D) кальщий и фосфаты Вариант 9 Прочитайте текет и ответьте на вопрос. Может ли у человека болеть живот, если органы брюшной полости не поражены? 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. A) нет, боль в живого вириеное заболевание С) да, боль может оплушаться в живого при пневкони или инфаркте D) да, при раковых заболеваниях у животпых воль в воль может оплушаться в живого при пневкони или инфаркте Bapuant 10 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие вещества вспользуются для растеновния тромба? Heart attack is diagnosed most readily by means of an electrocardiograph. This machine records patterns of electrical activity of the heart an			
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with heart attack. Once they have been hospitalized,	•		
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heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of	heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of		

	T	
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		
rhythm of the heart is monitored continuously, and		
arrythmia'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.		
А) фибринолитические ферменты		
В) ингибиторы тканевого активатора		
плазминогена		
С) плазминоген		
D) стрептокиназа и тканевый активатор		
плазминогена		
Научная и деловая коммуникация		
Раздел CV "Personal skills and competences"	D	
содержит информацию о		
А) научных интересах		
В) профессиональных достижениях		
С) членстве в научных организациях		
D) владении иностранными языками		
Информацию о рекомендующих вас коллегах	A	
можно найти в разделе CV		
A) References		
B) Work experience		
C) Personal skills		
D) Research experience		
Следующая информация: "Obtained license to	C	
practice medicine in the state of Tennessee in		
2012"заносится в раздел CV		
A) Personal Data		
B) Career objective		
C) Skills and qualifications		
D) Education		
Voyag vyvh amvavyva va anazama (5	D	
Какая информация не является обязательной для	B	
бизнес-карточки?		
A) First name or initial		
B) Place of birth C) Surname		
D) Phone number of e-mail		
D) I HOUR HUIHOUL OF C-IHAH		
Следующую информацию "Consultant Physician	A	
private practice 2005 – present"можно найти		
A) B CV		
В) в бизнес-карточке		
,	ĺ	i l

С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке	
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	
Раздел "Professional Experience" CV содержит	C
информацию о	
А) профессиональных достижениях	
В) образовании и повышении квалификации	
С) месте работы	
D) членстве в профессиональных организациях	
z) menerae a mpe que en en en en en en en en en en en en en	
II-1	A
Информацию о повышении квалификации можно	
найти в разделе CV	
A) Graduate training	
B) Work experience	
C) Publications	
D) Research experience	
b) Research experience	
IC	n n
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в	B
бизнес-карточке?	
A) Place of birth	
B) Phone number at work	
C) Age	
D) Marital status	
D) Wartar status	
G 1 (/D '1 2007 2010	4
Следующая информация "Residency 2006-2010	
Neuropsychiatry, Dallas Hospital, Dallas	
ТХ"находится	
A) B CV	
В) в бизнес-карточке	
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке	
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	
D CYLOR 11 H	
Раздел CV "Personal data" содержит информацию	D
0	
А) научных интересах	
В) компьютерной грамотности	
С) членстве в научных организациях	
D) возрасте, месте проживания, контактах	
<i>D)</i> возрасте, месте проживания, контактах	
TT 1	D
Информацию об опыте исследовательской	D
работы можно найти в разделе CV	
A) Graduate training	
B) Work experience	
C) Publications	
D) Research experience	
D) Research experience	
C	D
Следующая информация "Preventing Drug Abuse	D
(2008) APA (American Publication Association),	
New York, NY" заносится в раздел CV	
A) Personal data	
B) Career objective	
C) Skills and qualifications	
C) Skills allu qualifications	

D) Publications	
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в бизнес-карточке? А) Place of birth В) Surname С) Age D) Personal mobile number	B
Следующую информацию "Janet Doe 101 Main Street, New York City, New York, NY" можно найти А) только в CV В) только в бизнес-карточке С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	C
Раздел CV "Professional membership" содержит информацию о A) научных интересах B) профессиональных достижениях C) месте работы D) членстве в научных организациях	D
Информацию о наличии прав управления транспортным средством можно найти в разделе CV A) References B) Work experience C) Personal skills D) Research experience	C
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	D
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	D
Какая информация не является обязательной для бизнес-карточки? А) First name or initial B) Personal mobile phone number	В

C) Surname		
D) Phone number or e-mail		
D) Filotic number of e-man		
C	C	
Следующую информацию "MD, Professor" можно	C	
найти		
A) только в CV		
В) только в бизнес-карточке		
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке		
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке		
Основная цель стендового доклада –	A	
предоставить информацию о		
А) научном проекте		
В) исследователе		
С) научной статье		
D) научном коллективе		
Б) научном коллективе		
Стендовый доклад создается для представления	A	
А) на научном мероприятии	11	
'		
В) внутри исследовательского коллектива		
С) на совещании по административным вопросам		
D) в блоге		
C	D	
Стендовый доклад является формой	D	
А) только письменной коммуникации		
В) только устной коммуникации		
С) преимущественно устной коммуникации		
D) преимущественно письменной коммуникации		
с возможностью сопровождения устным		
комментарием автора		
В стендовый доклад включаются	D	
А) только графики		
В) только схемы		
С) только текст		
D) графики, схемы и минимальное количество		
текста		
Если стендовый доклад основан на журнальной	В	
статье, он		
А) является просто сокращенной версией статьи		
В) является сокращенной версией статьи,		
снабженной графиками, схемами и		
иллюстрациями		
С) длиннее статьи		
D) по объему текста совпадает со статьей		
В котором из разденов стандового доклада ву	D	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	ν	
найдете библиографию?		
A) Heading		
B) Introduction		

C) Conclusion		
D) References		
D	4	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	A	
найдете сведения о авторах?		
A) Heading B) Results		
C) Conclusions		
D) References		
b) References		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете информацию о месте проведения		
исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Methods		
C) Results		
D) Conclusions		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете полученные статистические данные?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Conclusion		
D) References		
В котором на реалицар станцарого поклада вы	A	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете информацию о целях, задачах и	A	
гипотезах исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Methods		
D) References		
2) 110101011000		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	D	
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		
D warman and a series of the s	4	
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
стендового доклада мы увидим фразу "All posters		
will be left up for the duration of the meeting"?		
A) Display particulars B) Handout requirements		
B) Handout requirements C) Poster production professors		
C) Poster production preferencesD) Graphic representation		
D) Grapine representation		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
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 В котором разделе требований к оформлению стендового доклада мы увидим фразу "It is	A
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"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	
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"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	
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)" A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Results D) Discussion	A
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides a synopsis of the relevant research projects"? A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Discussion D) References	B
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Gives a description of participant enrollment, procedures and measurements»?	A

A) Methods B) Results		
C) Discussion		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides an		
adequate representation of the research data using		
appropriate graphic aids (tables, figures, graphs,		
charts, etc.)"?		
A) Results		
B) Discussion		
C) Abstract		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Suggests practical		
applications of the results of the study"?		
A) Discussion		
B) Results		
C) Introduction		
D) Methods		
Цель использования PowerPoint состоит в том,	A	
чтобы		
А) дополнять выступление визуальными		
материалами		
В) полностью заменить устное выступление		
С) избежать использования раздаточного		
материала		
D) привлечь снимание аудитории к докладчику		
Поможную можение им на томо вумения може	A	
Печатные материалы по теме выступления,	A	
сопровождающегося презентацией в PowerPoint, рекомендуется распространять		
А) после окончания презентации		
В) до начала презентации		
С) в течение презентации		
D) через несколько дней после презентации		
2) Topes needed and neede needentagin		
Слайды презентации должны	A	
А) подтверждать слова докладчика		
В) повторять слова докладчика		
С) противоречить словам докладчика		
D) развлекать аудиторию		
Чего следует избегать при выступлении,	A	
сопровождающемся презентацией в PowerPoint?		
А) постоянных звуковых эффектов		
В) наличия текста на слайде		
С) использования анимации		
D) профессионально выполненных иллюстраций		

