**НЕГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ (ЧАСТНОЕ) ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ**

**ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «ТОМСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ БИЗНЕСА»  
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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические указания

по подготовке к практическим занятиям

и организации самостоятельной работы студентов

направление подготовки *40.03.01 Юриспруденция*

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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ПОДГОТОВКЕ**

**К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ**

**1 World art**

1. **Translate these basic words and expressions into Russian:**

Fine art, statue, statuette, bust, portrait sculpture, polychrome marble, gilded bronze, to sculpt, to carve, craftsman, Gothic, Baroque, Rococo, Renaissance, Classical, Neoclassical, elaborate, graceful, triumphant, flamboyant, hemispherical, octagonal, symmetrical, grandeur, brilliance, vitality, concrete, to reinforce, to relieve, to decorate, eclipse, spire, dome, vault, buttress, rib, pillar, pinnacle, portal

**2. Read the Text, translate the sentences which follow, into English, and sum up the information**

**Michelangelo (1475—1564)**

Creator of the Sistine Chapel's masterpiece

Although he regarded himself chiefly as a sculptor, Michelangelo was an artist of many talents —painter, sculptor, architect, and poet. He studied under Ghirlandaio and Bertoldo in Florence, then went to Rome establishing a reputation as a sculptor with his magnificent pieta in Saint Peter's, Rome. Returning to Florence, he carved another great masterpiece, the four point eight metre-high statue of David, and also completed one of his best-known paintings, The Holy Family. In 1505 he was called to Rome by Pope Julius II to design the Pope's tomb, which he finished in 1545, in a much reduced form from the original intention; the tomb is in San Pietro in Vincoli, with the statue of Moses as the main element. In 1508 he began the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, which he painted, virtually unaided, in four years. This masterpiece, one of the greatest achievements in the history of art, consists of a profusion of Biblical scenes, from the Creation to the aftermath of the Flood. From 1520 to 1534, Michelangelo worked in Florence as architect and sculptor on the Medici Chapel, where his impressive sculptures include the figures of Dawn, Evening, Night and Day. He returned once more to Rome and was commissioned by Pope Paul III to paint the vast fresco of the Last Judgement behind the high altar of the Sistine Chapel, which he finished in 1541. In his declining years, Michelangelo carved another pieta for his own tomb; at present it is in Florence's cathedral museum. He also finished the Palazzo Farnese, laid out the plan of the Capitoline Hall, designed the dome of St. Peter's, Rome, painted frescoes for the Cappella Paolina in the Vatican, and began his final, unfinished pieta in the Castello, Milan. His literary works include letters and some 200 poems, mostly sonnets. A master of the human form, Michelangelo endowed his works with a spiritual quality never before achieved by an artist.

**Masterpiece in marble.** After Michelangelo had finished the *Pieta* in St. Peter's, Rome, critics commented that the Virgin Mary appeared too young in relatioon to Christ's age. Michelangelo replied to the effect that a chaste woman long retains her youth and beauty.

**Exercises**

**1.**Write down the synonyms of the following words:

virtually, vast, declining, to appear, architect, architecture, magnificent, chapel

**2.**Write down the word families of the following words:

to design, to paint, literary, human, spiritual, critical

**3.**Read the first paragraph of the text paying attention to the intonation. Then mark the intonation of any other paragraph and read it outloud.

**4.**Sum up what the text said about Michelangelo as a sculptor.

**5.**Translate into English:

Слово *пьета* происходит от итальянского слова *pieta* – милосердие, жалость. В христианском искусстве – это изображение девы Марии, скорбящей над телом Христа.

**6.**Is correct to say this?

* Pieta is a painting or sculpture of the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Jesus in her lap.
* Sculpture and architecture make fine arts.

