

**Областное государственное автономное  
профессиональное образовательное учреждение  
“Алексеевский агротехнический техникум”**

**КОМПЛЕКТ  
КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ *по*  
СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

**2023 год**

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного

стандарта среднего профессионального образования

РАССМОТРЕНО

предметно-цикловой комиссией

председатель \_\_\_\_\_

Протокол № \_\_\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_

СОГЛАСОВАНО

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### **1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств**

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины *Английский язык* обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальностям и профессиям СПО следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональную компетенцию и общие компетенции:

*У 1 общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;*

*У 2 самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.*

*З1 владеть лексическим (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматическим минимумом, необходимым для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.*

*З2 владеть комплексом знаний, которые входят в состав всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции – языкового (лингвистического), речевого, социокультурного, учебно-познавательного и компенсаторного.*

*ОК 1 Языковая (лингвистическая) компетенция,*

*ОК 2 Речевая компетенция,*

*ОК 3 Социокультурная компетенция,*

*ОК 4 Компенсаторная компетенция,*

*ОК 5 Учебно-познавательная компетенция.*

*Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является дифференцированный зачет*

## **2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке**

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций:

Таблица 1.1

Результаты обучения: умения, знания и общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
<b>Уметь:</b>		

У 1. Планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение ОК Речевая компетенция	Совершенствование коммуникативных умений в четырех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме)	<i>Устный и письменный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельна я работа</i> Рейтинговая накопительная система оценки
У 2. Оперировать языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях ОК Языковая компетенция	Овладение новыми языковыми средствами в соответствии с отобранными темами и сферами общения:	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельна я работа</i> Рейтинговая накопительная система оценки
У 3. Строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно специфике страны ОК Социокультурная компетенция	Формирование умений выделять общее и специфическое в культуре родной страны и страны изучаемого языка;	<i>Устный и письменный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельна я работа</i> Рейтинговая накопительная система оценки
У 4. Объясняться в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении и передаче иноязычной	Развитие следующих умений: • использовать паралингвистические (неязыковые)	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельна я работа</i> Рейтинговая

<p>информации ОК Компенсаторная компетенция</p>	<p>средства (мимику, жесты);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• использовать риторические вопросы;</li> <li>• использовать справочный аппарат (комментарии, сноски);</li> <li>• прогнозировать содержание текста по предваряющей информации (заголовку, началу);</li> <li>• понимать значение неизученных языковых средств на основе лингвистической и контекстуальной догадки;</li> <li>• использовать переспрос для уточнения понимания;</li> <li>• использовать перифраз/толкование, синонимы;</li> <li>• осуществлять</li> </ul>	<p>накопительная система оценки</p>
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	эквивалентные замены для дополнения, уточнения, пояснения мысли.	
У 5. Развивать общие и специальные учебные умения ОК Учебно-познавательная компетенция	Формирование у обучающихся рациональных приемов работы с учебным материалом: приемы культуры чтения и слушания; приемы работы с текстом; приемы работы с лексикой; приемы краткой и наиболее рациональной записи: заметки, составление плана, конспекта и пр.; приемы запоминания; приемы работы со справочной литературой; совершенствование следующих умений: пользоваться языковой и контекстуальной догадкой при чтении и	<i>Устный и письменный опрос Самостоятельна я работа Тестирование Контрольная работа</i>  Рейтинговая накопительная система оценки

	<p>аудировании;  прогнозировать  содержание текста по  заголовку, началу;  использовать текстовые  опоры – подзаголовки,  таблицы, графики,  шрифтовые выделения,  комментарии, сноски и  пр.</p>	
<b>Знать:</b>		
<p>3.1. Правила  выполнения тех или  иных речевых  поступков для их  осознанного  осуществления и  переноса  соответствующих  знаний из родного  языка</p>	<p>Систематизация  языковых знаний  обучающихся,  полученных в основной  школе, овладение  обучающимися новыми  языковыми знаниями в  соответствии с  требованиями базового  уровня владения  английским языком.  Овладение правилами  выполнения тех или  иных речевых  поступков, осознанное  осуществление их,</p>	<p><i>Устный опрос</i>  <i>Самостоятельна</i>  <i>я работа</i></p> <p>Рейтинговая  накопительная  система оценки</p>



	осуществление переноса соответствующих знаний из родного языка, осуществление межпредметных связей	
3.2. Соблюдение ударения и интонации в английских словах и фразах, ритмико-интонационное оформление различных типов предложений. Лексические средства, обслуживающие новые темы, проблемы и ситуации устного и письменного общения. Грамматические явления, усвоенные ранее рецептивно. Основные способы написания слов на основе знания правил	Формирование речевых навыков: автоматизм, устойчивость, гибкость, безошибочность, соответствие норме языка, оптимальная скорость выполнения. В процессе обучения у учащихся должны быть сформированы рецептивные и экспрессивные слухопроизносительные, лексические и грамматические навыки, а также технические навыки чтения и письма. Совершенствование орфографических навыков, в том числе применительно к новому языковому материалу, входящему в	<i>Устный и письменный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i> <i>Тестирование</i> <i>Контрольная работа</i>  Рейтинговая накопительная система оценки

правописания.	лексико-грамматический минимум	
3..3. Особенности жизни в поликультурном обществе, социокультурные правила вежливого поведения в стандартных ситуациях социально-бытовой социально-культурной и учебно-трудовой сфер общения в иноязычной среде, необходимые для владения правилами этикета при осуществлении профессиональной деятельности в ситуациях официального и неофициального характера	Углубление различных социо-культурных знаний, развитие умения понимать и воспроизводить эти знания в процессе иноязычного общения. Приобретение знаний об особенностях жизни в поликультурном обществе, социокультурных правилах вежливого поведения в стандартных ситуациях социально-бытовой, социально-культурной и учебно-трудовой сферах общения в иноязычной среде.	<p><i>Устный опрос</i>  <i>Письменный опрос</i>  <i>Тестирование</i></p> <p>Рейтинговая накопительная система оценки</p>

<p>3.4. Рациональные приемы работы с учебным материалом: приемы культуры чтения и слушания; приемы работы с текстом; приемы работы с лексикой; приемы краткой и наиболее рациональной записи: заметки, составление плана, конспекта и пр.; приемы запоминания; приемы работы со справочной литературой</p>	<p>Совершенствование умений: пользоваться языковой и контекстуальной догадкой при чтении и аудировании; прогнозировать содержание текста по заголовку, началу; использовать текстовые опоры – подзаголовки, таблицы, графики, шрифтовые выделения, комментарии, сноски и пр. Дальнейшее развитие общеучебных умений, связанных с приемами</p>	<p><i>Самостоятельная работа</i>  <i>Устный опрос</i>  <i>Письменный опрос</i></p> <p>Рейтинговая накопительная система оценки</p>

	самостоятельного приобретения знаний, например путем использования двуязычных и одноязычных словарей и другой справочной литературы (энциклопедии, каталоги, справочники, библиографические списки). Формирование умений самостоятельно планировать свою учебную деятельность, организовывать процесс обучения, в том числе в период проектной работы в группах.	
3.5. Правила использования имеющегося иноязычного речевого опыта для преодоления трудностей общения, вызванных	Развитие умений: -использовать паралингвистические (неязыковые) средства: мимику, жесты; -использовать риторические вопросы; -использовать	<i>Самостоятельная работа</i> <i>Устный опрос</i>  Рейтинговая накопительная

дефицитом языковых средств	<p>справочный аппарат (комментарии, сноски);</p> <p>-прогнозировать содержание текста по предваряющей информации (заголовку, началу); -</p> <p>понимать значение неизученных языковых средств на основе лингвистической контекстуальной догадки; -использовать переспрос для уточнения понимания;</p> <p>-использовать перифраз/толкование, синонимы;</p> <p>-осуществлять эквивалентные замены для дополнения, уточнения, пояснения мысли.</p>	система оценки
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### 3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:

#### 3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине Английский язык, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Рейтинг - дословно с английского – это оценка, некоторая численная характеристика какого-либо качественного понятия. Обычно под рейтингом понимается "накопленная оценка" или "оценка, учитывающая предысторию". Рейтинговая система — система накопительного типа, в которой индивидуальный коэффициент обучаемого (рейтинг) определяется по результатам всех видов занятий и вариантов контроля. Рейтинг — это индивидуальный суммарный индекс студента, устанавливаемый на каждом этапе текущего, рубежного и итогового контроля знаний. Основа рейтинговой системы — деятельностный подход к организации учебной работы студентов.

Основными задачами рейтинговой накопительной системы являются:

- модернизация традиционной системы контроля успеваемости студентов, в том числе классических процедур экзамена и зачета, переориентация на оценку компетенций студента;
- повышение качества образовательного процесса за счет комплексного проектирования всех форм текущего и итогового контроля в формате деятельностного обучения с учетом компетентностных требований ФГОС;
- укрепление учебной дисциплины студентов, улучшение показателей посещаемости занятий студентами;
- повышение мотивации студентов к активной и ответственной учебной деятельности, стимулирование чувства личной успешности и состязательного подхода к учебе, развитие способностей к самооценке и рефлексии как средству саморазвития и самоконтроля;
- Создание условий для проектирования студентами индивидуальных образовательных траекторий, отвечающих их образовательным потребностям и уровню притязаний;
- оптимизация профессиональной деятельности преподавателей в условиях перехода к компетентностной модели профессионального обучения, комплексному проектированию и контролю аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов.

- Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам (разделам)

Таблица 2.2.

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля					
	Текущий контроль		Рубежный контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З
<b>Раздел 1</b> <b>Курс коррекции и повторения</b>			<i>Контрольная работа по курсу повторения</i>	<i>ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 1 У 2, У 5, У 1 З 2, З 5, З 1,</i>	-	-
<b>Тема 1.1</b> English ABC (Английский алфавит). The sounds (Звуки: гласные, согласные, дифтонги). Pronouns (Местоимения). About myself (О себе).	<i>Устный опрос Письменное и устное выполнение упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 1 У 2, У 5; У 1 З 2, З 5, З 1,</i>				
<b>Тема 1.2</b> English ABC (Английский алфавит). Pronouns (Повторение местоимений). About myself (О себе). The Whites (Чтение). Глаголы – to be, to have.	<i>Устный опрос Письменное и устное выполнение упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 1 У 2, У 5; У 1 З 2, З 5, З 1,</i>				
<b>Тема 1.3</b>	<i>Устный опрос</i>	<i>ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 1</i>				

Pronouns (Повторение местоимений). About myself (О себе). The Whites (Чтение). Система времен Simple. Диалог знакомства.	<i>Письменное и устное выполнение упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У 2, У 5; У 1 3 2, 3 5, 3 1,</i>				
<b>Тема 1.4</b> Система времен глагола Simple. Диалог знакомства. Типы вопросов в английском языке.	<i>Устный опрос Письменное и устное выполнение упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 1 У 2, У 5; У 1 3 2, 3 5, 3 1,</i>				
<b>Тема 1.5</b> Диалог знакомства. Фразы при встрече и прощании. Повторение местоимений. Тренировка употребления глагола в Present Simple Tense. Повторение числительных. Тренировка употребления вопросов	<i>Устный опрос Письменное и устное выполнение упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 1, У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4 3 2, 3 5, 3 1</i>				
<b>Тема 1.6</b> Тренировка употребления числительных в устной и письменной речи. Повторение местоимений Тренировка употребления глаголов в Present Simple Tense. Тренировка употреб	<i>Устный опрос Письменный опрос Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 1, ОК 4 У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4 3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4</i>		<i>ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 1, ОК 4 У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4 3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3</i>		



ления вопросов. Глаголы –to be, to have. Письменный входной контроль знаний.						
<b>Раздел 2</b> <b>10 класс, 11 класс</b>			<i>Зачет по материалу I семестра (устный и письменный опрос)</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 4, OK 3 У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4, У 3, 3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4, У 3</i>	Дифференцированный зачет по материалу 1–2 семестров	<i>OK 1, OK 2, OK 3, OK 4, OK 5 У 1, У 2, У 3, У 4, У 5 3 1, 3 2, 3 3, 3 4, 3 5</i>
<b>10 класс</b> <b>Модуль 1</b> <b>Strong Ties. Тесные узы.</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Teenagers Activities. Деятельность подростков. <b>Тема 2.</b> Friends. Друзья. <b>Тема 3.</b> Informal Letters. Неофициальные письма. <b>Тема 4.</b> Teenage fashion in the UK. Подростковая мода в Соединенном Королевстве	<i>Устный опрос Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 4 У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4 3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4</i>		<i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 4 У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4 3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4</i>		
<b>Модуль 2</b> <b>Spending Money</b> <b>Расходование денег</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Young consumers. Молодые потребители. <b>Тема 2.</b> Money choices. Альтернатива деньгам. <b>Тема 3.</b> Free time Activities & Personalities.	<i>Устный опрос Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 4 У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4 3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4</i>		<i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 4 У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4 3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3</i>		

<p>Деятельность в свободное время и личные свойства.</p> <p><b>Тема 4.</b> Messages and Notes. Сообщения и записки.</p> <p><b>Тема 5.</b> Great Britain Sporting Events. Спортивные события Великобритании.</p> <p><b>Тема 6.</b> Air Pollution. Загрязнение воздуха.</p>						
<p><b>Модуль 3</b> <b>School Days &amp; Work</b> <b>Школьные дни и работа</b></p> <p><b>Тема 1.</b> Types of schools &amp; School Life. Типы школ и школьная жизнь.</p> <p><b>Тема 2.</b> Schools in Russia. Школы в России.</p> <p><b>Тема 3.</b> Jobs. Careers. Работа. Карьера.</p> <p><b>Тема 4.</b> Emotions/Feelings. Эмоции/Чувства.</p> <p><b>Тема 5.</b> Formal letters. Официальные письма.</p> <p><b>Тема 6.</b> Letter of Application. Advertisement. Письмо-заявление. Объявление.</p>	<p><i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменный опрос</i> <i>Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i></p>	<p><i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 4</i> <i>У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4</i> <i>3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4</i></p>		<p><i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 4</i> <i>У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4</i> <i>3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3</i></p>		
<p><b>Модуль 4</b> <b>Earth Alert</b> <b>Земля в опасности</b></p> <p><b>Тема 1.</b> Environment.</p>	<p><i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических</i></p>	<p><i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 4, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4, У 3,</i> <i>3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4, У 3</i></p>	<p><i>Подготовка реферата</i></p>	<p><i>OK 2, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 3</i> <i>3 2, 3 3</i></p>		

<p>Окружающая среда.  <b>Тема 2.</b> Informal letters.  Неофициальные письма.  Beginnings &amp; Endings.  Начало и окончание письма.  <b>Тема 3.</b> Photosynthesis.  Фотосинтез.</p>	<p><i>упражнений</i>  <i>Самостоятельная работа</i></p>					
<p><b>Модуль 5</b>  <b>Holidays</b>  <b>Каникулы/Отпуск</b>  <b>Тема 1.</b> Holidays problems &amp; complaints.  Проблемы каникул и жалобы.  <b>Тема 2.</b> Literature. Jules Verne. Литература.  Жюль Верн.  <b>Тема 3.</b> Carnival.  Карнавал  <b>Тема 4.</b> Expressing/ Feelings. Выражение чувств.  <b>Тема 5.</b> The river Thames. Река Темза  <b>Тема 6.</b> A Voyage up the Volga. Путешествие по Волге.</p>	<p><i>Устный опрос</i>  <i>Письменный опрос</i>  <i>Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений</i>  <i>Самостоятельная работа</i></p>	<p><i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 4, OK 3</i>  <i>У 2, У 5; У 1, У 4, У 3,</i>  <i>3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4,</i></p>	<p><i>Ролевая игра</i></p>	<p><i>OK 2, OK 1, OK 3</i>  <i>У 2, У 1, У 3</i>  <i>3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4,</i></p>		
<p><b>Модуль 6</b>  <b>Food &amp; Health</b>  <b>Еда и здоровье</b>  <b>Тема 1.</b> Rainbow of Food. Радуга еды.  <b>Тема 2.</b> Handy Food. Закуска.  <b>Тема 3.</b> Literature. Charles</p>	<p><i>Устный опрос</i>  <i>Письменный опрос</i>  <i>Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений</i>  <i>Самостоятельная работа</i></p>	<p><i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 3</i>  <i>У 2, У 5; У 1, У 3,</i>  <i>3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4, У 3</i></p>	<p><i>Ролевая игра</i></p>	<p><i>OK 2, OK 1, OK 3</i>  <i>У 2, У 1, У 3</i>  <i>3 2, 3 1, 3 4, У 3</i></p>		

Dickens. Ч. Диккенс. <b>Тема 4.</b> Reports. (making assessments). Сообщения. <b>Тема 5.</b> Concluding. Заключение. <b>Тема 6.</b> Teeth. Зубы.	<i>работа</i>					
<b>Модуль 7</b> <b>Let's have fun.</b> <b>Развлечения</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Teens today. Подростки сегодня. <b>Тема 2.</b> Types of performances. Типы представлений. <b>Тема 3.</b> Reviews. Обозрения. <b>Тема 4.</b> Recommending. Рекомендация. <b>Тема 5.</b> Music. Музыка. <b>Тема 6.</b> Ballet at the Bolshoi Theatre. Балет в Большом Театре.	<i>Устный опрос Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>ОК 1, ОК 3, ОК 5, ОК 4 У 1, У 3, У 5, У 4 З 1, З 3, З 5, З 4</i>	<i>Подготовка проекта</i>	<i>ОК 1, ОК 3, ОК 5 У 3, У 5, У 4 З 3, З 5, З 4</i>		
<b>Модуль 8</b> <b>Technology. Технолог.</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> High Tech Gadgets. Высокотехнологичные гаджеты. <b>Тема 2.</b> Electronic Equipment & Problems. Электронное оборудование и проблемы. <b>Тема 3.</b> Russian Space Exploration. Космические исследования в России. <b>Тема 4.</b> Opinion essays. Краткое изложе -	<i>Устный опрос Письменный опрос Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 1, ОК 3 У 2, У 5; У 1, У 3, З 2, З 5, З 1, З 4, З 3</i>	<i>Подготовка презентации</i>	<i>ОК 1, ОК 3, ОК 5 У 1, У 3, У 5 З 5, З 1, З 3</i>		

ние мнения. <b>Тема 5.</b> British Inventions. Британские изобретения.						
<b>11 класс</b> <b>Модуль 1</b> <b>Relationships</b> <b>Взаимоотношения</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Family Ties. Семейные узы. <b>Тема 2.</b> Relationships. Взаимоотношения. <b>Тема 3.</b> Multicultural Britain. Мультикультурная Британия. <b>Тема 4.</b> Victorian Families. Викторианские семьи. <b>Тема 5.</b> Different Ways of life in Russia, Разные способы жизни в России. <b>Тема 6.</b> Be neighbourly. Будь дружелюбным.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 1, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 1, У 3</i> <i>3 2, 3 1, 3 3</i>	Семинар	<i>OK 2, OK 1, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 1, У 3</i> <i>3 2, 3 1, 3 3</i>		
<b>Модуль 2</b> <b>Where there's a will there's a way. Где хотенье, там уменье.</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Situations. Ситуации. <b>Тема 2.</b> F. Dostoyevsky. Ф. Достоевский. <b>Тема 3.</b> Informal & Semi-formal letters. Неофициальные и полуофициальные письма.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 3, OK 1, OK 5</i> <i>У 3, У 1, У 5</i> <i>3 3, 3 1, 3 5</i>		<i>OK 1, OK 3</i> <i>У 1, У 3</i> <i>3 1, 3 3</i>		

<b>Тема 4.</b> Childline. Телефон доверия для детей.						
<b>Модуль 3</b> <b>Responsibility</b> <b>Ответственность</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Crime & Law Преступление и закон. <b>Тема 2.</b> Opinion Essays. Краткое выражение мнения. <b>Тема 3.</b> Human Rights. Права человека.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 1, OK 3, OK 5</i> <i>У 1, У 3, У 5</i> <i>3 1, 3 3, 3 5</i>	Подготовка реферата	<i>OK 1, OK 3, OK 5</i> <i>У 1, У 3, У 5</i> <i>3 1, 3 3, 3 5</i>		
<b>Модуль 4</b> <b>Danger! Опасность!</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Journey down the mountain. Путешествие в горы. <b>Тема 2.</b> Illnesses. Болезни. <b>Тема 3.</b> Mark Twain. Марк Твен. <b>Тема 4.</b> Senses and Feelings. Здравый смысл и чувства. <b>Тема 5.</b> Tradition. Luck. Традиция. Удача. <b>Тема 6.</b> Water Pollution. Загрязнение воды.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 5; У 1, У 3, 3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4, 3 3</i>	Подготовка реферата	<i>OK 2, OK 1, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 1, У 3</i> <i>3 2, 3 1, 3 3</i>		
<b>Модуль 5</b> <b>Who are you? Кто ты?</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Problems in Neighbourhoods.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 1, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 1, У 3</i> <i>3 2, 3 1, 3 3</i>	Презентация	<i>OK 2, OK 1, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 1, У 3</i> <i>3 2, 3 1, 3 3</i>		

Проблемы соседства. <b>Тема 2.</b> Reports (making suggestions/recommendations). Сообщения/рекомендации. <b>Тема 3.</b> Houses. Дома. <b>Тема 4.</b> Green Belts. Зеленые пояса.						
<b>Модуль 6</b> <b>Communication</b> <b>Средство сообщения</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Space. Космос <b>Тема 2.</b> Space. Mir. Космос. Космическая станция «Мир». <b>Тема 3.</b> Newspapers & Media. Газеты и средства информации <b>Тема 4.</b> Reported Speech – Reported Statements. Косвенная речь. Косвенные утверждения. <b>Тема 5.</b> Ocean Noise Pollution. Загрязнение океана шумом.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 3, OK 1, OK 5</i> <i>У 3, У 1, У 5</i> <i>3 3, 3 1, 3 5</i>		<i>OK 1, OK 3</i> <i>У 1, У 3</i> <i>3 1, 3 3</i>		

<b>Модуль 7</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Hopes and Dreams. Надежды и мечты. <b>Тема 2.</b> Education and Training. Образование и обучение. <b>Тема 3.</b> Formal letters/	<i>Письменное выполнение коммуникативных, лексических и грамматических упражнений</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 5, OK 1, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 5; У 1, У 3, 3 2, 3 5, 3 1, 3 4,</i>		<i>OK 2, OK 1, OK3</i> <i>У 2, У 1, У3</i> <i>3 2, 3 1, 3 3</i>		



Emails. Официальные письма/эл. сообщения. <b>Тема 4.</b> Types of Performances. Виды постановок. <b>Тема 5.</b> Student's Life in the UK. Студенческая жизнь в Соединенном королевстве						
<b>Модуль 8</b> <b>Travel. Путешествие</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Airports & Air Travel Аэропорты и воздушное путешествие. <b>Тема 2.</b> Descriptions of Places. Описания мест. <b>Тема 3.</b> Going to USA? Remember ... Отправляешься в США ...? Помни ...	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Устное и письменное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 3, OK 5</i> <i>У 2, У 3; У 5</i> <i>3 2, 3 3, 3 5,</i>	<i>Разговорный практикум</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 3</i> <i>У 2, У 3</i> <i>3 2, 3 3</i>		
<b>Раздел 3</b> <b>Повседневный английский язык.</b> <b>Модуль 1</b> <b>My Family, my friends and me. Моя семья, мои друзья и я.</b> Тема 1. What do I know about myself? Тема 2. My family and me. Тема 3. My family and my friends Тема 4. Visiting card. Тема 5. Identity card. Тема 6. About myself	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменный опрос</i> <i>Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений</i>	<i>OK 1, OK 2, OK3,</i> <i>У 1, У 2, У 3,</i> <i>3 1, 3 2, 3 3</i>	<i>Разговорный практикум.</i> <i>Письменный практикум</i>	<i>OK1, OK 2, OK 3</i> <i>У 1, У2, У 3</i> <i>3 1, 32, 3 3</i>		
<b>Модуль 2</b> <b>How do you spend your free time? Как ты прово</b>	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменное и устное выполнение</i>	<i>OK 2, OK 3, OK 5,</i> <i>У 2, У 3; У5,</i>		<i>OK 2, OK 3, OK 5</i> <i>У 2, У 3, У5</i>		

-дишь свое свободное время? Тема 1. Hobby. Тема 2. Different kinds of Hobbies Тема 3. Leisure activities. Тема 4. Learning foreign languages. Тема 5. My hobby is learning foreign languages. Тема 6. Etiquette.	<i>лексических и грамматических упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	3 2, 3 3, 3 5		3 2, 3 3, 3 5		
<b>Модуль 3</b> <b>Everyday life.</b> Повседневная жизнь. Тема 1. My Day. Тема 2. My friends. Тема 3. Guests. Тема 4. My colleague. Тема 5. Travelling. Тема 6. Sport and health.	<i>Устный опрос Письменное и устное выполнение коммуникативных, лексических и грамматических упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 1, OK2, OK 3, OK 4 OK 5, У 1, У2, У 3, У 4, У 5 3 1, 3 2, 3 3, 3 4, 3 5,</i>		<i>OK 1, OK 2, OK 3, OK4 У 1, У2, У 3, У 4, 3 1, 3 2, 3 3, 3 4</i>		
<b>Модуль 4</b> <b>English-speaking countries.</b> Англо-говорящие страны. Тема 1. Great Britain. Тема 2. The USA. Тема 3. Shopping in the USA. Тема 4. Eating in the USA. Тема 5. Safe food. Тема 6. Eating in England.	<i>Устный опрос Письменный опрос Устное и письменное выполнение коммуникативных, лексических и грамматических упражнений Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>OK 1, OK2, OK 3, OK 4, У1, У2, У 3; У 4, 1 3 1, 3 2, 3 3, 3 4,</i>	<i>Ролевые игры</i>	<i>OK 1, OK 2, OK 4 У 1, У 2, У 4 3 1, 3 2, 3 4</i>		
<b>Модуль 5</b> <b>Professional activity of specialist.</b> Профессия - начальная деятельность специалиста. Тема 1. The Metric	<i>Устный и письменный опрос Устное и письменное выполнение лексических и</i>	<i>OK2, OK3, OK4, OK5 У 2, У 3, У4, У5 3 2, 3 3, 3 4, 3 5</i>	<i>Разговорный практикум</i>	<i>OK2, OK3, OK4, У 2, У 3, У 4, 3 2, 3 3, 3 4,</i>		

System. Тема 2. Computers. Тема 3. Russian metal industry. Тема 4. Industrial Electronics. Тема 5. Ecosystems. Тема 6 Technical progress.	<i>грамматических упражнений. Самостоятельная работа</i>					
<b>Раздел 4</b> <b>Тема 1.</b> Подготовка для учебы за границей. <b>Тема 2.</b> Моя специальность в современном обществе <b>Тема 3.</b> Поиски работы и трудоустройство. <b>Тема 4.</b> Технические изобретения <b>Тема 5.</b> Промышленные структуры	<i>Устный опрос  Письменный опрос  Письменное и устное выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.  Переводное и беспереvodное чтение.  Самостоятельная работа.  Написание деловых писем различного вида.</i>	<i>OK1, OK2, OK3, OK4  У1, У2, У3, У4  З 1, З 2, З 3, З 4, З,5</i>	<i>Письменный практикум</i>	<i>OK2, OK3, OK4  У2, У3, У4  З 2, З 3, З 4</i>		

### **3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины**

**3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний раздела I, курса коррекции и повторения; З 1, З 2, З 5 , умений У1, У2, У5.**

#### **1-й курс Контрольная работа Вводный контроль знаний**

##### **1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык**

After breakfast I put on my coat, take the bag and go to the university. I go there by bus. My classes begin at half past 9 in the morning and they are over at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I usually, go home after classes and have dinner with my younger sister, but sometimes I stay at the university and have dinner in the canteen.

##### **2. Ответьте на вопросы**

- 1) When do your classes begin?
- 2) The classes are over at 2 o'clock aren't they?
- 3) Do you usually have dinner with your younger sister?

##### **3. Поставьте глаголы в Past Indefinite**

After dinner I have a short rest. Then I do my homework. I go to the library in the evening.

##### **4. Вставьте нужный предлог**

- 1) I usually get up ... 7 o'clock.
- 2) Then I go ... the bathroom.
- 3) I play tennis ... my friend.

##### **5. Составьте предложение из данных слов**

like, I, sister, my, shopping, with, go, to.

# ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

## 1 КУРС

### 1 ВАРИАНТ

#### Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

1. Вы два раза услышите 2 коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами А, В. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.

1. In a library
2. In a classroom
3. At a concert
4. In a street
5. On a skating rink

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ

Диалог	А	В
Место действия		

2. Вы два раза услышите 3 высказывания, обозначенных буквами А, В, С. Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями из следующего списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.

1. The speaker talks about his/her new hobby.
2. The speaker talks about his/her recent day-off.
3. The speaker explains how to grow a garden.
4. The speaker talks about his/her childhood dream.
5. The speaker explains about healthy eating habits.
6. The speaker explains how to cook a special dish.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

Говорящий	А	В	С
Утверждение			

Вы услышите разговор мамы и сына. В заданиях 3–5 в поле ответа запишите одну

цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3. Why has Thomas come from school earlier than usual?

- 1) He felt unwell in the classroom.
- 2) He failed his mathematics test.
- 3) His timetable changed.

Ответ:

4. Where does Thomas usually have lunch?

- 1) He buys his lunch in the school canteen.
- 2) He takes a lunch box to school.
- 3) He comes home for lunch.

Ответ:

5. Where does Thomas' mother work?

- 1) In a canteen.
- 2) In a shop.
- 3) In a school.

Ответ:

## Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

6. Прочитайте тексты под буквами А, В, С и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А, В, С подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- 1. **Educational policy**
- 5. **Pirate's treasure**
- 2. **Disputed territory**
- 6. **The main city**
- 3. **Getting acquainted with the islands' history**
- 7. **Islands' profile**
- 4. **Living in harmony with nature**
- 8. **Using environmentally friendly sources**

A. About 250 miles off the coast of South America lie the Falkland Islands, a British overseas territory. In terms of size, the Falkland Islands' land area measures up to be about the same as that of Northern Ireland. About 3,000 people live on the islands; they mostly make a living from sheep farming and fishing. Like most isolated communities around the world, the people of the Falkland Islands are always pleased to welcome tourists.

B. Stanley is home to over three quarters of the population. Everything outside Stanley is known locally as 'Camp', and is home to numerous farms and settlements spread across the islands. Although one of the smallest capitals in the world, Stanley provides a variety of supermarkets, excellent restaurants and hotels, a swimming pool, gym and golf course.

C. Open whenever tour ships are in port, the Falkland Islands Museum contains artifacts from everyday life, natural history samples and a fine collection relating to the islands' shipwrecks. Outside displays include the Reclus Hut, originally made in Stanley, then shipped to Antarctica and set up there in 1956.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C
Заголовок			

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 7-8-9 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

#### **Cirque du Soleil**

Guy Laliberté was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1959. From childhood he dreamt of doing something risky in his life. He got out of his parents' control very early and started earning money as a street performer. To amuse people, Guy played the accordion, danced and did fire eating. After several years of being on the road at the age of twenty three he decided to settle down.

In 1982 Guy Laliberté started a serious business that made him one of the richest Canadians. He began learning world circus techniques professionally. Additionally, his travel experience and his friends' support helped him arrange the first national circus in Quebec. For the first time, Guy Laliberté managed to combine circus arts with street performance, which finally made his circus extremely popular.

When it was time to decide on a name, Guy Laliberté didn't discuss it with anybody. He called his project *Cirque du Soleil* or *Circus of the Sun*. The decision was not made by chance, because the image of the sun reminded him of the youth and energy his artists personified.

7. Guy Laliberté's parents were street performers.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Ответ:

8. Guy Laliberté's circus in Quebec differed from the other circus of the time.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Ответ:

9. Guy Laliberté's friends helped him to choose a name for the circus.

- 1) True

- 2) False  
3) Not stated

Ответ:

The district where Cirque du Soleil was built was later renamed

### Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 10–14 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 10–14.

10. Mary's birthday was on Saturday and she decided to arrange the party all by herself. At first, making a party to celebrate her \_\_\_\_\_ birthday looked like an easy thing to do. FIFTEEN  
11. But when Mary started planning the event, a lot of questions came up. And the main problem was that she \_\_\_\_\_ what to start with! NOT/KNOW  
12. Mary called her cousin Vicki and asked if she \_\_\_\_\_ help with the arrangements. CAN  
13. Vicki was a year \_\_\_\_\_ and more experienced in arranging parties. Vicki agreed and went to Mary's house at once. OLD  
14. When Vicki arrived, Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a menu for the party. DESIGN.

### Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

15. Imagine you have a friend from Great Britain. Tell him/her about yourself, your family and about your hobbies. Write at least 8 sentences. Follow spelling and punctuation rules.

## 2 ВАРИАНТ

### Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

1. Вы два раза услышите 2 коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами В, С. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.

1. In a library
2. In a classroom
3. At a concert
4. In a street
5. On a skating rink

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ

Диалог	В	С



Место действи я		
-----------------------	--	--

2. Вы два раза услышите 3 высказывания, обозначенных буквами В, С, D Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями из следующего списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.

1. The speaker talks about his/her new hobby.
2. The speaker talks about his/her recent day-off.
3. The speaker explains how to grow a garden.
4. The speaker talks about his/her childhood dream.
5. The speaker explains about healthy eating habits.
6. The speaker explains how to cook a special dish.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

Говорящий	В	С	D
Утверждени е			

Вы услышите разговор мамы и сына. В заданиях 3-4-5 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3. Where does Thomas' mother work?

- 1) In a canteen.
- 2) In a shop.
- 3) In a school.

Ответ:

4. How is Thomas' mother going to spend the next evening?

- 1) Preparing for Christmas at home.
- 2) Shopping for Christmas presents.
- 3) Driving her car for several hours.

Ответ:

5. What present does Thomas want to get?

- 1) A snowboard.
- 2) A bicycle.
- 3) A pair of skis.

Ответ:

## Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

6. Прочитайте тексты под буквами С, D, Е и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А, В, С подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте

каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. Educational policy
5. Pirate's treasure
2. Disputed territory
6. The main city
3. Getting acquainted with the islands' history
7. Islands' profile
4. Living in harmony with nature
8. Using environmentally friendly sources

C. Open whenever tour ships are in port, the Falkland Islands Museum contains artifacts from everyday life, natural history samples and a fine collection relating to the islands' shipwrecks. Outside displays include the Reclus Hut, originally made in Stanley, then shipped to Antarctica and set up there in 1956.

Forty years later the famous house was brought back.

D. The government provides equipment and supplies for learning throughout the Islands. There are only about 380 children of school age living there! For them, there is a primary and a secondary school in Stanley, and three small settlement schools on large farms. Other rural pupils are taught by 'travelling' teachers. Schooling is free and compulsory for children between five and sixteen years of age. The government pays for older students to attend colleges, usually in the UK.

E. The deep waters of the South Atlantic are rich in marine life, key to the survival of a variety of species breeding on the archipelago. The Falkland Islands are home to five different species of penguin. People may notice whales or dolphins in the harbour, sea lions lying on the rocks, or some of the 227 bird species that fill the skies. It's a rare place on earth where people and wildlife seem to co-exist happily.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	C	D	E
Заголово к			

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 7-8-9 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

#### **Cirque du Soleil**

Montreal authorities let Laliberté rent a piece of land far from the city centre. In 1984 the district was a waste land that needed major reconstruction. In spite of the high cost, the

first *Cirque du Soleil* hall for eight hundred people was built in that area. The main office never changed its location and has become a new cultural centre in Quebec.

The main office is located in an unusual building that consists of *the Studio* and *the Parlour*, painted blue and yellow. *The Studio* is the place for training and the artists' offices, while *the Parlour* is the home for set and costume designers. They always have a lot of work to do, because all the cloth bought for performances is initially white. To make the costumes bright, different colours are printed according to designers' sketches.

Initially the company had about seventy employees. Today it has more than four thousand artists, acrobats, divers, dancers and singers from about forty countries, speaking about twenty languages. It enables *Cirque du Soleil* to perform in different parts of the world at the same time. Its offices are also located in London, New York, Hong Kong, Amsterdam, Singapore, Moscow and several other cities.

7. The district where Cirque du Soleil was built was later renamed after the circus.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Ответ:

8. The main office of Cirque du Soleil is a three-coloured building.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Ответ:

9. All the costumes of the Cirque du Soleil artists are yellow.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Ответ:

### Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 10–14 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 10–14.

10. Vicki looked at the draft of the menu and \_\_\_\_\_ Mary that her approach was totally wrong. TELL

11. "We shouldn't start with the menu," she said, "We should start with the list of guests and with the programme for the event. You \_\_\_\_\_ who you want to invite to your party, haven't you?" "No," answered Mary, "I haven't." DECIDE

12. It took the girls half an hour to make a list of guests. Each name \_\_\_\_\_ carefully on glossy paper. WRITE

13. "It looks fine," said Vicki, "But there are too many of \_\_\_\_\_. Don't you think

so?" THEY

14. Russia is a large country with great diversity in flora and fauna. There are several large \_\_\_\_\_ parks in Russia. NATION

#### Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

15. Imagine you have a friend from Great Britain. Tell him/her about yourself, your family and about your hobbies. Write at least 8 sentences. Follow spelling and punctuation rules.

### 3 ВАРИАНТ

#### Раздел 1 (задания по аудированию)

1. Вы два раза услышите 2 коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами С, D. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия.

1. In a library
2. In a classroom
3. At a concert
4. In a street
5. On a skating rink

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

**Ответ**

Диалог	С	D
Место действи я		

2. Вы два раза услышите 3 высказывания, обозначенных буквами В, С, D. Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями из следующего списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.

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4. The speaker talks about his/her childhood dream.
5. The speaker explains about healthy eating habits.
6. The speaker explains how to cook a special dish.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

Говорящий	C	D	E
Утверждени е			

Вы услышите разговор мамы и сына. В заданиях 3-4-5 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3. How is Thomas' mother going to spend the next evening?

- 1) Preparing for Christmas at home.
- 2) Shopping for Christmas presents.
- 3) Driving her car for several hours.

Ответ:

4. What present does Thomas want to get?

- 1) A snowboard.
- 2) A bicycle.
- 3) A pair of skis.

Ответ:

5. What kind of weather are Thomas and his mum expecting this winter?

- 1) Snowy.
- 2) Rainy.
- 3) Stormy.