Отметьте неверное высказывание A) It's a useless tool because it does not allow concentrated verbal communication. B) Often, people come to a conclusion about your presentation by the time you're on the second slide. C) The reason we do presentations is to make a point. D) When you show the problem, it's easier to find a solution.		
Отметьте неверное высказывание A) Once you have given your presentation, forget about it immediately. B) The purpose of PowerPoint is to communicate with your audience. C) Communication is about getting others to be sympathetic towards your point of view. D) Never hand out the content of your presentation in writing at the beginning.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Study your material" 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. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. 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.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Limit your text to the absolute minimum" 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. B) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	A	

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. D) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Practice makes perfect" 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. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. C) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Concentrate on the message" A) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. 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. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Gain experience" 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. B) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice.	A	

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. D) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment.	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Use visualizing techniques" A) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. D) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Greet the audience and introduce yourself if necessary B) Make a transition between the introduction and the body of your speech C) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction D) Present the data and the facts	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) State your objectives and announce your outline B) Thank the audience for listening and invite them to ask questions C) Summarize your speech D) Give a short conclusion	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Get the audience' attention and signal the beginning of your speech B) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction C) Present the data and the facts D) Give the title and introduce the subject of your speech	A
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете приветствовать аудиторию А) Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen	A

D) 74.1111	1	-
B) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
C) I am a researcher from		
D) The subject of my research is		
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете	A	
представляться аудитории		
A) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
B) I've been working on the subject for 5 years		
C) I have chosen to speak about this because		
D) I'd ask you to save your questions for the end		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
D 6 1		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
D) What is very significant is		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
Вопросы открытого типа		
What is a CV?	A Curriculum Vitae	
	comprises a summary	
	of your educational	
	and academic	
	background as well	
	as your	
	teaching and	
	research experience,	
	publications,	
	presentations,	
	awards, honors, affi	
	arraras, nonors, ajji	

	T	
	liations and other	
	details.	
	A Curriculum Vitae is	
	used primarily when	
	applying for	
	academic,	
	educational, scientifi	
	c or research	
	positions. It is also	
	*	
	used when applying	
	for memberships,	
	fellowships or grant	
What is the aim of a CV?	The aim of the CV is	
	to give the most	
	important	
	information about the	
	person, to present	
	oneself to the best	
	advantage.	
How important is a well-presented CV? Why?	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	
Have you ever written one? If yes, for what purpose?	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	
What information does a CV cover?	it should contain a	
What information does a C v cover.	summary of only the	
	most significant	
	0 0	
	achievements of	
	your life, including	
	personal information	
	(without, of course,	
	any private details),	
	about your education,	
	degrees, employment	
	history, skills and	
	qualifi cations,	
	trainings,	
	professional	
	memberships, grants	
	and awards,	
	ana amaras,	

		T
	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	
	7	
In such at alternation of the such as a such as a such as CV70	candidacy	
In what situations do people compile a CV?	Basically they	
	compile a CV if they	
	want to get a job or to	
	change a job	
What is a Europass? Where and when was this CV	The European Union	
format developed? What was its purpose?	designed a CV model	
	known as the	
	Europass, based on a	
	decision adopted in	
	2004	
	by the European	
	1	
	European	
	Commission to	
	increase	
	transparency	
	regarding	
	qualifications	
	and academic	
	mobility within	
	Europe.	
Which CV format do you prefer? Give your reasons	I prefer a written	
why.	Word CV as this	
why.	format has been	
	9	
	around for many	
	years and it is still	
	preferred by many	
	employers.	
	I prefer the digital CV	
	because it is easy to	
	complete online and	
	to edit	
What are the advantages and disadvantages of each	The disadvantage of	
CV model?	the written CV is	
	definitely that you	
	cannot change	
	anything easily, and	
	when you have to	
	update it you actually	
	compile a new	
	document.	

What is a digital CV?	Th e digital CV is a	
what is a digital CV!	platform that	
	incorporates many	
	innovative features	
	including video and	
	audio	
	capability and which	
	provides the space to	
	upload samples of	
	work, certificates,	
	qualifications,	
	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. Th ey 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.	
	A poster is a	
What is a Poster?	legitimate	
	presentation format	
	for communicating	
	scientific research. A	
	medical poster,	
	as a rule, is a	
	shortened journal	
	article, translated	
	into graphic form.	
Wiles A. S. Alexander C. C. C. C.	Scientific posters aim to	
What is the purpose of a poster?	briefly report the results of a research	
	project	
	project	

William and the second of the	A	
Which presentation models does the poster include?	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	
What are the poster requirements&	When designing a	
What are the poster requirements ex	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.	
What is the purpose of a poster session?	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.	
What is a PowerPoint Presentation?	PowerPoint was	
	developed by engineers	
	as a tool to help them	
	communicate with the	
	marketing department,	
	and vice versa. Th e	
	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.	
What is its purpose?		
What is its purpose?	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.	
	Th e second is to make	
	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.	
	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	
For which settings is a PowerPoint Presentation	It is prepared for any	
usually prepared?	setting where the	
usuany prepared:	speaker has to capture	
	the attention of the	
	audience. For example,	
	•	
	a business meeting, a	
	lecture, or a scientific	
	conference	
As a listener, how would you characterize a good	Communication means	
presentation?	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).	
	Our brains have two	
	sides. The right side is	
1	concerned with such	
	concerned with such things as emotions,	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and hard data.	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and hard data. When you give a	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and hard data. When you give a presentation, your	
	concerned with such things as emotions, music, and moods. The left side is concerned with such things as dexterity, facts and hard data. When you give a	

	brain. So they may use	
	the right	
	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.	
	You can damage a	
	communication process	
	with weak logic or	
	unsupported facts, but	
	you can't complete it	
	without emotion. Logic	
	is not enough	
What is the most difficult thing about making a	If everyone in the room	
PowerPoint Presentation?	agreed with you, you	
1 Owen out 1 resentation:	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.	
What do you usually expect from a PowerPoint	I expect it to be	
presentation as a listener?	meaningful, easily	
	memorized and	
	succinct	
What is the secret of an extremely effective	First, make yourself cue	
PowerPoint presentation?	cards. You should be	
rowerrount presentation?	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.	
	Th ird, create a written	
	document, a leave-	
	behind. Put in as many	

	footnotes or details as
	you like. Th en, when
	you start your
	presentation, tell the
	audience that you're
	going to give them all
	the details of your
	presentation aft er it's
	over, that they don't
	have to write down
	everything you say.
	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
Would you add some more rules to the five given in	1. No more than six
the article?	words on a slide.
	2. Use only images that
	look professional (for
	example, ones taken
	from www.corbis.com).
	3. No dissolves, spins or
	other transitions.
	4. Sound effects can be
	used a few times per
	presentation, but not
	more.
	5. Don't give out print-
	outs of your slides. Th
	ey won't work unless
	you're there. If
	someone wants your
	slides to show their "the
	slides to show their "the

