**ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ**

**ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**Иностранный (английский) язык**

для студентов 1 курса по специальностям

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**Раздел 1 Основное содержание.**

**Практические задания:**

1. Прочитать и перевести текст. Ответить на вопросы по тексту.

**Political System of Great Britain**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the sovereign reigns but does not rule.

Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws.

Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords; and the House of Commons. In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power.

The monarch serves formally as head of state. But the monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions.

The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. There are 650 of them in the House of Commons. They are elected by secret ballot. General elections are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies. All citizens, aged 18 and registered in a constituency, have the right to vote. But voting is not compulsory in Britain. Only persons convicted of corrupt and certain mentally ill patients don't take part in voting.

There are few political parties in Britain thanks to the British electoral system. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal / Social Democratic Alliance.

Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is elected MP for that area.

The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. His first job is to choose his Cabinet. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of the Cabinet.

The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. The Speaker is appointed by the Government.

The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers. It is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power. It acts rather as an advisory council.  
It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill, it goes to the House of Lords to be debated. The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill twice.

But after two rejections they are obliged to accept it. And finally a bill goes to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law.

Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others.

1. Выполнить лексико-грамматические задания по темам:

Articles.

Noun

Indefinite Tenses

Adjective

Pronoun

Prepositions of time

Adverb

Indefinite Pronouns

Present Perfect

Past Continuous

1. Составить монологическое высказывание по следующей тематике:

My family, relatives, friends.

My flat.

My room.

My college.

My day off.

Hobbies and interests.

My working day.

Samara.

Shops and shopping.

Healthy and unhealthy food.

Sports and healthy lifestyle.

Famous sportsmen.

Ways of travelling.

Cities and their sights.

Geographical position, climate and natural resources of Russia.

Moscow.

Geographical position, climate, flora and fauna of Great Britain.

Customs and traditions of Russia.

National holidays of Russia.

Customs and traditions of English speaking countries.

**Раздел 2 Профессионально-ориентированное содержание.**

**Практические задания:**

1. Прочитать и перевести текст. Ответить на вопросы по тексту.

**Ecological Problems**

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries - members of the UNO - have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

1. Выполнить лексико-грамматические задания по темам:

Conditionals

Non-personal sentences

Modal Verbs

Numerals

Sequence of Tenses

Gerund

1. Составить монологическое высказывание по следующей тематике:

Modern life in the city.

Events and facts, names.

Historical monuments.

Transportation.

My favourite topic.

**СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ИСТОЧНИКОВ**

**Основная:**

1. Восковская А.С., Карпова Т.А. Английский язык: учебник. – Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 201.1

**Дополнительная:**

1. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. – М.: 2014.
2. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования.– М.: 2013.
3. Голубев А.П., Бессонова Е.И., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык для специальности «Туризм» = English for Students in Tourism Management: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования. – М.: 2014.
4. Колесникова Н.Н., Данилова Г.В., Девяткина Л.Н. Английский язык для менеджеров = English for Managers: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования. – М.: 2014.
5. Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English. Social & Financial Services Practice Book = Английский язык. Практикум для профессий и специальностей социально-экономического профиля СПО. – М.: 2014.
6. Соколова Н.И. Planet of English: Humanities Practice Book = Английский язык. Практикум для специальностей гуманитарного профиля СПО. – М.: 2014.