**2 World culptors**

1. **Read the Text, translate the sentences which follow, into English, and sum up the information**

**Gianlorenzo Bernini (1598—1680)**

Gianlorenzo Bernini was the son of a sculptor who worked in Rome for Pope Paul V. Gianlorenzo began sculpting as a boy and attracted a patron in the pope's nephew, Cardinal Scipione Borghese, for whom he made Aeneas and Anchises, The Rape of Prosperina, Apollo and Daphne, and David. These established him as an unmatched master, and his reputation became international. His greatest achievements are to be seen in Rome, in tombs, busts, statues, buildings, and fountains. Bernini was a splendid sculptor in white marble, but his use of polychrome marble, on its own or combined with gilded bronze, is outstanding. He used the combination in the tomb of Pope Urban VIII and of Pope Alexander VII. Characteristic of his style are swirling movement in draperies and ecstatic gestures and facial expressions. His architecture includes St. Peter's Piazza, much work in St. Peter's Basilica, and several churches, including St. Andrea al Quirinale. His busts, among them one of Louis XIV at Versailles, are the finest pieces of baroque portrait sculpture. The most notable of his fountains are The Triton, The Moro, and The Four Rivers. Perhaps Bernini's most characteristic masterpiece is the chapel he created for the Cornaro family in the church of Santa Maria della Vittoria. Saint Theresa and the angel are flanked by members of the Cornaro family. The group combines white and coloured marble, gilded bronze, and natural light filtering from a window behind the figures.

**Exercises**

**1.** Write down the meanings/translations of the following words, consult a dictionary if necessary:

to attract

outstanding

to establish

movement

to match

figure

**2.** Imagine your group-mate has not read the text. Write down a few questions on the text, mark the intonation and ask your group-mate to answer them.

**3.** Say:

• what statues sculptured by Bernini can be seen in Italy now

• who patronized the young Bernini

• what made the Cornaro family famous

**4.**Write out all the words and expressions which express the high praise shown to the sculptor.

1. **Read the Text, translate the sentences which follow, into English, and sum up the information**

**Francoise Auguste Rodin**

**Francoise Auguste Rodin** (1840—1917) was the most influential sculptor of the 19th century. Taking his inspiration from Renaissance artists and classical Greek sculptors, he sculpted his figures with a vivid sense of realism by placing them in convincing postures and giving them an appearance of movement. Rodin who was born in Paris, produced his first important work in bronze, called Bronze Age, in 1877. This male figure was so lifelike that some people thought it was cast from a living model. In 1880 he began his major life's work, called the Gates of Hell, which was inspired by Dante's poem The Inferno. It was never finished but it provided ideas for several of his most famous pieces, including The Kiss, Eve, and The Old Courtesan, The Thinker.

The statue of The Thinker sculptured in 1901 was first erected near the Pantheon, Paris, but then it was moved to the grounds near the Rodin Museum in 1922. Rodin's statue of Balzac was finished in 1898 but rejected by the committee that commissioned it. It was erected in the Boulevard Raspail, Paris in 1939. Rodin often stimulated the imagination of his audience by leaving part of the stone unsculptured, so giving the impression that his figure had recently emerged. His work was a bridge between classical and modern styles and inspired Brancusi, Maillol, and the sculptures of Matisse.

**Exercises**

**1.**Mark the intonation of any paragraph of the text and read it outloud.

**2.**Write down a sentence with each of the following expressions on the basis of the text:

to take inspiration from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to place smb in convincing postures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to cast smth from a living model \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to provide ideas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to move smth to another place\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.**Sum up what the text said about the inspirations of Rodin for the creative work of the sculptor.

**4.** Work in pairs

Imagine your group-mate is going to Paris next week. Ask him if he will try to visit the Rodin Museum.

For you to note: The Museum is located in the very centre of Paris, not far from The Invalids, in the once hotel Biron, built for Jean Aubert in 1730.

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to place smb in convincing postures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to cast smth from a living model \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to provide ideas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to move smth to another place\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**3 Sculptors and Architects in Russia**

1. **Read the Text, translate the sentences which follow, into English, and sum up the information about I.P. Vitali:**

Many eminent Russian sculptors lived and worked in Moscow. **Ivan Petrovich Vitali** (1794—1855), who settled here in 1818, was the author of the fountains in the present Teatralnaya Square and in front of the Academy of Sciences of Russia, of the quadriga over the Bolshoi Theatre and of other monuments adorning Moscow. In 1835—1836 the painter K.P. Bryullov lived in Vitali's studio. Pushkin visited the sculptor there. The busts of Bryullov and Pushkin are among the best of Vitali's works.

* Иван Петрович Витали — русский скульптор, представитель классицизма.
* Скульптор создал ряд точных по характеристике и классических по духу портретных бюстов.
* Наиболее известная работа И.П. Витали — бюст А.С. Пушкина, выполненный в 1837 г.
* Эта известная скульптура Витали называется «Венера, подвязывающая сандалию».