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

Первый Московский государственный медицинский университет им. И.М. СеченоваМинистерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

(Сеченовский Университет)

Институт лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

Методические материалы по дисциплине: Английский язык для научного общения Уровень Upper-Intermediate

основная профессиональная образовательная программа высшего профессионального образования - программа специалитета

31.05.01 Лечебное дело

: Тестовые задания:

Оценочное средство	Эталон ответа	Уровень применения*
Лексико-грамматический тест по дисциплине		ПА
«Английский язык для научного общения»:		
Страдательный залог:		
The conference last week.	D	
A) is cancelled		
B) were cancelled		
C) would be cancelled		
D) was cancelled		
The minutes by the secretary.	D	
A) was taken		
B) is take		
C) were take		
D) were taken		
The interview	С	
A) were appointed		
B) is appoint		
C) is appoint		
D) had appointed		
b) had appointed		
The meeting in Room 9.	С	
A) is hold		
B) was hold		
C) is held		
D) was held		
The committee meetings in Japan.	С	
A) is arranged		
B) was arranged		
C) were arranged		
D) have arranged		
The meetings by Mr.Johnes.	A	
A) are called		
B) is called		
C) are call		
D) being called		
D) ochig cancu		
All the meetings for several weeks.	D	
A) is postponed		
B) are postpone		
C) has been postponed		
D) were postponed		
The meeting by our chairperson.	C	
A) was open		
B) are opened		
C) is opened		

D) were opened		
The committee meetingto the	A	
attendance.		
A) was closed		
B) is close		
C) were closed		
D) had closed		
The items on the agenda on.	В	
A) was agreed		
B) were agreed		
C) is agreed		
D) was being agreed There is the are a reliated.		
There is/there are/it is		
The journey takes a long timea lot of traffic.	A	
A) There is		
B) There are		
C) It is		
D) It was		
' time to go?' 'Yes, nearly midnight.'	A	
A) Is it, It is		
B) There is, There is		
C) There are, There are		
D) It is, there is		
a lot of ships in the sea.	С	
A) There is		
B) It is		
C) There are		
D) Is there		
a beautiful day today. Let's have a picnic	A	
A) It is		
B) There is		
C) There are		
D) It was		
anything on talevision, so I'll turn it off	 A	
anything on television, so I'll turn it off. A) There is not	A	
B) There are not		
C) It is not		
D) Is there		
· ·		
an accident in King Street butvery serious.	B	
A) There are, there are not		
B) There is, it is not		
C) It is, it is not		
D) It is, there is not		

	Ī	
77 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Kenham isn't an old town any old buildings.	C	
A) There is not		
B) It is not		
C) There are not		
D) There is		
What's the new restaurant like?good?	D	
A) Is there		
B) Are there		
C) Are it		
D) Was it		
,		
'a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, one in Hill	С	
Street.'		
A) Are there, There are		
B) Is it, It is		
C) Is there, there is		
D) Is there, there was		
When we went to the sineme a lot of monle	В	
When we went to the cinema,a lot of people	D	
outside, a very long queue, so we decided not to		
wait.		
A) There was		
B) There were		
C) It was		
D) It were		
Y N 11 1 1 1		
I can't see anythingcompletely dark.	A	
A) It is		
B) There is		
C) There are		
D) There was		
a lot of trouble at the club every night. They have	A	
to call the police.		
A) There is		
B) It is		
C) There are		
D) There were		
How farfrom Milan to Rome?	C	
A) are there		
B) is there		
C) is it		
D) it is		
Keith's birthday today. We are having a party.	В	
A) There is		
B) It is		
C) There are		
D) It was		

I want to visit the museum butenough time.	В	
A) there are not		
B) there is not		
C) it is not		
D) there were not		
Вопросительные местоимения		
r		
do you want to work for us?	A	
A) Why		
B) What		
C) Where		
D) Which		
b) when		
did you like most in your last job?	В	
A) Where		
B) What		
C) Which		
D) When		
do you get on with other people?	C	
	C	
A) Why		
B) When		
C) How		
D) What		
1 11 4 ' 4 9		
do you work best on your own or in a team?	A	
A) How		
B) Do		
C) Who		
D) What		
do you manage multitasking?	A	
·	A	
A) How		
B) Have		
C) Which		
D) What		
do von doel with atmoss?	B	
do you deal with stress?	D D	
A) Where		
B) How		
C) Which		
D) Why		
one view etmoneths and recolors	C	
are your strengths and weaknesses?	C	
A) Where		
B) When		
C) What		
D) Why		
Глагольные формы		
That a normanant ish	В	
That a permanent job.	D	
A) were		
B) was	Í	

C) are		
D) aren't		
	D	
Did they the date of the interview?	B	
A) confirmed		
B) confirm		
C) confirming		
D) confirms	A	
In the past we (do) more business with the Japanese than now.	A	
A) were doing		
B) are doing C) will be doing		
C) will be doing		
D) was doing	В	
We (become) a public company in 1985.	D	
A) was becoming		
B) became		
C) have become		
D) has become		
We (out) our advertiging hydget because of the	A	
We (cut) our advertizing budget because of the recession.	A	
A) are cutting B) is cutting		
C) has cut		
D) was cut		
The bank (lend) us \$45,000 to fund our expansion.	D	
A) are lending	D	
B) have lended		
C) lent		
D) lended		
b) lelided		
We (get) a big surprise when they made their offer.	A	
A) got		
B) are getting		
C) have got		
D) will get		
b) will get		
They (take) a long time to make up their minds.	В	
A) is taken	D	
B) took		
C) has taken		
D) taken		
b) taken		
We (lose) the contract because of a lower bid.	В	
A) loosed		
B) lost		
C) losing		
D) are lost		
,		
Paula (run) the company from her home.	C	
A) runned		

D) horse man		
B) have run		
C) is running		
D) run		
Last month we (win) an important order from the	A	
Government.		
A) won		
B) win		
C) will win		
D) winning		
, 8		
There 30 applicants.	C	
A) had		
B) was		
C) are		
D) have		
,		
I first (meet) Roberto when we were working in	В	
	D .	
Budapest.		
A) were meeting		
B) met		
C) have met		
D) was met		
b) was nice		
Last year our Japanese branch (make) a small profit	A	
	A	
for the first time.		
A) made		
B) have made		
C) will make		
D) has made		
2) 146 1144		
Greenham Products (sell) its old headquarters for	A	
	A	
\$46 million.		
A) are selling		
B) were selling		
C) is sold		
D) selling		
2, 348		
Profits (rise) due to an improved management	A	
<u> </u>	A	
strategy.		
A) are rising		
B) is rising		
C) rises		
D) are risen		
- / <i></i>		
We (spend) all of our advertising budget in the first	В	
six months.	D	
A) are spending		
B) spent		
C) spended		
D) are spent		

Our profits (fall) last year, but things are looking much healthier now. A) fell B) have fallen C) is falling D) was falling	A
TransWare, our main competitors, (lead) the market throughout the 80's. A) have led B) are leading C) were leading	
D) were led Our competitors (think) that we were going to increase A) thought B) think C) are think D) are thought	B
I an interview last Monday. A) had B) have C) has D) was	A
He going to change his job. A) is B) am C) were D) am	A
He interviewing the candidates now. A) was B) were C) is D) being	C
I with another employer last year. A) work B) works C) worked D) working	C
When he retire? A) did B) was C) do D) were	A
The company very rapidly in its first 12 years. A) grows	A