Ответ:

## Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

6. Прочитайте тексты под буквами E, F, G и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами E, F, G подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. **Educational policy**
5. **Pirate's treasure**
2. **Disputed territory**
6. **The main city**
3. **Getting acquainted with the islands' history**
7. **Islands' profile**
4. **Living in harmony with nature**
8. **Using environmentally friendly sources**

E. The deep waters of the South Atlantic are rich in marine life, key to the survival of a variety of species breeding on the archipelago. The Falkland Islands are home to five different species of penguin. People may notice whales or dolphins in the harbour, sea lions lying on the rocks, or some of the 227 bird species that fill the skies. It's a rare place on earth where people and wildlife seem to

co-exist happily.

F. The Falkland Islands government is taking advantage of cheap, green energy – wind power. Since 1996, the government has been investing in the development of alternative sources of energy and can already enjoy the results. The Islands have experimented with other forms of energy, including hydroelectric and solar power. However, these forms cannot match the effectiveness of wind power yet.

G. The Falklands War was fought in 1982 between Argentina and the United Kingdom. It started with the Argentine invasion and occupation of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia. The war lasted 74 days and ended with an Argentine defeat. It resulted in the deaths of 257 British and 649 Argentine soldiers and sailors, and the deaths of three civilian Falkland Islanders. However, Argentina still has not fully given up its claim to the territory of the islands.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	E	F	G
Заголово к			

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 7-8-9 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

#### **Cirque du Soleil**

The main office is located in an unusual building that consists of *the Studio* and *the Parlour*, painted blue and yellow. *The Studio* is the place for training and the artists' offices, while *the Parlour* is the home for set and costume designers. They always have a lot of work to do, because all the cloth bought for performances is initially white. To make the costumes bright, different colours are printed according to designers' sketches.

Initially the company had about seventy employees. Today it has more than four thousand artists, acrobats, divers, dancers and singers from about forty countries, speaking about twenty languages. It enables *Cirque du Soleil* to perform in different parts of the world at the same time. Its offices are also located in London, New York, Hong Kong, Amsterdam, Singapore, Moscow and several other cities.

However, performing is not the only priority of the company. It has initiated an international program for teenagers who are at risk. The company also organizes training courses to support circus schools in Canada. This is how Guy Laliberté keeps the right balance between business, art and philanthropy.

7. All the costumes of the Cirque du Soleil artists are yellow.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Ответ:

8. The team of artists at Cirque du Soleil is multinational.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Ответ:

9. Cirque du Soleil invests money into social projects.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

### Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **10–14** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **10–14**.

10. A lot of different animals live there. Wolves are probably the best known, and are very well studied animals, so we have enough \_\_\_\_\_ about their diet and behaviour. **INFORM**

11. The wolf is a good \_\_\_\_\_. **HUNT**

12. They usually hunt wild animals like deer and hares, but sometimes they can attack sheep, goats, and cows. The wolf tries to avoid people and only goes into villages when he is \_\_\_\_\_ hungry. **REAL**

13. In some \_\_\_\_\_ tales, the wolf is often represented as a clever animal that helps the main character, Ivan. **RUSSIA**

14. The wolf is usually direct and \_\_\_\_\_ and helps Ivan to cope with many difficult problems. **CREATE**

### Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

15. Imagine you have a friend from Great Britain. Tell him/her about yourself, your family and about your hobbies. Write at least 8 sentences. Follow spelling and punctuation rules.

**Департамент внутренней и кадровой политики Белгородской области**  
**ОБЛАСТНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ**  
**ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ**  
**“ГУБКИНСКИЙ ГОРНО-ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ”**

**ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**  
**1 КУРС**



## Текущий контроль

### Тест

#### Английский язык 1 вариант

1. Найдите слово, которое не подходит по смыслу к остальным:

- A daughter
- B niece
- C cousin
- D doctor

2. Замените существительное «students» личным местоимением:

- A he
- B they
- C it
- D she

3. Вставьте нужную форму глагола «to be» в предложение «This.... not my brother»:

- A am
- B are
- C is
- D were

4. Подберите соответствующую форму множественного числа слова «man»:

- A men
- B mens
- C mann
- D mans

5. Вставьте нужную форму глагола «to be» в предложение «Our managers... having dinner now»:

- A was
- B were
- C are
- D is

6. Выберите верный ответ на вопрос: «Do you like dancing?»:

- A Yes, you do
- B Yes, like dancing
- C Yes, I like
- D Yes, I do

7. Вставьте соответствующий вспомогательный глагол в соответствующее предложение: How... you doing in the new job?

- A is
- B are
- C have
- D be

8. Определите, в какой части предложения содержится ошибка:

«Mike usually goes to the university on metro»

2                      3                                      4

- A 2
- B 1
- C 3
- D 4

9. Выберите верный вариант перевода предложения «Какой вы национальности?»:

- A. Where are you from?
- B. What nation are you?
- C. Who are you?
- D. What nationality are you?

10. Определите, в какой части предложения содержится ошибка:

«Give to me your English - Russian dictionary»:

- A 2                      B 1
- C 4                      D 3

11. Вставьте необходимый предлог в предложение

«The student's desk is in front of the teacher's table. «:The teacher's table is - the student's desk».

- A at
- B of
- C behind
- D in front of

12. Выберите верный ответ на вопрос: «Is it half past nine now?»;

- A Yes, it has.
- B Yes, it is.
- C Yes, it half.
- D Yes, it does.

Текущий контроль

Тест

Английский язык    2    Вариант

13. Вставьте необходимый предлог в предложение

«We are looking.....the blackboard.»:

- A at
- B on
- C in
- D to

14. Найдите слово, которое не подходит по смыслу к остальным:

- A bathroom
- B dining room
- C classroom
- D bedroom

15. Определите, в какой части предложения содержится ошибка:

«Our friend 's wife cook very well»:

1    2                                  3            4

- A 4
- B 1
- C 2
- D 3

16. Выберите верный вариант перевода предложения

«Мне нравится наводить порядок»:

- A I like tidy up.
- B I like to tidy up.
- C I am liking to tidy up.
- D I am tidying up.

17. Найдите слово, которое не подходит по смыслу к остальным:

- A watch
- B afternoon
- C evening
- D morning

18. Определите, в какой части предложения содержится ошибка:

«My classes begin at half to ten»:

1            2            3            4

- A 4
- B 3
- C 2
- D 1

19. Вставьте соответствующий вспомогательный глагол в предложение «Helen... .going to sweep the floor»:

- A does
  - B have
- «

- C is
- D are

20. Замените существительное «table» личным местоимением:

- A they
- B it
- C he
- D you

21. Определите, в какой части предложения содержится ошибка:

«We are wanting to see a new French film»:

A 4 B 2 C 3 D 1

22. Выберите верный вариант перевода предложения «Давайте послушаем пленку»:

- A Let' s listen to the tape.
- B Let's listen to tape.
- C Let' s listen the tape.
- D Listen to the tape.

23. Вставьте необходимый предлог в предложение

«Listen .... Mary!»:

- A. for
- B to
- C a t
- D from

24. Замените фразу «my friend and I» личным местоимением:

- A you
- B I
- C they
- D we

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

### **Задания для устного промежуточного контроля знаний**

#### **1, 2 КУРС**

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) Do you play ... piano?
- 2) There is ... big black piano in our living-room. It is at...wall, to ... left of... door.
- 3) ... boys like to play ... football.

- 4) What do you do in ... evening? I often play ... chess with my grandfather.
2. а) Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число:  
a week, a right, a government, a century, a family, a victory, a chief, a roof, a wolf, a goose, a mouse, goods, an Englishman.
- б) Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число, изменяя глагол - to be, to have, где необходимо.
- 1) My tooth is white.
  - 2) This key is made of steel.
  - 3) Her friend has a car.
  - 4) That woman is my cousin.
  - 5) She is a nice girl.
  - 6) This house has a balcony.
  - 7) Is his son at home?
3. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания, употребят притяжательный падеж.  
*Образец: The room of my friend. - My friend's room.*
- 1) The questions of my son.
  - 2) The wife of my brother.
  - 3) Toys of the children.
  - 4) The advice of Mrs. Leonders.
  - 5) The office of managers.
4. Вставьте somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody; переведите предложения на русский язык.
- 1) Has ... in the group got a dictionary?
  - 2) ... left a magazine in our classroom yesterday.
  - 3) The question was so difficult that ... could answer it.
  - 4) ... can answer this question. It is very easy.
  - 5) I saw ... in the train yesterday **when** looked like you.
5. а) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных:  
wonderful good, fan, fast, bad, wide, fat, new, expensive, cheap, dirty, first, dull.
- б) Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного. Переведите предложения на русский язык,
1. Mr. Brown is (tall) than Mr. Smith..
  2. My secretary is as (good) as yours.
  3. My secretary is the (good) of three.
  4. This park is the (beautiful) in our town.
  5. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.
  6. She speaks Italian (bad) than English.
6. а) Вставьте глагол - to be в Present Simple.
1. What ... you? I ... mechanic.
  2. What... these women? They ... doctors.
  3. Who ... in the kitchen? Mother and Ann ... .

4. Mike ... doing his lessons.
5. ... the boys helping the driver? Yes, they ... .
- 6) Slava's brothers ... workers.

б) Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя глаголы to be, to have в Present Simple.

- 1 Моя мама не учительница. Она врач.
- 2 У моих друзей большая библиотека.
3. Ее сумка на столе.
4. Где твоя сестра? Она на работе.
5. Мы не дома, мы в школе.

7. Раскройте, скобки употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

- 1 My sister (to get) up at seven o'clock.
- 2 She (to be) a school-girl. She (to go) to school.
3. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises.
4. After breakfast she (to go) to school.
5. It (to take) her 10 minutes to get there.
- 6 My friend (to have) a computer at home.
7. We (to have) many flowers in the garden.

### (Рубежный контроль знаний)

Контрольная работа (курс повторения для обучающихся по профессиям)

1 вариант

#### **I. Read and translate the sentences into English :**

1. Их дочь – студентка.
2. В комнате – две двери.
3. Я могу перевести этот короткий текст.
4. Сейчас эти занятия посещаются многими студентами.
5. Мы только что посмотрели интересный фильм.

#### **II. Fill in the gaps with the verbs to be, to have.**

1. He ... a businessman.
2. We ... pupils.
3. The pupil ... a ruler and some pencils.
4. I ... four discs.
5. We ... students.

#### **III. Ask questions to the underlined words:**

1. They will come on Tuesday at half past four (who).
2. We have got five apples in the bag (how many).
3. Their sons play football very well (what).

#### **IV. Use the verbs in these sentences in Present, Past, Future Continuous Tense:**

1. Yesterday he ... (to read) this article in the newspaper. 2. My brother ... (to write) this article in a week. He ... (to buy) magazines here now.

**V. Translate from English into Russian:**

1. That book was read by my friends with great interest. 2. My sister is waited by her friend after classes today. 3. The church will be restored by them next year.

**VI. Translate the sentences into English using Perfect Active and Passive:**

1. Мы только что прочитали интересный рассказ. 2. Статьи были написаны к понедельнику. Текст уже переведен нами.

**VII. Use Infinitive instead of Gerund:**

1. What newspapers do you prefer reading? 2. I don't like being late. 3. You should finish discussing this problem.

1 курс

Контрольная работа (курс повторения для обучающихся по профессиям )

2 вариант

**I. Read and translate the sentences into English:**

1. Это ваши сочинения. 2. Через два часа я буду смотреть телевизор. 3. Могу я помочь вам? 4. Десять лет назад он учился в школе. 15. Трудно изучать английский язык, не посещая англоязычную страну.

**II. Fill in the gaps with the verbs to be, to have.**

1. I ... a businessman. 2. They ... pupils. 3. The student ... a ruler and some pencils. 4. She ... four discs. 5. We ... pupils.

**III. Ask questions to the underlined words:**

1. They will come on Tuesday at half past four (what day). 2. We have got five apples in the bag (where). Their sons play football very well (who).

#### **IV. Use the verbs in these sentences in Present, Past, Future Simple Tense:**

1. Yesterday he ... (to read) this article in the newspaper. 2. My brother ... (to leave) this town in a week. He ... (to buy) magazines here sometimes.

#### **V. Translate from English into Russian:**

1. The examinations were seldom passed by him well. 2. This museum is usually visited by me with great interest. 3. The church will be restored by them next year.

#### **VI. Translate the sentences into English using Perfect Active and Passive:**

1. Мы только что посмотрели интересный фильм. 2. Сочинения были написаны ко вторнику. Предложения уже переведены мною.

#### **VII. Use Infinitive instead of Gerund:**

1. They continue working in this office. 2. Do you like singing songs? 3. You may begin discussing this problem.

1 курс

Контрольная работа (курс повторения для обучающихся по специальностям)

1 вариант

#### **I. Read and translate the sentences into English:**

1. Я - студентка. 2. Через три часа я буду слушать радио. 3. Должен он помочь вам? 4. Два года назад он учился в школе. 15. Трудно понять традиции и обычаи страны, не изучая историю этой страны.

#### **II. Fill in the gaps with the verbs to be, to have.**

1. They ... businessmen. 2. You ... English books. 3. The girl ... some pencils. 4. She ... a student. 5. We ... pupils.

#### **III. Ask questions to the underlined words:**

1. They will come on Tuesday at half past four (when). 2. We have got five apples in the bag (what). Their sons play football very well (how).

#### **IV. Use the verbs in these sentences in Present, Past, Future Perfect Tense:**



1. Yesterday he ... (to read) this article in the newspaper. 2. My brother ... (to leave) this town in a week. He ... just (to buy) magazines here .

**V. Translate from English into Russian:**

1. New copybooks were bought by her yesterday. 2. Secondary school will be finished by him in a year. 3. We are often met by him near the college.

**VI. Translate the sentences into English using Perfect Active and Passive:**

1. Вчера письмо не было ее написано. 2. Этот экзамен будет им сдаваться через два дня. Я уже перевела этот текст.

**VII. Use Infinitive instead of Gerund:**

1. Spending your free time is better in the park. 2. Do you like playing football? 3. You may begin writing this composition.

1 курс

Контрольная работа (курс повторения для обучающихся по специальностям )

2 вариант

**I. Read and translate the sentences into English:**

1. Он - студент. 2. Через неделю я буду сдавать экзамены. 3. Может он помочь вам? 4. Пять лет назад он учился в школе. 15. Он вышел из комнаты, не сказав ни слова.

**II. Fill in the gaps with the verbs to be, to have.**

1. My father ... a teacher. 2. You ... English books. 3. The boy ... some discs. 4. I ... a student. 5. My sister ... a pupil.

**III. Ask questions to the underlined words:**

1. He will be often sent to Moscow (where). 2. My brother always studies well at school (how). We lived in the country last month (when).

**IV. Use the verbs in these sentences in Present, Past, Future Passive:**

1. This article in the newspaper ... (to read) yesterday by him. 2. This town ... (to leave) by my brother in a week. These magazines... (to buy) by him every day.

**V. Translate from English into Russian:**

1. Museums are often visited by our family. 2. Secondary school will be finished by him in a year. 3. The library was rarely visited by this pupil.

**VI. Translate the sentences into English using Perfect Active and Passive:**

1. Вчера сочинение не было им написано. 2. Он сдаст этот экзамен через два дня. Этот текст переводится мною уже сегодня.

**VII. Use Infinitive instead of Gerund:**

1. They put off discussing this problem. 2. Do you like learning English? 3. You should begin writing this composition.

**3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний раздела II, основного модуля; 3 1, 3 2, 3 3, 3 4, 3 5 , умений У1, У2, У 3, У 4, У5, (рубежный контроль знаний)**

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**1 курс (1 семестр)**

**1 вариант**

**I. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.**

We live in Rostov-on-Don, the biggest city not only in the North Caucasus, but in the entire South of Russia. It is located on the right high bank of the Don river. We have a three room flat in a new block of houses. There is a nice green park near our house, where we spend a lot of our free time. There are many different shops not far from our house. My brother and I often go shopping.

1. What city do you live in?
2. Where does it located?
3. There is a green park near the house, isn't it?

**II. Translate into Russian.**

neither big nor small, is younger than, far from our house, it takes me half an our, as to my appearance.

**III. Translate into English.**

она состоит из, работает менеджером, много времени, светлые волосы,

моложе, чем, иностранные языки.

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the verbs: to be, to have.**

1. The breakfast... being cooked by my mother at that moment. 2. The dinner ... already been prepared when he came. 3. The teacher ... speaking English now.

**V. Put the words in the sentences in order.**

1. far, Our, is, from, house, the college.
2. is, to get, Everybody, easy, with, along.

**VI. Make up general and disjunctive questions.**

1. Your mother is a tall and thin woman.

**VII. Finish the sentences.**

1. Our family is ....
2. It consists of ... .
3. My father is ... .

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**1 курс (1 семестр) 2 вариант**

**I. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.**

Our parents occupy one bedroom which is not large but very cosy. There are two beds, a wardrobe, two armchairs, and a TVset in it. There is a large thick carpet on the floor, and a nice picture on the wall above the beds.

My brother and I share another bedroom. There, you can see two beds, a small desk near the window, two chairs at the desk for me and my brother. The bookcase is near the door.

1. What room do our parents occupy?
2. Do I and my brother share another bedroom?
3. The bookcase is near the door, isn't it?

**II. Translate into Russian.**

twice a week, not only ... but, go shopping, easy to get along with, take care of

**II. Translate into English.**

вязать, иностранные языки, на автобусе, изящная, ходить за покупками, слушать музыку.

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the verbs: to be, to have.**

1. They ... dancing the whole evening yesterday. 2. He ... never played

computer games. 3. They ... watching TV now.

**V. Put the words in the sentences in order.**

1. each, of, care, take, We, other.
2. half an hour, me, It, takes, there, by bus, to get.

**VI. Make up general and disjunctive questions.**

1. My mother teaches at school.

**VII. Finish the sentences.**

1. We have ....
2. They spend time ....
3. She is... .

## **Промежуточная аттестация**

### **КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**1 курс (2 семестр)**

**1 вариант**

**I. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.**

Scientific study can be divided into three major groups: the natural, social and technical sciences. As scientific knowledge has grown and become more complicated, many new fields of science have appeared. At the same time, the boundaries between scientific fields have become less and less clear. Numerous areas of science overlap each other and it is often hard to tell where one science ends and another begins. All sciences are closely interconnected.

1. Into what three major groups can scientific study be divided?
2. Why have many new fields of science appeared?
3. All sciences are closely interconnected, aren't they?

**II. Translate into Russian.**

deals with, a wide variety of, search for, principles and laws, how and why, to be true.

**III. Translate into English.**

Взаимосвязь, происхождение вселенной, сложный, собирать факты, общие принципы, в тоже самое время.

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the verbs: to be, to have.**

1. People ... used calculating devices since ancient times.
2. The first electronic

digital computer ... built in 1946. 3. The large room ... filled with the computers.

**V. Put the words in the sentences in order.**

1. interconnected, sciences, All, closely, are.
2. people, the, ages, Through, tools, invented, have, machines, materials, and.

**VI. Make up general and disjunctive questions.**

1. A theory becomes a part of scientific knowledge.

**VII. Make up a question the answer to which will be a word in italics.**

1. They usually test *the theory* experimentally (what).

**VIII. Fill in the blanks with the proper conjunctions.**

1. I am happy, ... I have bought a computer.
2. It is known, ... the telephone revolutionized communication.

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**1курс (2семестр)  
2вариант**

**I. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.**

Nowadays, when people speak of technology, they generally mean industrial technology. Industrial technology began about 200 years ago with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories, and the mass production of goods. It influenced different aspects of people's lives. The development of the car influenced where people lived and worked. Radio and television changed their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication.

1. What do people generally mean, when they speak of technology?
2. When did industrial technology begin?
3. The development of the car influenced where people lived and worked, didn't it?

**II. Translate into Russian.**

at the same time, less and less clear, overlap each other, are closely interconnected, easier, through the ages.

**III. Translate into English.**

собирать факты, общественные науки, изобретения, о себе, многочисленный, кров.

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the verbs: to be, to have.**

1. But computers ... not able to think. 1. A user ... to tell the computer in very

simple terms exactly what to do with the data it receives. 3. A list of instructions for a computer to follow ... called a program.

**V. Put the words in the sentences in order.**

1. provides, Science, of, technology, modern, the basis.
2. influenced, aspects, people's, of, different, Industrial, technology, lives.

**VI. Make up general and disjunctive questions.**

1. Technology influences different aspects of people's lives.

**VII. Make up a question the answer to which will be a word in italics.**

1. The scientists can unify *facts* (what).

**VIII. Fill in the blanks with the proper conjunctions.**

- 1.... the theory has become tested experimentally, it becomes a part of scientific knowledge.
2. It is known, ... he is a good researcher.

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
1курс (2семестр)  
3вариант**

**1. Read the text, translate it and answer the questions**

Film industry is the art and business of making films. Film is one of the most popular forms of art and entertainment throughout the world. It is also a major source of information. Films have a short history, compared to such art forms as music and painting. Films date back only to the late 1800's. By the early 1900's, filmmakers had already developed artistic theories and techniques. However films received little attention until the 1960's. Since then, thousands of books have been published about every aspect of filmmaking and film history.

- 1) What kind of art is film industry?
- 2) Can we say that film industry is one of the major sources of information?
- 3) Films received little attention until the 1960's, didn't they?

**2. Make up general, disjunctive and special questions to the sentence:**

It is also a major source of information.

**3. Find in the text the verbs in *Perfect* and state their *Tense*,**

**4. Find in the text the verb in the *Past Indefinite Tense* and write the *Infinitive* of this verb.**

**5. Put the words in the following sentences in order:**

1. polluted, cause, illness, and, death, air, can, even, badly.
2. fertilizes, ruin, pesticides can, much, too, or, soil.
3. many, reasons, I, painting, for enjoy.

**6. Make up questions the answers to which will be the words in italics (курсив):**

1. Painting and other arts can be *a source of pleasure*.
2. *The director* of the theatre integrates all aspects of production.
3. George Washington was inaugurated *in New York City*.

**7. Give Russian equivalents to the words:**

- 1) to pollute, 2) fertilizer, 3) to harm, 4) an illness, 5) to ban, 6) to marry, 7) annually, 8) royal, 9) a vote, 10) a trip.

**8. Give English equivalents to the words:**

- 1) выборы, 2) речь, 3) наследник, 4) выбирать. 5) королева, 6) дым, 7) шум, 8) вызывать, 9) клетка, 10) посвящать.

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
1курс (2семестр)  
4вариант**

**1. Read the text, translate it and answer the questions**

The pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. Exhaust from cars causes a large percentage of all air pollution, but the car provides transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water, but factories provide jobs for people and produce goods that people want. Too many fertilizers or pesticides can ruin soil, but they are important aids for the growing of crops.

- 1) What problem is as complicated as it is serious?
- 2) Can we say that the pollution problem is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people?
- 3) Too many fertilizers or pesticides can ruin soil, can't they?

**2. Make up general and disjunctive and special questions to the sentence:**

Exhaust from cars causes a large percentage of all air pollution.

**3. Find in the text the verbs in *Present Simple* and write *the Infinitive* of these verbs.**

4. Find in the text the verb in *Passive Voice* and state its *Tense*.

5. Put the words in the following sentences in order:

1. all, nearly, use, religious, peoples, music, in, their, services.
2. theatres, kinds, requires, artist, many, for, of, its, creation.
3. is, ceremony, performed, this, or, after, election, general, annually, a.

6. Make up questions the answers to which will be the words in *italics* (курсив):

1. *George Washington* is the first president of the United States.
2. Elisabeth was born *in London*.
3. *Film industry* is the art and business of making films.

7. Give Russian equivalents to the words:

- 1) a stage, 2) makeup, 3) activities, 4) to create, 5) mood, 6) the Commonwealth, 7) to link, 8) to vote, 9) a queen, 10) a battle.

8. Give English equivalents to the words:

- 1) драматург, 2) кукла, 3) писать красками, 4) транспортное средство, 5) выживание, 6) урожай, 7) брать на себя (ответственность), 8) возводить торжественно в должность, 9) приключение, 10) пейзаж.

**Итоговая контрольная работа по английскому языку  
для групп, обучающихся по профессиям СПО  
1 курс (1 вариант)**

**I. Read and translate the text:**

There are many types of schools in the world. Some are expensive, private boarding schools. There are also some specialist schools, like drama schools, dance schools, dance schools and some others. There are also a wide range of subjects at different schools. All schools have rules, but sometimes they are really strict.

**II. Answer the questions:**

1. There are many schools in the world, aren't they?
2. Are there any specialist schools? If yes, what are they?.
3. What can you say about the rules of the schools?

**III. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, present continuous, present perfect, present perfect continuous.**

1. How long .... (he /know) Kathy?
2. .... (you /read) the new Harry Potter book yet?
3. Why ..... (not /you/ open) the window?

**IV. Complete the idioms. Check in the world list. (*jack-of- all-trades; bring***



*home the bacon; in the same boat; follow in his/her footsteps)*

1. My aunt is a pilot and I really like to ..... .
2. The man in that shop can do anything. He is a ..... .

**V. Choose the correct response.**

1. Strange weather we're having for the time of year!  
a) *I know what you mean!*  
b) *Impossible!*
2. Brr! It's a bit chilly today!  
a) *I know, it's freezing!*  
b) *don't be silly!*

**VI. Choose the correct word.**

1. I want a bottle of **fizzy/still** water, not sparkling.
2. She loves **bitter/ oily** chocolate.
3. Cinammon and ginger are **additives/spices**.

**VII. Fill in the gaps with one of the words** (*works, drawing board, microscope, rocket,*

*right*).

1. Before I bought my new computer I really put it under the ..... .
2. I read in a computer magazine today that a new generation of software is in the ..... .
3. Designing your own computer games is easy. It is not ..... science .

**Итоговая контрольная работа по английскому языку  
для групп, обучающихся по профессиям СПО  
1 курс (2 вариант)**

**I. Read and translate the text:**

So, is your school better or worse than schools in other parts of the world? No matter what your answer is, we shouldn't forget that 300 million children in the world don't have any schools to go to. So even if you'd like to change some things about your school, you really are one of the lucky ones!

**II. Answer the questions:**

1. Is your school better or worse than schools in other parts of the world?
2. We shouldn't forget that 300 million children in the world don't have any schools to go to, should we?
3. Who are you really one of, even if you'd like to change some things about your school?

**III. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, present continuous, present perfect, present perfect continuous.**

1. My friend ..... (**forget**) to buy me something for my birthday.
2. I ..... (**read**) this book now actually.

3. The room ..... (**smell**) awful.

**IV. Complete the idioms. Check in the world list.** (*jack-of- all-trades; bring home the bacon; in the same boat; follow in his/her footsteps*)

1. Everyone worries about finding a job when they leave school, but we are all .....

2. I really admire my parents. They work very hard to .....

**V. Choose the correct response.**

1. You're soaking wet!

a) *Oh no, it's raining!*

b) *I got caught in the rain!*

2. Strange weather we're having for the time of year!

a) *I know what you mean!*

b) *Impossible!*

**VI. Choose the correct word.**

1. Let's eat. I am **starving/greedy**.

2. Fizzy drinks contain **artificial/fake** additives.

3. We had lamb chops for our **main/basic** course.

**VII. Fill in the gaps with one of the words** (*works, drawing board, microscope, rocket,*

*right*).

1. Designing your own computer games is easy. It is not ..... science.

2. John wasn't able to fix my computer so it's back to the .....

3. I'll buy a new iPod if the price is .....

**3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний раздела 3 Деловой иностранный язык 3 1, 3 2, 3 3, 3 4, 3 5; умений У1, У2, У3, У4, У5.**

**2-й курс**  
**Текущий контроль знаний**  
**Тест**  
**1 вариант**

**1. Выберите слово, где окончание читается как [d ]**

lived

added

cooked

typed

**2. Исключите «лишнее» слово**

salt   beetroot   cucumber   onion

**3. Выберите определение следующему понятию What is a place of interest?**

It is a place where people work.  
It is a place, what tourists like to visit.  
It is a place where people spend all free time.  
It is a place, where students prepare for lessons.

**4. Соотнесите слова-синонимы**

wealth	riches
progress	to permit
toilet	surrounded by
among	advance

**5. Образуйте составные имена существительные из двух корней**

1. basket	1. ball
2. kilo	2. pot
3. tea	3. metre
4. book	4. keeper

**6. Выберите варианты перевода интернационального слова conductor**

кондитер  
проводник  
дирижёр  
конструктор

**7. Употребите нужную форму подчеркнутого имени существительного**

**one foot - two** \_\_\_\_  
feet      foot      foots      footes

**8. Выберите слово, где произношение ударного гласного соответствует звуку [o:]**

poison  
story  
dock  
store

**9. Заполните пропуски одним из данных слов "You \_\_\_\_\_ words better if they can be broken into parts.**

practice      help      remember      find

**10. Соотнесите британский вариант слова с американским**

1. car	soccer
2. ring up	billion
3. milliard	automobile
4. football	call up

**11. Подберите слова, противоположные по смыслу**

**противоположности**

1. daytime	dirty
2. teacher	student
3. clean	night

4. bright                      dark

**12. Установите соответствие между русскими и английскими эквивалентами**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. discoverer  | 1. открытие    |
| 2. to cover    | 2. открывать   |
| 3. to discover | 3. открыватель |
| 4. discovery   | 4. покрывать   |

**13. Выберите слово, которое подходит по значению к выделенному слову в данном**

**выражении the title of the story**

1. name
2. main idea
3. subject
4. hero

**14. Употребите нужную форму имени прилагательного (It wasn't very warm yesterday. It is today.)**

- warm
- more warmer
- more warm
- warmer

**15. Закончите вопрос, употребив нужную форму глагола**

He usually drinks coffee in the morning.... ?

He doesn't like apples.... ?

He didn't work hard... ?

Some years ago grandfather grew grapes.... ?

- didn't he
- does he
- did he
- doesn't he

**16. Выберите русский эквивалент английского глагола в страдательном залоге The room will be cleaned later.**

- убирается
- была убрана
- уберут
- уберет

**17. Соотнесите предлоги с соответствующими словосочетаниями**

**10 o'clock, Tom the train, the 18th century**

- opposite
- out of
- at
- in

**18. Употребите нужную форму глагола Tom will certainly come, if he (not/be) busy.**

- was not
- is not

were not  
is not being

19. Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующей неличной формой глагола  
Jim doesn't speak very clearly. It's difficult -----him.

understand  
to be understood  
understanding  
to understand

## 20. Подберите соответствующие местоимения

1. Where is        key?                                  the, me, mine, I
2. A friend of     told me about it.
3. He gave        a necklace.
4. Don't like coffee

## 21. Соотнесите английские предложения с их русскими эквивалентами

You may go there today.  
You needn't go there today.  
You must not go there today.  
You ought to go there today.

**22. Укажите соответствие для каждого нумерованного элемента задания**

Можете сегодня туда пойти.  
Можете сегодня туда не ходить.  
Вам следует сходить туда сегодня.  
Вам нельзя идти туда сегодня.

**23. Употребите нужный артикль, где это возможно**    **Life is beautiful!**

- , the, a, an

24. Выберите правильный вариант местоимения “How \_\_\_ names are there on the list?”

a little, much, many, little

**23. Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную "Do you smoke?" He asked me.**

He asked me if you smoked.  
He asked me if do I smoke.  
He asked me if do you smoke.  
He asked me if I smoked.

**25. Выберите подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол**

**Ask the conductor where to get .**  
over to up off

## Тест 2 вариант

## Задание №1

Выберите слово, где окончание читается, как [z]... bees; tests; roofs; belts.

## Задание №2

Выберите слово, где произношение ударного гласного соответствует звуку [e]...

desk;

mean;

key;  
meet.

### **Задание №3**

Выберите слово, которое не относится к теме  
"Meals"  
tea; sausage; sofa; bread.

### **Задание №4**

Заполните пропуски одним из данных слов ...  
I am going to work in the \_\_\_\_ of atomic energy.  
field;  
place;  
counter;  
shop.

### **Задание №5**

Выберите соответствия между английскими словами и их русскими эквивалентными...  
composer;  
symphony;  
violinist;  
clavier.

скрипач;  
симфония;  
клавесин;  
композитор.

### **Задание №6**

Закончите предложение ...  
The USA is situated in the \_\_\_\_ .  
central part of the North American continent;  
northern part of the North American continent;  
eastern part of the North American continent,  
south-east part of the North American continent.

### **Задание №7**

Выберите «лишнее слово»...  
building;  
figure;  
form;  
body.

### **Задание №8**

Выберите антоним к слову difficult  
hard; similar; demanding; easy.

### **Задание №9**

Употребите нужную форму подчеркнутого имени существительного  
one tooth – two \_\_\_\_\_ teeth;  
teethes;  
tooths;  
toothes.

**Задание №10**

Употребите нужную форму имени прилагательного...

That bike is \_\_\_\_\_ than that car.

- cheapest;
- cheaper;
- cheap;
- the cheaper

**Задание №11**

Употребите нужное местоимение...

He's got a calculator. It's \_\_\_\_\_ calculator,  
his; -; he; him; her.

**Задание №12**

Употребите нужную форму глагола

Paula Fairfax \_\_\_\_\_ in America.

- live;
- lives;
- are living;
- is living

**Задание №13**

Употребите нужный модальный глагол...

You \_\_\_\_\_ forget to do your homework.

- can;
- mustn't;
- may;
- must

**Задание №14**

Выберите русский эквивалент английского глагола в страдательном залоге...

Coffee is grown in Brazil.

- выращивали;
- будут выращивать;
- вырастет;
- выращивают.

**Задание №15**

Употребите нужный артикль, где это возможно...

He eats \_\_\_\_\_ meat every day

- a; the; an; -

**Задание №16**

Употребите нужный предлог ...

I like getting up late \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.

- by; on; in; at.

**Задание №17**

Выберите правильный вариант местоимения    There are too \_\_\_\_\_ violent films on TV.

- little;
- many;
- much;

a little

**Задание №18**

Употребите нужную форму глагола... He will leave as soon as mother (come).  
come;  
comes;  
will come;  
came

**Задание №19**

Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную...  
"Can I have some more pocket money?" The son asked  
The son asked if could he have some more pocket money.  
The son if he can have some more pocket money.  
The son asked if he could have some more pocket money.  
The son asked if I could have some more pocket money.

**Задание №20.**

Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующей неличной формой глагола...  
I'm sorry for \_\_\_\_\_ you down.

to have been let; being let; to let, letting;

**Задание 21.**

Выберите соответствие между фразовыми глаголами и их русскими эквивалентами 1. to look through; 2. to put through; 3. to get through; 4. to look forward to  
с нетерпением ждать чего-либо  
просматривать  
связаться по телефону  
соединить (по телефону)

**Задание 22.**

**Выберите безличное предложение**

This is tiger.  
It is angry.  
It is a new bail.  
It is snowing now.  
It created a lot of problems.

**Промежуточный контроль знаний  
Тест 1**

**1. There is not... to eat. Вместо точек вставьте одно из предложенных слов.**

- A. anything
- B. someone
- C. something
- D. anyone

**2. Выберите грамматически правильный вариант предложения.**

- A. He well knows business.
- B. He knows well business.
- C. He knows business well. ,



D. Well he knows business.

**3. He found the money...** Дополните данное предложение следующими обстоятельствами времени, места и образа действия: 1. a few days ago; 2. near the bench] 3. in the park; 4. by chance., располагая их в одном из предложенных правильном порядке.

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. 1, 3, 2, 4
- C. Все.
- D. 3, 2, 4, 1

**4. Из четырех вариантов предложения выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. She never is the time for her lesson».
- B. She is in time for her lessons never.
- C. Never she is in time for her lessons.
- D. She is never in time for her lessons.

**5. Вместо точек вставьте одно из предложенных слов, "We haven't work to \_\_\_ do today.**

- A. many
- B. much
- C. little
- D. few

**6. Какое или какие прилагательные образуют степени сравнения "more- и -most"?**

- A. much и many
- B. только many
- C. Не much и не many
- D. только much

**7. Из предложенных вариантов перевода предложения "Он придет через три месяца" на английский язык выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. He will come within three months.
- B. He will come during three months.
- C. He will come in three months.
- D. He will come after three months.

**6. Из предложенных вариантов перевода словосочетания "вести хозяйство" на английский язык, выберите один правильный.**

- A. to take house
- B. to bring house
- C. to have house
- D. to keep house

**9. Из предложенных вариантов перевода словосочетания "что до меня, что касается меня" на английский язык выберите один правильный.**

- A. as by me
- B. as for me
- C. as to I
- D. as with me

**10. Выберите грамматически правильный вариант предложения.**

- A. I have received to my sister a letter.
- B. From my sister I have received a letter.
- C. I have received a letter from my sister.
- D. A letter I have received from my sister.

**11. Из предложенных вариантов краткого ответа на вопрос - Isn't there a telephone in your office? выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. So, there is not.
- B. No, there is.
- C. Yes, it is.
- D. Yes, there is not.

**12. Money is on the table, take them. Из указанных ниже слов выберите одно, форма которого является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- A. is
- B. on
- C. them
- D. take

**13. Из предложенных вариантов перевода предложения "У меня есть немного времени" на английский язык выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. I've got a few time.
- B. I've got not much time.
- C. I've got little time.
- D. I've got a little time.

**14. Выберите из указанных вариантов правильный перевод на русский язык слова "beet".**

- A. капуста
- B. свекла
- C. морковь
- D. ботва

**15. Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите один, содержащий правильные формы степеней сравнения прилагательного "bad".**

- A. more bad, most bad
- B. worse, worst
- C. badder, baddest
- D. worse, worst

**16. We lived there... five years. Вместо точек вставьте один из указанных предлогов.**

- A. in
- B. by
- C. during
- D. for

**17. Из предложенных вариантов перевода предложения "Сейчас 5 часов" на английский язык выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. It is 5 o'clock now.
- B. Now is 5 o'clock.
- C. 5 o'clock is now.
- D. There is 5 o'clock now.

**18. Что такое "Indian summer"?**

- A. Индейское лето
- B. Теплое лето
- C. Бабье лето.
- D. Индийское лето.

**19. Выберите правильный вариант написания числительного "тысяча шестьсот семьдесят пятый".**

- A. one thousand six hundred seventy fiveth
- B. one thousand six hundred seventy fifth
- C. one thousand six hundredth seventy fifth
- D. one thousandth six hundredth seventy fifth

**20. Как на английский язык переводится "копченый"?**

- A. smoked
- B. baked
- C. fried
- C. roasted

**21. He came home, fitted at the table, read the newspaper and had dinner. Из указанных ниже глаголов выберите один, форма которого является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- A. had
- B. read
- C. sittted
- D. сале

**22. Из предложенных вариантов перевода предложения "Можно войти? - на английский язык выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. Must I come in?
- B. May I to cone in?
- C. Can I come in?
- D. May I come in?

**23. It is... eleven c clock. Вместо точек вставьте одно из предложенных наречий.**

- A. usually
- B. already
- C. often
- D. seldom

**Тест 2**

**24. Переведите фразу 'подружиться' на английский язык.**

- A. to make friends
- B. to take friend\*
- C. to have friends
- D. to bring friends

**25. Из четырех вариантов предложения выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. Mao comes into the room?
- B. Who do come into the roan?
- C. Who come into the room?

D. Who does come into the room?

**26. Как выглядит английский эквивалент русского -легко-?**

- A. easy
- B. easily
- C. easily
- D. eaaly

**27. I devote much time... music. Вместо точек употребите один из предложенных вариантов.**

- A. нет предлога
- B. to
- C. by
- D. from

**28. Из четырех вариантов предложения выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. Did your buy sugar?
- B. Did you bought any sugar? ,
- C. Did you buy any «sugar?
- D. Did you buying some «sugar?

**29. Выберите правильный вариант перевода словосочетания "путешествовать на самолете" на английский «зык.**

- A. to travel on plane
- B. to travel by the air
- C. to travel with air
- D. to travel by air

**30. Из предложенных вариантов перевода словосочетания -running water" на русский язык выберите один правильный.**

- A. вода в трубах
- B. водопровод
- C. вода, подаваемая по водопроводу
- D. авария водопровода

**31. Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите один, содержащий правильные формы глагола -to freeze-.**

- A. froze, frozen
- B. froze, frisen
- C. freezed, frizen
- D. freesed, frozen

**32. Lena la... in bed. Вместо точек вставьте одно из предложенных наречий.**

- A. sometimes
- B. yet
- C. still
- D. soon

**33. Как переводится на русский язык словосочетание •\* place of interest"?**

- A. место, которое стоит посмотреть
- в. достопримечательность
- с. красивое место

D. интересное место

**34. Из четырех вариантов предложения выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. Always they read in the evening.
- B. They always read in the evening.
- C. They read always for evening.
- D. They read on the evening always.

**35. Из предложенных вариантов перевода предложения "Там находятся стол и стулья" на английский язык выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. There is a table and some chairs.
- B. A table and chairs are there
- C. There is a table and some chairs there.
- D. There are a table and «сям chairs there.

**36. Из предложенных вариантов перевода словосочетания -легкая одежда" на английский язык выберите один правильный.**

- A. easy clothes
- B. not hot clothes
- C. not difficult clothes
- D. light clothes

**37. Из предложенных вариантов перевода предложения "Он хорошо говорит по - английски" на английский язык выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. Ha speaks English very good.
- B. He speak English very well.
- C. Be can speaks English very well.
- D. Be can speak English very well.

**38. He did not make some mistakes in the answer. Из указанных ниже слов выберите одно, форма которого является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- A. some
- B. make
- C. the answer
- D. did not

**39. Из четырех вариантов предложения выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. What tasty milks!
- B. What a tasty milk!
- C. What tasty milk!
- D. What the tasty milk!

**40. Как правильно перевести на английский язык предложение -Температура понижается"?**

- A. The temperature go down.
- B. The temperature lowes.
- C. The temperature comes down.
- D. The temperature is falling.

**41. Let me pay... the bill. Вместо точек употребите один из предложенных вариантов.**

- A. up to the
- B. нет предлога
- C. from
- D. to

**42. Что такое "tumbler"?**

- A. рюмка    B. бокал    C. стакан    D. кубок

**43. I will be there... seven. Вместо точек вставьте один из указанных предлогов.**

- A. in    B. for    C. on    D. at

**44. He gave to him money to spend on books. Из указанных ниже СЛОВ выберите ОДНО, форма которого является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- A. money  
B. gave  
C. to him  
D. to spend on

**45. Вместо точек поставьте один из предложенных глаголов. "WE \_\_\_\_\_ him» yesterday.**

- A. saw    B. see    C. sees    D. seed

**46. Как выглядит английский вариант слова "коньяк"?**

- A. cognac  
B. conjak  
C. conjac  
D. konjak

**41. Что такое mustard?**

- A. пряности  
B. приправа  
C. перец  
D. горчица

**48. "I and my friends came here to speak to you." Какин членом предложения является подчеркнутое словосочетание.**

- A. обстоятельством образа действия  
B. дополнением  
C. обстоятельством причины  
D. обстоятельством цели

**49. Что такое "washing machine"?**

- A. устройство для мытья автомобилей  
B. стиральная машина  
C. моющий пылесос  
D. машина для мытья посуды

**50. The news \_\_\_\_\_ very good today. Вместо точек вставьте одну из предложенных форм**

- глагола - to be**    A. were;    B. are    C. is;    D. been

## **Рубежный контроль знаний Тест 1**

**1. Что такое "a day off?"**

- A. свободный день

- В. отпускной день, день отпуска
- С. выходной день, в который приходится работать
- Д. суббота или воскресенье

**2. Что такое "double - room"?**

- А. номер на двоих
- В. двухэтажный номер
- С. двухкомнатный номер
- Д. номер со смежными комнатами

**3. Please, fill ... a form. Вместо точек употребите один из указанных вариантов.**

- А. нет предлога
- В. in
- С. on
- Д. with

**4. He drove... a great speed. Вместо точек вставьте один из указанных предлогов.**

- А. at
- В. with
- С. in
- Д. on

**5. Выберите правильный вариант перевода на английский язык словосочетания "оставлять у портье."**

- А. to leave by the desk
- В. to leave at the desk
- С. to leave under the desk
- Д. to leave on the desk

**6. This city is famous... its museums. Вместо точек вставьте один из указанных предлогов.**

- А. with
- В. by
- С. for
- Д. of

**7. Как правильно перевести на английский язык предложение "На этой неделе я его не видел"?**

- А. I didn't see him this week.
- В. I haven't seen him this week.
- С. I don't see him this week.
- Д. I haven't see him this week.

**8. Что такое "sleeper"?**

- А. полка в купе
- В. матрас
- С. спальня вагон
- Д. купе

**9. Выберите грамматически правильный вариант перевода предложения "Если я буду работать когда вы придете, подождите несколько минут".**

- А. If I am working when you come, wait a few minutes.
- В. If I will be working when you come, wait a few minutes.

- C. If I work when you come, wait a few minutes.
- D. If I will work when you come, wait a few minutes.

**10. Из вариантов перевода предложения "We were both in Germany and in France" выберите правильный.**

- A. Мы не были ни в Германии, ни во Франции.
- B. Мы оба были и в Германии и во Франции.
- C. Мы были и в Германии и во Франции.
- D. Мы оба были в Германии и во Франции.

**11. Из вариантов перевода словосочетания "средний размер" на английский язык выберите один правильный.**

- A. usual size
- B. medium size
- C. average size
- D. middle size

**12. I will ring you up when he come. Из указанных ниже слов выберите одно, форма которого является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- A. will
- B. ring you up
- C. when
- D. come

**13. Both she and her sister... at home. Вместо точек вставьте одну из форм глагола "to be".**

- A. are
- B. is
- C. am
- D. be

**14. This colour is... fashion now. (Этот цвет сейчас в моде). Вместо точек вставьте один из указанных предлогов.**

- A. at
- B. by
- C. in
- D. with

**15. Из вариантов перевода предложения "Вчера в пять часов шел дождь" выберите один грамматически правильный.**

- A. It rained yesterday at five.
- B. Yesterday at five there was rain.
- C. It was raining yesterday at five.
- D. The rain was going yesterday at five.

**16. Выберите грамматически правильный вариант перевода предложения "Он собирался поехать за город".**

- A. He was wanting to go to the country.
- B. He wanted to go to the country.
- C. He was going to go to the country.
- D. He was going to the country.

**17. Выберите правильный перевод словосочетания "познакомиться с кем - либо".**

- A. to get acquainted with smb
- B. to become acquainted to smb



- C. to become acquainted to smb
- D. to get acquainted with smb

**18. Have you ever been... Paris? Какой из указанных предлогов должен быть употреблен в данном предложении?**

- A. an
- B. at
- C. to
- D. on

**19. The shoes fit... me. Вместо точек употребите один из предложенных вариантов.**

- A. by
- B. to
- C. with
- D. нет предлога

**20. Что такое "goods"?**

- A. продукты
- B. одежда
- C. товары
- D. хорошие товары

**21. Either she or i... going to be there. Вместо точек вставьте одну из форм глагола "to be".**

- A. am; B. is; C. be; D. are

**22. The dog was beaten with a boy with a stick. Из указанных ниже слов и словосочетаний выберите одно, которое является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- A. with a boy
- B. with a stick
- C. was beatten
- D. the dog

**23. I would like to pay... advance. Вместо точек вставьте один из указанных предлогов.**

- A. on; B. at; C. in; D. by

**24. I... the work and went home. Вместо точек вставьте глагол "to finish" в одной из предложенных форм.**

- A. have finished.
- B. has finished
- C. had finished
- D. finished

**25. He likes neither the cinema... the theatre. Вместо точек вставьте один ИЗ предложенных вариантов.**

- A. nor
- B. по
- C. not
- B. neither

**26. Кто такие "holiday - makers"?**

- A. работники санаториев

- В. бездельники
- С. люди, находящиеся на отдыхе
- Д. работники туристических агентств

**27. Что такое "dinner suit"?**

- А. красивый костюм
- В. повседневный костюм
- С. смокинг
- Д. халат

**28. It you study a lot, you will speak English better. Из всех вариантов перевода данного предложения на русский язык выберите правильный.**

- А. Если вы будете много заниматься, то будете лучше говорить по - английски.
- В. Если вы много занимаетесь, то говорите по - английски лучше.
- С. Если вы много занимаетесь, то будете лучше говорить по - английски.
- Д. Если вы будете много заниматься, то лучше говорите по - английски.

**29. Укажите правильный вариант перевода предложения "На английском языке говорят во всем мире."**

- А. English is spoken all over the world.
- В. English speak all over the world.
- С. English is spoke all over the world.
- Д. English speaks all over the world.

**30. I want to try it... (Я хочу это примерить). Вместо точек употребите один из указанных вариантов.**

- А. нет предлога
- В. on
- С. by
- Д. at

**31. Что такое "summer suit"?**

- А. костюм из легкого, часто прозрачного материала
- В. пляжный костюм
- С. купальный костюм
- Д. летний костюм

**32. Выберите правильный перевод словосочетания "на борту корабля."**

- А. at the board of a ship
- В. on board a ship
- С. no the board of a ship
- Д. at board a ship

**33. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения "Он не будет завтра работать."**

- А. He shall not work tomorrow.
- В. He shanl t work tomorrow.
- С. He wonl t work tomorrow.
- Д. He willn' t work tomorrow.

**34. Either I or my brother help our mother. Из перечисленных ниже слов выберите одно, форма которого является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- А. or

- B. our mother
- C. help
- D. either

**35. Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите один, содержащий правильные формы глагола "to choose".**

- A. chose, chosed
- B. chose, chosen
- C. coosed, chosen
- D. chosed, chosed

**36. Fish is not eaten... a knife. Вместо точек вставьте один из указанных предлогов.**

- A. on
- B. with
- C. by
- D. in

**37. When he comes back, we will have dinner. Из указанных ниже слов выберите одно, форма которого является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- A. comes
- B. все
- C. back
- D. will

**38. Выберите грамматически правильный перевод предложения "Когда будет хорошая погода мы поедem за город".**

- A. When the weather is good, we will go to the country.
- B. When the weather is good, we go to the country.
- C. When the weather will be good, we go to the country.
- D. When the weather will be good, we will go to the country.

**39. He wrote a letter when I entered the room. Из указанных ниже слов выберите одно, форма которого является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- A. entered
- B. the room
- C. wrote
- D. a letter

**40. Укажите правильный вариант перевода предложения "Я еще не прочитал эту книгу".**

- A. I haven't read this book yet.
- B. I didn't read this book yet.
- C. I haven't read yet this book.
- D. I didn't yet read this book.

**41. You may go there... it is too far. (Ты можешь пойти туда, если только это не очень далеко). Вместо точек вставьте один из предложенных союзов.**

- A. if
- B. unless
- C. when
- D. as long

**42. Как выглядит английское слово "галантерея"?**

- A. huberdashery
- B. haberdashery

- C. huberdesherly
- D. haberdashery

**43. Here is my money, take\_ the money.. Замените подчеркнутое слово одним из предложенных слов - заместителей.**

- A. one; B. him; C. it; D. them

**44. Что такое "porthole"?**

- A. гавань
- B. каюта
- C. пристань
- D. иллюминатор

**45. My mother and I... going to buy a dog, but my father was against it. Вместо точек вставьте одну из форм глагола "to be".**

- A. are
- B. was
- C. were
- D. am

**46. The man which is standing at the table is my husband. Из указанных ниже СЛОВ выберите одно, форма которого является грамматически неправильным для данного предложения.**

- A. which
- B. is standing
- C. at the table
- D. the man

**47. We shall not go for a walk... the rain stops. (Мы не пойдем гулять до тех пор, пока не кончится дождь). Вместо точек вставьте один из предложенных союзов.**

- A. after
- B. till
- C. since
- D. untill

**48. Выберите правильный вариант перевода словосочетания "разбитая чашка".**

- A. a breaked cup
- B. a broken cup
- C. a broke cup
- D. a breaking cup

**49. Как переводится на английский язык словосочетание "проводить кого - то"?**

- A. to see smb out
- B. to see smb off
- C. to see smb
- D. to see smb on

**50. Каков верный перевод на английский язык словосочетания "мне сказали"?**

- A. I am spoked
- B. I was said
- C. I was talked
- D. I am told

## Тест 2

**1. Подберите синонимы к подчеркнутым словам. Magda's family is quite wealthy.**

- A. extravagant.
- B. rich.
- C. extraordinary.
- D. friendly.

**2. Переведите прямую речь в косвенную. Helen said, "I haven't seen my parents for a long time."**

- A. Helen said she has not seen her parents for a long time.
- B. Helen said she had not seen my parents for a long time.
- C. Helen said she had not seen her parents for a long time.
- D. Helen said she did not see her parents for a long time.

**3. Выберите верный вариант перевода. Нам доставляют почту два раза в день.**

- A. Deliver our mail twice a day.
- B. Our mail delivers twice a day.
- C. Our mail is delivered twice a day.
- D. Our mail delivered twice a day.

**4. Выберите верный вариант предложения.**

- A. In the centre of the town there is a castle.
- B. In centre of the town there is a castle.
- C. In the centre of the town there is castle.
- D. In the centre of the town it is a castle.

**5. Заполните пропуски нужной формой прилагательного или наречия. Eva's work is than mine.**

- A. the best.
- B. gooder.
- C. good.
- D. better.

**6. Выберите нужную форму глагола. You are not allowed in this part of the restaurant.**

- A. to smoke.
- B. to be smoked.
- C. smoking.
- D. smoke.

**7. Заполните пропуски нужной формой прилагательного или наречия, she bought watch in shop.**

- A. the cheapest.
- B. cheaper.
- C. the most cheap.
- D. cheapest.

**8. Подберите синоним к выделенному слову. The car *went* by us at a very high speed.**

- A. approached
- B. passed
- C. followed.
- D. reached.

**9. Выберите нужный вспомогательный глагол. Tony wants to drive a car, but he got his glasses**

- A. did not.

- B. does not have.
- C. has not. ;
- D. is not.

**10. Переведите прямую речь в косвенную. Jane said, "Don't speak to me now, Tom."**

- A. Jane told Tom not speak to me now.
- B. Jane told Tom to do not speak to her then.
- C. Jane told Tom not to speak to her then.
- D. Jane said not to speak to her, Tom.

**11. Выберите нужный вспомогательный глагол. The sky is grey. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ going to rain.**

- A. is .
- B. was.
- C. will.
- D. has.

**12. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу местоимениями. The children are quite independent**

- A. theirselves.
- B. themselves.
- C. theyselves.
- D. they

**13. Подберите синонимы к подчеркнутым словам.**

- A. Chinese.
- B. Chineek.
- C. Chinish.
- D. Chinean

**14. Заполните пропуски предлогами, если ЭТО необходимо. He is listening \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.**

- A. -
- B. at
- C. on
- D. to

**15. Подберите синонимы к выделенному слову. The telephone in the call box *was not working*.**

- A. out of the question.
- B. out of work.
- C. beyond the expectations.
- D. out of order

**16. Заполните пропуски нужной формой прилагательного или наречия. The weather today is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.**

- A. colder
- B. the colder
- C. cold
- D. more cold

**17. Выберите нужную форму глагола. I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from you as soon as possible.**

- A. have heard.
- B. hear.
- C. have been hearing.
- D. hearing.

**18. Выберите верный вариант предложения.**

- A. Joan doesn't have to go
- B. Joan not have to go
- C. Joan don't have to go
- D. Joan hasn't to go

**19. Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо. \_\_\_\_\_ youngest boy has just started \_\_\_\_\_ going. \_\_\_\_\_ eldest boy is at \_\_\_\_\_ college.**

- A. the, -, the, -.
- B. the, the, the, the.
- C. the, a, the, a.
- D. a, the, a, the.

**20. Выберите неподходящее по смыслу слово.**

- A. aunt
- B. neighbour
- C. cousin
- D. nephew

**21. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу местоимениями. Put \_\_\_\_\_ money in your pocket.**

- A. those
- B. them
- C. this
- D. these

**22. Заполните пропуски предлогами, если это необходимо, what is \_\_\_\_\_ TV this morning?**

- A. in
- B. at
- C. by
- D. on

**23. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу местоимениями. Bill and \_\_\_\_\_ sisters live in Manchester .**

- A. his
- B. himself
- C. their
- D. her

**24. Переведите прямую речь в косвенную. "Are you going to the party, Jim? " Polly asked.**

- A. Polly asked Jim if he was going to the party.
- B. Polly asked Jim to go to the party.
- C. Polly asked is Jim going to the party.
- D. Polly asked if Jim was going to the party.

**25. Выберите верный вариант предложения**

- A. We for five years have had this car.
- B. We' had this car for five years.
- C. We' had this car for the five years.
- D. We' had this car since five years.

**26. Выберите неподходящее по смыслу слово.**

- A. nurse.
- B. coward.
- C. interpreter.
- D. receptionist.

**27. Заполните пропуски нужной формой прилагательного или наречия. You can read than I can.**

- A. quicker.
- B. more quickly.
- C. as quickly.
- D. a quickest.

**28. Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо. My neighbour is \_\_\_\_\_ photographer. Let me know about \_\_\_\_\_ colour films.**

- A. -, -
- B. a, an
- C. the, an
- D. a, -

**29. Заполните пропуски предлогами, если это необходимо, i have a lesson \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.**

- A. at
- B. by
- C. on
- D. in

**30. Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо. There was \_\_\_\_\_ knock on \_\_\_\_\_ door. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ small man in \_\_\_\_\_ blue overcoat.**

- A. a, the, a, -
- B. the, a, the, the
- C. a, the, a, a
- D. a, a, a, a

**31. Выберите неподходящее по смыслу слово.**

- A. chess.
- B. tennis.
- C. football.
- D. stamp - collecting.

**32. Выберите неподходящее по смыслу слово.**

- A. underground
- B. lift
- C. bus
- D. tram

**33. Переведите прямую речь в косвенную. Sally said, "I will be twenty tomorrow".**

- A. Sally said I would be twenty the next day.
- B. Sally said she was twenty tomorrow.
- C. Sally said she would be twenty the next day.
- D. Sally said she will be twenty the next day.

**34. Выберите нужную форму глагола. He used \_\_\_\_\_ a lot when he was young.**

- A. travelling.



- B. have travelled.
- C. to travel.
- D. travelled.

**35. Выберите верный вариант перевода. Мы не разговариваем друг с другом две недели.**

- A. We haven't spoken to each other for two weeks.
- B. We don't speak to each other for two weeks.
- C. We haven't spoken to each other since two weeks.
- D. We aren't speaking to each other for two weeks.

**36. Выберите нужный вспомогательный глагол. We met him before he moved to Australia.**

- A. were
- B. did
- C. had
- D. have

**37. Заполните пропуски нужной формой прилагательного или наречия. Tom's composition is \_\_\_\_ from yours.**

- A. more differently.
- B. more different.
- C. different.
- D. not as different.

**38. Выберите нужный модальный глагол. He said that it \_\_\_\_ rain.**

- A. ought to.
- B. might.
- C. was able to.
- D. had to

**39. Выберите верный вариант предложения.**

- A. There were only a few people at the meeting.
- B. There was only a few people at the meeting.
- C. There was only a little people at the meeting.
- D. Only a few people there were at the meeting.

**40. Выберите нужный вспомогательный глагол. \_\_\_\_ your father have to travel a lot in his job?**

- A. has
- B. does
- C. is
- D. do

**41. Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо. "I have \_\_\_\_ headache and \_\_\_\_ sore throat \_\_\_\_ cold."**

- A. a, a, a.
- B. a, -, the.
- C. -, -, a.
- D. a, a, -.

**42. Подберите синонимы к подчеркнутым словам. He really feels sorry for what**

**happened.**

- A. excuses.
- B. worries.
- C. regrets.
- D. wishes.

**43. Выберите нужную форму глагола. "I would like \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.**

- A. travelled.
- B. to be invited.
- C. have travelled.
- D. being invited.

**44. Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо.**

Are John and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ cousins?

No, they aren't \_\_\_\_\_ cousins. They are \_\_\_\_\_ brother and \_\_\_\_\_ sister.

- A. -, -, a, a.
- B. -, -, the, the.
- C. -, -, -, -.
- D. the, the, a, a.

**45. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу местоимениями. This is for John and \_\_\_\_\_ are for Mary.**

- A. that
- B. this
- C. those
- D. it

**46. Заполните пропуски предлогами, если это необходимо, we live near \_\_\_\_\_ the river.**

- A. of
- B. -
- C. from
- D. by

**47. Выберите нужный модальный глагол. You \_\_\_\_\_ ring the bell. I have a key.**

- A. cannot.
- B. must not.
- C. need not.
- D. may not.

**48. Выберите верный вариант предложения.**

- A. I with my aunt stayed in Paris.
- B. I stayed with my aunt which lives in Paris.
- C. I stayed with my aunt who lives in Paris.
- D. I stayed with my aunt what lives in Paris.

**49. Выберите неподходящее по смыслу слово.**

- B. college.
- C. theatre.
- D. university.

**50. Переведите прямую речь в косвенную. "Where can I buy a book on art? " Mary asked.**

- A. Mary asked where
- B. Mary asked where she bought a book on art.
- C. Mary asked where she could buy a book on art.
- D. Mary asked where she can buy a book on art.

**Промежуточная аттестация**  
**Контрольная работа**  
**Вариант 1**

**1. Выберите правильный вариант ответов: When a drawee refuses to accept a bill, this bill is said to be...**

- A. crossed.
- B. dishonoured.
- C. negotiated.
- D. promoted.

**2. Подберите антонимы к следующим словам: bilateral**

- A. bilabial.
- B. bicycle.
- C. bilingual.
- D. unilateral.

**3. Выберите правильный вариант ответов: The most common way in which a company borrows money is by the issue of...**

- A. bills of exchange.
- B. cheques.
- C. share certificates.
- D. debentures.

**4. Выберите правильный вариант ответов: A common carrier is...**

- A. a person sends goods for delivery.
- B. a person who by profession carries goods on hire.
- C. a truck.
- D. a person with irresistible wish to steal.

**5. Выберите правильный вариант ответов: A notary public is...**

- A. a synonym of "the holder in due course"
- B. a notorious forger
- C. a group of people with authority to do certain kind of legal businesses.
- D. an official with authority to do certain kinds of legal businesses.

**6. Замените фразы, уместные в переписке, их более официальными эквивалентами: Thanks for your letter of 7th April.**

- A. I have just got your letter of 7th April.
- B. I am in receipt of your letter dated 7th April.
- C. I am writing with reference to your letter of 7th April.
- D. Please find enclosed your letter of 7th April.

**7. Выберите правильный вариант ответов: A joint stock company is... an association of many persons who contribute money to a common stock and employ it in some business.**

- A. a company having limited liability
- B. a group of people who are permitted by law to act as a single unit, with rights and duties separate from those of its members
- C. and duties separate from those of its members
- D. an international company

**8. Выберите нужный предлог: A bill of exchange requires the person to whom A is addressed to pay-on-demand a sum certain in money to the specified person.**

A. by            B. at.            C. into.            D. on.

**9. Выберите нужный предлог: When the capital of a company has been fully paid up, its shares are frequently converted... stock.**

**into, at, by, in.**

A. into            B. be            C. by            D. in

**10. Заполните пропуски подходящими выражениями, уместными в переписке: \_\_\_\_\_ if you could help me.**

- A. I am afraid
- B. I was wondering
- C. I was sorry
- D. I am interested

**11. Выберите нужный предлог: A neglect on the part of the consignor to declare the value and the nature of the goods will exempt the carrier \_\_\_\_\_ all liability for loss or damage.**

- A. out of.
- B. for.
- C. from.
- D. off.

**12. Подберите антонимы к следующим словам: divisible**

- A. subdivisible.
- B. indivisible.
- C. invisible.
- D. inquisitive.

**13. Выбери is верный вариант перспода: подделать подпись:**

- A. to make up a signature.
- B. to forge a signature.
- C. to fake a signature.
- D. to forge a handwriting.

**14. Замените фразы, уместные в переписке, их более официальными эквивалентами: If you want any more information, please contact me.**

- A. If you want to know anything else about it, call me any time.
- B. Due to the lack of information, I would like you to contact me.
- C. Since not being infirmed to the highest degree of accuracy, I am forced to enquire about the above mentioned subject again.
- D. If you require any further infirmation do not hesitable to contact me.

**15. Выберите нужный предлог: A common carrier must be a person who profession carrier for hire.**

- in.
- of.
- by.
- at.

## Вариант 2

**1. Заполните пропуски подходящими выражениями, уместными в переписке: I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. call you

- B. give me regards to Mr. Badger
- C. seeing you again
- D. hear your views on our new product

**2. Выберите правильный вариант ответов: Lay days are...**

- A. the crew's days off
- B. the days when a ship is open to the public
- C. the day when wages are paid to the crew
- D. the days allowed to the charterer for loading and unloading the ship

**3. Подберите антонимы к следующим словам: loading**

- A. leading
- B. leasing
- C. unloading
- D. trading

**4. Выберите нужный предлог: The holder due course is not in any way affected by any defect of title on the part of the transferor.**

- A. in.
- B. of
- C. upon
- D. to

**5. Выберите верный вариант перевода: освободить от ответственности:**

- A. to exclude from liability
- B. to exempt from liability
- C. to expel from liability
- D. to exempt from responsibility

**6. Подберите антонимы к следующим словам: to sell**

- A. to tell
- B. to pay
- C. to buy
- D. to deliver

**7. Выберите правильный вариант ответов: Bills that are drawn, accepted and put into circulation without any consideration passing, the signatories lending their names to oblige their friends, are called...**

- A. bills of exchange
- B. bills of lading
- C. share warrants
- D. accommodation bills

**8. Выберите правильный вариант ответов: Shares to which a priority of enjoyment of profits is given are called:**

- A. ordinary shares
- B. share warrants
- C. share holders
- D. preference shares

**9. Замените фразы, уместные в переписке, их более официальными эквивалентами: Please can you tell me your prices?**

- A. I am sorry that your prices have gone up.
- B. I am pleased to know your prices.
- C. I would be grateful if you could tell me your prices.
- D. Thank you for the information concerning your prices.

**10. Заполните пропуски подходящими выражениями, уместными в переписке: \_\_\_\_\_  
to hear that you are enjoying your new job.**

- A. It was a pity.
- B. I was sorry.
- C. I was pleased.
- D. I was surprised.

**11. Выберите нужный предлог: No allotment can be made of any share capital of a company offered to the public... subscription unless several requirements are fulfilled.**

- A. to
- B. on
- C. for.
- D. under

**12. Подберите антоним к следующему слову: consignee**

- A. consignor
- B. consignment
- C. consignment
- D. consideration.

**12. Выберите нужный предлог: The object of damages is to place the injured party in as good a position as he would have been had the contract been carried...**

- A. out
- B. by
- C. from
- D. in

**13. Выберите верный вариант перевода: права на товар:**

- A. rights for the goods
- B. rights on the goods
- C. rights over the goods
- D. rights to the goods

**14. Выберите правильный вариант ответов: A bill of exchange is sometimes called a...**

- A. cheque
- B. bank note
- C. draft
- D. promissory note

**15. Подберите антонимы к следующему слову: legal**

- A. illegal
- B. logical
- C. long - legged
- D. illegible.

ОГАПОУ «Губкинский горно-политехнический колледж»

**Тематический контроль знаний  
Контрольная работа  
Английский язык  
2 курс (1 семестр)**

Hello! Let me introduce myself! My name is Svetlana Rostovtseva. I live in Gubkin. I am a student of Gubkin mining polytechnic college. I like my studies and want to become an engineer.

My family is small. There are four of us: my father, my mother, my sister and me. My father is an engineer. He is a good specialist. My mother is a nurse. My sister Nina is still a pupil. We like to help our mother around the house.

During the weekends we try to spend much time together. We go to the park and walk there. Sometimes we go to the country to visit our grandparents.

I study English since the second form. Now we study it again. It is very interesting to study foreign language. I am sure that English will be necessary for me in my future life.

1. Read and translate the text. (I-II)
2. Rewrite the nouns with the indefinite article. (I)
3. Rewrite the nouns with the definite article. (II)
4. Rewrite all the nouns in plural. (I)
5. Rewrite five nouns in singular. (II)
6. Rewrite all the words on the topic "Study" (I-II)
7. Answer the questions: (I-II)
  - 1) Where does Svetlana Rostovtseva live?
  - 2) Where does she study?
  - 3) Is her family large or small?
  - 4) What is her father?
  - 5) What do two sisters like to do?
  - 6) What do members of their family do during the weekends?
  - 7) Since what time does Svetlana Rostovtseva study English?

## Итоговая контрольная работа по английскому языку

### 2 курс 1 вариант (2 полугодие)

#### I. Read and translate the text.

We live in Rostov-on-Don, the biggest city not only in the North Caucasus, but in the entire South of Russia. It is located on the right high bank of the Don river. We have a three room flat in a new block of houses. There is a nice green park near our house, where we spend a lot of our free time. There are many different shops not far from our house. My brother and I often go shopping.

#### II. Answer the questions.

4. What city do you live in?
5. Where does it located?
6. There is a green park near the house, isn't it?

#### III. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, present continuous, present perfect, present perfect continuous.

1. How long .... (he /know) Kathy?
2. .... (you /read) the new Harry Potter book yet?
3. Why ..... (not /you/ open) the window?

#### IV. Complete the idioms. Check in the world list. (*Jack-of- all-trades; bring home the bacon; in the same boat; follow in his/her footsteps*)

1. My aunt is a pilot and I really like to ..... .
2. The man in that shop can do anything. He is a ..... .

#### V. Choose the correct response.

1. Strange weather we're having for the time of year!  
a) *I know what you mean!*  
b) *Impossible!*
2. Brr! It's a bit chilly today!  
a) *I know, it's freezing!*  
b) *don't be silly!*

#### VI. Choose the correct word.

1. I want a bottle of **fizzy/still** water, not sparking.
2. She loves **bitter/ oily** chocolate.
3. Cinammon and ginger are **additives/spices**.

#### VII. Fill in the gaps with one of the words (*works, drawing board, microscope, rocket,*

*right*).

1. Before I bought my new computer I really put it under the ..... .
2. I read in a computer magazine today that a new generation of software is in the ..... .



3. Designing your own computer games is easy. It is not ..... science .

**Итоговая контрольная работа (дифференцированный зачет)  
по английскому языку**

**2 курс 2 вариант (2 полугодие)**

**I. Read and translate the text:**

Our parents occupy one bedroom which is not large but very cosy. There are two beds, a wardrobe, two armchairs, and a TVset in it. There is a large thick carpet on the floor, and a nice picture on the wall above the beds. My brother and I share another bedroom. There, you can see two beds, a small desk near the window, two chairs at the desk for me and my brother. The bookcase is near the door.

**II. Answer the questions.**

4. What room do our parents occupy?
5. Do I and my brother share another bedroom?
6. The bookcase is near the door, isn't it?

**III. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, present continuous, present perfect, present perfect continuous.**

1. My friend ..... (**forget**) to buy me something for my birthday.
2. I ..... (**read**) this book now actually.
3. The room ..... (**smell**) awful.

**IV. Complete the idioms. Check in the world list. (*jack-of- all-trades; bring home the bacon; in the same boat; follow in his/her footsteps*)**

1. Everyone worries about finding a job when they leave school, but we are all .....
2. I really admire my parents. They work very hard to .....

**V. Choose the correct response.**

1. You're soaking wet!  
a) *Oh no, it's raining!*  
b) *I got caught in the rain!*
2. Strange weather we're having for the time of year!  
a) *I know what you mean!*  
b) *Impossible!*

**VI. Choose the correct word.**

1. Let's eat. I am **starving/greedy**.
2. Fizzy drinks contain **artificial/fake** additives.
3. We had lamb chops for our **main/basic** course.

**VII. Fill in the gaps with one of the words** (*works, drawing board, microscope, rocket, right*).

1. Designing your own computer games is easy. It is not ..... science.
2. John wasn't able to fix my computer so it's back to the ..... .
3. I'll buy a new iPod if the price is ..... .

### **Тематический контроль знаний**

Контрольная работа  
3 курс 2 семестр  
1 вариант

#### **1. Read and translate the text.**

When I began my studies at St. Petersburg Primary School Teachers' Training College I had the opportunity to be exposed to the full range of methodical courses, all of which tended to reinforce and enhance my intense interest in education. But rather soon I realized that education is too wide a subject and I had to choose a specific field to deal with. I have always been strong in English and German. So I came to methods of language teaching.

#### **2. Answer the questions to the text:**

1. What opportunity did you have when you began your studies at St. Petersburg Primary School Teachers' Training College?
2. Did you realize rather soon that education is too wide a subject and you had to choose a specific field to deal with?
3. You have always been strong in English and German, have not you?

#### **3. Make general, disjunctive and special questions to the sentence:**

So I came to methods of language teaching.

#### **4. Find the verbs in Past Simple Tense in the text and give their Infinitives.**

#### **5. Give English equivalents:**

Студент последнего курса, осенний семестр, заполненная анкета, рекомендации, поиски работы, профессиональные контакты, предприниматели, навыки, объявление, профессиональные журналы, карточка социального обеспечения, тип визы, разрешение на работу, директор школы, личный листок.

#### **6. Give Russian equivalents:**

Application Form, additional information, document, job counseling, employees, personal characteristics, job advertisement, "Help wanted", citizenship, kind of

visa, driving test, an official transcript, printing, education and work experience, resume.

## **7. Translate from Russian into English**

1. Я буду очень благодарна за дополнительную информацию.
2. Он сожалеет, что не может принять ваше предложение.
3. Я буду учиться за границей.

Контрольная работа  
3 курс 2 семестр  
2 вариант

### **1. Read and translate the text.**

Now my interest has shifted to multi-lingual education, which would serve an excellent base for wider literary education at all levels. Such an idea has recently been discussed, but there are still no standard programmes to realize it. It is very interesting and responsible to create these sorts of programmes for schoolchildren. I am sure that they could develop their linguistic abilities and widen their knowledge of foreign literature.

### **2. Answer the questions to the text:**

1. To what has your interest now shifted?
2. Has such an idea been recently discussed?
3. It is very interesting and responsible to create these sorts of programmes for children, is not it?

### **3. Make general, disjunctive and special questions to the sentence:**

I am going to continue my studies.

### **4. Find the verbs in Present Perfect Tense in the text and give their Infinitives.**

### **5. Give English equivalents:**

Анкетный бланк, дополнительная информация, официальная копия диплома, служба трудоустройства, претендовать на работу, сдать экзамен, местонахождение фирмы, рабочий день, свидетельство о рождении, частный учитель иностранного языка, водительские права, лицензия, работать аккуратно, резюме, грамотно писать.

### **6. Give Russian equivalents:**

Completed Application Form, Test of Written English, job contacts, take a test, have a physical examination, "Jobs wanted", pay, look for children, the state licensing board, spell correctly, provide accurate and complete data, to gain more experience and knowledge, test, professional journals, resume.

## **7. Translate from Russian into English**

1. Таким образом, я пришла к методам преподавания языка.
2. Я напишу письмо-запрос в университет в Лондон.
3. Он не будет учиться за границей.

Контрольная работа  
3 курс 2 семестр  
3 вариант

### **1. Read and translate the text.**

My studies at the College will soon be completed and I would like to continue my education at the University of Toronto. After completing my Bachelor's degree I am going to continue my studies and to write appropriate textbooks for my courses. I am actually aware of the superb reputation of your University and I hope you will not deny me the privilege of continuing my studies at your fine institution.

### **2. Answer the questions to the text:**

1. What will soon be completed?
2. Are you going to continue your studies and to write appropriate textbooks for your courses?
3. You will not deny me the privilege of continuing my studies at your fine institution, will you?

### **3. Make general, disjunctive and special questions to the sentence:**

I would like to continue my education at the University in Toronto.

### **4. Find the verbs in Future Simple Tense in the text and give their Infinitives.**

### **5. Give English equivalents:**

Финансовая помощь, требования к поступающим, решение о приеме, обучение и руководство, предприниматели, “ищу работу”, рабочий день, заработать много денег, служить в армии, обобщение сведений, реклама, служебные обязанности, работа, нереальные предложения, метод.

### **6. Give Russian equivalents:**

School successes, certified copy, application, Test of Spoken English, consideration of application, training and guidance, unrealistic offers, particular job, special training, personal data sheet, information, duties, foreign language, serve in the military, make a lot of money.

## **7. Translate from Russian into English**

1. Мое обучение в колледже скоро завершится.

2. Он хотел бы сообщить, что он принимает Ваше предложение.
3. Я хотела бы работать за границей.

Контрольная работа  
3 курс 2 семестр  
1 вариант

**1) Answer the following questions:**

1. Many people believe that answering newspaper want ads is the best method to use, don't they?
2. Where are job advertisements found?
3. How many main types of want ads do you know?
4. For what two reasons should you read the want ads?
5. What type of ads should you avoid?
6. What kind of form is a personal data sheet?
7. You have to use a dictionary to make sure that you spell correctly, have not you?
8. What does a completed job application form the employer provide?
9. How do you think if your ability to work neatly, spell correctly and provide accurate and complete data important for receiving a job you are applying for?
10. Does an effective resume create a favourable impression of you while presenting your abilities and experience?
11. Do you know that you should list your most recent job first and your last job last?
12. Should you give specific information about foreign work experience, including cities, and countries and a description of your exact duties?

**2) Make a sentence, using the following words:**

these, in, provides, information, employer, you, Each, important, the, steps, of, with, these, employment, process, about.

**3) Translate from Russian into English:**

поиски работы, обучение руководство, предприниматели, претендовать на работу, навыки, объявление, местонахождение фирмы, оплата, рабочий день, карточка социального обеспечения, разрешение на работу, заявление-анкета, реклама.

