**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ**

**ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ТУРИЗМА И СЕРВИСА»**

**ФГОУВПО «РГУТиС»**

Кафедра\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Иностранные языки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ**

Проректор по учебной работе,

д.э.н., профессор

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«\_\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_200\_\_г

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**

**ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ**

для студентов 1 курса всех специальностей заочной формы обучения

(контрольная работа №1)

Дисциплина \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Иностранный язык (английский)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Москва 2009г.

Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ составлены на основе рабочей программы дисциплины

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_Иностранный язык\_(английский)\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(название дисциплины)

Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Иностранные языки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(название кафедры)

Протокол № 2 «15»\_\_ сентября\_2008г.

Зав кафедрой к.и.н.,доц. Юрчикова Е.В.

Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ одобрены Научно - методическим советом ФГОУВПО «РГУТиС»

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Ученый секретарь

Научно-методического совета

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**Методические указания разработали:**

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ст.преп. Костоварова В.В.

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**

**ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ**

Цель данных методических указаний и контрольных работ – помочь студенту в самостоятельной работе над развитием практических навыков чтения и перевода общенаучной литературы и литературы по специальности широкого профиля.

В сборнике имеется серия грамматических и лексических упражнений, направленных на развитие устной и письменной речи. Студент выполняет один вариант контрольной работы в соответствии с последним шифром студенческого билета: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на нечетное число, выполняют вариант №1, на четное – вариант №2.

Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в формате Word (шрифт № 14 Times New Roman, через 1,5 интервала). На титульном листе укажите факультет, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и отчество, номер контрольной работы и варианта.

Контрольные задания следует выполнять c соблюдением полей, оставленных для замечаний, комментария и методических указаний преподавателя (слева 3 см. от начала страницы).

Строго соблюдайте последовательность выполнения задания.

Фрагменты текста, предназначенные для письменного перевода перепишите на левой стороне страницы, а на правой представьте его перевод на русском языке.

В конце работы поставьте свою личную подпись.

**ВАРИАНТ№1**

**1. Read the text. Translate Passages 1, 3 and 7 in writing. Answer the questions below in writing.**

The Island of Great Britain

Great Britain is the name of the largest island of the British Isles and it is made up of England, Scotland and Wales, it does not include Northern Ireland. In everyday speech "Great Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom. Geographically the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions - Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines, and the Lake District. The Pennine Chain extends southward from the Cheviot Hills' into the Midlands, a plains region with low hills and valleys.

England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills, a range of hills running from east to west.

The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn6, flowing along the border between England and Wales, tributaries of which include the Avon, famed by Shakespeare; the Thames, which flows eastward to the port of London and some others. The swiftest flowing river in the British Isles is the Spey. Part of the border between Scotland and England is along the lower reaches of the Tweed, near which is made the woolen fabric that bears its name.

There are many lakes in Great Britain. On the northwest side of the Pennine system lies the Lake District, containing the beautiful lakes which give it its name. This district is widely known for its association with the history of English literature and especially with the name of William Wordsworth ( 1770 - 1859), the founder of the Lake School of poets.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, and Edinburgh. The most impor­tant ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

Of the four parts which make up Great Britain England is the largest, the industrial and most densely populated part of the United Kingdom. About 50 million people of the population of the UK live in England.

The greatest concentrations of population are in London, Birmingham and northwest industrial cities. The coasts of England are washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. No part of England is more than 120 kilometres from the sea. The opening of the Channel Tunnel means Britain's railway network is now linked directly to Europe. Eurostar trains run several times a day from the centre of London to Paris and Brussels.

1. What is the name of the largest island of the British Isles?
2. What parts is Great Britain made up?
3. In everyday speech "Great Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom, isn’t it?
4. What regions is the island of Great Britain subdivided into?
5. How is England separated from Scotland?
6. What are the chief rivers of Great Britain?
7. Are there many lakes in Great Britain?
8. Who was the founder of the Lake School of poets?
9. What are the largest cities of Great Britain?
10. Why is England the most important part of Great Britain?