B) grew C) growed		
D) grown How many candidates for the job?	A	
A) applied	A	
B) did apply		
C) was applied		
D) were applied		
Лексика		
There's not much in the fridge!	D	
A) meal		
B) cold		
C) frost		
D) food		
You must phone the airport to your flight 24	A	
hours before departure. A) confirm		
B) check in		
C) give up		
D) take off		
,		
Passengers for Turin should at the Alitalia	B	
desk.		
A) register		
B) check in		
C) sign up D) check out		
D) check out		
If you wish to a car on landing, please speak	С	
to one of our ground staff on arrival.		
A) pick		
B) meet		
C) hire		
D) lend		
It's best to your money before you leave for	В	
the States. You'll get a much better rate here.		
A) exchange		
B) change		
C) rate		
D) to current		
	C	
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		

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

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

B) book		
C) visit		
D) see		
How was your to Brussels?	В	
A) stay		
B) visit		
C) travel		
D) voyage		
, ,		
A bar service provides throughout the day.	C	
A) meal		
B) food		
C) refreshments		
D) nutrition		
I hope you'll have a good	С	
A) travel		
B) way		
C) trip		
D) country		
2) country		
We went for our holidays last year.	D	
A) Africa		
B) in the country		
C) Italy		
D) abroad		
2) 467644		
I decided to the train.	A	
A) take		
B) go		
C) pick		
D) pass		
, 1		
Your isn't valid after the end of this week.	C	
A) fare		
B) flight		
C) passport		
D) book		
How much is the to New York?	C	
A) go		
B) stay		
C) trip		
D) living		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
The were waiting to get on the plane.	C	
A) clients		
B) guests		
C) passangers		
D) travellers		

You must have a valid before getting on the train. A) ticket B) trip C) flight D) token I always seats in advance.	A C	
A) buy B) fund C) book D) find		
He bought his train tickets at the A) Internet B) box-office C) booking office D) ticket office	D	
When you go through passport control you must show your A) ticket B) fare C) passport D) hand luggage	C	
What are you going to have? A) to drink B) drink C) meal D) to meal	A	
She had \$1,000 in A) card B) current C) currency D) cash	D	
Do you need a for Egypt? A) to travel B) foreign currency C) visa D) passport	С	
What time did you this morning? Around 8 o'clock. There was hardly any traffic. A) get up B) get ready C) get to the office D) get away	A	

If I work with the computer for more than two hours	A	
I begin to Why don't you use a protective		
screen? It's much safer.		
A) get a headache		
B) take a headache		
C) rest a headache		
D) get ready		
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		
I'm sorry. I didn't quite Would you mind	A	
repeating it? Well, I was just trying to explain why		
our Far East strategy is causing so many problems.		
A) catch the idea		
B) miss the words		
C) get the point		
D) catch the point		
, ,		
While you're out, Paul, can you of the	D	
Financial Times? Of course, Lisa. Is there anything		
else you'd like?		
A) get a variant		
B) get a newspaper		
C) have got a copy		
D) get a copy		
Did you I sent you this morning? Hang on. I'll	B	
just have a look. Yes, here it is.		
A) catch the fax		
B) get the fax		
C) seen the fax		
D) get the idea		
2) 800 1000		
How are you getting on with the new Adword 2.5?	C	
I'm not sure. It's a very difficult programme to use.		
Don't worry. You'll soon A) make use		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
B) find use		
C) get used		
D) ease of use		
	_	
I'm going to be late for my appointment with	C	
Yvonne. You'd better		
A) buy a taxi		
B) find a taxi		
C) get a taxi		
D) pay for taxi		
/ I - V		
Have you when Paula will be back? No. I'm	A	
afraid she didn't say a thing.		
A) got any idea		
B) had any idea		
C) made any idea		
D) got no idea		

I'm What time's dinner? A) thirsty B) sleepy C) angry	D	
D) hungry		
I don't think she's well — she's got no A) food B) appetite C) hungry D) thirst	В	
I'm I really must have something to eat. A) thirsty B) sleepy C) hungry D) weak	С	
Let's stop now — it's 12 o'clock — it's time for A) breakfast B) lunch C) dinner D) supper	В	
I woke up very early and didn't have A) food B) to eat C) to drink D) breakfast	D	
When Paula left school, she for a job in a local company. A) applied B) dismissed C) retired D) fired	A	
Ithe 7 am train from London. A) joined B) caught C) started D) entered	В	
Theytheir prices by over 20% last year. A) increased B) met C) joined D) started	A	
Tina from saleswhen you were out. A) phoned	A	

B) was C) got D) met		
Mariachemical engineering at the University of Utrecht. A) completed B) decided C) studied D) was	A	
Shean MBA at Claremont College. A) helped B) completed C) spent D) got	В	
After graduating shework with Chem Tech Supplies in Belgium. A) began B) spent C) visited D) met		
Sheassistant production manager in1989. A) completed B) decided C) became D) got	С	
Sheto develop ChemTech's Multivit pharmaceutical range. A) spent B) became C) helped D) involved	С	
Mariathe company in 1991 and joined Volcker Foods of California as head of research and development. A) began B) left C) became D) dropped	В	
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	A	

		1
She wanted to work abroad, so she and started	C	
looking for another job.		
A) retired		
B) involved		
C) resigned		
D) finished		
Shetwo years in the United States.	В	
A) decided		
B) spent		
C) visited		
,		
D) began	 A	
Last year she brieflyour Milan plant	A	
A) visited		
B) left		
C) began		
D) spent		
She was so impressed by our Milan plant that	C	
sheto return to Europe.		
A) spent		
B) completed		
C) decided		
D) enjoyed		
formal clothes for the interview.	A	
A) Put on		
B) Go out		
C) Write down		
D) Take off		
D) Take off		
for a walk before the interview to relax.	C	
A) Write down		
B) Find out		
C) Go out		
D) Put on		
	D	
Think about the job and your strengths and	B	
weaknesses.		
A) sit down		
B) write down		
C) speak up		
D) give up		
information about the company.	C	
A) Turn up		
B) Sit down		
C) Find out		
D) Get up		
at the interview a couple of minutes early.	A	
A) Turn up	11	
B) Make out		
C) Write down		

D) Give in		
D) Give iii		
notes during the interview	A	
notes during the interview.	A	
A) Take down		
B) Turn up		
C) Sit down		
D) Turn right		
Sit down or when they ask you to.	В	
A) sit up		
B) get up		
C) put up		
D) Turn up		
She didn't do well in the job either. After a year the	C	
company her.		
A) resigned		
B) retired		
C) dismissed		
D) quit		
/ I		
Last year Paula at the age of 50, a rich woman.	В	
A) enjoyed		
B) retired		
C) applied		
D) retires		
D) retires		
The weather terrible on Sunday.	A	
A) got		
B) started		
C) joined		
D) is		
<i>D)</i> is		
I her at the trade fair in Rotterdam.	C	
A) was		
B) increased		
C) met		
D) took		
D) took		
Iwork at 7 o'clock this morning.	В	
A) studied		
B) started		
C) phoned		
D) got	A	
Shemarketing at business school.	A	
A) studied		
B) met		
C) started		
D) sent		
I the company as a junior manager last	C	
December.		
A) increased		

