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МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Казанский национальный исследовательский технический университет им. А.Н. Туполева-КАИ»

Лениногорский филиал

(наименование института (факультета, филиала)

Кафедра Естественнонаучных и гуманитарных дисциплин

(наименование кафедры разработчика)

КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

по дисциплине (модулю)

Б1.О.03 Иностранный язык

(индекс дисциплины по учебному плану, наименование дисциплины)

Лениногорск 2023

Комплект оценочных материалов по дисциплине (модулю) разработан для обучающихся всех форм обучения по направлению подготовки (специальности):

Код и наименование направления подготовки (специальности)	Направленность (профиль, специализация, магистерская программа)
15.03.01 Машиностроение	Оборудование и технология сварочного производства
	Машины и оборудование нефтяных и газовых промыслов

Разработчик(и):

Гареева Резеда Завидовна, доцент кафедры ЕНГД

Комплект оценочных материалов по дисциплине (модулю) рассмотрен на заседании кафедры ЕНГД, протокол № 4 от 24.01.2023г.

Заведующий кафедрой ЕНГД

Шамсутдинов Р.А., кандидат социологических наук, доцент

1 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ОСВОЕНИЮ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Текущий контроль успеваемости обеспечивает оценивание хода освоения дисциплины (модуля).

Промежуточная аттестация предназначена для оценки достижения запланированных результатов обучения по завершению изучения дисциплины (модуля) и позволяет оценить уровень и качество ее освоения обучающимися.

Комплект оценочных материалов представляет собой совокупность оценочных средств (комплекс заданий различного типа с ключами правильных ответов, включая критерии оценивания), используемых при проведении оценочных процедур (текущего контроля, промежуточной аттестации) с целью оценивания достижения обучающимися результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю).

1.1 Оценочные средства и балльные оценки для контрольных мероприятий

Таблица 1.1

Объем дисциплины (модуля) для очной формы обучения

Семестр	Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля), в ЗЕ/час	*Виды учебной работы, в т.ч., проводимые с использованием ЭО и ДОТ*											
		Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по видам учебной работы (аудиторная работа)							***Самостоятельная работа обучающегося (внеаудиторная работа)***				
		Лекции/ в т.ч. в форме практической подготовки	Лабораторные работы/ в т.ч. в форме практической подготовки	Практические занятия/ в т.ч. в форме практической подготовки	Курсовая работа (консультация, защита)	Курсовой проект (консультации, защита)	Консультации перед экзаменом	Контактная работа на промежуточной аттестации	Курсовая работа (подготовка)/ в т.ч. в форме практической	Курсовой проект (подготовка)/ в т.ч. в форме практической	Проработка учебного материала (самоподготовка)/ в т.ч. в форме практической подготовки	Подготовка к промежуточной аттестации	Форма промежуточной аттестации
1	2 ЗЕ/72			32/0		-	-	0,3	-	-	39,7/0	-	Зачет
2	3 ЗЕ/108			32/0			2	0,3			40/0	33,7	Экзамен
3	3 ЗЕ/108			32/0		-	-	0,3	-	-	75,7/0	-	Зачет
4	4 ЗЕ/144			32/0			2	0,3			76/0	33,7	Экзамен
Итого	**12 ЗЕ/432**	**-**		**128/0**		**-**	**4**	**1,2**	**-**	**-**	**303,4/0**	**67,4**	

Таблица 1.2

Балльные оценки для контрольных мероприятий

Наименование контрольного мероприятия	Максимальный балл на первую аттестацию	Максимальный балл за вторую аттестацию	Максимальный балл за третью аттестацию	Всего за семестр
1 семестр				
Тестирование			5	5
Устный опрос на занятии	10	12	8	30
Контрольная работа	5	5	5	15
Итого (максимум за период)	**15**	**17**	**18**	**50**
Зачет				**50**
Итого				**100**
2 семестр				
Тестирование		5	5	10
Устный опрос на занятии	9	8	8	25
Контрольная работа	5	5	5	15
Итого (максимум за период)	**14**	**18**	**18**	**50**
экзамен				**50**
Итого				**100**
3 семестр				
Тестирование		5	5	10
Устный опрос на занятии	9	8	8	25
Контрольная работа	5	5	5	15
Итого (максимум за период)	**14**	**18**	**18**	**50**
Зачет				**50**
Итого				**100**
4 семестр				
Тестирование	5	5	5	15
Устный опрос на занятии	6	7	7	20
Контрольная работа	5	5	5	15
Итого (максимум за период)	**16**	**17**	**17**	**50**
экзамен				**50**
Итого				**100**

Таблица 1.3

Шкала оценки на промежуточной аттестации

Выражение в баллах	Словесное выражение при форме промежуточной аттестации - зачет	Словесное выражение при форме промежуточной аттестации – экзамен, зачет с оценкой
от 86 до 100	Зачтено	Отлично
от 71 до 85	Зачтено	Хорошо
от 51 до 70	Зачтено	Удовлетворительно
до 51	Не зачтено	Неудовлетворительно

Форма и организация промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины – зачет проводится в виде итогового тестирования и письменного решения комплексного задания.

Форма и организация промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины – экзамен, проводится два этапа: тестирование и письменное решение комплексного задания.

2 Оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля.

2.1 Тестовые вопросы

Тестовые вопросы содержат следующие типы вопросов с соответствующим количеством баллов за правильный ответ:

Тип вопроса	Количество баллов за правильный ответ
запрос выбора вариантов ответа	0,2
запрос ввода пропущенного слова	0,2

TEST 1

1 Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1 Scientists solve a … of complicated mathematical problems.

A. origin

B. variety+

C. universe

D. cell

2 The researchers always try to … the facts.

A. refer

B. measure

C. satisfy

D. unify+

3 When people speak of technology they usually mean … technology.

A. medical

B. nuclear

C. educational

D. industrial+

4 … make our life and work easier.

A. Principles

B. Laws
C. Tools +
D. Facts
5 People had to get food, clothes and … .
A. shelter+
B. machines
C. cars
D. technologies
6 Science is … much to modern technology.
A. doing
B. making
C. contributing+
D. explaining
7 Science has great … on our lives.
A. attempt
B. influence+
C. boundary
D. discovery
8 Industrial technology began to develop with the … of the steam engine.
A. technology
B. discovery
C. invention+
D. structure
9 The boundaries between scientific fields have become … clear.
A. less+
B. more
C. most
D. almost
10 All sciences are closely … .
A. investigated
B. unified
C. explained
D. interconnected+
Fill in the blanks with the proper grammatical forms.
1 The experiments … by him.
A. has been done+
C. have been done
B. were been done
D. have done
2 The scientists … a wide variety of subjects.
A. were studied
C. has studied
B. have studied+
D. are studied
3 The cell structure of the plants … by the scientists.
A. has been examined+
C. have examined
B. has examined
D. had examined
4 … they already solved the problem?
A. Are
B. Have+

C. Do
D. Is
5 … he made observations?
A. Have
B. Is
C. Does
D. Has+
6 This theory has … a part of scientific knowledge.
A. become+
B. became
C. becomes
D. been become
7 Scientific knowledge has … greatly.
A. grow
B. grown+
C. grew
D. grows
8 All branches of science … closely interconnected.
A. have
B. has
C. are+
D. had
9 The tools and machines … our life and work easier.
A. makes
C. have made+
B. have been made
D. are made
10 Since ancient times people … tools and machines.
A. have invented+
C. are invented
B. invented
D. invents
3 The text contains different mistakes: 2 — in spelling, 5 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.
Computers *has* changed the way people work. Many tasks which *was* performed by a large number of people *is* done now by computers. They provide *scintists* with understanding of nature. Computers *produces* new information so *quikly* that they have *change* people's views on the world. Курсивом выделены слова, где допущены ошибки.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about science and technology.
1 What does the word 'science' mean?
A. broad field
B. Latin word
C. knowledge+
2 What do scientists do?
A. develop theories+
B. only collect facts
C. only make observations
3 When does a theory become a part of scientific knowledge?
A. after experiments
B. after tests
C. after it has been tested experimentally and proved to be true+

4 What do scientific theories consist of?
A. different technologies
B. observations and facts
C. general principles and laws +
5 What groups can scientific study be divided into?
A. social and technical sciences
B. natural and technical sciences
C. natural, social, and technical sciences +
6 Why have many new fields of science appeared?
A. because scientific knowledge has grown and become more complicated +
B. because sciences influence our lives
C. because it proved to be true
7 When did industrial technology begin to develop?
A. with the development of the radio
B. with the development of the computer
C. with the development of the steam engine +

TEST 2

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. Materials which consist of two or more elements combined by chemical reaction present a category of … . A. elements C. mixtures B. +compounds D. composite materials
2. … is a matrix with a reinforced material inside it. A. An element C. A mixture B. A compound D.+ A composite material
3. … includes two or more elements which are not chemically bound. A. An element C. +A mixture B. A compound D. A composite material
4. … cannot be broken into separate constituents. A.+ An element C. A mixture B. A compound D. A composite material
5. Cast iron and steel are … . A. elements C. mixtures B. compounds D. +composite materials 6. Copper is … . A. +an element C. a mixture B. a compound D. a composite material
7. Polymers are representatives of … . A. ceramics C. +non-metallic materials B. plastics D. thermosets
8. … polymers are usually called “plastics”. A. Natural B. +Synthetic C. Cheap D. Non-rusting 9. Ceramics are … . A. ductile B. +stiff C. malleable D. lightweight
10. A lot of engineering materials are … to engineer. A. flexible B. brittle C. +available D. subsequent

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the infinitive.

1. We didn’t believe you … it. A.+ to do C. do B. to be done D. to have been done 2. The teacher wishes them … part in the conference. A. to have been taken C. to be taken B.+ to take D. take 3. He allowed these data … in the article. A. to use B. use C.+ to be used D. be used 4. He didn’t expect them … here. A. +to study C. to have been studied B. to be studied D. study 5. The teacher made the students … the metal properties. A. to study C. to have been studied B. to be studied D. +study 6. The teacher let the students … the experiment. A. to change C. to be changed B.+ change D. to have been changed 7. The teacher supposed the students… the text about engineering materials. A. to be read C. to have been read B. read D. +to have read 8. He ordered the experiment … by them. A. +to be made C. to have made B. make D. to make 9. We expect them … this problem long ago. A. +to have investigated C. to be investigated B. investigate D. to investigate 10. He believes the manufacturers … the technological process. A. to have been changed C. change B. +to change D. to be changed

3. The text contains different mistakes: 2 — in spelling, 5 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

There are various *clases* of materials. They can be *divide* into two groups: metals and non-metals. Metals *includes* ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Cast iron and steel *is* common ferrous metals. Copper and *aluminium is* non-ferrous metals. Non-metals *embraces polimers,* ceramics, etc.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about engineering materials.

1. What do metals include? A. traditional groups B. +ferrous and non-ferrous metals C. metallic and non-metallic materials 2. How does large amount of carbon in cast iron influence its properties? A. it increases its properties B. it increases its conductivity C.+ it increases its brittleness 3. Why don't stainless steels rust? A. because they contain carbon B.+ because they contain nickel or chromium C. because they extremely hard 4. What are the most common non-ferrous metals? A. zinc and tin B. zinc and lead C. +copper and aluminum 5. What is a frequent element of metal alloys? A. hydrogen B. oxygen C.+ copper 6. What is the best-known natural polymer? A.+ rubber B. thermoplastics C. thermosets 7. What plastics can be heated and moulded only once? A. +thermosets B. thermoplastics C. Polycarbonate

TEST 3

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. Forming processes … casting, metalworking by the application of force or pressure, powder metallurgy. A. achieve B. +embrace C. improve D. complete 2. A. mold … a hollow cavity. A. improves B. achieves C. completes D. +contains 3. Molten metal is allowed … . A. to achieve B. to improve C. +to solidify D. to complete 4. Final metallurgy processes include …, extrusion, drawing. A.+ rolling B. casting C. forging D. stamping 5. Forging operations embrace drawing out, …, squeezing in compression dies. A. rolling B.+ upsetting C. forging D. stamping 6. In impression die forging a die is attached to the … . A. hammer B. flash C. +anvil D. mold 7. The … cools more rapidly than the rest of the material. A. anvil B. +flash C. mold D. hammer 8. There is little or no escape of … metal in closed die forging. A. flashless B. major C. +excess D. available 9. Closed die forging needs more complex … design. A. flash B. +die C. anvil D. mold 10. ... is a metalworking process which uses tensile forces to stretch metal. A. Rolling B. +Drawing C. Extrusion D. Casting

2. Fill in the blanks. The words in brackets will help you.

1. This process … to improve the mechanical properties of this metal (вероятно). A. are likely B. is like C. were likely D. +is likely 2. The dies … to be precisely shaped (оказывается). A. proved B. +prove C. are proved D. proves 3. Forgings … to be stronger than equivalent castings (известно). A. +is known B. are known C. is know D. was known 4. Casting … to be one of the main manufacturing processes (несомненно). A. are certain B. +is certain C. were certain D. to be certain 5. He … to achieve the aim (кажется). A. seemed B. is seemed C. +seems D. seem 6. They … to have made the experiment (говорят). A. is said B. +were said C. are said D. to be said 7. Most forging operations … to use metal-forming dies (несомненно). A.+ are certain B. is certain C. were certain D. to be certain 8. The dies … to be carefully heat-treated (известно). A. +are known B. is know C. was know D. is known 9. He … to do it (определенно). A.+ is certain B. are certain C. were certain D. to be certain 10. These manufacturing processes … to be successful (полагают). A. is supposed C. are suppose B.+ are supposed D. were supposed

2. The text contains different mistakes: 4 — in spelling, 3 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

Casting is one of the main manufacturing *proceses.* Casting is a process of *poring* molten *metall* into a mold where it *solidify* into the shape of a mold. Casting was well *establish* in the Bronze Age when it was *use* to form bronze pieces now found in *muzeums*.

3. Answer these multiple-choice questions about engineering materials technology.

1. What operations does forging include? A. casting, forging, pressing B.+ drawing out, upsetting, squeezing in compression dies C.forming, cutting, joining 2. What processes does final metallurgy embrace? A. rolling, forging, drawing B. +rolling, extrusion, drawing C. forging, casting, drawing 3. What kinds of casting do you know? A. sand casting, spin casting, shell casting, die casting B. mold casting, sand casting, die casting, spin casting C. +sand casting, shell-mold casting, die casting, spin casting 4. What temperatures can forging operations be performed at? A.+ at various temperatures B. above the recrystallization temperature C. below the recrystallization temperature 5. What processes does metalworking include? A. forming, cutting B. forming, joining C.+ forming, cutting, joining 6. What is extrusion? A. + is a process when material is pushed through a die of the desired cross section B. is a process in which metal stock is passed through a pair of rolls C. is a process which uses tensile forces to stretch metal 7. What is drawing? A. is a process when material is pushed through a die of the desired cross section B. is a process in which metal stock is passed through a pair of rolls C. + is a process which uses tensile forces to stretch metal

TEST 4

1. Вставьте необходимые слова вместо пропусков.
Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks. 1. Metalworking includes forming, cutting, and … processes. A +joining B. soldering C. knurling D. drilling 2. Cutting embraces …, burning, and some special processes. A. joining B.+ machining C. milling D. producing 3. Machining is represented by turning, …, milling, drilling, grinding. A. knurling B. +boring C. etching D. riveting 4. Turning is a cutting process for producing a cylindrical … . A. motion B. lathe C.+ surface D. tool 5. A cutting tool is traversed along two … of motion. A. +axes B. axis C. lengths D. diameters 6. … material is removed. A. + Excess B. Torch C. Etching D. Masking 7. A milling cutter rotates about its … . A.+ axis B. axes C. lengths D. diameters 8. A worktable of the milling machine can move in … directions. A. etching B.+ multiple C. soldering D. milling 9. Milling machines can perform slot cutting, threading, … . A. welding B. brazing C. riveting D. +rabbeting 10. Permanent joining processes embrace welding, brazing, … . A.+ riveting B. temporary C. drilling D. cutting

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper grammar forms. 1. Cutting is … by machining, burning, and special processes. A. representing C. to represent B.+ represented D. represent 2. The metal parts are … into pieces. A. cutting B. cutted C. cuts D. +cut 3. When turning, a piece of material … . A. +rotates B. to rotate C. is rotate D. are rotating 4. Milling machines can … multiple operations. A. be performed C. performs B. to perform D.+ perform 5. Milling is a complex process of … material to form the final part. A. remove B. to remove C. +removing D. removed 6. Milling machines are considered … complex operations. A. performing C. to have perform B. performed D.+ to perform 7. We suppose this experiment … . A. to do B. to have done C. do D.+ to be done 8. We didn't expect the drilling … on the milling machine. A.+ to be performed C. to have perform B. to perform D. perform 9. Turning is certain … on a lathe. A. to be done C. to have done B. to do D. do 10. Turning can be … on the outside or the inside of the cylinder. A. do C. doing B. done D.+ to do

3. The text contains different mistakes: 4 — in spelling, 3 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

The turning processes are *typicaly* carried out on a lathe. It is *consider* to be the oldest *cuting mashine.* It can be of four *diferent* types, which can *produced* various shapes of materials. In general, turning *use* simple single-point cutting tools.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about engineering materials technology.
1. What does metalworking include? A. +cutting, forming processes B. forming, cutting, special processes C. cutting processes 2. What is the most common example of a chip producing process? A. +drilling a hole in a metal part B. cutting into pieces C. removing excess material 3. Where is turning performed? A. on a milling machine B.+ on a lathe C. on a grinding machine 4. What does a lathe frequently require? A. CNC B. cylindrical surface C. +continuous supervision 5. What material can be turned? A.+ wood and metal B. etching chemicals C. masking chemicals 6. What are the two common types of milling machines? A. multiple and complex B. + horizontal and vertical C. inorganic and organic 7. What are the two common types of joining techniques? A. inorganic and organic B. horizontal and vertical C. + temporary and permanent

Тесты по пройденным грамматическим темам:

Тест 5:

1. They … to the office at eight o'clock every morning.
Варианты ответов:
1. came
2.+ come
3. comes

2. She … in bed tomorrow. She is sick.
Варианты ответов:
1. + will stay
2. stays
3. stayed

3. Maria ... me at 8.30 last night.
Варианты ответов:
1. calling
2. used to called
3. +called

4. Where … they … the film at the moment?
Варианты ответов:
1. +are…watching
2. do… watch
3. is…watch

5. It's nearly twenty years since my uncle … his sister.
Варианты ответов:
1. has seen
2. +saw
3. had seen

6.Then he … his hand on her shoulder.
Варианты ответов:
1. layed
2.lay
3.+laid

7.In the future, people ... their holiday in space.
Варианты ответов:
1. +will be spending
2. will spend

3. are going to spend

8. George … his school exams last May
Варианты ответов:
1. +passed
2. will pass
3. passes

9. Peter … his homework. Now he can go for a walk.
Варианты ответов:

1. did
2. +has done
3. have done

10.What … you … all day long yesterday?
Варианты ответов:
1. was… doing
2. did…do
3. +were…doing

11 . Yesterday Jim ... home earlier, ... his umbrella and ... out.
Варианты ответов:
1. came, had taken, went
2. +came, took, went
3. came, took, had gone

12 … you ever … to Kazakhstan?
Варианты ответов:
1. were… ---
2. has…been
3. +have…been

13. Lima's parents … aunt Kerry for eight years.
Варианты ответов:
1. hasn't seen
2. +haven't seen
3. didn't see

14. As soon as Mary ... we ... shopping together.
Варианты ответов:
1. +comes, will go
2. will come, will go
3. will come, go

15. I'm afraid we ... before.
Варианты ответов:
1. didn't meet
2. haven't never met
3. +have never met

16. When Tom … the room, Richard … with his new car.

Варианты ответов:
1. enter…played
2. +entered…was playing
3. will enter…were playing

17. My wife ... home two seconds ago.
Варианты ответов:
1. had come
2. +came
3. has come

18. My friend just went to pet cats at our local animal shelter, and found her cat that ... for over a year.
Варианты ответов:
1. +had been missing
2. has been missing
3. was missing

19. Tomorrow Mother ... late. Hanna and I ... all the homework and ... coffee when she ....
Варианты ответов:
1. will come, will have done, will drink, will come
2. +will come, will have done, will be drinking, comes
3. comes, will have done, will be drinking, will come

20. On entering the living room Mary ... that her two mates ... up and ... for her.
Варианты ответов:
1. understood, got, were waiting
2. +understood, had got, had been waiting
3. had understood, got, waited

21. This is the first time I … late for my Japanese classes.
Варианты ответов:
1. was
2. had been
3. +have been

22. We were hurrying because we thought that the bell ...
Варианты ответов:
1. have already ringing
2. had already rang
3. +had already rung

23. By the time he retires Professor Mike ... more than thirty different courses.
Варианты ответов:
1. will has taught
2. +will have taught
3. will teach

24. What did you do while ... for the others to come?
Варианты ответов:
1. have you been waiting
2. +you were waiting

3. were you waiting

25. After George had returned to his house, he ... a book.
Варианты ответов:
1. +read
2. had read
3. would read

Тест 6

1. The room… later.
1. will clean
2. +will be cleaned
3. has been cleaned

2. This is a large hall. Many parties…. here.
1. has been held
2. +are held
3. are being held

3. Hundreds of people… by the new factory this year.
1. +have been employed
2. were employed
3. are employed

4. Over 57 million students…. in American schools which range from kindergartens to high schools.
1. were enrolled
2. +are enrolled
3. has been enrolled

5. The bridge …by tomorrow morning.
1. +will have been reconstructed
2. is being reconstructed
3. will be reconstructed

6. Do you … clean the house every day or every week?
1. +have to
2. must not
3. had to

7. They … do their homework today because it is a holiday at the school.
1.don`t have to
2.+must
3.had not to
8. When will you … come and see us in our new house?
1. can
2. +be able to
3. have to
9. This isn't a difficult task, so you … be able to complete it by Friday.
1. can
2. +should
3. have to

10. You …have misunderstood him.
    1. should
    2. needn`t
    3. +must

11. I hate … the bus.
    1. take
    2. +taking
    3. both variants
12. I will continue … on this projec.
    1. to focus
    2. focusing
    3. +both variants

13. I am happy… about it.
    1. hear
    2. hearing
    3. +to hear

14. Everyone likes...
    1. help
    2. +to be helped
    4. be helped

15. Sorry … you in such an uncomfortable situation..
    1. +to have placed
    2. placing
    3. to be placed

16. I'm so glad … with such a famous person.
    1. to be spoken
    2. speaking
    3. +to be speaking
17. This boy seems … a lot.
    1. read
    2. +to read
    3. reading

18. ….to good music is a pleasure.
    1. +listening
    2. listened
    3. listen

19. All children like … fairy-tales.
    1. tell
    2. +being told
    3. be told

20. I do not mind… to the party.
    1. she come
    2. +her coming
    3. she coming

21. Modern art is when you buy a picture .... a hole in the wall - and decide that the hole looks better.
1. to have covered
2. to be covering
3. +to cover

22. Diplomacy is .... and say the nastiest things in the nicest way.
1. +to do
2. to have done
3. to be doing

23. He must ... for such an outrageous behavior.
1.to apologize
2. +apologize
3.to have apologized

24. His uncle seems ... the walls at the moment.
1.+to be painting
2. to paint
3. to be painted

25. He suggested ... to the cinema.
1. to go
2. +going
3. to have gone

Tecm 7

1. If he had phoned me, I ___ him the home task.
1.would tell
2.+would have told
3. told
2. If he had told me, I ___ the home task.
1. would know
2. +would have known
3. knew
3. If it were not for the snow, we ___ the car to the cinema.
1. +could drive
2. could drove
3. can drive
4. They'll go to the restaurant if they ___ a table in advance.
1. would reserve
2. +reserve
3. reserved
5. If she had been taking care of her health, she ___ ill.
1. would not have fell
2. did not fall
3. +would not have fallen

6. If I found a purse, I ___ it back to the owner.
1. +would give
2. had given
3. will give

7. If I were you, I ___ the red dress.
   1.had chosen
   2.+would choose
   3. choose

8. I want you ____ that you are in trouble.
   1. +to understand
   2. Understand
   3. 3. understanding
9. I saw her ____.
   1.to dance
   2.dance
   3.+dancing

10. I would like you ____ it.
   1.+to do
   2.do
   3.doing

11. I want you ____ English.
   1.+to study
   2.study
   3.studying

12. I expect ____ them in trouble.
   1.She to help
   2.+her to help
   3.her helping

13.I want you ____ on time.
   1.+to come
   2. come
   3. coming

14. I saw ____ the street.
   1.them to cross
   2.+them crossing
   3.they cross

15. I watched ____ in the garden.
   1.the children to play
   2.the children to playing
   3.+ the children playing

16. I want you ____.
   1.+to go shopping
   2.go shopping
   3.going shopping

17. He is known ____ a good writer.
   1.+to be
   2.being

3.be

18. The delegation is expected ____ tomorrow.
    1.arrive
    2.+to arrive
    3.arriving

19. My parents made____ milk.
    1. to drink
    2. +drink
    3. drinking

20. I let them ____ come late.
    1.+come
    2.coming
    3.to come

21. She seems____ English.
    1.+to understand
    2.understand
    3.understanding

22. He seems ____ the task.
    1.+to have finished
    2.finishing
    3.to be finished

23. I felt ____ on the door.
    1.+somebody knock
    2.somebody to knock
    3.somebody knocking

24. I heard you ____ in the room.
    1.to sing
    2.sing
    3.+singing

25. I wish ____ a doctor.
    1.I am
    2.+I were
    3. I was

Тест 8

1. Do you often _____ your granny?
    1.+call
    2. calls
    3. calling
    4. called

2. What are they doing now in the garden? I think they _____ the plants.
    1. is watering

2. +are watering
3. watered
4. waters

3. Laura is busy at the moment. She _____ her students' homework.
1. checks
2. are checking
3. +is checking
4.checked

4. Maria Sharapova, a famous tennis player, _____ the first Russian woman athlete who won Wimbledon.
1. becomes
2. was become
3. has became
4. +became

5. Did you _____ it?
1. did
2. was doing
3. done
4. +do

6. She _____ her room when the doorbell rang.
1. decorated
2. +was decorating
3. will decorate
4. decorates

7. Our team _____ four matches in the tournament so far.
1. +has won
2. wins
3. has been won
4. win

8. Two of my students _____ with each other when I entered into the classroom.
1. +were fighting
2. fought
3. is fighting
4. fights

9. The train _____ when my friends arrived at the railway station.
1. left
2. has left
3. leaves
4. +had left

10. After my graduation I _____ admission in a medical university next year.
took
1. will have take
2. +will take
3. was taking
4. am take

11.Before her 10th birthday, she _____ in three national swimming tournaments.
1. has participated
2. +had participated
3. participate

4. participates

12. If you_____ yesterday, I would have come.
    1. rang
    2. had rung
    3. +had ring
    4. rung

13. Sorry dear, I can't come to your wedding because I _____ examination at that time.
    1. take
    2. will take
    3. took
    4. +will be taking

14. I saw Josephine _____ in the spring festival.
    1. +singing
    2. be singing
    3. have sang
    4. sing

15. Scientists believe that by the end of the 21st century, human beings _____ another planet to live on.
    1. will find
    2. will be finding
    3. are finding
    4. +will have found

16. _____ was your boss angry at the meeting?
    1. Who
    2. Where
    3. +Why
    4. When

17. Look straight and don't drive _____.
    1. fastly
    2. quick
    3. +fast
    4. backward

18. _____ wear a uniform?
    1. +Do you have to
    2. Do you have
    3. Have to
    4. Should

19. Mike met with a _____ girl in Egypt this summer.
    1. Belarusian, young, beautiful
    2.beautiful, Belarusian, young
    3.+beautiful, young, Belarusian
    4. Belarusian, beautiful, young

20. Many people believe in the myth that the bats _____ see. But it's not true.
must
1. +can't
2. should
3. have to
4. may

21_____ I help you? No thanks, I'm fine.
1. Should
2. Must

3. Could
4. +May

22. You are _____ guy I've ever met.
1. funnier
2. the most funny
3. the most funniest
4. +the funniest

23. If I _____ you, I would not drive the car so fast.
1. was
2. am
3. shall be
4. +were

24. English _____ by my daughter in this school last year.
1. +was learned
2. is learn
3. is learned
4. is being learn

25. If she _____ the Moon Restaurant earlier, she wouldn't have recommended it to you.
1. Visit
2. visits
3. will have visited
4. +had visited

26. Please come to me and show me _____ homework.
1. her
2. his
3. our
4. +your

27. _____ Ganges, a holy river in India, is treated like a human being.
1. A
2. +The
3. An
4. -

28. _____ is injurious to health. We must avoid it.
1. To smoke
2. +Smoking
3. Smoke
4. Smokes

2.2 Контрольные работы

Контрольная работа 1. Артикль, множественное число существительных, притяжательный падеж:

Вариант №1

Заполните пропуски артиклями: a, an, the или --.

MOSCOW

Moscow is (1)… capital of Russia, its (2)…political, (3)…economic, (4)…commercial and (5)…cultural centre.

It was founded (6)… eight centuries ago by(7)… Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. (8)…Historians have accepted (9)… year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually (10)… city became more and more powerful. In (11)… 13th century Moscow was (12)… centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar joke. In (13)… 16th century under(14)… Ivan the

Terrible Moscow became (15)… capital of (16)… new state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained (17)… heart of Russia. That is why it became (18)… main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by (19)…fire during (20) Napoleon's occupation, but by (21)… middle of the 19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again. Now Moscow is one of (22)… largest cities in (23)… Europe.

2. Write the plural form of the nouns.
Window, club, knife, brush, place, driver, son-in-law, potato, tooth, box, play, copy.

3. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.
The address of this man, the name of his sister-in-law, the room of our parents, the wedding of Jack and Mary, the house of the Browns, the table of my elder brother Jim.

Вариант №2
Заполните пропуски артиклями: a, an, the или --.
ST.PETERSBURG
St .Petersburg is (1)… second largest city in Russia and one of (2)… most beautiful cities in(3)… world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as (4)… "Window on the West". (5)…Thousands of workmen were brought from (6)…all parts of (7)…Russia to build (8)… new city on the swampy land at the mouth of (9)… Neva River. Peter the Great was in a hurry. (10)… work was fast and hard, and workmen dropped dead by the hundreds. But (11)… work went on.
In (12)… 1917 St. Petersburg, (13)…a city of (14)… great beauty, with palaces, cathedrals, churches, government buildings became (15)… capital. Under later rulers (16)… new capital of Russia grew rapidly in (17)… wealth and (18)… beauty.
(19)… architects were brought from western Europe to lay out the city in harmonious squares.
(20)… buildings were constructed of grey and rose-coloured granite.
(21)… Hermitage Palace and (22)… Winter Palace, the homes of the tsars, were equal to any in (23)… Europe.

2. Write the plural form of the nouns.
Show, poem, leaf, watch, face, sailor, sister-in-law, tomato, foot, fox, day, city.

3. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.
The toys of his nephew, the flat of his mother-in-law, the car of my parents, the surname of Tom and Kate, the address of the Smiths, the birthday of my best friend Nick.

Вариант №3
Заполните пропуски артиклями: a, an, the или --.
LONDON
London is (1) … capital of Great Britain, its political, (2)…economic and (3)…commercial centre. It's one of (4)… largest cities in the world and (5)… …largest city in (6)… Europe.
London is one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the world.
Traditionally it's divided into several parts: (7)… City, (8) … Westminster, (9) …… West End and (10) … East End. They are very different from each other and seem to belong to different towns and epochs. The heart of London is the City, its (11) …financial and (12)… business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are situated there. Few (13)… people live here, but over (14) … million people come to the City to work. There are some famous ancient buildings within the City. (15)… most striking of them is St. Paul's Cathedral , (16)… … greatest of British churches. It was built in (17)… 17th century. The Tower of London was

rebuilt in (18) … 1066. It was used as (19) … fortress, (20) … royal Palace and (21) … prison. Now it's a museum.

2. Write the plural form of the nouns.
Church, woman, radio, difficulty, deer, ox, mouse, leaf, fish, month, goose, wolf, child, potato.

3. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.
The address of this girl, the name of his mother-in-law, the room of his brother, the wedding of Jack and Mary, the house of the Smiths, the book of my sister.

Вариант №4
Заполните пропуски артиклями: a, an, the или --.
ST.PETERSBURG
St .Petersburg is (1)… second largest city in Russia and one of (2)… most beautiful cities in(3)… world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as (4)… "Window on the West". (5)…Thousands of workmen were brought from (6)…all parts of (7)…Russia to build (8)… new city on the swampy land at the mouth of (9)… Neva River. Peter the Great was in a hurry. (10)… work was fast and hard, and workmen dropped dead by the hundreds. But (11)… work went on.
In (12)… 1917 St. Petersburg, (13)…a city of (14)… great beauty, with palaces, cathedrals, churches, government buildings became (15)… capital. Under later rulers (16)… new capital of Russia grew rapidly in (17)… wealth and (18)… beauty.
(19)… architects were brought from western Europe to lay out the city in harmonious squares. (20)… buildings were constructed of grey and rose-coloured granite.
(21)… Hermitage Palace and (22)… Winter Palace, the homes of the tsars, were equal to any in (23)… Europe.

2. Write the plural form of the nouns.
Show, poem, leaf, watch, face, sailor, sister-in-law, tomato, foot, fox, day, city.

3. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.
The toys of his nephew, the flat of his mother-in-law, the car of my parents, the surname of Tom and Kate, the address of the Smiths, the birthday of my best friend Nick.

Пример выполнения первого варианта:

Заполните пропуски артиклями: a, an, the или --.
MOSCOW
Moscow is (1) the capital of Russia, its (2)-political, (3)-economic, (4)-commercial and (5)-cultural centre.

It was founded (6)-eight centuries ago by (7)- Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. (8)-Historians have accepted (9) the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually (10) the city became more and more powerful. In (11) the 13^{th} century Moscow was (12) the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar joke. In (13) the16^{th} century under(14)- Ivan the Terrible Moscow became (15)the capital of (16) the new state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained (17) the heart of Russia. That is why it became (18) the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by (19) -fire during (20)- Napoleon's occupation, but by (21) the middle of the 19^{th} century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again. Now Moscow is one of (22) the largest cities in (23)- Europe.

2. Write the plural form of the nouns.
Window, club, knife, brush, place, driver, son-in-law, potato, tooth, box, play, copy.
Windows, clubs, knives, brushes, places, drivers, sons-in-law, potatoes, teeth, boxes, plays, copies.

3. Change the following word combinations using possessive case.
The address of this man, the name of his sister-in-law, the room of our parents, the wedding of Jack and Mary, the house of the Browns, the table of my elder brother Jim.
This man`s address, his sister-in-law`s name, our parents` room, Jack and Mary`s wedding, the Browns` house, my elder brother Jim`s table.

Контрольная работа 2. Артикль, множественное число существительных, притяжательный падеж:

1 вариант

Задание1: Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число. (Помните: глагол тоже будет изменяться.) Перепишите предложения, следуя модели.
Model: A train is much quicker than a bus. - Trains are much quicker than buses.

1. A lion is a dangerous animal.
2. A lawyer generally earns more than a teacher.
3. A computer is an expensive piece of equipment.
4. A student has to work hard.

Задание 2. Выберите правильные варианты глаголов и перепишите предложения.
1. My hair is / are blond.
2. Gymnastics is / are my favourite subject.
3. My favourite TV series is / are “The X-Files”.
4. My favourite clothes is / are expensive designer clothes.

Задание 3. Перепишите предложения, правильно употребляя притяжательный падеж существительных (Fill in (’s), (’), (s) or no ending (-).
1. Mrs Fletcher.. …….dog always sleeps in the kitchen.
2. Let’s ask Nina…….. friends …..to join the party.
3. The teachers... ……computer room is on the right.
4. The neighbour …… new car was a bargain (выгодная покупка).
5. The children... …schoolbags….. are upstairs in their room.
6. Someone stole one of the reporter ……cameras ….....
7. The tourists……. suitcases..... …are too heavy.
8. The policeman..... …….. phone is ringing.
9. The Mitchells. ……..want to buy a new car, too.
10. All these passengers. …….are taking the same ferry.

Задание 4. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.
Перепишите предложения, подчеркивая артикль.

1. Everyone in our country knows Lomonosov, ... founder of ... first Russian university. 2. Nekrasov, ... famous Russian poet, described ... life of ... Russian peasants. 3. I don’t want to miss ... concert which will take place at ... Philharmonic on ... 15th of ... April. 4. He graduated from ... university of ... London six years ago. Now he is ... scientist. And though he is ... young scientist, his name is well known. 5. My aunt is ... teacher of ... physic. 6. Yesterday I read ... book by Dickens, ... famous English writer. 7. I am sorry, I don’t know ... way to ... nearest cafe. I am ... stranger here myself. 8. ... town I was born in is on ... Volga. 9. Who is author of this

book? 10. ... quarter of ... hour was left before ... beginning of ... concert. We entered ... hall and saw ... group of ... pupils of our school. We joined them.

2 вариант

Задание1: Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число. (Помните: глагол тоже будет изменяться.) Перепишите предложения, следуя модели.
Model: A train is much quicker than a bus. - Trains are much quicker than buses.

1. A policeman only does what he is told.
2. A cat is supposed to have nine lives.
3. A bus is the best way of getting into town.
4. A woman tends to live longer than a man.

Задание 2. Выберите правильные варианты глаголов и перепишите предложения.

1. Physics is / are a subject I don't like very much.
2. Economics is / are not interesting for me.
3. My father's wages is / are extremely high.
4. The staff at our school is / are very strict when we forget our homework

Задание 3. Перепишите предложения, правильно употребляя притяжательный падеж существительных (Fill in ('s), ('), (s) or no ending (-).
The Miller …….(1) house is not very big, so they cannot have big pet……..(2), but they have got a white rabbit and a black cat. The rabbit……(3) name is Blacky. Blacky..... …..(4) favourite meal is carrot……(5). The Miller……(6) son……(7) name is Tom. Tom…….(8) favourite meal is sausage….(9) and chip……(10).Sally and Tina are Tom….(11) sister……(12). Tom…….(13) sister…..(14) favourite meal is salad and his parent..... ..….(15) favourite meal is roast beef and potatoe……(16).

Задание 4. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.
Перепишите предложения, подчеркивая артикль.

1. During ... vacation I attended some interesting lectures. I remember two of ... lectures best of all. They were about ... Russian music. 2. I am sure he won't stay in ... town for ... vacation. 3. Two weeks are left before ... end of ... school year. ... examinations are coming. On ... first of ... June we shall take ... exam in ... literature. 4. Today is my day off. Iam going to spend ... day in ... country. 5. My brother brought ... new book yesterday. When I looked at ... title, I was very glad: it was ... book which I had wanted to get for ... long time. 6. My sister is acquainted with ... actor who played ... leading part in ... play you saw yesterday. 7. What... river is ... longest in ... Europe? — Why, what ... strange question to ask! Any schoolboy can tell you that it is ... Volga. 8. I am afraid you will have ... lot of ... trouble with this business. 9. ... day was not bright yesterday. ... sky was covered with ... clouds. 10. What ... pity! I can't come to ... party tonight.

Пример решения контрольной работы 1 варианта:

Задание 1. 1) Lions are dangerous animals. 2) Lawyers generally earn more than teachers. 3) Computers are expensive pieces of equipment. 4) Students have ...

Задание 2. 1) hair is ... 2) Gymnastics is ... 3) TV series is 4) clothes are
Задание 3.1) Mrs Fletcher's dog 2) Nina's friends, (-) 3) The teachers' computer room 4) The neighbour's new car 5) The children's school bags, (-) 6) reporter's cameras (-) 7) The tourists' suitcases (-) 8) The policeman's phone 9) The Mitchells (-) want ... 10) all these passengers (-) are taking ...
Задание 4.Everyone in our country knows Lomonosov, the founder of the first Russian university. 2. Nekrasov, a famous Russian poet, described the life of Russian peasants. 3. I don't want to miss the concert which will take place at the Philharmonic on the 15th of April. 4, He graduated from the University of London six years ago. Now he is a scientist. And though he is a young scientist, his name is well known. 5. My aunt is a teacher of physics. 6. Yesterday I read a book by Dickens, a famous English writer. 7.1 am sorry, I don't know the way to the nearest cafe. I am a stranger here myself. 8. The town I was born in is on the Volga. 9. Who is the author of this book? 10. A quarter of an hour was left before the beginning of the concert. We entered the hall and saw a group of pupils of our school. We joined them.

Контрольная работа 3. Степени сравнения прилагательных, местоимения some, any, no, a little, a few, little, few, оборот there is/are:

Вариант №1

1. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.
   1. A train is _____ than a bus.
   2. This text is the _____ of all.
   3. I was ill last week but today I am_____
   4. Park Street is _____ than Market Street.

2. Упражнение Раскройте скобки, поставив предложенное прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. Jill's a far_____ (intelligent) person than my brother.
2. Kate was the_____ (practical) of the family.
3. Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the_____ (tall) of the two.
6. Jack is the_____ (clever) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.

3. Вставьте more или less.

1. People are_____ intelligent than monkeys.
2. Summer holidays are ____ splendid than winter holidays.
3. Books are _____ interesting than films.

4. Подчеркните правильный вариант использования степени прилагательных old, near, far, late.

1. Let's take a later/latest train.
2. Computers are one of the latest/last discoveries of the 20th century.
3. Sorry I'm late — am I the last/latest?
4. That's a further/farther reason to do it.
5. This poem belongs to his latter /later works.
6. Jane is 2 years older/elder than Jack.

5. Вставьте some, any, no

1. I was terrified that _____disaster was waiting for me.
2. They didn't make_____mistakes.
3. I don't think _____of us ought to wish the result to be different.
4. There were_____people in the room. It was empty.
5. Now that he lived in the country he seldom had _____visitors.

6. Вставьте a little, a few, little, few.

1) What would you like in your tea? – Just …. sugar, please.
2) I've only got … money, so I can't afford to buy this jacket.
3) There are still …tickets left for the concert next Monday. – Great. I'll go and buy one.
4) There's …. wine in the bottle. Would you like some?
5) Are there any chemists near here? Yes, …
6) I eat … fish. I prefer meat.

7.Переведите предложения.

1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.
2. На диване три кошки.
3. В холодильнике есть мало молока.
4. В корзине есть немного клубники.
5. На автобусной остановке есть люди?
6. В твоей сумке есть что – нибудь поесть?
7. В этом парке сейчас никого нет.
8. В нашем саду много цветов.
9. Под столом зеленый мяч.
10. За дверью никого нет.

Вариант №2

1. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

1.Park Street is _____ than Market Street.
2.This jacket is small for me. Show me a _____ one.
3.What is the _____ thing in life?
4.A crocodile is _____ than a water snake.
5.Helen is the _____ girl in our class.

2. Упражнение Раскройте скобки, поставив предложенное прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. The sinking of Titanic is one of _____ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.
2.Please, send the books back without_____ (far) delay.
3.The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the _____ (rich) in the world.
4.Could you come a bit _____ (early) tomorrow?
5.I like this song _____ (well) than the previous one.
6.Which of these two performances did you enjoy _____ (much)?
7.The fire was put out _____ (quickly) than we expected.

3. Вставьте more или less.

1.Writing in English is_____ difficult than speaking.
2.Parents are_____ helpful than teachers.
3.Reading is_____ useful than watching TV.
4.Food is _____ expensive than clothes.

4. Подчеркните правильный вариант использования степени прилагательных old, near, far, late.

1. Jane is older/elder than Jack by two years.
2. My older/elder brother is 5 years older/elder than me.
3. Where is the nearest/next post office?
4. The teacher told us about the latest/last elections in this country.
5. The nearest/next house to ours is 2 miles away.

5. Вставьте some, any, no

1. Now that he lived in the country he seldom had _____visitors.

2. I have_____money left. I've bought a very expensive book.
3. When we were on holiday, we visited_____very interesting places.
4. I went out to buy_____milk but they didn't have_____in the shop.
5. He is_____good as a pianist.

6.Ответьте на вопросы, используя a lot, many, much, a little, a few.

1) Have you got any envelopes? – Yes, …
2) How much money do you need for your holiday? – Not …
3) Would you like some coffee? – Just …
4) Were there any people at the meeting? – Yes, …
5) Is there any ham in the fridge? – Not …
6) How many cucumbers do we need for the salad? – Not …

7.Переведите предложения.

1. Рядом с домом есть большой стадион.
2. На улице много собак.
3. В холодильнике есть немного масло.
4. В корзине мало ягод
5. В комнате есть кто-нибудь?
6. В твоей контрольной работе много ошибок?
7. В этом парке мало скамеек.
8. В нашем саду много яблонь.
9. Под столом красная сумка.

Пример выполнения первого варианта:

1.Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

1.A train is more comfortable than a bus.
2.This text is the easiest of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I am better.
4Park Street is bigger than Market Street.

2. Упражнение Раскройте скобки, поставив предложенное прилагательное в нужной степени.

1.Jill's a far more intelligent (intelligent) person than my brother.
2.Kate was the most practical (practical) of the family.
3.Greg felt worse (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4.This wine is the best (good) I've ever tasted.
5.Jack was the tallest (tall) of the two.
6.Jack is the cleverest (clever) of the three brothers.
7.If you need any further (far) information, please contact our head office.

3. Вставьте more или less.

1.People are more intelligent than monkeys.
2.Summer holidays are ___more_ splendid than winter holidays.
3. Books are more interesting than films.

4. Подчеркните правильный вариант использования степени прилагательных old, near, far, late.

1.Let's take a later/latest train.
2.Computers are one of the latest/last discoveries of the 20th century.
3.Sorry I'm late — am I the last/latest?
4.That's a further/farther reason to do it.
5.This poem belongs to his latter /later works.
6.Jane is 2 years older/elder than Jack.

5. Вставьте some, any, no

1.I was terrified that _some_____disaster was waiting for me.
2.They didn't make___any____mistakes.
3.I don't think ___any____of us ought to wish the result to be different.
4.There were__no_____people in the room. It was empty.
5.Now that he lived in the country he seldom had __any_____visitors.

6.Вставьте a little, a few, little, few.

1) What would you like in your tea? – Just a little sugar, please.
2) I've only got little money, so I can't afford to buy this jacket.
3) There are still a few tickets left for the concert next Monday. – Great. I'll go and buy one.
4) There's a little wine in the bottle. Would you like some?
5) Are there any chemists near here? Yes, there are a few.
6) I eat little fish. I prefer meat.

7.Переведите предложения.

1.Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж. There is a clean beach near the hotel.
2.На диване три кошки. There are three cats on the sofa.
3.В холодильнике есть мало молока. There is little milk in the fridge.
4.В корзине есть немного клубники. There are a few strawberries in the basket.
5.На автобусной остановке есть люди? Are there any people on the bus stop?
6.В твоей сумке есть что – нибудь поесть? Is there anything to eat in your bag?
7.В этом парке сейчас никого нет. There is nobody in the park now.
8.В нашем саду много цветов. There are many flowers in the garden.
9.Под столом зеленый мяч. There is a green ball under a table.
10.За дверью никого нет. There is nobody behind the door.

Контрольная работа 4. Past Simple, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous

ВАРИАНТ I

I. Употребите в Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. She (lose) her purse.
   a) has lost
   b) has been losing
   c) have lost
   d) have been losing
2. Someone (eat) the chocolates! They are nearly all gone!
   a) have been eat
   b) has been eaten
   c) has eaten
   d) have eaten
3. I (wait) for you for ages! Where have you been?
   a) have waited
   b) have been waiting
   c) has been waiting
   d) has waiting
4. He (crash) his father's car. He is awfully sorry.
   a) have crashed
   b) have been crashing
   c) has been crashing
   d) has crashed
5. How many exercises (do) today?
   a) have you done

b) have you been doing
c) has you done
d) have you doing

6. Why are you so hot? – I (play) football since 2 o'clock.
a) have played
b) has played
c) have been playing
d) has been playing

7. I never (read) a better book in my life.
a) has read
b) have read
c) have been reading
d) has been read

II. Употребите Past Simple or Present Perfect?

1. Tom (didn't meet / hasn't met) his sister since he was a child.
2. Olga (lived / has lived) In England last year.
3. I (lost / have lost) my key. I can't find it anywhere.
4. Look! Somebody (broke / has broken) my pen.
5. How many plays (did Shakespeare write / has Shakespeare written)?
6. Mary isn't at home. She (went / has gone) shopping.
7. My parents (got / have got) married in a small village.

III. Завершите предложения, вставив слова *since, for, already, just, yet, how long.*

1. Jack has … finished his work, so his books are still on the table.
2. I haven't seen Sarah … 1999.
3. Have you … finished eating? I haven't even started … .
4. They've lived here … 20 years.
5. He's … come back from the journey and he's a bit tired.

IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Мэри печатает эту статью в течение 2 часов.
2. Ты когда-нибудь был в Африке?
3. У нас сегодня было 5 уроков.
4. Как долго Питер живет в Москве?
5. Дети еще не читали этой книги.

ВАРИАНТ II

I. Употребите Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. How long you (know) Julia and Tim?
a) have you known
b) have you been knowing
c) has you known
d) known

2. They (paint) the bedroom for a week. They will finish it soon.
a) has painted
b) have been painting
c) has been painting
d) have painted

3. He (fix) just his car.
a) has been fixing
b) have fixed
c) has fixed
d) have been fixing

4. I don’t know what our neighbours are doing. They (quarrel) a row all day.
   a) have quarreled
   b) has quarreled
   c) have been quarreling
   d) quarreling
5. We were tired. We (work) all day.
   a) have worked
   b) have been working
   c) has been working
   d) has worked
6. Tom (write) the letter since 5 o’clock.
   a) has been writing
   b) has written
   c) have written
   d) have been writing
7. I (visit) many countries over the past few years.
   a) has been visiting
   b) have been visiting
   c) have visited
   d) has visited

II. Употребите Past Simple or Present Perfect?

1. I'm looking for Mike. (Did you see / Have you seen) him?
2. Your car looks great. (Did you wash / Have you washed) it?
3. I don't know this young woman. We (never met / have never met) before.
4. When (did you write / have you written) this poem?
5. Chaikovsky (was / has been) a great Russian composer.
6. (Did you see / Have you seen) this film? It's fantastic!
7. Agatha Christie (wrote / has written) 68 novels, 17 plays and more than a hundred stories.

III. Завершите предложения, вставив слова *since, for, already, just, yet, how long.*
   1. … have you been in London?
   2. I’ve studied French … 2012.
   3. He has … left.
   4. She’s … baked an apple pie.
   5. Peter has been here … 5 days.
   6. Haven’t you typed those letter … .

IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык.
   1. Как долго он работает водителем?
   2. Джон уже сделал уроки, а Джейн еще не приготовила обед.
   3. Кто написал эту книгу?
   4. Кейт уже вымыла всю посуду.
   5. Ник катается на лыжах с утра.

Ключи:

ВАРИАНТ I

I. 1. a)
   2. c)
   3. b)
   4. d)
   5. a)
   6. c)

7. c)

II. 1. hasn't met
2. lived
3. have lost
4. has broken
5. did Shakespeare write
6. has gone
7. have got

III. 1. just
2. since
3. already, yet
4. for
5. just

IV. 1. Mary has been typing this article for 2 hours.
2. Have you ever been in Africa?
3. We had 5 lessons today.
4. How long has Peter been living in Moscow?
5. Children have not read this book yet.

ВАРИАНТ II

I. 1. a)
2. b)
3. c)
4. c)
5. b)
6. a)
7. d)

II. 1. Have you seen
2. Have you washed
3. have never met
4. did you write
5. was
6. Have you seen
7. wrote.

III. 1. how
2. since
3. already
4. just
5. for
6. yet

IV. 1. How long has he been a driver?
2. John's already done his homework, and Jane hasn't made dinner yet.
3. Who wrote this book?
4. Kate already washed all the dishes.
5. Nick's been skiing since morning.

Контрольная работа 5. Видовременные формы английского глагола:

1. Use the verbs in an appropriate tense Present Continuous, Present Simple or Present Perfect.
   1. I You (to read) books in the evening?
   2. He (not to help) his mother every day
   3. I (to write) an exercise now.
   4. I (not to write) a letter yet.

5. He (to help) his mother every day?
6. They (to go) just for a walk.
7. My friend (not to like) to play football.
8. She already (to finish) her work.

2. Use the verbs in an appropriate tense в Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. I (to play) computer games by five o'clock yesterday.
2. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday.
3. We (to cook) dinner before he came.
4. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place?
5. I (not to write) a letter by nine o'clock yesterday.
6. What he (to do) yesterday? - He (to read) a book.

3. Translate into English.

1.Где Тед? — В саду. — Что он там делает?
2. В прошлом году мы были во Франции.
3. Я не имею ни малейшего представления, о чем вы говорите.
4. Во всех номерах отеля есть ванна.
5. Он слышал, как она говорила по телефону: «Нет, у меня все в порядке, Я проснулась и завтракаю».
6. Он не знает этот язык хорошо.
7. Значит ли это, что я старею?
8. Пока я убирала нашу комнату, моя сестра готовила ужин.
9. Когда мы пришли мы на станцию, поезд уже ушел.
10. Моя жена в следующем месяце поедет в Новгород.
11. Завтра в это время мы будем решать задачи по алгебре.
12. Он не знал, что ей ответить.
13. Что ты делал вчера в это время.
14. Они прочитали рассказ к 9 часам вчера.
15. Мы не были заняты вчера и могли вам помочь.

4. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect.

1. I _____ (listen) to the radio while Mary _____ (cook) dinner.
2. You _____ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people _____ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You _____ (read) this book?
8. While Fred _____ (sleep), Judy _____ (watch) TV

Пример выполнения контрольной работы:

1. Use the verbs in an appropriate tense Present Continuous, Present Simple or Present Perfect.

1. I You (to read) books in the evening? Do you read books in the evening?
2. He (not to help) his mother every day. He doesn’t help his mother every day.
3. I (to write) an exercise now. I am writing an exercise now.
4. I (not to write) a letter yet. I have not written a letter yet.
5. He (to help) his mother every day? Does he help his mother every day?

6. They (to go) just for a walk. They have just gone for a walk.
7. My friend (not to like) to play football. My friend does not like to play football.
8. She already (to finish) her work. She has already finished her work.

2. Use the verbs in an appropriate tense в Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1.I (to play) computer games by five o'clock yesterday. He had played computer games by five o1clock.
2.He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. He was playing computer games from two till three yesterday.
3.We (to cook) dinner before he came. We had cooked dinner before he came.
4.What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? What was Nick doing when you came to his place.
5.I (not to write) a letter by nine o'clock yesterday. I had not written a letter by nine o`clock yesterday.
6.What he (to do) yesterday? - He (to read) a book. What did he do yesterday? He read a book.

3. Translate into English.

1.Где Тед? — В саду. — Что он там делает?
2. В прошлом году мы были во Франции.
3. Я не имею ни малейшего представления, о чем вы говорите.
4. Во всех номерах отеля есть ванна.
5. Он слышал, как она говорила по телефону: «Нет, у меня все в порядке, Я проснулась и завтракаю».
6. Он не знает этот язык хорошо.
7. Значит ли это, что я старею?
8. Пока я убирала нашу комнату, моя сестра готовила ужин.
9. Когда мы пришли мы на станцию, поезд уже ушел.
10. Моя жена в следующем месяце поедет в Новгород.
11. Завтра в это время мы будем решать задачи по алгебре.
12. Он не знал, что ей ответить.
13. Что ты делал вчера в это время.
14. Они прочитали рассказ к 9 часам вчера.
15. Мы не были заняты вчера и могли вам помочь.

1. Where is Ted? - In the garden. - What is he doing there?
2. Last year we were in France.
3. I have no idea what you are talking about.
4. All hotel rooms have a bathtub.
5. He heard her talking on the phone: "No, I'm fine, I woke up and have breakfast."
6. He does not know this language well.
7. Does this mean that I am getting old?
8. While I was cleaning our room, my sister was preparing dinner.
9. When we arrived at the station, the train had already left.
10. My wife will go to Novgorod next month.
11. Tomorrow at this time we will be solving problems in algebra.
12. He did not know what to answer her.
13. What were you doing yesterday at this time.
14. They had read the story by 9 o'clock yesterday.
15. We were not busy yesterday and could help you.

4. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect.

9. I _____was listening___ to the radio while Mary ___was cooking__ dinner.
10. Did you ___buy this book yesterday?
11. Last Friday Jill ____went_____ home early because she ____wanted_____ to see a film.
12. When does your brother usually get___ home in the evening?
13. Jane always __bring___ us a nice present.
14. What are those people _____doing__ in the middle of the road?
15. Have you ___read___ this book?

Контрольная работа 6. Модальные глаголы:

1. Complete the sentences using the most suitable modal verb: must, have to, should, ought to :

1. I … clean my room. I always do it on Saturday.
2. I … to clean my room tomorrow.
3. My granny is in hospital. I … visit her.
4. You … to see "Titanic" – it's a great film.
5. This is a terrible party. We really … go home.
6. You … watch TV for so long.
7. This is a lovely party, but it's getting late and we … to go home.
8. You … phone home now. I don't let you.
9. You … to phone at once. It is not necessary.
10. Alice wants to improve her English. She … work harder.
11. Drivers … to obey the speed limit.
12. … you always interrupt me when I'm speaking?
13. … you … interrupt your speech to explain new words?
14. I … go to London yesterday.
15. You … go on a picnic with us – it will be great fun!
16. The Smiths … pay for their new car every month; they've bought it on credit.
17. I … give up smoking, this is my doctor's recommendation.
18. I often … cook supper because my parents work late hours.
19. People … vote even if they don't agree with each of the candidates.
20. You look so tired. You … work so hard.

2. Complete the sentences using the most suitable modal verb: can, could, may, might :

1. Robert … speak English well enough to talk without an interpreter.
2. Mother, … I come back home at 11 tonight?
3. Father … repair my broken bicycle.
4. I … come round this evening.
5. They say I … do sums well.
6. Bob … phone this evening.
7. Johnny, dear, … you do something for me.
8. … you go shopping this evening?
9. I … do the flat myself.
10. It … rain soon.

1. must
2. will have to
3. should
4. ought to
5. must
6. mustn’t
7. have to
8. mustn’t
9. don’t have to
10. should/ must
11. ought to
12. must
13. do you have to
14. had to
15. must
16. have to
17. have to
18. have to
19. should/ must
20. shouldn’t

1. can
2. may
3. could

4. might
5. can
6. can/ could
7. may
8. may
9. can/ could
10. may

Контрольная работа 7. Модальные глаголы:

Вариант 1

Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты:

1. Я умею говорить по-английски.
2. Можно мне войти?
3. Мы должны сегодня сдать тетради? – Да.
4. Я думаю, она не сумеет решить эту задачу.
5. Вам предстоит выучить это стихотворение к среде.
6. Выхода не было и ему пришлось заплатить штраф.
7. Мне разрешают пользоваться папиным магнитофоном.
8. Мне нужно тебе помогать? – Нет, спасибо, я все сделаю сам.
9. Возможно, она пришлет нам телеграмму.
10. Должно быть, он знает несколько иностранных языков.
11. Не может быть, что они сейчас дома.
12. Мне придется посидеть дома эти дни.
13. Должно быть, он работает сейчас над этой проблемой.
14. Поезд должен был прибыть через несколько минут.
15. Не может быть, что он опоздал на поезд.
16. Вероятно, он уже вернулся с юга.
17. Может быть, моя сестра уже поговорила с ними.
18. Тебе не следует ходить туда.
19. Возможно, они как раз сейчас обедают.
20. Ей не следовало носить такие тяжелые вещи.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1 … you speak any foreign languages?
a. may
b. might
c. can
d. will

2 I am so angry with them. I … kill them!
a. can
b. could
c. must
d. should

3 Lisa … get bored in her job. Her job is so boring!
a. must
b. would
c. should
d. can’t

4 Take an umbrella. It … rain later.
a. might
b. must
c. should
d. can
5 Jack … go to hospital yesterday.
a. must
b. had to
c. should
d. has to
6 You look tired. You … go to bed.
a. must
b. should
c. would
d. could
7 … you wait a moment, please?
a. can
b. must
c. should
d. need
8 The phone is ringing. It … be Jack.
a. must
b. would
c. can
d. could
9 It's a secret. You … tell anyone.
a. shouldn't b. needn't c. wouldn't d. mustn't
10 My grandfather … speak six languages many years ago.
a. should
b. could
c. must
d. need
11 You have just had lunch. You … be hungry.
a. can't
b. shouldn't c. wouldn't d. mustn't
12 I was surprised that she … say such rude words.
a.must
b. will
c. would
d. should
13 The situation was bad but it … worse.
a.could be
c. should be
b. could have been
d. would have been
14 I haven't decided yet where to go for my holiday. I … go to Greece.
a.can
b. should
c. may
d. must
15 You've been reading all day. You … be tired.
a.can

b. must
c. could
d. should

Вариант 2

Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты.

1. Ты умеешь говорить по - французски?
2. Можно я пойду гулять?
3. Я должна упорно работать над своим английским.
4. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе.
5. Мне задали выучить это стихотворение к среде.
6. Посидите здесь, пока он занят. Я думаю, вам не придется долго ждать.
7. Дети уже большие. Им разрешают ходить в школу одним.
8. Вы можете не ходить туда.
9. Возможно, они забудут принести газету.
10. Она должна быть дома сейчас.
11. Не может быть, что он так много знает.
12. Мы должны были отложить поездку, так как погода испортилась.
13. Наверное, они сейчас наслаждаются прекрасной погодой.
14. Когда он должен прийти? (Как вы договорились?)
15. Не может быть, что вы сделали такую ошибку.
16. Можно было и не посылать телеграмму.
17. Наверное, она потеряла мой адрес.
18. Возможно, они уехали заграницу.
19. Вы не должны давать ребенку столько конфет.
20. Вам надо было прочитать эту книгу в прошлом году.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1 Dick painted his bedroom black. It looks dark and dreary. He … a different colour.
a. had to choose b. should have chosen
c. must have chosen d. could have been choosing

2 Tom is sitting at his desk. He's reading his chemistry text because he has a test tomorrow. He … .
a. could study
b. should be studying
c. will study
d. must be studying

3 When Mr Lee was younger, he … work in the garden for hours, but now he has to take frequent rests because he has emphysema.
a. has got to
b. can
c. should be able to
d. could

4 Whenever my parents went out in the evening, I … the job of taking care of my young brother.
a. would get b. should get
c. must have gotten d. had better get

5 Yesterday I … to a furniture store. I bought a new lamp there.
a. could go b. went

c. could have gone d. ought to have gone
6 Jimmy and Maria were naughty children. They … tricks on their teachers, which always got them into a lot of trouble.
a. could play b. used to play
c. could have played d. may have played
7 Robert has never had a new car. He … it for a very good price. He paid 30 percent less than the regular retail cost.
a. could buy b. had to buy
c. was supposed to buy d. was able to buy
8 'Why are you so sure that Ann didn't commit the crime she's been accused of committing?'
'She … that crime because I was with her, and we were out of town on that day'.
a. may not have committed b. wasn't supposed to committed
c. committed d. couldn't have committed
9 'Since we have to be there in a hurry, we … take a taxi.' 'I agree'.
a. had better
b. may
c. have been used to
d. are able to
10 'It … rain this evening. Why don't you take an umbrella?'
'That's a good idea. May I borrow yours?'
a. had better
b. could be
c. must
d. might
11 ' … you hand me that pair of scissors, please!'
'Certainly.'
a. May
b. Shall
c. Will
d. Should
12 Larry drove all night to get here for his sister's wedding. He … exhausted by the time he arrived.
a. ought to be
b. could be
c. must have been
d. will have been
13 'What are you doing here now? You … be here for another three hours.'
'I know. We got an early start and it took less time than we expected. I hope you don't mind.'
a. couldn't
b. might not
c. had better not
d. aren't supposed to
14 ' … taking me downtown on your way to work this morning?'
'Not at all.'
a. Can you b. Why don't you
c. Would you mind d. Could you please
15 'I locked myself out of my apartment. I didn't know what to do.'
'You … your roommate.'

a. could have called b. may have called
c. would have called d. must have called

Вариант 3

Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты:

1. Моя сестра не умеет кататься на коньках.
2. Если твоя работа готова, можешь идти домой.
3. Вы должны внимательно слушать учителя на уроке.
4. Мы сможем поехать в Москву в следующем году?
5. Мне пришлось выучить это стихотворение к среде.
6. На этой неделе нам предстоит встретиться с выдающимся ученым.
7. Ему не разрешают купаться в этой реке.
8. Ему незачем беспокоиться о ней.
9. Если ты не наденешь пальто, ты можешь заболеть.
10. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке.
11. Не может быть, что они сейчас играют во дворе.
12. Если вы хотите хорошо овладеть языком, вы должны много читать.
13. Наверное, она пытается найти старые письма.
14. Ему предстояло совершить удивительное открытие.
15. Не может быть, что она провалилась на экзамене.
16. Ты мог и не ходить туда вчера.
17. Должно быть, они уже закончили свою работу.
18. Может быть, он оставил зонтик в автобусе.
19. Ему следует обратиться к врачу.
20. Ей давно бы следовало вернуться.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1 ‘You haven’t eaten anything since yesterday afternoon.
You … be really hungry!’
‘I am.’
a. might
b. will
c. can
d. must

2 ‘I … there at 6 p.m. for the meeting, but my car won’t start. Could you please give me a lift in your car?’
‘Sure. Are you ready to go now?’
a. will be
b. may be
c. supposed to be
d. have got to be

3 ‘I left a cookie on the table, but now it’s gone. What happened to it?’
‘I don’t know. One of the children … it.’
a. may have eaten
b. could eat
c. had to eat
d. should have eaten

4 Peter … rather sleep on a mattress than on the floor.
a. shall b. could
c. would d. must

5 ‘My boss is always looking over my shoulder whenever I do anything.’
‘That … bother you.’

‘But it does.’
a. shouldn’t
b. might not
c. may not
d. won’t
6 ‘This movie is boring and too violent.’
‘I agree. … leave?’
a. Will we b. Why don’t we
c. Must we d. Would we
7 ‘Chris, you … the fish in the refrigerator before it spoils.’
‘You’re right. I didn’t know it was still in the shopping bag.’
a. had better put b. had to put
c. would rather put d. may put
8 ‘What does Mr. Griffin do for a living?’
‘Nothing. He’s very rich. He … work for a living.’
a. must not b. shouldn’t
c. doesn’t have to d. hadn’t better
9 ‘Why are you so late?’
‘I … my aunt to the airport. The traffic was terrible!’
a. could take b. must have taken
c. should take d. had to take
10 ‘I heard that Laura was offered a job at a top computer firm in Chicago.’
‘Oh? That’s wonderful! She … very pleased.’
a. is supposed to be
b. might be
c. must be
d. is
11 ‘The hot weather doesn’t seem to bother you.’
‘When I had my farm, I … work in the hot fields for hours.’
a. used to
b. ought to
c. must
d. had better
12 ‘I need some help with this table. … you lift the other end, please?’
‘Sure. Just a second.’
a. May b. Should
c. Could d. Shall
13 ‘How did you get my telephone number? It’s not listed in the phone book, so you … have found it in the directory.’
‘ I got it from your mother.’
a. may not b. won’t
b. c. might not d. couldn’t
14 ‘Is littering against the law?’
‘Yes. There’s a law that says that you … throw trash on the streets.’
a. don’t have to b. must not
c. couldn’t d. might not
15 ‘Do you like to play tennis?’
‘Yes. When I worked at the embassy, I … meet a friend at 5 every afternoon for a game.’
a. would b. should

c. had better d. would rather

Пример выполнения первого варианта:

Вариант 1

Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты:

1. Я умею говорить по-английски.
2. Можно мне войти?
3. Мы должны сегодня сдать тетради? – Да.
4. Я думаю, она не сумеет решить эту задачу.
5. Вам предстоит выучить это стихотворение к среде.
6. Выхода не было и ему пришлось заплатить штраф.
7. Мне разрешают пользоваться папиным магнитофоном.
8. Мне нужно тебе помогать? – Нет, спасибо, я все сделаю сам.
9. Возможно, она пришлет нам телеграмму.
10. Должно быть, он знает несколько иностранных языков.
11. Не может быть, что они сейчас дома.
12. Мне придется посидеть дома эти дни.
13. Должно быть, он работает сейчас над этой проблемой.
14. Поезд должен был прибыть через несколько минут.
15. Не может быть, что он опоздал на поезд.
16. Вероятно, он уже вернулся с юга.
17. Может быть, моя сестра уже поговорила с ними.
18. Тебе не следует ходить туда.
19. Возможно, они как раз сейчас обедают.
20. Ей не следовало носить такие тяжелые вещи.

1. I can speak English.
2. May I come in?
3. Shall we hand in our notebooks today? - Yes.
4. I think she will not be able to solve this problem.
5. You will have to memorize this poem by Wednesday.
6. There was no way out and he had to pay a fine.
7. I am allowed to use my father's tape recorder.
8. Do I need to help you? No thanks, I'll do everything myself.
9. She may send us a telegram.
10. He must know several foreign languages.
11. They cannot be at home now.
12. I will have to stay at home these days.
13. He must be working on this problem now.
14. The train was to arrive in a few minutes.
15. He cannot have been late for the train.
16. He must have returned from the south.
17. My sister may have already talked to them.
18. You shouldn't go there.
19. They may be having lunch right now.
20. She shouldn't have worn such heavy things.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1 … you speak any foreign languages?

a. may

b. might
c. +can
d. will
2 I am so angry with them. I … kill them!
a.+ can
b. could
c. must
d. should
3 Lisa … get bored in her job. Her job is so boring!
a.+ must
b. would
c. should
d. can't
4 Take an umbrella. It … rain later.
a. might
b. +must
c. should
d. can
5 Jack … go to hospital yesterday.
a. must
b. +had to
c. should
d. has to
6 You look tired. You … go to bed.
a. must
b. +should
c. would
d. could
7 … you wait a moment, please?
a. +can
b. must
c. should
d. need
8 The phone is ringing. It … be Jack.
a. +must
b. would
c. can
d. could
9 It's a secret. You … tell anyone.
a. shouldn't b. needn't c. wouldn't d. +mustn't
10 My grandfather … speak six languages many years ago.
a. should
b. +could
c. must
d. need
11 You have just had lunch. You … be hungry.
a. +can't
b. shouldn't c. wouldn't d. mustn't
12 I was surprised that she … say such rude words.
a. must
b. will
c. +would

d. should
13 The situation was bad but it … worse.
a. could be
c. should be
b. +could have been
d. would have been
14 I haven't decided yet where to go for my holiday. I … go to Greece.
a. can
b. should
c. +may
d. must
15 You've been reading all day. You … be tired.
a. can
b. +must
c. could
d. should

Контрольная работа 8. Страдательный залог:

1. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. I bought potatoes yesterday. _____
2. We shall bring the books tomorrow. _____
3. They are repairing the clock now. _____
4. They sell milk in this shop. _____
5. I have translated the whole text. _____
6. They broke the window last week. _____
7. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. _____
8. We shall do the work in the evening. _____
9. He wrote this book in the 19th century. _____
10. They were playing tennis from four till five. _____

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Passive Voice.*

1. I am sure I _____ (to ask) at the lesson tomorrow.
2. They told me that the new student_____ (to speak) much about.
3. The hostess said that one more guest_____ (to expect).
4. The newspaper said that an interesting exhibition _____(to open) in the Hermitage the next week.
5. This new dictionary_____ (to sell) everywhere now.
6. All the texts_____ (to look) through yesterday and not a single mistake (to find).
7. Two reports on Hemingway's stories_____ (to make) in our group last month. Both of them were very interesting.
8. He said that Grandmother's letter_____ (to receive) the day before.
9. Two new engineers just_____ (to introduce) to the head of the department.
10. Don't worry, everything will be all right: the children_____ (to take) to the theatre by the teacher and they_____ (to bring) back to school in the evening.

3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Passive Voice.*

1. Ее отправили в больницу два дня назад.
2. Вчера нас послали в лабораторию
3. Это сочинение было написано на прошлой неделе.
4. Эту книгу взяли из библиотеки только вчера.
5. Этих трех студентов спросили два дня тому назад.
6. Вас экзаменовали утром?
7. Эта мышь была поймана ночью.
8. Телеграмму послали поздно вечером, и он получит ее только утром.
9. Эту статью должна прочитать вся группа.
10. Это упражнение можно написать карандашом.

4.Translate the sentences

1. Их всегда **видели** только вместе.
2. Дверь **открылась** и он вошел.
3. Имя **было написано** печатными буквами.
4 Его **послали** в школу в Лондон.
5. Мне **сказали** что что-то было не в порядке
6. Правило **было объяснено** студентам.
7. Мне **продиктовали** номер телефона.
8. Том вышел на улицу, где его **встретила** Бетти.
9. Наш разговор был прерван телефонным звонком

5. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

1.The roads (cover) with the snow
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa.
3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt.
4.This coat (buy) four years ago.
5.The stadium (open) next month.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment.
8. The books already (pack).
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon.

Пример выполнения контрольной работы:

1. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. I bought potatoes yesterday. The potatoes were bought yesterday.
2. We shall bring the books tomorrow. The books will be brought by us tomorrow.
3. They are repairing the clock now. The clock is being repaired by them now.
4. They sell milk in this shop. Milk is sold by them in this shop.
5. I have translated the whole text. The whole text has been translated by me.
6. They broke the window last week. The window was broken by them last week.
7. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. When I came home, the sweets had been eaten by them.
8. We shall do the work in the evening. The work will be done by us in the evening.
9. He wrote this book in the 19th century. This book was written by him in the 19th century.
10. They were playing tennis from four till five. Tennis was being played from four till five.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Passive Voice.*

1. I am sure I will be asked at the lesson tomorrow.
2. They told me that the new student was spoken much about.
3. The hostess said that one more guest was expected.
4. The newspaper said that an interesting exhibition would be opened in the Hermitage the next week.
5. This new dictionary is being sold everywhere now.
6. All the texts were looked through yesterday and not a single mistake was found.
7. Two reports on Hemingway's stories were made in our group last month. Both of them were very interesting.
8. He said that Grandmother's letter had been received the day before.
9. Two new engineers have just been introduced to the head of the department.
10. Don't worry, everything will be all right: the children will be taken to the theatre by the teacher and they will be brought back to school in the evening.

3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Passive Voice.*

1. Ее отправили в больницу два дня назад.
2. Вчера нас послали в лабораторию.
3. Это сочинение было написано на прошлой неделе.
4. