**18.05.2020 гр СР-18 АНГЛ. Яз**

**Внимание! Последнее занятие!**

**Дифференцированный зачет**

Задание 1**. Заполните пропуски с помощью some,any или no и переведите:**

1. Are there …..letters for me?
2. She is receiving ….. visitors at the moment.
3. The room is empty. There is ….. furniture in it.
4. It’s so hot! Would you like …..juice?
5. …. German firms are going to do business with our company.
6. I am very busy. I have …. time to speak to you no.
7. We have not got …. orders for these goods today.
8. Could you give me …. tea?
9. Are they looking through ….. price-lists now?
10. There are not …. contracts here.

Задание 2 **Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые**.

Н-р: one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

1. two
2. eighty-three
3. seven hundred and sixteen
4. twelve
5. eleven
6. twenty-five
7. ninety-six
8. thirty-eight
9. ten
10. two thousand and nine

**Задание 3 Вставьте is или are и переведите предложения.**

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ some milk in the cup.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ an orange in the salad.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ six balls in the box.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ some cheese on the plate.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_\_ a blue chair at the door.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ five chicks and a hen on the farm.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big window to the left of the door.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ three rooms in our country house.

Задание 4

***Read the passage below and answer questions 1–15. Текст письменно переводить не надо***

Even the tactful Japanese would probably smirk or at the very least express  
puzzlement if someone told them about a ‘traditional Russian tea party’. And yet, it is  
a well-known fact that Russians are unstoppable in their **incessant** consumption of  
tea and in fact cannot live without it. It has become an extremely significant part of  
Russian culture. Tea warms you up, wakes you up, and is nice after a big meal. Tea in  
Russia is not just a beverage – it’s a social activity with a long-reaching tradition  
behind it. Even coffee that has been slowly but surely making inroads onto Russian  
tables still has not been able to replace tea. Russians will drink tea on any occasion  
and with no occasion whatsoever.

For the first time four pounds of tea were brought to Russia in 1638 by the  
Russian ambassador as a gift from the Mongol Khan for the Russian sovereign of  
Moscow Michael Fyodorovich. At first the tsar and the boyars were not particularly  
impressed with the astringent and bitter drink. When all the tea presented by the  
Mongol Khan had been drunk and the Moscow court began to forget its taste, it was  
once again the diplomats who reintroduced tea to Russia. Another Russian  
ambassador Nicholas Spafary brought some tea from China. This time tea was  
already a known substance in Moscow and in 1679 a contract was entered into with  
China under which the Chinese were to supply Russia with dried tea. After that,  
caravans carrying tea began regular journeys from the Great Wall of China to the  
walls of the Moscow Kremlin.

However, the new beverage took quite some time to grow on Russians, who at  
first viewed it with suspicion as they did with everything that originated abroad. In  
addition, Chinese tea was too expensive while Russian herbal teas, such as cranberry,  
currant, briar, and sweet lime were always easy to get. And it was only by the early  
18th century that tea had been fully accepted in Russian households and become a  
national drink.

An indispensable component of a Russian tea party is the samovar. Samovars  
are tea poetry; they come in all sorts of different shapes and sizes. Many of them are  
true works of art. A samovar is always placed in the middle of the table. It commonly  
has curved shapes suggesting warmth and kindness. While water is boiling inside the  
samovar and smoke is coming off the top of it, its sides reflect the people around the table, adding a surreal feel to the gathering. Samovars are usually heated up using  
charcoal and sometimes even fir cones. The slightly bitter aroma of the smoke relaxes  
and soothes those present. In addition to good looks and efficiency, samovars were  
always valued for their sound. When the water starts boiling a samovar would  
announce it with its own unique “song” that would add to the cosiness and intimacy  
of the occasion.

When you’re invited for tea in Russia, you can almost always expect to eat.  
Guests are offered several types of jam, honey, cakes, pies, chocolates and other  
sweets. Often you also get sandwiches, light salads, and fresh fruit and vegetables.  
Everything is served on ornate plates and dishes.

It is almost an insult not to offer tea to someone who came by your house, as it  
is an insult to refuse it when offered. In some parts of the former Soviet Union,  
especially in the North Caucasus region and Central Asia, the amount and quality of  
the food served when drinking tea indicates a level of respect that a host has for a  
guest, and it’s not uncommon for relationships to go sour just because only jam and  
sugar were served during tea.

There is a story about how in 1802 Prince Shakhovskoy met J.W. Goethe in a  
hotel in Munich. The famous German poet invited the Prince for tea. Having arrived  
and seeing that there was nothing but tea on the table, the Prince ordered sandwiches  
and some pastries without further ado. The two spent a most pleasant evening talking  
about German and Russian literature. To Shakhovskoy’s surprise, the next day he got  
a bill for the food he had ordered, which J.W. Goethe refused to pay, since he had  
only invited the Prince for tea.

There is another tradition that foreigners often fail to understand: Russians  
drink tea from glasses, which they put in special glass holders. This tradition dates  
back to the 17th and 18th century teahouses and it was only in the early 19th century  
that it was picked up by the commoners. Expensive glass holders were usually made  
from silver, the more commonplace glass holders were made primarily from alloys of  
nickel and silver. The finely decorated holders were used both for esthetic and  
practical purposes preventing the palms from direct contact with hot tea. Today  
almost nobody will drink tea from glasses at home and yet it has still survived on  
trains. It is a special unique kind of pleasure to drink hot tea from a glass in a glass  
holder sitting in the car of a long distance train and looking out at the landscapes  
speeding past outside!

**Task 1. Questions 1–8**  
***In boxes 1–8*** *on your answer sheet, circle:* ***A (TRUE)*** *if the statement agrees with the*  
*information given in the text;* ***B (FALSE)*** *if the statement contradicts the information*  
*given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.*  
**1.** Tea and coffee are equally favoured by the Russian people.  
**2.** Russians indulge in having tea whenever the opportunity affords itself.  
**3.** The Russians instantly favoured the peculiar flavour of the new beverage.  
**4.** Envoys introduced the new beverage to Russia twice.  
**5.** Tea drinking gradually evolved into a kind of social ceremony.  
**6.** The Russian samovar was a symbol of prosperity, well-being, and comfort.  
**7.** Water in samovars is boiled ahead of time and just warmed up afterwards.  
**8.** Glass holders were made to help the tea cool quicker.

**Task 2.Questions 9 – 15**  
*Choose option* ***A, B, C*** *which best fits according to the text. Circle the correct letter*  
***in boxes 9–15*** *on your answer sheet.*  
**9.** For the Japanese the idea of having tea parties in Russia seems  
 A. perplexing.  
B. explicable.  
C. evasive.  
**10.** The word “incessant” in the first paragraph means  
 A. constant.  
B. temporary.  
C. irregular.  
**11.** The Russians did not welcome the new drink as  
 A. they were forced to drink it.  
 B. it took long to make it.  
 C. it was totally alien to them.  
**12.** In the North Caucasus region and Central Asia  
 A. sour fruit and vegetables are commonly served during the tea party.  
 B. lavish snacks are served at the tea party if the guest is highly honoured.  
 C. traditionally only jam and sugar are served during the tea party.

**13.** Samovars placed in the middle of the table usually  
 A. warmed the water quicker and more economically.  
 B. helped gather the guests by their special “song”.  
 C. added to the calming atmosphere round the table.  
**14.** The story about Prince Shakhovskoy's meeting with J.W. Goethe  
 A. demonstrates Russian hospitality and generosity.  
 B. illustrates the different national tea-drinking habits.  
 C. shows a way to build cross-cultural connections over a cup of tea.  
**15.** The tradition of having tea from glasses in glass holders  
 A. is completely forgotten now.  
 B. has survived on railroads.  
 C. has become a family tradition.

**Good Luck!!**

**Работы отправлять на эл.почту** [**letinayuliya@mail.ru**](mailto:letinayuliya@mail.ru) **или ВКонтакте**

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