B) got		
C) joined		
D) ran		
Модальные глаголы		
It's the lunch break at last! We go to lunch	A	
some time soon.		
A) must		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) mustn't		
D) mustri t		
He fly to Boston yesterday because of bad	A	
weather.	А	
A) couldn't		
B) shouldn't		
C) mustn't		
D) could		
you call me back later?	B	
A) Should		
B) Could		
C) Might		
D) Must		
,		
I have a glass of water as well, please?	D	
A) Should		
B) Must		
C) Shouldn't		
D) Could		
D) Could		
So, I get you something to drink?	A	
A) can		
B) could		
C) can't		
D) should		
you like comething to drink? The coffee	В	
you like something to drink? Tea, coffee,	D D	
water?		
A) Might		
B) Would		
C) Should		
D) May		
I just have a coffee. I'm not actually that	D	
hungry.		
A) may		
B) shall		
C) must		
D) will		
we get some lunch?	В	

A) Must		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Should		
, and the second		
I come in?	A	
A) May		
B) Shall		
C) Would		
D) Will		
A cup of coffee be great.	С	
A) shall		
B) can		
C) would		
D) should		
,		
You speak in the meeting. You are making	C	
noise!		
A) wouldn't		
B) may not		
C) shouldn't		
D) cannot		
Why do we take a plane? We can go by train.	В	
A) must		
B) have to		
C) be to		
D) allowed to		
That be great.	С	
A) may		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) have to		
, and the second		
She is getting very tired. She change her job.	A	
A) should		
B) may		
C) would		
D) have to		
we start again at, say, 3.30?	В	
A) Should		
B) Shall		
C) May		
D) Have		
He isn't answering the phone. He be at the	D	
meeting.		
A) should		
B) shall		
C) would		
D) may		

If you want to drive home after the party, then you really drink any alcohol. A) don't have to B) shall C) have not to D) mustn't	D	
The boss says that though everyone is very busy we still meet in his office in ten minutes. A) have to B) should C) can D) could	В	
I'm not feeling well. I finish this report today, so I'm going home. A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) don't have to D) may not	C	
Businessmen pay taxes – it is their duty. A) should B) must C) don't have to D) can	В	
you all see the slides? A) may B) must C) will D) can	D	
It's not a dining room. You eat food here. A) can't B) shall C) couldn't D) should	A	
The manager speak French and German. A) may B) must C) can D) don't have to	С	
Неличные формы		
This conference is worth A) to visit B) visiting C) visit D) visited	В	

Mike is responsible the project.	A	
A) for designing		
B) to design		
C) in designing		
D) for design		
Nick is good cheap flights.	C	
A) to find		
B) in found		
C) at finding		
D) at found		
They insisted new companies in the project.	В	
A) to involve		
B) on involving		
C) in involved		
D) on involve		
They prevented him his company.	D	
A) in selling		
B) to selling		
C) for celling		
D) from selling		
I'm looking forward you.	В	
A) for meet		
B) to meeting		
C) in meet		
D) for meeting		
, 5		
They thanked us so soon.	В	
A) to reply		
B) for replying		
C) with replying		
D) to replying		
He was accused	A	
A) of lying		
B) in lie		
C) for lies		
D) for lieing		
The company was fined safety regulations.	C	
A) to breach		
B) for breach		
C) for breaching		
D) for breached		
2) for oreaction		
He went to Germany cars there.	D	
A) for purchasing		
B) for purchase		
C) to purchasing		
D) to purchase		

There's no point in him messages. He can's	A	
access email.		
A) sending		
B) to send		
C) send		
D) being sent		
I heard Mike the payment terms to our	В	
customers.		
A) to explain		
B) explaining		
C) to explaining		
D) being explained		
We are improving the quality of our goods the	C	
needs of our clients.		
A) for suiting		
B) suiting		
C) to suit		
D) to suiting		
Let me something to you.	A	
A) explain		
B) to explain		
C) explaining		
D) explained		
b) explained		
W	D	
We can you with all the necessary	D	
information.		
A) to provide		
B) providing		
C) to providing		
D) provide		
, r		
Feel free your ideas.	В	
	В	
A) sharing		
B) to share		
C) share		
D) to have shared		
He couldn't the importance of his discovery.	В	
A) to realize		
B) realize		
C) realizing		
D) to realizing		
**		
He wrote a letter interest in cooperation with	A	
us.		
A) to express		
B) with express		
C) express		
D) to be expressed		

He asked me not to call him in urgent cases. A) hesitate B) hesitating C) have hesitating D) to hesitate	A	
I saw him you a map with directions. A) given B) give C) to give D) gave	В	
I'd rather by car. A) go B) gone C) going D) be gone	A	
This brochure is worth A) to read B) for reading C) read D) reading	D	
He wanted with new tasks. A) dealing B) dealt C) to deal D) be dealt	С	
We are interested these cars. A) in purchasing B) to purchase C) for purchase D) in having purchase	A	
This problem is worth with. A) dealing B) deal C) to deal D) to dealing	A	
There's no point in this to him. He doesn't speak English. A) to explain B) explain C) explaining D) explained	C	
There's no point in an interest in this product. They have already signed an agreement with another company.	A	

A) expressing		
B) express		
C) to express		
D) expressed		
These ideas are worth	В	
A) to develop		
B) developing		
C) develop		
D) to be developed		
These legal issues are worth	D	
A) to discuss		
B) discussed		
C) to be discussed		
D) discussing		
There's no point in them in this project.	С	
A) involved		
B) involve		
C) involving		
D) being involved		
Прилагательные		
She is giving a (skilled) performance than him.	A	
A) more skilled		
B) skilleder		
C) most skilled		
D) much skilled		
Our project is (efficient) than theirs.	C	
A) efficienter		
B) more efficient		
C) most efficient		
D) more efficienter		
Ann is the (conscientious) worker in the office.	В	
A) more conscientious		
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiousest		
D) much conscientions		
It is the (thorough) research.	A	
A) most thorough		
B) thoroughest		
C) thorougher		
D) more thorough		
It is the (efficient) way of organizing your time.	C	
A) efficientest		
B) more efficienter		
C) most efficient		İ

D)	 	
D) more efficienter		
TT to do to the contract of th		-
He is the (competent) manager in the office.	B	
A) more competent		
B) most competent		ı
C) competentest		i
D) much competent		i
It is the (skilled) management.	A	
A) most skilled		i
B) more skilled		i
C) skilledest		i
D) skilleder		
		1
His supervision is the (careful) one.	A	-
A) most careful		
B) carefulest		
C) carefuler		
D) more careful		
2) more curerur		
They are the (experienced) managers.	В	
A) more experienced	_	
B) experiencedest		
C) most experienced		
<u> </u>		
D) much experienced Mike is the (herd working) white coller worker	1	
Mike is the (hard-working) white-collar worker.	A	
A) hardest-working		
B) hard-workinest		
C) most hardest-working		
D) more hardest-working		
Mr. Brown is the (competent) boss.	В	1
	D	
A) competentest		
B) most competentest		
C) most competent		
D) more competent		
They are doing a (good) ich they she is	В	
They are doing a (good) job than she is.	D	
A) gooder		
B) better		
C) more good		
D) more better		
Dill is the (leavy) manager in the firm.	1	
Bill is the (lazy) person in the firm.	A	
A) laziest		
B) most lazy		
C) lasier		
D) more lazy		
He has a (great) ashirman (d. 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		
He has a (great) achievement than she does.	C	
A) more great		
B) greatest		