**4) Complete the sentence**

A completed job application provides the employer the answers to questions about your education.....

**5) Is it true or false?**

1. Many people don't believe that answering newspaper want ads is the best

method to use.

2. There are two main types of want ads: "Help wanted" and "Jobs wanted".
3. Some foreign university students earn large amounts of money by working as babysitters, dishwashers, translators and foreign language tutors.
4. Most states don't require a written test and a driving test.
5. A resume is an individualized, written summary of your personal, educational and experience qualifications.

Контрольная работа  
3 курс 2 полугодие  
2 вариант

**1) Answer the following questions:**

1. What must you do to begin job search?
2. How can you build a network of people interested in helping you?
3. Does job counseling provide training and guidance?
4. Job advertisements are found in the classified advertising section of newspapers,  
aren't they?
5. How many main types of want ads do you know? What are they?
6. What types of want ads should you avoid?
7. What does a completed job application form the employer provide?
8. You will need a Social Security number for almost any job, will not you?
9. Who can get a Social Security number and a card?
10. If you are a foreign student at a US university, you usually can be employed only  
by your university, can't you?
11. In what way can some foreign students earn money?
12. Are foreign students sometimes permitted to work to gain more knowledge and  
experience?

**2) Make a sentence, using the following words:**

learn, or, necessary, Employers, can, have, who, want, to, job, the, select, skills, do, to, the, select, the.

**3) Translate from Russian into English:**

профессиональные контакты, работники, личные качества, сдать экзамен, представить резюме, объявление, подходящая работа, оплата, нереальные предложения, заработать много денег, гражданство, тип визы, заполнение печатными буквами, резюме.

#### **4) Complete the sentence:**

Most employers will not hire people who are not dependable or who cannot get .....

#### **5) Is it true or false?**

1. To begin your job search, you must identify the kind of job you want, where the jobs are, and what employers expect.
2. However job counselling is not useful.
3. Employers don't want to select employers who have or who can learn the skills necessary to do the job.
4. The ad may tell the education and work experience that are required for the job, the location of the job, the working hours, and the pay.
5. Some foreign university students earn large amounts of money by working as babysitters, dishwashers, translators and foreign language tutors.

### **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. ЗАЧЕТНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ**

**Специальность «Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений»  
4 КУРС 1 ВАРИАНТ**

#### **I. Read and translate the text**

##### **NEW BUILDING TECHNOLOGY**

Of all the arts architecture most vividly reveals the life of time, its social, economic, aesthetic and technological attitude to building techniques. The historian needs only glance at the new buildings to appreciate that within rather a short period of time our architects, designers, engineers and builders have been captivated by fresh forms, fresh materials and fresh techniques.

Everything taken together illustrates that the building technology has made more progress in the last twenty years than in the previous forty or fifty. The new technology is exemplified by a selection of outstanding buildings that show how the traditional building is rapidly being superseded by structures of factory-made components fastened together. The new techniques have logically led to new forms.

Architects have done some very good work in designing new houses. They are planning standard 9, 12 and 16-storey buildings with three and four-roomed family flats. Many of these houses are built out of prefabricated ferro-concrete blocks and panels. It means that as much of the building work as possible is done not on the building site but in factories where mass production methods can be used.

Today mass construction of dwelling-houses and public and cultural establishments has top priority in every city. Many production lines for large

panels have been built in our country. Mass housing construction would not be possible if there were no such production lines and other advanced methods. Present-day housing projects are essentially different from those of former years.

Moscow today has an adequate building materials industry, which facilitates rapid building and the use of new prefabricated section assembly methods. A countless number of new buildings and sky-scrapers have come into existence in the centre of Moscow as well as in the new suburbs.

## **II. Translate the following word combinations from the text**

to reveal the life of time; to make more progress; building site; mass production methods; a countless number; adequate building materials industry; fresh forms and materials; to be exemplified; to be superseded; standard buildings; Prefabricated ferro-concrete blocks; production line; advanced methods; to come into existence.

## **III. Answer the following questions according to the text**

1. What reveals most vividly the life of time and its attitude to building techniques? 2. What forms of architecture and materials have captivated our architects, designers and builders? 3. What is the new technology exemplified by? 4. By what structures is the traditional building rapidly being superseded? 5. What facilitates rapid building? 6. Where have new buildings and sky-scrapers come into existence?

## **IV. Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the text.**

1. Of all the arts architecture most vividly ... the life of time and its ... to building techniques. 2. Present-day housing ... are essentially different from those of ... years. 3. The form of Russian ... is very much ... on the individual atmosphere of each ... . 4. The new techniques have ... led to new forms. 5. As much work as possible is done not on but in factories. 6. Moscow has ... building materials industry. 7. The new houses are built out of... blocks and ... . 8. A countless number of new sky-scrapers have come into ... in the ... and ... of Moscow.

## **V. Find Russian equivalents to the following English words.**

1) to divide; 2) to save; 3) to mean; 4) to receive; 5) to provide; 6) to define; 7) to consist (of); 8) to increase; 9) to indicate; 10) to reduce; 11) division; 12) spaceship; 13) production; 14) convenience

а) получать; б) делить; в) состоять (из); г) увеличивать; д) указывать; е) обеспечивать; ж) уменьшать; з) экономить; и) значить (означать); к) определять; л) космический корабль; м) удобство; н) отделение; о) производство

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. ЗАЧЕТНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 4 КУРС II ВАРИАНТ**

### **I. Read and translate the text**

#### **STRENGTH OF MATERIALS**



One of today's important tasks is to raise production efficiency and quality. To achieve this requires contributions from many scientific disciplines, among them the science of materials strength. The quality and reliability of machines and structures depend in large measure on its advances. The modern age has confronted this science with tasks of unprecedented scope demanding urgent solution.

The great Galileo is considered *to* be the father of the science of materials strength, one of the basic engineering disciplines, and the bane of undergraduates at technological colleges, there is probably historic justice in the fact that Galileo was also the first man to whom it occurred to direct an unsophisticated optical instrument skywards in order to see the mountains of the Moon: today we are faced with problems of the strength *of* instruments and apparatus studying the Moon. Venus, Mars ....

But before it could produce mechanisms capable of withstanding cosmic cold and vacuum, the strains and stresses of takeoff and return to Earth, the science of materials strength had to cover a long and difficult path. Its progress accelerated markedly in the 19th century, when people began to lay thousands of miles of railway tracks, erect bridges and dig tunnels, build ocean-going ships and complex machines. Our predecessors managed to cope with their tasks. Many structures built centuries ago have not only survived to our day but even remain in use. In Soviet Transcaucasia, for example, a bridge built in 1234 almost 750 years ago is still open.

To be sure, there were also errors and tragedies, when machines broke down or bridges collapsed. Yet more often than not the cause of mishaps was not any lack of knowledge on the part of the experts. The problems of strength of materials are hidden so deep in the mysteries of atomic and molecular structure that it took many decades of advance in practically all branches of learning before they could be mastered.

It was only at the beginning of this century that research began in the physics of strength, and this science itself emerged. This was none too early: mankind was entering the age of electricity, electronics, aviation, automobiles and nuclear physics which characterize the world we know today. It was an age of high speeds, pressures and temperatures which could be generated and withstood only with the help of new and hitherto unknown materials. In 1920 the top speed of an airplane was not more than 200 km per hour. In our day its speed is approaching 3,000 km per hour. The turbine that drives such an aircraft is a miracle of material strength. Of tremendous importance over and above these problems in deciding concrete questions of strength is the creation of new materials.

## **II. Translate the following word combinations from the text.**

strength of materials; the bane of undergraduates: historic justice; take-off and return to Earth; to lay miles of a railway track; ocean-going ships; to cope with; remain in use; lack of knowledge: on the part of an expert: to take many decades: the physics of strength; nuclear physics; an age of high speeds; unknown materials: a miracle of material strength; tremendous importance

### **III. Answer the following questions according to the text.**

1. What is one of the most important tasks of today?
2. What does the raise of production efficiency require?
3. What do the quality and reliability of machines and structures depend on?
4. Who is considered to be the father of the science of materials strength?
5. What science is one

#### **Контрольные задания для тематического контроля знаний 4 курс**

#### **Специальность «Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям)»**

#### **NUMERICALLY CONTROLLED UNITS ARE ANSWER TO RATIONALIZATION OF PRODUCTION LINES**

The word "automation" (short for "automatization") is not new. Primitive automatic machines appeared in early civilizations. But progress was slow. Man did not employ automation for useful work for centuries. There appeared first devices to do work; then devices and machines with controlling functions; and finally electronic computing devices. This sequence paralleled the growth in complexity of automation systems.

Automation is one of the main factors of engineering progress. In industrial production automation means techniques of greater mechanization by linking machine tools<sup>1</sup> in automatic production lines or by automatic handling and assembly or techniques of increasingly automatic control over manufacturing processes, and non-human control of individual machine tools.

Automation of production processes would be impossible if there were no automatic control; the required machines based on electronic computation are being developed in our country and a good number of machines of this kind is already working in our industry including world-known program-controlled metal-working machine tools, an electronic system for geological prospecting, electronic data processing systems and so on. The rationalization of production lines is making rapid headway through the induction of automation into the mechanical processes. Especially, the adoption of special machine tools incorporating automatic loading and cycle programming devices<sup>2</sup> is contributing immeasurably to the development of the automobile industry, while the system of automatic gauging and sorting has served to streamline the assembling of automobile engines, thus serving to step up production.

The sensing device of an automatic gauging equipment<sup>3</sup> requires high accuracy, making it important to control the temperature of the equipment. For example, a pneumatic air micrometer is used to detect the size of the work, and thereby to control the machine tool. This device is placed in a temperature-controlled box to ensure high accuracy and continuous running.<sup>4</sup>

Another notable example of progress in automation is the controlling of automatic assembly plants by means of special computers. This is designed to load numerous automatic parts on the assembly line, each with proper timing. The assembly of passenger cars involves thousands of combinations in color, shape, engine type, accessories, etc. This system guarantees smooth assembly work.

The growing trend of automation in industry confronted machine tool builders with the urgent need to develop new types of machines. The efficiency of the newly developed numerically-controlled machine tools (N/C machine) has now been definitely established by actual use.

If automation in our country had not reached the stage of developing fully automated industries, electronic computing techniques would not have found broad application in many spheres and would not have become the basis for the development of modern program-controlled machine tools.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> machine tool — станок

<sup>2</sup> programming device — программный механизм

<sup>3</sup> automatic gauging equipment — оборудование для автоматического измерения

<sup>4</sup> continuous running — длительная работа, непрерывное действие

### 1. Translate the following word combinations from the text.

primitive automatic machines; early civilizations; controlling functions; complexity of automation systems; one of the main factors; handling and assembly; electronic computation; program-controlled metal-working machine tools; geological prospecting; rationalization of production; sensing device; pneumatic air micrometer; notable example; growing trend; actual use; to find broad application

### 2. Answer the following questions.

1. When did primitive automatic machines appear?
2. What is the chronological development of automation?
3. What does automation in industrial production mean?
4. What does rationalization of production lines make rapid headway through?
5. What contributes immeasurably to the development of the automobile industry?
6. What does the sensing device of an automatic gauging equipment require?
7. What is a pneumatic air micrometer used for?
8. What are special computers used for?
9. What are numerous automatic parts on the assembly line loaded with?
10. What does the assembly of passenger cars involve?

### 3. Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the text.

1. The sensing ... of an automatic gauging equipment requires high ... . 2. A pneumatic air micrometer is used to ... the size of the work. 3. The assembly of passenger ... involves thousands of ... in color, shape, etc. 4. The ... of production lines is making rapid ... through the induction of automation into the mechanical ... . 5. Automation is one of the main factors of ... progress. 6. In industrial production automation means ... of greater ... by linking machine tools in automatic production ... . 7. Automation of production processes would be impossible if there were no automatic ... . 8. An example of progress in automation is ... of automatic assembly plants by ... of special ... .

### 4. Arrange antonyms in pairs.

1) success; 2) advantage; 3) the latter; 4) cheap; 5) insufficient; 6) better; 7) profitable; 8) few; 9) to decrease; 10) unusual; 11) uncommon; 12) to start; 13) to disapprove; 14) external; 15) to destroy; 16) to appear; 17) to connect; 18) to discharge; 19) to disengage; 20) to descend

1) to create; 2) worse; 3) disadvantage; 4) sufficient; 5) to charge; 6) the former; 7) common; 8) to engage; 9) failure; 10) expensive; 11) to stop; 12) usual; 13) to increase; 14) to ascend; 15) internal; 16) to approve; 17) many; 18) unprofitable; 19) to disappear; 20) to disconnect

### 5. Translate the following word combinations.

electricity—electricity generation—electricity generation methods; space—space speed—space speed increase; television—television program—television program exchange; outspace—outspace relays—outspace relays function; radio—radio-wave—radio-wave length; automobile—automobile industry—automobile industry output; cycle—cycle programming—cycle programming device; automatic—automatic equipment—automatic equipment installation; special—special computer—special computer application;

production—production lines—production lines rationalization; fully—fully automated—fully automated industries.

**6. Define the meaning of the words in bold type.**

1. For the present we shall consider only such substances that **have some features in common**. 2. It is the only star whose surface and atmosphere we can **study in fine detail**. 3. The Sun delivers to us in a few days **as much heat and light** as would be produced by burning the Earth's entire oil and coal reserves and all the wood of its forests. Yet the Earth receives only one half of one-billionth of **the Sun's radiant energy**! 4. **The only notable** continental glaciers today cover Greenland and Antarctica. 5. The decision to lay down the boiler plant capable of **using either solid or liquid fuel inevitably** involves increased expenditure. 6. A thorough understanding of the process, **both from the physical and the mathematical view-points**, was required to locate the missing equations. 7. One may expect **high-speed trains** to be used in the nearest future. 8. **The new high-speed computers** have a number of advantages over the old ones.

**7. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Sequence of Tenses.**

1. The spaceship engineers stressed that they made use of polymers capable to withstand high temperatures. 2. The experiments of Soviet scientists showed that they had succeeded in developing more effective means of protection from any influence of radioactive emanation. 3. We were told that the atomic-powered ice-breaker "Arktika" was a completely new type of the ship powered by engines with a total capacity of 75,000 h.p. 4. We were also said that the present voyage was the result of joint work carried out by Soviet Polar explorers, sailors, pilots, meteorologists and hydrographers. 5. I heard that scientists were working out the design of self-improving, self-programming and self-managing computers.

**8. Put the predicates of the main sentences into the Past Indefinite Tense and make all necessary changes in the subordinate clauses. Translate the sentences.**

1. He says that he does not hear what I have asked him. 2. He says that he will become an engineer after he has graduated from the Power Engineering Institute. 3. Everybody knows that scientists have begun studying atom approximately since the end of the 19th century. 4. The builders think that plastics made their appearance in the turn of the century as substitutes for some costly materials. 5. The professor cannot understand how the students have got such important data so quickly. 6. The students are told that they will undergo their practice at one of the construction sites in Siberia. 7. They know that the atomic fuel will not have been exhausted before the ship returns to the port. 8. They do not know that the displacement of the ice-breaker "Lenin" is 16,000 tons.

**9. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the inverted word-order.**

1. Tremendous was the speed of the matter scattering in all directions when the explosion had taken place. 2. Hardly had the train arrived in Moscow when the people ran to it to meet the delegation. 3. No explanation could they give at first. 4. Only from this point of view is it possible to consider this problem. 5. Hardly had he finished his research when the chief asked him to begin another one. 6. Perhaps nowhere have been achieved better results as in this field of science. 7. A minute passed and up went the plane. 8. However difficult is this problem, the previous one was still more difficult. 9. In the observatory stood a big new telescope. 10. Confirming this possibility is another fact. 11. Connected with this phenomenon are also some other types of changes. 12. Included in this paper are some very important facts.

**10. Give opposites using the prefix dis- and translate the words obtained.**

connect, cover, agree, approve, allow, place, prove, organize;  
order, qualification, appearance, ability; agreeable, similar, connected

**11. Build the words with the help of the given prefixes.**

sub-: divide, station, soil, title, way, due, committee, scribe;  
super-: structure, natural, heat, fine, human, man, profit

**Контрольная работа 4 курс (1 семестр)**

**Специальность «Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования»**

**1 вариант**

**1. Read the text, translate it and answer the questions**

Electrical engineering is a field of engineering that generally deals with the study and application of electricity, electronics and electromagnetism. The field first became an identifiable occupation in the late nineteenth century after commercialization of the electric telegraph and electrical power supply. It now covers a range of subtopics including power, electronics, control systems, signal processing and telecommunications.

Electrical engineering may include electronic engineering. Electrical engineering is considered to deal with the problems associated with large-scale electrical systems such as power transmission and motor control, whereas electronic engineering deals with the study of small-scale electronic systems including computers and integrated circuits. Alternatively, electrical engineers are usually concerned with using electricity to transmit energy, while electronic engineers are concerned with using electricity to process information. More recently, the distinction has become blurred by the growth of power electronics.

- 1) What does electrical engineering deal with?
- 2) Does it cover a range of subtopics?
- 3) Electrical engineers are usually concerned with using electricity to transmit energy, are not they?

**2. Make up general, disjunctive and special questions to the sentence:**

Electrical engineering may include electronic engineering.

**3. Find in the text the verbs in *Passive Voice* and state their *Tense*.**

**4. Find in the text the verb in *the Past Indefinite Tense* and write *the Infinitive* of this verb.**

**5. Put the words in the following sentence in order:**

1. deals, engineering, the, electronic, with, study, small-scale, of, systems.
2. may, engineering, include, electronic, electrical, engineering.
3. are, electronic, concerned, using, with, engineers, electricity.

**6. Give Russian equivalents to the words:**

1. electricity, 2. field, 3. subtopics, 4. cover, 5. include, 6. integrate, 7. system, 8. use, 9. process, 10. information.

**7. Give English equivalents to the words:** 1. электротехника, 2. изучение, 3. применение, 4. цепь, 5. включать, 6. иметь дело, 7. электрический, 8. использовать, 9. обрабатывать информацию, 10. электроника

### **Контрольная работа 4 курс (1 семестр)**

**Специальность «Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования**

#### **2 вариант**

#### **1. Read the text, translate it and answer the questions**

Electricity has been a subject of scientific interest since at least the early 17th century. The first electrical engineer was probably William Gilbert who designed the versorium: a device that detected the presence of statically charged objects. In 1775 Alessandro Volta's scientific experimentations devised the electrophorus, a device that produced a static electric charge, and by 1800 Volta developed the voltaic pile, a forerunner of the electric battery. However, it was not until the 19th century that research into the subject started to intensify. Notable developments in this century include the work of Georg Ohm, who in 1827 quantified the relationship between the electric current and potential difference in a conductor, Michael Faraday, the discoverer of electromagnetic induction in 1831, and James Clerk Maxwell, who in 1873 published a unified theory of electricity and magnetism in his treatise *Electricity and Magnetism*..

- 1) Who was the first electrical engineer?
- 2) Do notable developments in this century include the work of Georg Ohm?
- 3) Electrical engineers are usually concerned with using electricity to transmit energy, are not they?

#### **2. Make up general, disjunctive and special questions to the sentence:**

Electricity has been a subject of scientific interest since the early 17th century.

#### **3. Find in the text the verb in *Perfect* and state the *Tense* of this verb.**

#### **4. Find in the text the verbs in the *Past Indefinite Tense* and write the *Infinitive* of these verbs.**

#### **5. Put the words in the following sentence in order:**

1. has, a subject, of, scientific, electricity, interest, at, the, century, least, been, since, early, 17<sup>th</sup>.
2. first, the, probably, was, electrical, William, engineer, Gilbert.
3. the, was, Michael, electromagnetic, discoverer, of, induction, Faraday.

#### **6. Give Russian equivalents to the words:**

1. electricity, 2. scientific, 3. engineer, 4. detect, 5. produce, 6. charge, 7. research, 8. potential, 9. conductor, 10. publish.

**7. Give English equivalents to the words:** 1. инженер- электрик , 2. предмет, 3. устройство, 4. обнаружить, 5. заряд, 6. труд, 7. включать, 8. потенциал, 9. опубликовать, 10. магнетизм.

**Контрольные задания для тематического контроля знаний**

**4 курс**

**Специальность «Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание  
электрического и электромеханического оборудования  
(по отраслям)» 1 вариант**

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the questions on the text.

**PIONEERS OF RUSSIAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

Today more and more is done by electricity. It is used everywhere: in our plants and factories, in the fields, on transport, and in our homes. Electricity gives us music and news by radio. It does hundreds of other things. The wide application of electricity in the national economy and everyday life has become possible thanks to the rapid growth of electrical engineering, which began in the second half of the 19th century.

The pioneers of Russian electrical engineering were Yablochkov and Lodygin — two great Russian scientists and inventors. Yablochkov's electric candle which had been called "Russian candle", "Russian Light" was the beginning of the practical application of the electric arc for lighting purposes.

Working at his invention, Yablochkov recognized the advantages of the a.c. He was the first to design the a.c. transformer and put it into practice. Yablochkov's great technical achievements opened a way for a much more efficient source of light — the incandescent filament lamp.

The idea of this lamp belongs to Lodygin. He devoted almost all his life to the perfection of his invention. He was never satisfied with his achievements. He constructed a number of incandescent lamps. He carried out a series of experiments to find the best metal filaments with a high melting point. It was his idea to introduce tungsten filaments in vacuum. This invention was of world importance. It gave rise to a real advance in the field of electric lighting.

Like many other scientists and inventors Yablochkov and Lodygin got neither support nor help from the tsarist government. They died in great need.

Вопросы к тексту:

1. Where is electricity used?
2. What does electricity give us?
3. Why has the wide application of electricity become possible?
4. Who were the pioneers of Russian electrical engineering?
5. What was the beginning of the practical application of electricity for lighting purposes?

6. Working at his invention Yablochkov recognized the advantages of the alternating current, didn't he?
7. What invention did Yablochkov and Lodygin done?

Task 3. Match English words with their Russian equivalents

movement	электричество
charge	свет
current	электрон
electron	источник
conductor	проводник
electricity	движение
national	заряд
engineering	национальный
light	ток
source	изобретение
invention	техника

### Контрольные задания для тематического контроля знаний 4 курс

**Специальность «Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание  
электрического и электромеханического оборудования  
(по отраслям)» 2 вариант**

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the questions on the text.

#### A FEW FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

The word "science" seems to possess miraculous power. "If you are told science", then agree without any objections", this is the statement of a well-known French physicist L. Brillouin describing the role of science in the life of society today, the faith in the ability of science to provide an answer to any question and to solve the most complicated problem.

I. Newton (1642-1727), the great English scientist, performed many experiments in his early years. According to Newton himself, his first physical experiment was carried out in 1658 when he was sixteen years old. Newton performed many experiments with light and found that white light was made up of rays of different colours, and that each particular kind of coloured ray was differently bent when it fell on a glass surface at the angle. By the time he was



25, Newton had formed all his main thoughts on gravitation and the main ideas of his "Optics".

B. Franklin (1706-1790) is acknowledged to be the founder of the theory of atmospheric electricity. At the time when theories to explain electricity were neither complete nor well founded he began to experiment, and proved the lightning to be an electrical phenomenon. He finally invented the lightning rod means of protection against the disastrous effects of lightning.

T. Edison (1847-1931), well known throughout the world, began to experiment when he was ten or eleven years of age, his inclination being towards chemistry. As he had no laboratory, He used for his chemical experiments the ordinary cellar of the house. Many years had passed before he could dispose of laboratories and workshops of his own, that were to become huge research centers, employing hundreds of people and maintaining contacts with world-known scientists and inventors.

In the second half of the 19th century the pioneers in Russian electrical engineering P. Yablochkov and A. Lodygin carried out a series of experiments. Yablochkov realized the advantages of the alternating current and since that practical application of alternating current transformers has begun. Lodygin's experiments resulted in the invention of tungsten filament lamps that gave rise to a real advance in the field of electric lighting.

Вопросы к тексту:

1. What did a well known French physicist L. Brillouin say about science?
2. Who was I. Newton?
3. What kind of experiments did I. Newton perform?
4. Who is acknowledged to be the founder of the theory of atmospheric electricity?
5. B. Franklin proved the lightning to be an electrical phenomenon, did not he?
6. When did T, Edison begin to experiment and where?
7. Did the pioneers in Russian electrical engeneering P.Yablochkov and A. Lodygin carry out a series of experiments in the second half of the 19th or of the 18th century?

Task 3. Match English words with their Russian equivalents

science	электрический
ability	возраст
rejection	эксперимент
development	освещение
experiment	лаборатория
different	способность

electrical	наука
age	отражение
laboratory	различный
lighting	развитие

**Контрольные задания для тематического контроля знаний  
4 курс  
Специальность «Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание  
электрического и электромеханического оборудования  
(по отраслям)» 3 вариант**

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

**ELECTRIC CURRENTS AND THEIR PROPERTIES**

Conduction is the name normally given to a movement or flow of charges. The charges are usually electrons, but may also be ions when the conduction takes place in gaseous or liquid conductors, in which the ions are mobile

How does the current flow through a wire? A metal is made up of tiny crystals which are visible under a microscope. A crystal is a regular and orderly arrangement of atoms. As it was explained, an atom is a complex particle in which tiny electrons move around nucleus. When the atoms are tightly packed as they are in a metallic solid, some of the electrons move freely between the atoms. These are called free electrons. Ordinarily, the free electrons move at random through the metal. There must be some driving force to cause the electrons to move through the metal conductor. This driving force tending to produce the motion of electrons through a circuit is called an electromotive force or e. m. f. that moves electric charges from one point in the circuit to another.

When an electromotive force is applied to the ends of a wire the free electrons move in one direction. It is the movement of the free electrons in a conductor that induces an electric current. The greater the number of participating electrons, the greater is the flow of current.

No one has ever seen an electric current. We only know of the existence of a current by its effects. A current can heat a conductor, it can have a chemical action when passing through a solution, or it can produce a magnetic effect. We can measure currents by observing their heating, their chemical, or their magnetic effects.

There are some kinds of current, namely: a direct current (d. c, for short), an alternating current (a. c), a pulsating current.

Today more and more is done by electricity. It is used everywhere: in our plants and factories, in the fields, on transport, and in our homes. Electricity gives us music and news by radio. It does hundreds of other things. The wide application of

electricity in the national economy and everyday life has become possible thanks to the rapid growth of electrical engineering, which began in the second half of the 19th century. The pioneers of Russian electrical engineering were Yablochkov and Lodygin — two great Russian scientists and inventors. Yablochkov's electric candle which had been called "Russian candle", "Russian Light" was the beginning of the practical application of the electric arc for lighting purposes. Working at his invention, Yablochkov recognized the advantages of the a.c. He was the first to design the a.c. transformer and put it into practice. Yablochkov's great technical achievements opened a way for a much more efficient source of light — the incandescent filament lamp. The idea of this lamp belongs to Lodygin. He devoted almost all his life to the perfection of his invention. He was never satisfied with his achievements. He constructed a number of incandescent lamps. He carried out a series of experiments to find the best metal filaments with a high melting point. It was his idea to introduce tungsten filaments in vacuum. This invention was of world importance. It gave rise to a real advance in the field of electric lighting.

Like many other scientists and inventors Yablochkov and Lodygin got neither support nor help from the tsarist government. They died in great need.

Вопросы к тексту:

1. Where does conduction take place?
2. What electrons are called free electrons?
3. An electromotive force moves electric charges from one point in the circuit to another, does not it?
4. Has anybody ever seen an electric current?
5. Why has the wide application of electricity become possible?
6. Who were the pioneers of Russian electrical engineering?
7. To whom does the idea of the incandescent filament lamp belong?

Задание 2.1. Найдите соответствия между словами из левой колонки и словами из правой (найдите эквиваленты).

movement	электричество
charge	свет
current	электрон
electron	источник
conductor	проводник
electricity	движение
national	заряд
engineering	национальный
light	ток

source

изобретение

invention

техника

**Тесты**  
**для итогового контроля знаний**  
**специальность «Открытые горные работы**  
**4 курс**

***Вариант I***

***1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:***

1. What specializations do the higher mining schools offer?
2. Where do the students go through practical training?
3. When and where was Terpigorev born?
4. What material did he collect while he was working in the Donbas?
5. What process is called weathering?
6. What main groups of rocks do you know?
  1. What can you say about non-foliated metamorphic rocks?
  2. What two groups of minerals do you know?
  3. What is the KMA rich in?
10. What is coal?
11. What is prospecting?

***2. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим английским терминам:***

1. fine-grained sand
2. earth's crust
3. exposed rocks
4. consolidated sediments
5. abyssal rocks
6. shape and size of grains
7. zones of major deformation
8. scientific value
9. constituents of rocks
10. schistose structure
11. traces of original structure

- а) уплотненные осадки
- б) следы первоначальной структуры
- в) абиссальные (глубинные) породы
- г) составляющие пород
- д) форма и размер зерен
- е) земная кора
- ж) сланцеватая структура
- з) обнаженные породы
- и) зоны крупных нарушений к)

мелкозернистый песок  
л) научная ценность

**3. Переведите на русский язык:**

- 1) a belt conveyor
- 2) a conveyor belt
- 3) a coal face
- 4) a coal face conveyor
- 5) a coal combine operator
- 6) labour safety
- 7) coal miners
- 8) labour
- 9) miners' labour methods
- 10) coal miners' labour safety
- 11) labour time
- 12) a coal-cutter driver
- 13) high-grade coal

**4. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод союзов и местоимений.**

**а)**

- 1) As it is known, only (*little, few*) minerals and rocks are resistant to the action of natural waters.
- 2) There are (*many much*) causes of weathering, but (*much, many*) depends on the change in temperature.
- 3) The roots of plants developed (*little, few*) pressure which did not fracture overlaying rocks.

**б)**

1. I've got something important for you.
2. Nothing special happened yesterday.
3. He is either in Russia or in Britain.
4. He was the only person I loved.
5. They signed both these contracts and agreements yesterday.
6. In Russia young people get mining education both at special colleges and at mining departments of universities.
7. Both methods of prospecting are in use.

**в)**

1. He put up his coat lest he should be cold.
2. He looked through his notes carefully in order that to make a good report.
3. They introduced this principle into their research although it brought about much difficulty.

**5. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на:**

**а) значение модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов.**

1. The thermonuclear process of fusion can take place only at extremely high temperatures.
2. One ought to know that it was in Obninsk (Russia) that the first atomic power station was put into operation.

3. Man-made satellites and spaceships are to investigate various types of radiations in space.

4. On a clear night a man is able to see with a naked eye about 4,000 stars.

5. A lot of problems had to be solved before the plant could be built.

**б) сочетание модальных глаголов с инфинитивом в страдательном залоге:**

6. Today you can be taken everywhere in any direction in a few days.

7. Air must be let into the cylinder of the engine because no fuel will burn without air.

1. The air must be compressed.

2. The amplifier (усилитель) can be used with any high resistance galvanometer.

**6. Употребите нужное время:**

**а) Future Indefinite Tense**

1. I'm tired. I shall (to go) to bed.

2. It's late. I think I (to take) a taxi.

3. ...I (to answer) the question?

4. We don't know their address. What ... we (to do)?

**б) Past Indefinite Tense**

1. There isn't a cloud in the sky but it (to be) cloudy in the morning.

2. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (to finish) it later yesterday afternoon.

3. Every day I help Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not to help) her much.

4. Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he (not to play) tennis yesterday.

**в) Past perfect или Past simple**

1. (wake up) early and got out of bed.

*A woke up B had woken up.*

2. got out of bed an hour later I (wake up)

*A woke up B had woken up*

3. We were late. The meeting (starts) an hour before.

*A started B had started*

**г) Present Simple или Present Continuous**

1. It (often/ rain) in this part of the country.

*A is often raining*

*B often rains*

2. Take your umbrella. It (rain) cats and dogs.

*A rains B is raining*

3. Granny is in the kitchen. She (make) a plum cake.

*A is making B makes*

4. My wife (often/ make) plum- cakes.

*A is often making B often makes*

**7. Употребите нужную форму в Passive voice, переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The day before yesterday we (invited) to the restaurant by Tom Jenkins.

*A are invited B were invited C invited*

2. Look! The bridge (repair).

*A is being repaired B is been repaired C has being repaired*

3. The letter and the parcel (post) tomorrow.  
 A will *be post*      B *will have been posted*      C *will be posted*
4. Margaret (know) to be a very industrious person.  
 A *has been known*      B *is known*      C *is been known*
5. In Greece the Olympic Games (hold) once in four years.  
 A *were held*      B *are being held*      C *are held*
6. The problem (study) for three years, but they haven't got any results.  
 A *has been studied*      B *has being studied*      C *was studied*

**Тесты**  
**для итогового контроля знаний**  
**специальность «Открытые горные работы»**

**4 курс**

***Вариант II***

***1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:***

1. Where can one get mining education in Russia?
2. What does geology study?
3. How did Obruchev define geology?
4. What regions did Karpinsky investigate?
5. What process is called physical weathering (chemical weathering)?
6. Which types of igneous rocks do you know?
7. What rocks do we call foliated?
8. How can ore deposits be defined?
9. What are iron ores used for?
10. What is the classification of coal based on?
11. What are the three main stages of prospecting?

***2. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим английским терминам:***

1. fire damp
2. flat seam
3. mine safety
4. to collect the material
5. exploitation of deposits
6. descriptive course
7. safety measures
8. outstanding (prominent) researchers
9. the origin of iron. ore
10. the manager of a colliery

- а) охрана труда в шахтах
- б) эксплуатация месторождений
- в) выдающиеся исследователи
- г) происхождение железной руды
- д) горизонтальный пласт
- е) метан

- ж) собирать материал
- з) начальник шахты
- и) мероприятия по охране труда
- к) описательный курс

**3. Переведите на русский язык:**

- 1) the Earth's crust & prominent scientist & deposits of useful minerals
- 2) to make up a detailed map
- 3) remarkable works
- 4) to advance the view
- 5) scientific society
- 6) to head a Committee
- 7) to elect chairman
- 8) to take an interest in geology

**4. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод союзов и местоимений.**

**a)**

- 1. (Much, many) minerals undergo changes. They have already undergone (much, many) transformation.
- 2. A new geological map of the region will appear in a (little, few) years.
- 3. Now there are (little, few) sources of energy as important as atomic energy.

**б)**

- 1) I have no time to help you today.
- 2) He is the only man who checked this document.
- 3) I was neither in Austria nor in Nigeria.
- 4) I've got something important for you.
- 5) Either he or she is at home now.
- 6) The mining institutes design their courses to give attention *both* to basic engineering *and* mathematics. *Both* subjects are of great importance for the future engineer.
- 7) A new institute will train *both* geologists *and* mining engineers.

**в)**

- 1. *Since* I didn't know my friend's new address, I could hardly find him.
- 2. *If I* were you, I wouldn't do it.
- 3. Nothing will happen *provided* you follow the instructions.
- 4. We shall be late *unless* you hurry.

**5. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на:**

**a) значение модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов.**

- 1. With the creation of industrial thermonuclear reactors energy resources may become inexhaustible.
- 2. A nuclear power plant of 100,000 kilowatts capacity is to consume about 200 grams of uranium daily.
- 3. Large shovels are to be used in strip mines because they can handle all types of mineral, including blocky material.
- 4. Scrapers have good mobility. Their use should be limited to soft and easily broken material for good production.



5. Draglines are normally used for handling unconsolidated and softer material but larger units can handle blasted rock.

**б) сочетание модальных глаголов с инфинитивом в страдательном залоге:**

- 1) It must be cleaned.
- 2) This metal can be cut dry.
- 3) The floor must be cleared and swept.
- 4) The hole must be deepened and widened.

**6. Употребите нужное время:**

**а) Future Indefinite Tense**

1. Our test (not to take) long.
2. I'm afraid they (not to wait) for us.
3. Diana (to come) to the party tomorrow?
4. You (to arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.

**б) Past Indefinite Tense**

1. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (to have lunch) later.
2. Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not to smoke) before.
3. The Erasers live in a four-room apartment, but last year they (to live) in a small house in the country.
4. I don't eat meat at all, but the other day I visited my friends and (to eat) pork there.

**в) Past perfect или Past simple**

1. She was the most delightful person I (ever/ meet)  
*A ever met    B had ever met*
2. That morning she (dress), (phone) somebody, and went out.  
*A dressed    B had dressed*
3. That morning she went out after she (phone) somebody.  
*A phoned    B had phoned*
4. He was tired because he (work) hard in the garden all day.  
*A worked    B had worked*

**г) Present Simple или Present Continuous**

1. Can you phone a bit later, please? Jane...  
*A is having a bath    B has a bath*
2. Run downstairs. Your sister (wait) for you.  
*A is waiting    B waits*
3. I don't know Spanish, but I (learn) it now.  
*A am learning    B learn*
4. John (still/work) in the garden.  
*A is still working    B still works*

**7. Употребите нужную форму в Passive voice, переведите предложения на русский язык.**

- 1) Dad phoned us and asked if our luggage (already/pack).  
*A was already being packed    B had already been packed    C was packed*
- 2) The doctor said that Tommy's leg (X-rayed) the following day.  
*A will be X-rayed    B would be X-rayed    C will have been X-rayed*
- 3) A police car came when the injured man (carry off) the road.  
*A was being carried off    B was been carrying off    C has been carried off*

4. I (bear) in a small Russian town not far from Samara.  
*A was borne B am born C was born*
5. This book (republish) by the end of September.  
*A would been republished B will have been republished C will been republished*
6. What a pity, John won't come. He (tell) about the meeting beforehand.  
*A should have been told B should be told C should been told*

**Контрольные задания для тематического контроля знаний  
 4 курс  
 Специальность «Обогащение полезных ископаемых»**

**I. Answer the questions on the topic “Methods of Analysis”**

1. What steps does the analysis of a complex material usually involve?
2. When is sampling complete?
3. In what case do we use a suitable reagent if we dissolve one of the samples?
4. What kind of operation do gravimetric methods involve?
5. Gravimetric procedures may be done in various ways, may not they?
6. What solution is called a standard solution?
7. What techniques are widely used in all phases of chemistry, in medicine, and in many allied sciences?
8. When are physico-chemical methods of analysis important?
9. What methods of analyses do you know?
10. Did you ever use methods of analysis of a complex material?
11. Why are many problems of quantitative chemistry often more complex?
12. What are three fundamental schemes that can be used in the problem at hand?
13. How do you think what scheme is the most effective?
14. When are liquid- liquid phase separations are possible?
15. Can Alcohols be added to the list of liquids?
16. What kind of agent can be sometimes found?
17. What is the most generally useful technique for accomplishing a phase separation?
18. For what purpose should the concentration of the precipitant be controlled easily?
19. What variables does the most desirable sort of precipitant t depend on?
20. What is electrolysis?