**2.**Mark the intonation of the sentences and read the text outloud.

**Sergei Mikhailovich Volnukhin** (1859—1921), whose monument to Ivan Fyodorov, the first Russian printer, is well known to Moscovites, was for a long time an instructor at the School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. The monument was open in 1909. S.M. Volnukhin has a few supertalented pupils, among whom was Sergei Konenkov (1874—1971), the winner of many prizes and titles. The talented sculptor and exacting craftsman, N.A. Andreyev (1873—1932), one of Volnukhin's favourite pupils, worked for many years in Moscow. He was the sculptor of the monuments to Alexander Ostrovsky, the famous Russian dramatist, and Nikolai Gogol the prominent Russian writer. The woman sculptor A.S. Golubkina (1864—1927) was also a pupil of Volnukhin's. Anna Golubkina’s monuments are highly valued. His marble bas-relief The Swimmer above the side door to the Moscow Art Theatre in Moscow.

**3.**Write down a few questions about Falconet, mark the intonation and ask your group-mate to answer them.

Just for your reference:

**Etienne Maurice Falconet** (1716—1791), a famous French sculptor, made the colossal equestarian statue of Peter the Great in St. Petersburg in 1778. He adopted an innovative style — strong, animated and passionate — that prefigured 19th-century romanticism.

**4.** Read the text and say what you know about each architect mentioned and about the notable buildings of St.Petersburg:

St. Petersburg has elaborate places, the most famous of which is the Winter Palace, one of **Rastrelli's** last creations. The distinctive features of Russian Baroque are implemented there in the fullest measure. Many of the Winter Palace's interiors were designed by **Vallin de la Mothe, Velten, Rinaldi, Rossi, Montferrand**. The Winter Palace completed in 1762 was the winter home of the czars of Russia. In 1837 a great fire raged in the building leaving only a charred skelton of the building. Reconstruction began the same winter; the restoration of the facades and state rooms was entrusted to **Vasiliy Stasov**, the interior decoration of the private chambers was done under the supervision and from the designs of **Alexander Bryullov** (1798—1877). When completed, these suites produced a trully staggering impression on all for the splendour and variety of architectural forms utilized. Bryullov's endeavour was an early manifestation of the eclecticism that was to characterize Russian architecture in the second half of the 19th century.

Other notable buildings of St. Petersburg include the Cathedral of Saint Isaac, built from 1768 to 1858; the Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, built from 1712 to 1733; the Summer Palace of Emperor Peter I; the Admiralty Building; the Fortress of Peter and Paul, built in 1703. The latter is the city's oldest building and it was used as a political prison during the rule of the czars.

**5.**Read Text 1, translate Text 2 into English and write a short essay The creators of the Kremlin:

Like many other ancient Russian cities, Moscow was built on a radial-circular plan which has fundamentally survived to the present day. The heart of Moscow was, and has remained, *the Kremlin* with its crenellated walls, beautiful towers, wonderful cathedrals, numerous grand and splendid halls, rooms and chambers. *Uspensky Cathedral* is the earliest of all the others. Its creators studied the heritage of various Russian masters — the builders of Pskov, Novgorod and Vladimir. They also profited from the experience of foreign masters, such as **Aristotle Fioravante**, a great Venetian architect who was invited to Moscow in 1475.

В конце XV в. псковские мастера построили в Кремле Благовещенский собор — домовую церковь московских царей. В собор был перенесен иконостас работы Андрея Рублева, Феофана Грека, Прохора с Городца.

Архангельский собор Кремля был построен в 1505—1508 гг. зодчим Алевизом Новым. При строительстве собора зодчий широко использовал архитектурно-декоративные приемы итальянского Возрождения. Собор служил усыпальницей русских князей и царей.

**6.**Agree or disagree and substantiate your viewpoints:

* There are very many Kremlins in old cities of Russia (Smolensk, Tula, Novgorod, Nizhni Novgorod, etc.)
* Each Kremlin is beautiful in its own way.
* We know and pay tributes to the architects of each.

**7.**Work in pairs

Imagine your group-mate is a foreigner and you are walking around Red Square. Ask him/her about his impression of the Cathedral of Vasiliy Blazhenny and tell him/her about its history.