C) greater		
D) less great		
She shouldn't take on extra work. She needs (much)	В	
concentration on her work.		
A) most		
B) more		
C) mucher		
D) less		
<i>D)</i> 1033		
Chair going to slow down It is (difficult) for hor to	A	
She is going to slow down. It is (difficult) for her to	A	
concentrate.		
A) more difficult		
B) difficulter		
C) the most difficult		
D) much difficult		
She needs (little) supervision.	A	
A) less		
B) littler		
C) least		
D) lesser		
They are (qualified) than their team.	C	
A) most qualified		
B) qualifieder		
C) more qualified		
D) much qualified		
D) much quamied		
They are (hard-working) than us.	С	
A) hard-workinger		
B) more harder-working		
· ·		
C) harder-working		
D) most hard-working		
Her essistant is (some signations) than his	A	
Her assistant is (conscientious) than his.	A	
A) more conscientious		
B) most conscientious		
C) conscientiouser		
D) much conscientions		
Служебные слова		
You need a dictionary, a grammar book.	A	
A) as well as		
B) as well		
C) too		
D) such as		
,		
She has sent us a map directions.	В	
A) with		
B) for		
C) as		
D) of		
~ / ~ ·	Ī	İ

The company was interested purchasing the	C	
plant.		
A) for		
B) to		
C) in		
D) into		
<i>b)</i> mto		
Further the email, she sent a map.	A	
A) to		
B) for		
C) after		
D) before		
b) before		
We gave up the plan due the legal issues	C	
We gave up the plan due the legal issues involved.		
A) in		
B) after		
C) to		
D) before		
I took my umbrella it was raining.	D	
A) because of		
B) as well		
C) but		
D) because		
I stayed at home the weather.	D	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) because of		
D) due to		
,		
We went to Paris see a friend.	D	
A) because		
B) and		
C) but		
D) to		
I couldn't get out I had to study.	A	
A) because		
B) in order to		
C) as well		
D) because of		
It was my hinthday had	C	
It was my birthday we had a party.	C	
A) due to		
B) because		
C) so		
D) because of		
We went to the bookstore get a book.	A	
A) in order to	1	

B) because		
C) so		
D) due to		
The house is beautiful, and it'snear the	D	
park.		
A) as well as		
B) too		
C) as well		
D) also		
She lost her passport she couldn't go to China.	D	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) beside		
D) so		
They were late the traffic.	C	
A) because		
B) due		
C) because of		
D) too much		
I'm going to the chemist's get some aspirins.	В	
A) so	D	
B) to		
C) because of		
D) for		
<i>D)</i> 101		
It was a nice day we went out.	C	
A) because		
B) due to		
C) so		
D) but		
I bought a house the beautiful view.	A	
A) because of		
B) due		
C) in order to		
D) as well as		
I don't go to the theatre very often it's too	D	
expensive.		
A) because of		
B) also		
C) well		
D) because		
I'm going out now I'll phone you tomorrow.	A	
A) so		
B) in order to		
C) because		
D) so that		

She went to the centre meet her friends. A) so B) to C) because D) for	В	
I think he married her her money. A) because B) to C) because of D) due to	C	
Are you learning English get a better job? A) for B) to C) because of D) because	В	
He speaks German, and he understands Greek, A) as well as B) too C) so D) as such	В	
We went out for dinner and Lucy came A) too B) as well as C) as D) too much	A	
I cleaned the house andwashed the car. A) as well B) too C) also D) as well as	С	
She worked in Rome, and I think she worked in Ravenna A) as B) too C) as well as D) so well	В	
We've got a big garden and a park near the house A) as B) as well as C) as well D) well	C	
Looking forward vour reply.	В	

A) for		
B) to		
C) with		
D) as for		
Call me soon as you get there.	C	
A) to	C	
B) but		
C) as		
D) so		
Работа с текстом		
Вариант 1 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C	
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 ammo-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 or 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.		
А) потому что у мужчины больше жировой ткани		
В) потому что жир не содержит воды		
С) потому что у женщины больше жировой ткани		
D) потому что вода содержится только в плазме		
крови и тканевых жидкостях		
Вариант 2 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	\overline{A}	
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	
stomach, the intestines, and the spleen. The hepatic	
artery brings arterial blood.	
А) производство желчи и запасание глюкозы	
В) участие в переваривании жиров	
С) выделение желчи	
D) нейтрализация токсинов	
Вариант 3 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	В
вопрос. Являются ли легкие полностью	
одинаковыми?	
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.	
А) нет, правое легкое немного меньше левого	
В) нет, правое легкое немного крупнее левого	
С) нет, левое легкое состоит из трех долей, а	
правое из двух	
D) нет, у правого легкого нет средней доли	
Вариант 4 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	C
вопрос. Который из штаммов Ф. Гриффит	
ввелмыши первым?	
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 Streptococcus pneumoniae. One	
strain was pathogenic, the other was nonpathogenic.	
When Griffith injected dead cells of the pathogenic	
T WHEN CHITTHI INTECTED DEAD CENS OF THE DAINOGENIC	
1	
strain of S. pneumoniae into a mouse, the mouse survived, because the dead bacteria were unable to	

actablish an infaction in the mayor Harrayan with an		
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		
pathogenic bacteria, Griffith had, in fact, observed		
the movement of hereditary material from one cell to		
another.		
А) непатогенный штамм, но бактерии были		
мертвыми		
В) патогенный штамм с живыми бактериями		
С) патогенный штамм, но бактерии были		
мертвыми		
D) непатогенный штамм вместе с мертвыми		
бактериями		
Вариант 5 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	A	
вопрос. Где завершается процесс	/1	
пищеварения?		
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.		
А) в тонком кишечнике		
В) в толстом кишечнике		
С) в ободочной кишке		
D) в прямой кишке		
Величения (Пираминай при при при при при при при при при при	D	
Вариант 6 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на	B	
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		
modification, enormed and outcortain injuries, where		

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 conditions. A rise is called leukocytosis and a fall is leukopenia. Before the discovery of antibiotics, severe leukopenia was usually fatal. A) все лейкоциты производятся в костном мозге В) как и эритроциты, лейкоциты производятся костным мозгом С) большая часть лейкоцитов производится в селезенке D) в основном в лимфатических узлах Вариант 7 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Когда были выявлены функции вилочковой железы? 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. A) в 1960-е годы В) во втором веке до пашей эры C) во втором веке нашей эры D) до 1960 года Вариант 8 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие минералы организм может	_			
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получять из костей?				
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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	_ :	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 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. A) карбонат кальция В) кальший С) фосфаты D) кальщий и фосфаты Вариант 9 Прочитайте текет и ответьте на вопрос. Может ли у человека болеть живот, если органы брюшной полости не поражены? 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. A) нет, боль в живого вириеное заболевание С) да, боль может оплушаться в живого при пневкони или инфаркте D) да, при раковых заболеваниях у животпых воль в воль может оплушаться в живого при пневкони или инфаркте Bapuant 10 Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос. Какие вещества вспользуются для растеновния тромба? Heart attack is diagnosed most readily by means of an electrocardiograph. This machine records patterns of electrical activity of the heart an			
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heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of	heart-attack victims can be helped in a number of		

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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		
rhythm of the heart is monitored continuously, and		
arrythmia'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.		
А) фибринолитические ферменты		
В) ингибиторы тканевого активатора		
плазминогена		
С) плазминоген		
D) стрептокиназа и тканевый активатор		
плазминогена		
Научная и деловая коммуникация		
Раздел CV "Personal skills and competences"	D	
содержит информацию о		
А) научных интересах		
В) профессиональных достижениях		
С) членстве в научных организациях		
D) владении иностранными языками		
Информацию о рекомендующих вас коллегах	A	
можно найти в разделе CV		
A) References		
B) Work experience		
C) Personal skills		
D) Research experience		
Следующая информация: "Obtained license to	C	
practice medicine in the state of Tennessee in		
2012"заносится в раздел CV		
A) Personal Data		
B) Career objective		
C) Skills and qualifications		
D) Education		
Voyag vyvh amvavyva va anazama (5	D	
Какая информация не является обязательной для	B	
бизнес-карточки?		
A) First name or initial		
B) Place of birth C) Surname		
D) Phone number of e-mail		
D) I HOUR HUIHOUL OF C-IHAH		
Следующую информацию "Consultant Physician	A	
private practice 2005 – present"можно найти		
A) B CV		
В) в бизнес-карточке		
,	ĺ	i l

С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке	
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	
Раздел "Professional Experience" CV содержит	C
информацию о	
А) профессиональных достижениях	
В) образовании и повышении квалификации	
С) месте работы	
D) членстве в профессиональных организациях	
z) menerae a mpe que en en en en en en en en en en en en en	
II-1	A
Информацию о повышении квалификации можно	
найти в разделе CV	
A) Graduate training	
B) Work experience	
C) Publications	
D) Research experience	
b) Research experience	
IC	n n
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в	B
бизнес-карточке?	
A) Place of birth	
B) Phone number at work	
C) Age	
D) Marital status	
D) Wartar status	
G 1 (/D '1 2007 2010	4
Следующая информация "Residency 2006-2010	
Neuropsychiatry, Dallas Hospital, Dallas	
ТХ"находится	
A) B CV	
В) в бизнес-карточке	
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке	
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	
D CYLOR 11 H	
Раздел CV "Personal data" содержит информацию	
0	
А) научных интересах	
В) компьютерной грамотности	
С) членстве в научных организациях	
D) возрасте, месте проживания, контактах	
<i>D)</i> возрасте, месте проживания, контактах	
TT 1	D
Информацию об опыте исследовательской	D
работы можно найти в разделе CV	
A) Graduate training	
B) Work experience	
C) Publications	
D) Research experience	
D) Research experience	
C	D
Следующая информация "Preventing Drug Abuse	D
(2008) APA (American Publication Association),	
New York, NY" заносится в раздел CV	
A) Personal data	
B) Career objective	
C) Skills and qualifications	
C) Skills allu qualifications	

D) Publications	
Какая информация обязательно присутствует в бизнес-карточке? А) Place of birth В) Surname С) Age D) Personal mobile number	B
Следующую информацию "Janet Doe 101 Main Street, New York City, New York, NY" можно найти А) только в CV В) только в бизнес-карточке С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке	C
Раздел CV "Professional membership" содержит информацию о A) научных интересах B) профессиональных достижениях C) месте работы D) членстве в научных организациях	D
Информацию о наличии прав управления транспортным средством можно найти в разделе CV A) References B) Work experience C) Personal skills D) Research experience	C
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	D
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	D
Какая информация не является обязательной для бизнес-карточки? А) First name or initial В) Personal mobile phone number	В

C) Surname		
D) Phone number or e-mail		
D) Filotic number of e-mail		
C	C	
Следующую информацию "MD, Professor" можно	C	
найти		
A) только в CV		
В) только в бизнес-карточке		
С) и в CV, и в бизнес-карточке		
D) ни в CV, ни в бизнес-карточке		
Основная цель стендового доклада –	A	
предоставить информацию о		
А) научном проекте		
В) исследователе		
С) научной статье		
D) научном коллективе		
Б) научном коллективе		
Стендовый доклад создается для представления	A	
А) на научном мероприятии	11	
'		
В) внутри исследовательского коллектива		
С) на совещании по административным вопросам		
D) в блоге		
C	D	
Стендовый доклад является формой	D	
А) только письменной коммуникации		
В) только устной коммуникации		
С) преимущественно устной коммуникации		
D) преимущественно письменной коммуникации		
с возможностью сопровождения устным		
комментарием автора		
В стендовый доклад включаются	D	
А) только графики		
В) только схемы		
С) только текст		
D) графики, схемы и минимальное количество		
текста		
Если стендовый доклад основан на журнальной	В	
статье, он		
А) является просто сокращенной версией статьи		
В) является сокращенной версией статьи,		
снабженной графиками, схемами и		
иллюстрациями		
С) длиннее статьи		
D) по объему текста совпадает со статьей		
В котором из разденов стандового доклада ву	D	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	ν	
найдете библиографию?		
A) Heading		
B) Introduction		

C) Conclusion		
D) References		
D	4	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	A	
найдете сведения о авторах?		
A) Heading B) Results		
C) Conclusions		
D) References		
b) References		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете информацию о месте проведения		
исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Methods		
C) Results		
D) Conclusions		
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы	В	
найдете полученные статистические данные?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Conclusion		
D) References		
В котором на реалицар станцарого поклада вы	A	
В котором из разделов стендового доклада вы найдете информацию о целях, задачах и	A	
гипотезах исследования?		
A) Introduction		
B) Results		
C) Methods		
D) References		
2) 110101011000		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	D	
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		
D warman and a series of the s	4	
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
стендового доклада мы увидим фразу "All posters		
will be left up for the duration of the meeting"?		
A) Display particulars B) Handout requirements		
B) Handout requirements C) Poster production professors		
C) Poster production preferencesD) Graphic representation		
D) Grapine representation		
В котором разделе требований к оформлению	A	
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 В котором разделе требований к оформлению стендового доклада мы увидим фразу "It is	A
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"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	
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"? A) Layout requirements B) Poster production preferences C) Content requirements D) Display particulars	
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)" A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Results D) Discussion	A
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides a synopsis of the relevant research projects"? A) Abstract B) Introduction C) Discussion D) References	B
С которым из разделов стендового доклада соотносится следующая фраза: "Gives a description of participant enrollment, procedures and measurements»?	A

A) Methods B) Results		
C) Discussion		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Provides an		
adequate representation of the research data using		
appropriate graphic aids (tables, figures, graphs,		
charts, etc.)"?		
A) Results		
B) Discussion		
C) Abstract		
D) Introduction		
С которым из разделов стендового доклада	A	
соотносится следующая фраза: "Suggests practical		
applications of the results of the study"?		
A) Discussion		
B) Results		
C) Introduction		
D) Methods		
Цель использования PowerPoint состоит в том,	A	
чтобы		
А) дополнять выступление визуальными		
материалами		
В) полностью заменить устное выступление		
С) избежать использования раздаточного		
материала		
D) привлечь снимание аудитории к докладчику		
Поможную можение им на томо вумения може	A	
Печатные материалы по теме выступления,	A	
сопровождающегося презентацией в PowerPoint, рекомендуется распространять		
А) после окончания презентации		
В) до начала презентации		
С) в течение презентации		
D) через несколько дней после презентации		
2) Topes needed and neede needentagin		
Слайды презентации должны	A	
А) подтверждать слова докладчика		
В) повторять слова докладчика		
С) противоречить словам докладчика		
D) развлекать аудиторию		
Чего следует избегать при выступлении,	A	
сопровождающемся презентацией в PowerPoint?		
А) постоянных звуковых эффектов		
В) наличия текста на слайде		
С) использования анимации		
D) профессионально выполненных иллюстраций		

Отметьте неверное высказывание A) It's a useless tool because it does not allow concentrated verbal communication. B) Often, people come to a conclusion about your presentation by the time you're on the second slide. C) The reason we do presentations is to make a point. D) When you show the problem, it's easier to find a solution.		
Отметьте неверное высказывание A) Once you have given your presentation, forget about it immediately. B) The purpose of PowerPoint is to communicate with your audience. C) Communication is about getting others to be sympathetic towards your point of view. D) Never hand out the content of your presentation in writing at the beginning.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Study your material" 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. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. 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.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Limit your text to the absolute minimum" 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. B) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	A	

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. D) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Practice makes perfect" 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. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. C) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.		
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Concentrate on the message" A) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience. B) Imagine yourself speaking clearly and confidently. Visualize getting applause, it will boost your confidence. 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. D) Don't dive into your prepared speech. Greet the audience and use the time when you're welcoming them to calm your nerves.	A	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Gain experience" 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. B) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice.	A	

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. D) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment.	
Выберите высказывание, которое более полно выражает следующую мысль: "Use visualizing techniques" A) Arrive early, and know how to operate the equipment. 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. C) For anything! If you are nervous, just push through your nervousness and the audience probably will not even notice. D) Shift your attention away from your own anxieties and concentrate on your message and your audience.	
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Greet the audience and introduce yourself if necessary B) Make a transition between the introduction and the body of your speech C) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction D) Present the data and the facts	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) State your objectives and announce your outline B) Thank the audience for listening and invite them to ask questions C) Summarize your speech D) Give a short conclusion	A
Которое из перечисленных действий произойдет раньше остальных в ходе вашей презентации? A) Get the audience' attention and signal the beginning of your speech B) Give the details of the subject, as described in your introduction C) Present the data and the facts D) Give the title and introduce the subject of your speech	A
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете приветствовать аудиторию А) Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen	A

D) 74.1111	T	
B) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
C) I am a researcher from		
D) The subject of my research is		
Выберите фразу, которой вы будете	A	
представляться аудитории		
A) I'd like to start by introducing myself. My name		
is		
B) I've been working on the subject for 5 years		
C) I have chosen to speak about this because		
D) I'd ask you to save your questions for the end		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
D 6 1		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
D) What is very significant is		
Выберите фразу, при помощи которой вы	A	
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		
Вопросы открытого типа		
What is a CV?	A Curriculum Vitae	
	comprises a summary	
	of your educational	
	and academic	
	background as well	
	as your	
	teaching and	
	research experience,	
	publications,	
	presentations,	
	awards, honors, affi	
	arraras, nonors, ajji	

	T	
	liations and other	
	details.	
	A Curriculum Vitae is	
	used primarily when	
	applying for	
	academic,	
	educational, scientifi	
	c or research	
	positions. It is also	
	*	
	used when applying	
	for memberships,	
	fellowships or grant	
What is the aim of a CV?	The aim of the CV is	
	to give the most	
	important	
	information about the	
	person, to present	
	oneself to the best	
	advantage.	
How important is a well-presented CV? Why?	A well-presented CV	
Francisco de la companya de la compa	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	
Have you ever written one? If yes, for what purpose?	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	
What information does a CV cover?	it should contain a	
What information does a C v cover.	summary of only the	
	most significant	
	0 0	
	achievements of	
	your life, including	
	personal information	
	(without, of course,	
	any private details),	
	about your education,	
	degrees, employment	
	history, skills and	
	qualifi cations,	
	trainings,	
	professional	
	memberships, grants	
	and awards,	
	ana anaras,	

		T
	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	
	7	
In such at alternation of the such as a such as a such as CV70	candidacy	
In what situations do people compile a CV?	Basically they	
	compile a CV if they	
	want to get a job or to	
	change a job	
What is a Europass? Where and when was this CV	The European Union	
format developed? What was its purpose?	designed a CV model	
	known as the	
	Europass, based on a	
	decision adopted in	
	2004	
	by the European	
	1	
	European	
	Commission to	
	increase	
	transparency	
	regarding	
	qualifications	
	and academic	
	mobility within	
	Europe.	
Which CV format do you prefer? Give your reasons	I prefer a written	
why.	Word CV as this	
why.	format has been	
	9	
	around for many	
	years and it is still	
	preferred by many	
	employers.	
	I prefer the digital CV	
	because it is easy to	
	complete online and	
	to edit	
What are the advantages and disadvantages of each	The disadvantage of	
CV model?	the written CV is	
	definitely that you	
	cannot change	
	anything easily, and	
	when you have to	
	update it you actually	
	compile a new	
	document.	

What is a digital CV?	Th e digital CV is a	
what is a digital CV!	platform that	
	incorporates many	
	innovative features	
	including video and	
	audio	
	capability and which	
	provides the space to	
	upload samples of	
	work, certificates,	
	qualifications,	
	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. Th ey 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.	
	A poster is a	
What is a Poster?	legitimate	
	presentation format	
	for communicating	
	scientific research. A	
	medical poster,	
	as a rule, is a	
	shortened journal	
	article, translated	
	into graphic form.	
	Scientific posters aim to	
What is the purpose of a poster?	briefly report the	
	results of a research	
	project	

William and the second of the	A 4 : 4 -: 1	
Which presentation models does the poster include?	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	
What are the poster requirements&	When designing a	
The same are posterior and an entire and a same are posterior and a same are posterior and a same are a same a	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.	
What is the purpose of a poster session?	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.	
What is a PowerPoint Presentation?	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.	
What is its purpose?		
What is its purpose?		
	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	
	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.	
	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	
For which settings is a PowerPoint Presentation	It is prepared for any	
usually prepared?	setting where the	
	speaker has to capture	
	the attention of the	
	audience. For example,	
	a business meeting, a	
	lecture, or a scientific	
	conference	
As a listener, how would you characterize a good	Communication means	
_	getting others to be	
presentation?	sympathetic towards	
	your point of view, to	
	help them understand	
	why you're excited (or	
	sad, or optimistic, or	
	whatever your feeling	
	is).	
	Our brains have two	
	sides. The right side is	
	concerned with such	
	things as emotions,	
	music, and moods. Th e	
	left side is concerned	
	with such things as	
	dexterity, facts and	
	hard data.	
	When you give a	
	presentation, your audience wants to use	
	both parts of their	

	brain. So they may use	
	the right	
	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.	
	You can damage a	
	communication process	
	with weak logic or	
	unsupported facts, but	
	you can't complete it	
	without emotion. Logic	
	is not enough	
What is the most difficult thing about making a	If everyone in the room	
PowerPoint Presentation?	agreed with you, you	
1 Owell out 1 rescritation:	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.	
What do you usually expect from a PowerPoint	I expect it to be	
presentation as a listener?	meaningful, easily	
	memorized and	
	succinct	
What is the secret of an extremely effective	First, make yourself cue	
PowerPoint presentation?	cards. You should be	
rowerrount presentation?	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.	
	Th ird, create a written	
	document, a leave-	
	behind. Put in as many	

	footnotes or details as	
	you like. Th en, when	
	1 *	
	you start your	
	presentation, tell the	
	audience that you're	
	going to give them all	
	the details of your	
	presentation aft er it's	
	over, that they don't	
	have to write down	
	everything you say.	
	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	
Would you add some more rules to the five given in	1. No more than six	
the article?	words on a slide.	
	2. Use only images that	
	look professional (for	
	example, ones taken	
	from www.corbis.com).	
	3. No dissolves, spins or	
	other transitions.	
	4. Sound effects can be	
	used a few times per	
	presentation, but not	
	more.	
	5. Don't give out print-	
	outs of your slides. Th	
	ey 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	