Дисциплина **Профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык**

 **Специальность 5В 51300 Мировая экономика**  2 ВАРИАНТ

Курс 1, к/о, осенний семестр, 5 кредита, обязательный

**ИТОГОВЫЙ ЭКЗАМИНАЦИОННЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ**

1 **Grammar test** **Задание 1: грамматический тест множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов):**

1. **Tell the students ....**
A. stop shouting
B. to stop shout
С to stop shouting

**2. Please get someone ... me do this job.**
A. help
B. to help
С helping
**3. Sheila had to teach ... to operate the computer.**
A. she
B. her
C. herself
**4. The bicycle. . .in 1839.**A. was inventing
B. was invented
С is invented
**5. I'm sorry, I . . . able to come to the meeting. I had another commitment.**A. is
B. isn't
C. wasn't
**6. Julia ... have gone on holiday. She hasn't got any money.**A. couldn't
B. mightn't
C. needn't
**7. Has George stopped smoking . . . ?**A. still
B. yet
С else
**8. It is an important decision to choose . . . university.**A. a
B. an
С some
**9. Professor Rogers let us ... a paper instead of taking exam.**A. write
B. to write
C. writing
**10. Linda felt. . . about the mistake.**A. worse
B. worsely
С bad
**11.You ... to do this work well.**A. are
B. must
С can
**12. It is important. . . with the task.**A. him to cope
B. for him cope
С for him to cope
**13.The calculator is capable . . . being programmed to perform any
mathematical action.**A. of
B. to

C. with for
**14\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is not legal unless everyone signs his name.**A. agreement
B. agreeing
C. agreed
**15. Bright colors don't. . . her pale skin.**
A. agree
B. suit
С match
**16. If you go to England by car, you will have
side of the road.**A. . to get used to
B. to get use to
С get used to
**17. Neither rain nor snow prevented him .. . attending his lectures.**A. against
B. of
C. from
**18. Pat *seems* to become a good economist.**
A. is likely
B. likes
C. wants
**19. The graduate committee must be *in full accord*'in their approval of a thesis.**
A. indecisive
B. unanimous
С vocal
**20. He called our attention to the things that had been done in an *analogous* situation and recommended that we do the same.**
A. capable
B. congenial
C. comparable

**2 LEXICAL TEST Задание 2:лексико- грамматический тест множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов):**

1. **What is the most solemn type of international engagement?**
	1. Protocol b) Convention c) Declaration
2. **When the Intergovernmental Conference began its work on the occasion of the European Council meeting?**
	1. 29 March, 1996 b) 5 July, 1998 c) 29 September, 1996
3. **What term is usually denotes a treaty that declares existing law with or without modification?**
	1. Protocol b) Convention c) Declaration
4. **In how many tense the term “treaty” is used?**
	1. Three b) two c) four
5. **Where the terms “treaty”, “convention” and “protocol” are all applied more or less indiscriminately to international agreement?**

a)in diplomatic literature b) in international law c) in international agreement

1. **In which sense does the term “agreement” mean an agreement intended to have an obligatory character but usually of a less formal nature than a treaty?**
	1. Generic b) restricted c) in both
2. **Which of that documents very flexible and designates different kinds of official documents recording in an authoritative and solemn manner ,the results of a negotiation?**
	1. Protocols b).Treaty c)Declaration
3. **How many parts conclude treaty?**
	1. 4 b).5 c).3
4. **Which word is not synonymous with the protocol?**
	1. declaration b).pact c) covenant
5. **When most treaties have followed a fairly consistent format?**
	1. late 19th century b) 20 century c)21 century
6. **What agreements are not subject to ratification?**
	1. International b) Temporary c) Cultural
7. **What is the compositional design of most agreements of a binding nature?**
	1. Treaty b) Agreement c) Declaration
8. **What title is also frequently given to agreements between governments regarding some minor matter?**
	1. Treaty b) Agreement c) Declaration
9. **Into how many parts did diplomats divide international agreements?**
	1. Five b) Nine c) Three
10. **What are the final instrument of intergovernmental negotiations and visits ?**
	1. Declaration b) Treaty c) Agreement
11. **Which final instruments gives a detailed description of the course of negotiations?**
	1. Treaty b) Communiqués c) Agreement
12. **The form of the final signature protocol is usually the same as for …**
	1. Optional protocol b) Additional protocol c) Final protocol
13. **Reservations \_\_\_ this Protocol may be made \_\_\_\_ compliance \_\_\_\_ international law.**
	1. to, in, with b) to, in, of c) of, to, by
14. **The term “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” usually denotes a treaty that declares existing law with or without modification, or creates new law.**
	1. convention b) agreement c) declaration
15. **The word “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” has come to mean the form used in drawing up public documents, and in diplomacy the register in which the minutes of a conference are kept.**
	1. ratification b) protocol c) treaty

**3. READING (10 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 20 баллов):**

**GLIMPSES OF HISTORY OF MONEY**

 There are numerous myths about the origins of money. The concept of money is often confused with coinage. Coins are a relatively modern form of money. Their first appearance was probably in Asia in the 7th century BC.

At different periods of time and in different parts of the world many different commodities have served as money. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money, a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable.

Early Stone Age man began the use of precious metals as money. Until the invention of coins, metals were weighed to determine their value. First they were superseded by silver and later by gold ingots.

 When a payment was made the metal was first weighed out. The next stage was the cutting of the metal into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use.

 The first printed money appeared in China, around 800 AD. Paper money first came into use in the form of receipts given by goldsmiths in exchange for deposits of silver and gold coins. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes. That's how the first banknotes came into existence. At first coins were worth their face value as metal. But later token coins of limited value as legal tender were issued. Now smaller denomination coins are made from bronze and are often referred to as coppers. Bigger denomination coins are made from cupronickel and are usually called silver.

The first severe inflation was in the 11th century AD. The Mongols adapted the bank note system in the 13th century.

* + 1. ***True or false***
1. Their first appearance was probably in Asia in the 5th century BC.
2. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, leather, fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money, a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable.
3. Early Stone Age man began the use of precious silver as money.
4. The first printed money appeared in China, around 400 AD.
5. After goldsmiths became bankers their receipts became banknotes.

***II. Fill in the gaps with the -words and expressions from the text***

1. At different periods of time and in different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world many different commodities have served as money.
2. These commodities were: cattle, sheep, furs, \_\_\_\_\_ fish, tobacco, tea, salt, shells etc. The experts underline that to serve effectively as money, a commodity should be fairly durable, easily divisible, and portable.
3. Early Stone Age man began the use of precious metals as money. Until the invention of coins, metals were weighed to determine their value. First they were superseded by silver and later by gold\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The next stage was the cutting of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into pieces of definite weight and so coins came into use.
5. The first printed money appeared in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, around 800 AD.