Just for your reference:

The other name of the cathedral is Pokrovsky Cathedral. It was built in the years 1554—1560 by two Russian architects **Barma** and **Postnik** to commemorate the conquest of the Kazan Kingdom in 1552 by Russians. The cathedral was built outside the Kremlin walls, to stress the national importance of this great victory, which marked the beginning of the formation of a multinational Russian state. The builders of the cathedral ushered in a new era in Russian architecture, which lasted until the early 18th century. The style was to be known as the *Moscow school of architecture.*

**4. Vienna art**

**1.Read the Text, translate the sentences which follow, into English, and sum up the information**

Sir Christopher Wren

**Sir Christopher Wren** ( 1632-1723) was one of the geniuses of the age of learning that swept Europe after the Renaissance. The dome of St*. Paul's Cathedral* dignifies the heart of London, a glori ous memorial to this England's greatest architect. He was a brilliant Oxford student, described by Isaac Newton as one of the greatest geometricians of his age, Wren was first a sci**entist, worki**ng in physics, and became professor of astronomy at **Oxford when only 28.** *H*is career as an architect began in 1663 when his uncle, the *Bi*shop of Ely, asked him to design the chapel for Pembroke Col lege, Cambridge. He went to France to study architecture in 1665. The Fire of London (1666) gave Wren the opportunity to exercise ***h*is creativ**e genius. He was one of the commissioners in charge of rebuilding, and although his ideas for sweeping avenues and spa cious squares were not accepted, many of his 52 churches, built between 1670 and 1686 in distinctive classical styles, are still noted London landmarks. St. Paul's, Wren's masterpiece, was begun in 1675, and his son *C*hristopher laid the last stone in 1710. Wren himself was the first *m*an to be burted there. Other Wren's buildings include *T*rinity *College Library.* Cambridge (1676-1684). *Chel*s*ea Hosp*ital (1682-1692), and the south and east wings of *Hampto*n Court *Pa*l *ace*(1689-1694). Wren was knighted in 1673.

**Exercises**

a. *M*ark the intonation of the following questions and ask your group-mate to answer them:

1) When did Christopher Wren live and how did his career as an ar chitect start?

2) When was Wren knighted and what masterpieces had he made by that time?

3) What other buildings made him a famous architect?

4) Did Wren plan St. Paul's to rival St. Peter's in Rome?

5) Is St. Paul's considered a monument to a genius?

! b. Translate the following text into English:

Кристофер Рен был архитектором, математиком и астрономом. Учился в Оксфордском университете, где затем был профессором астрономии. Рен - крупнейший представитель английского классицизма, он стр**емился придать классическим архитекту**рным **формам национальную трактовку.** Рен гарм**онично связывал раз**нообразные по формам здания с пейзажем и городс**кой средой. Рен создал план реконструкции Лондона** после пожара в 1666 г., но он не был осущес**твлен. Величественный** собор Св. **Павла в Лондоне построен по его проекту.**

**5. Inspiration from Italy**

Dolladian ar**chitecture takes its name from the work of Andrea Dalladio a 16-th century Italian architect whose symmetrical designs** were modeled **on the temples and baths of an**cient Rome. He **designed elegant palaces and villas in Vicenza and the surround** ing northern Italian countryside, and two churches in Venice. The Villa Rotonda o**utside Vicenza is the most famous of his villas.** Inico Jones introduced the Palladian style to Britain with the Queen's House a**t Greenwich in the early 17**th century; it did not become fashionable unt**il a century later, when it dominated English domestic architecture for decades.** The revival was inspired partly by the work of Lord Burlingt**on and** of Colen Campbell, **whose book Vitrivius Britannicus (1715-1721)** was the most influential architectural work of the period. It was also partly due to **Palladio's own Quatro Libri dell'Architettura (Four** Books on Architecture) o**f 1570, translate**d into English in 1715. **Textbo**ok examples of the Palladian style are Mere**worth Castle in** Kent (1723) - **almost an exact** copy of Palladio's Rotonda; Chis wick House (1725); and Holkham Hall, Norfolk (1734). The city of Bath, planned from 1727 o**nward, remains a monument to the overwhelming impact of the style.**

**Exercises**

a. Transcribe the following words:

1)symmetrical - (to) model

2) elegant - to impact ]

3)temple - impact

4) castle - overwhelming [

b. Write down a few synonyms of the following words: to inspire to model

to impact\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to model\_\_\_\_

**ancient\_\_\_**

elegant\_\_\_\_\_

famous\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. Sum up what the text said about

1)Andrea Palladio

2)Lord Burlington and Colen Campbell

3)Inigo Jones

4)the city of Bath

d. Write down a few questions to ask your group-mate on Palladian architecture,

mark the intonation of the questions and act out this talk.

e. Have a look at this picture of Chiswick House and say what your impression

of its architecture is:

**Lord Burlington designed t**he house, built to display his art collection, on the lines of Palladio's Villa Ca**pra near Vicenza** in Italy. Its symmetrical design, **central dome, and p**edimented portico with Corinthian columns are typical of the Palladian style.

f. Translate into English

: 1 Итальянск**ий архитектор Андреа Палл**адио (1508—1580) создал

особый тип городского дворца, церкви и загородной виллы, ос **нованный на глубоком изучении им античной и ренессанской**

**архитектуры.**

**2 Палладианство — направление в европейской архитектуре**

**XVII—XVIII вв. Это одна из ветвей классицизма.**

**3 в России палладианские постройки возводили архитекторы**

Ч.Камерон, Дж. К**варенги, Н.А. Львов. Их творения отличаются интимностью и изысканной простотой.**

10. The Baroque style

The Baroque style in architecture, visual arts, and music flourished in Europe in 1600-1750. It is broadly characterized as expressive, flamboyant and dynamic. Playing a central role in the crusading work of the Catholic Counter-Reformation, the Baroque used elabo rate effects to appeal directly to the emotions. Many masterpieces of the Baroque emerged in churches and palaces in Rome, but the style soon spread throughout Europe, changing in character as it did so.

Exercises

a. Write down the word families of the following words: character\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

style\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

vision\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
 **art\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**to express\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

crusador\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. Mark the intonation of the sentences and read the text outloud.

c. Sum up what the text said about the Baroque style in architecture.

d. Translate into English:

**ЗАДАНИЯ К РУБЕЖНОМУ КОНТРОЛЮ**

Ответить на тестовые вопросы.

**1. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквой "о", отличается от остальных?**

1) stone, 2) pole, 3) stop, 4) rode, 5) go, 6) bone, 7) role

**2. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be":**

1) I... a student.

*a) is b) are c) am d) were*

2) He... at home yesterday.

*a) is b) was c) will be d) were*

**3. Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to be" является вспомогательным:**

a) She was six last year. b) The delegation is to come soon.

c) Mother is at home. d) What are you doing now?

**4. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to have":**

Mr. Brown stayed at his office very late because he ... a lot of work.

a) has b) have c) will have d) had

**5.** **Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to have" является модальным:**

a) We shall have a meeting tomorrow. b) We have invited our friends.

c) We'll have to prepare for our lessons. d) I hope we'll have a good time.

**6.** **Укажите правильные варианты перевода:**

1) The flowers are in the vase.

a) Цветы в вазе. b) В вазе цветы.

2) There is no telephone in the room.

a) Телефона нет в комнате. b) В комнате нет телефона.

**7.** **Подберите эквиваленты в английском, соответствующие русскому:**

1) Дверь открылась и вошёл учитель.

2) Дверь открылась и учитель вошёл.

a) The door opened and a teacher came in.

b) The door opened and the teacher came in.

**8.** **Выберите нужное местоимение:**

1) I invited my friend to... place.

a) me b) his c) my d) mine

2) It's easy, you can do it....

a) you b) your c) yours d) yourself

**9.** **Выберите правильную форму существительного:**

1) The ... comes every morning.

a) postman b) postmen

2) How many... high is this house?

a) feet b) foot

**10. Укажите, какое слово можно употребить вместо подчеркнутого так, чтобы смысл предложения не изменился?**

1) We usually drink much water in hot weather.

a) few b) a lot of c) many d) little

2) This text is easy, there are not many new words in it.

a) little b) not much c) a lot of d) few

**11.** **Выберите нужное по смыслу слово:**

1) We have... salt, please, go and buy some.

a) much b) many c) little d) few

2) I have... time, I can wait.

a) little b) a plenty of c) many d) few

**12.** **Выберите правильное местоимение:**

1) She wanted to tell me... interesting.

a) somebody b) something c) some d) somewhere

2) I think we have met her… .

a) somebody b) something c) some d) somewhere

**13.** **Укажите, в каком из предложений можно употребить все указанные слова: many, few, a lot of, some.**

a) He likes to spend much time watching TV.

b) They have read 10 English books in the original.

c) There is no news today.

**14. Укажите предложение, в котором числительное является порядковым:**

1) There are 100 pages in the book.

2) He was born in 1979.

3) School year begins on the 1st of September.

4) Room 8 is empty.

**15. Подберите слово, близкое по значению к подчеркнутому:**

1) We do English at school.

*a) work b) learn c) teach d) know*

2) She spoke to her English teacher after classes.

*a) talked b) said c) told d) discussed*

**16. Из следующей группы слов отметьте то, которое не имеет к остальным никакого отношения:**

1) weather, season, rain, cloudy, difficult, forecast, hot, cold.

2) London, sights, monument, tourist, art gallery, guide, the president.

**17. Определите, какое из слов не является продуктом питания:**

butter, cream, flour, tea, orange, cucumber, fish, sausage, beans, chicken, ham, chips, butter-fly, berries, jam, pine-apple.

**18. Какое из утверждений является верным?**

1)

*a) English is impossible to learn.*

*b) English is the most difficult language in the world.*

*c) English is the most popular foreign language in our country.*

2)

*a) After Friday comes Sunday.*

*b) The sun rises in the North.*

*c) The 1st of April is "All Fools' Day" in Britain.*

**19. Укажите, какое из утверждений верно:**

1) People don't usually work hard on their days off.

2) All schools have classes on Sundays.

3) Few people leave school at the age of 16.

**20. Скажите, в какой день Джон должен сдавать экзамен?**

John came late. The party was very interesting. He didn't want to leave earlier than others. He liked the parties that the Browns sometimes had on Saturdays. He was happy. But suddenly he remembered that he must take his exam in History and there was no time left. He had only one dayto prepare for it. The party was forgotten at once.

**ВОПРОСЫ К ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

1. Сделать письменный перевод со словарем с английского языка на русский язык текста по специальности (юриспруденция) объемом 2000 печ. знаков.

2. Выполнить лексико-грамматический тест (20 заданий).

## 3. Беседа по темам, пройденным за весь период

Темы:

1. World art

2. World culptors

3. Sculptors and Architects in Russia

4. Vienna art

5. Inspiration from Italy

**РЕКОМЕНДУЕМАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА**

**Основная литература**

1. **Карпова, Т.А.** Английский язык : учебное пособие / Карпова Т.А., Восковская А.С. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 363 с. — (бакалавриат). — ISBN 978-5-406-02357-0. — URL: https://book.ru/book/932756
2. **Кондратюк, Л.Н.** Английский язык : учебное пособие / Кондратюк Л.Н., Левченко В.В., Мещерякова О.В., Широких А.Ю. — Москва : Русайнс, 2020. — 215 с. — ISBN 978-5-4365-2040-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/933501>
3. **Щавелева, Е.Н.** How to make a scientific speech. Практикум по развитию умений публичного выступления на английском языке : учебное пособие / Щавелева Е.Н. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 92 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-06126-8. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/934310>

**Ресурсы электронно-библиотечных систем**

1. **Карпова, Т.А.** Английский язык : учебное пособие / Карпова Т.А., Восковская А.С. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 363 с. — (бакалавриат). — ISBN 978-5-406-02357-0. — URL: https://book.ru/book/932756
2. **Кондратюк, Л.Н.** Английский язык : учебное пособие / Кондратюк Л.Н., Левченко В.В., Мещерякова О.В., Широких А.Ю. — Москва : Русайнс, 2020. — 215 с. — ISBN 978-5-4365-2040-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/933501>
3. **Щавелева, Е.Н.** How to make a scientific speech. Практикум по развитию умений публичного выступления на английском языке : учебное пособие / Щавелева Е.Н. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 92 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-06126-8. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/934310>

**Ресурсы систем информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет**

1. Native-English.ru

2. english.language.ru

3. learn-english.ru

4. langinfo.ru

5. englishtexts.ru

6. engblog.ru