**2. Read the text. Decide if the statements below are true or false. Put “T” if it is true, put “F” if it is false**.

**Scotland**

In area Scotland is more than half as big as England. Its population is, however, only one-eighth as great. Scotland was an independent kingdom, often at war with England, until 1603. It had never been entirely conquered by the Romans, who advanced some distance into Scottish territory, but for the most of their four centuries in Britain remained mainly behind the great wall which they built in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, to the south of the modern boundary. In 1603 King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England too, and from then onwards the countries were under the same monarch, though the Act of Union was not passed until 1707. This Act incorporated Scotland with England in the United Kingdom, but the Scots kept their own legal system, religion and administration and still keep them now. Thus Scotland has never been united with England in the same way as Wales.

On the whole Scottish national consciousness is cultural and sentimental, and not much concerned with language. The Gaelic language, a Celtic tongue, is still used rather than English among the people of some remote Highland districts, but elsewhere most of the people are not of Celtic origin and would have no possible reason for wanting to introduce the Gaelic which would be an entirely foreign tongue. The English language is spoken all over Scotland with a variety of regional accents, but all of these can be at once recognized as Scottish, with the vowels and consonants pronounced more nearly as written than in standard English or any of the regional accents of England.

1. Scotland is more in area than England.
2. King James VI became the king of Wales.
3. The Act of Union incorporated Scotland with England.
4. Scotland has never been united with England.
5. The Scots kept their own legal system, religion and administration and still keep them now.
6. The Gaelic language is used among the people of some remote Highland districts
7. Scotland has been united with England in the same way as Wales.
8. Most of the people are not of Celtic origin.
9. The English language isn’t spoken all over Scotland.
10. All regional accents can be at once recognized as English.

**3. Complete the sentences using articles. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. .... Moscow is situated on ... Moscow River. ... Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is ... canal called ... Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ... Moscow to ... Volga. ... Volga runs into ... Cas­pian Sea.
2. Several rivers run into ... sea at ... New York. ... most important is ... Hudson River which empties into ... Atlantic Ocean. Besides ... Hudson there are ... two other rivers: ... East River and ... Harlem River.
3. In ... Siberia there are many long rivers: ... Ob, ... Irtysh, ... Yenissei, ... Lena and ... Amur.
4. ... Altai Mountains are ... higher than ... Urals.
5. There is ... splendid ... view of ... Lake Ge­neva from this hotel.
6. My ... friends have travelled a lot. This ... year they are going to fly to ... Canary Islands.
7. Which river flows through ... London? — ... Thames.
8. Of which country is ... Washington ... capital? — ... United States.
9. ... United King­dom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
10. Chicago is on ... Lake Michigan.

4. **Complete the sentences using *some, any, no* where it is necessary. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. There are ... buses today and I can't go shop­ping.

2. There is ... caviar in the can. I love it. Would you like ... ?

3. Please don't offer her ... chips. She doesn't want ... .

4. Can I have ... milk in my tea? I don't like it black.

5. There is ... ink in my pen.

6. Is there ... snow in the street this morn­ing?

7. My mother likes ... music.

8. Are there ... chess players here?

9. There are ... diagrams in the new book.

10. Are there ... newspapers on the ta­ble?

**5. Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. We should eat (healthy) food.

2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be.

3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.

4. This man is (tall) than that one.

5. Asia is (large) than Australia.

6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.

7. Which build­ing is the (high) in Moscow?

8. Mary is a (good) stu­dent than Lucy.

9. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.

10. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.

**6. Complete the sentences using *much, many, little, few, a little, a few.* Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students.
2. Have you got ... money on you? — I'm sorry. I have very ... money at the moment.
3. At the conference we met ... peo­ple whom we knew well.
4. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down.
5. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting.
6. There are ... things here which I cannot understand.
7. Shall I bring ... more chalk? — No, thank you. There is ... chalk on the desk. I hope that will be enough for our lesson.
8. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.
9. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.
10. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.

**7. Complete the sentences using the correct active forms of the verbs. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. When I (to look) out of the window, it (to rain) heavily and people (to hurry) along the streets.
2. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that all my family (to sit) round the table.
3. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday.
4. When my sister (to wash) her skirt, she (to find) a pound note in the pocket.
5. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow.
6. Why he (to let) us know where he is?
7. The rain (to stop). Let us go for a walk.
8. When I came to the station yesterday I learnt that my train (to leave) already.
9. My friend just (to recover) after a serious illness.
10. I never (to see) anyone more intelligent than my teacher.

**8. Fill in each space with a suitable modal verb. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. They ----come at any time they like between ten and twelve in the morning, but they----not come if they do not want to.
2. You ----park your car only in your own space in the back of the building.
3. Why ----not you understand it? It is so easy.
4. You ---- do it yourself without anybody’s help.
5. It was raining hard and we---- go for a walk.
6. Do not give the vase to the child, he----break it.
7. You do not know any foreign language, you ----not apply for a job.
8. You do not look too well today, you----see a doctor.
9. Susan----come home for lunch.
10. She says she ---- finish her work first.

**ВАРИАНТ№2**

**1. Read the text. Translate Passages 2, 4, 5 in writing. Answer the questions below in writing.**

The British Parliament and the Electoral System

The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords, the House of Commons and the Sovereign as its head.

The House of Commons plays the major role in law-making. It consists of Members of Parliament (called MPs for short), each of whom represents an area in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. MPs are elected either at a general elec­tion, or at a by-election following the death or retirement of an MP.

Parliamentary elections must be held every five years, but the Prime Minister can decide on the exact date within those five years. The minimum voting age is 18, and the voting is taken by secret ballot.

Britain is divided into parliamentary constituen­cies. Each constituency is a geographical area: the voters who live in the area select one person to serve as a member of the House of Commons. The simple majority system of voting is used in parliamentary elections. This means that the candidate with the largest number of votes in each constituency is elected, although he or she may not necessarily have received more than half the votes cast. Voting is by secret ballot. The following people may vote: all British citizens over the age of 18; citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Irish Republic who are resident in Britain. British citizens living abroad may vote. Members of the House of Lords, foreigners, mentally ill people in hospitals, prison­ers and convicted people may not vote.

The election campaign lasts about three weeks. The election is decided on a simple majority - the candidate with most votes wins. An MP who wins by a small number of votes may have more votes against him (that is, for the other candidates) than for him. Many people think that it is unfair because the wishes of those who voted for the unsuccessful candidates are not represented at all. The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The political parties choose candidates in elections. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs from his or her party to become the Cabinet of Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a par­ticular area of the government. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and "Shadow cabinet". Leader of the Opposition is a recognized post in the House of Commons. The official title of the Opposition is Her or His Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

1. What does the British Parliament consist of?
2. Who is the head of the British Parliament?
3. Which House plays the major role in law-making?
4. How is the Prime Minister elected?
5. What is the minimum voting age?
6. What is a parliamentary constituen­cy?
7. Which candidate is elected from a constituen­cy?
8. How long is the election campaign last about?
9. Which party forms the Government?
10. Who chooses the Cabinet of Ministers?

**2. Read the text. Decide if the statements below are true or false. Put ‘T’ if it is true, put ‘F’ if it is false.**

**Three Centers of Power**

There are three centers of power in London. Buckingham Palace is the center of royal power.The Houses of Parliament are the center of political power. Westminster Abbey is the center of church power.

Buckingham Palace was built in 1703 by the Duke of Buckingham. King George III bought the palace in 1761.It is now the official home of Queen Elizabeth II and the British Royal Family. There are nearly six hundred rooms in the palace.

The two Houses of Parliament (the House of Lords and the House of Commons) are in Westminster Palace. It was built between 1840 and 1860. It was designed by architect Sir Charles Barry.

The original Palace of Westminster was the home for the Royal Family until the 16th century. Then it became the meeting place of the Parliament.

Westminster Abby was a Norman church. The present building was started in 1245 by King Henry III. Westminster Abbey is a very important church. Nearly all the English Kings and Queens since William I was crowned in Westminster Abbey. In 1953, Queen Elizabeth II was crowned in the Abbey.

1. There are two centers of power in London.
2. Buckingham Palace was built by the Duke of Buckingham.
3. King George III bought the palace in 1765.
4. There are nearly five hundred rooms in the palace.
5. The Westminster Palace was the home the Royal Family.
6. Sir Charles Barry designed and started to build the Houses Parliament in the 16th century.
7. Westminster Abby was a British church.
8. In 1953 Queen Elizabeth II was crowned in the Parliament.
9. The two Houses of Parliament are in Westminster Palace.
10. Westminster Abbey is a very important church.

**3. Complete the sentences using articles. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. ... Russia occupies ... eastern half of ... Eu­rope and ... northern third of ... Asia.

2. ... climate of ... northern part of ... Russia is severe.

3. This winter is ... true Russian winter with ... hard frosts.

4. It is warm in ... Crimea and ... Caucasus.

5. ... Washington is ... capital of ... United States of America.

6. I want to go to ... New York some day.

7. ... best way to know and understand ... people of ... other countries is to meet them in their own homes.

8. Is ... Australia ... island or ... continent?

9. ... Red Sea is between ... Africa and ... Asia.

10. There are seven continents on ... Earth.

4. **Complete the sentences using *some, any, no* where it is necessary. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

* 1. Was there ... water in the glass or ... milk?
  2. There was ... soap in the box; he used it to wash his hands.
  3. There was ... soap in the box: it smells of ... soap.
  4. There are ... letters for you on the table.
  5. Do you like ... apples?
  6. Were there ... of our teachers at the stadium?
  7. There were ... students of our group at the consultation yesterday.
  8. Will there be ... concerts at the club next month?
  9. There were ... yellow and green pencils on the table.
  10. People need ... oxygen for breathing.

**5. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. She speaks Italian (good) than English.
2. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"?
3. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.
4. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
5. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
6. Spanish is (easy) than German.
7. She is not so (busy) as I am.
8. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.
9. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
10. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.

**6. Complete the sentences using *much, many, little, few, a little, a few*. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.
2. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.
3. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.
4. After the play ev­erybody felt ... tired.
5. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place.
6. There were ... new words in the text, and Peter spent ... time learning them.
7. There was ... hay in the barn, and the children could not play there.
8. My friend isn't going to the concert this evening because he has got ... work to do.
9. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this letter.
10. He's got very ... time left. If he doesn't hurry up, he'll miss the plane.

**7. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Last week he (publish) an article in a magazine. And now he (write) a new one. Next week he (go) to have an interview.
2. I (work) in a bank but I (not enjoy) it very much.
3. I (to see) Ann in the park yesterday. She (to play) tennis.
4. I am afraid I (feel) bad today. I would like to go home and straight to bed.
5. Years ago he (be) very poor, and (not know) how to live. He (become) very rich now.
6. You ( telephone ) for ages ! You really (not finish ) ?- I ( not get )through yet. I am trying to get to our Paris office but the line ( be ) engaged all morning.
7. He (play ) the piano since six o clock in the morning. He only just (stop).
8. The police ( not find ) the burglar yet. They ( look ) for him since Saturday.
9. It ( stop ) raining and the sun is shining.
10. When I ( get ) to Jack s house the police (to be) there. Someone (steal) his car.

**8.Fill in each space with a suitable modal verb. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. You will … speak Spanish in another few months.
2. Nobody answers the phone .They … be out.
3. I ….get up early on Sunday.
4. The policeman told the woman she….worry.
5. To my mind, the government…take care of old people.
6. Little children like books with large print. They….read them more easily
7. As you …remember, I was always interested in scientific experiments.
8. .We…..use dictionaries at the exam.
9. The teacher…know her students well.
10. She …come to the office today, the boss will be away.

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ**

**ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ТУРИЗМА И СЕРВИСА»**

**(ФГОУВПО «РГУТиС»)**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_факультет**

**Кафедра\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА по**

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**наименование дисциплины**

**\_\_\_\_ -й семестр**

**Студента(ки) заочной формы обучения\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Ф.И.О., полностью**

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**№ зачетной книжки \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ группа\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**код и наименование специальности**

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**подпись студента(ки)**

**Работа предъявлена на проверку «\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_200\_\_г.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**подпись преподавателя**

**Результаты проверки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Замечания, рекомендации\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Проверил преподаватель «\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_200\_\_г. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Ф.И.О., подпись**

**Вторично предъявлена на проверку «\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_200\_\_г. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**подпись преподавателя**

**Результаты проверки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Замечания\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Проверил преподаватель «\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_200\_\_г. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Ф.И.О., подпись**

**Работа принята (проведено собеседование) «\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_200\_\_г\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**подпись преподавателя**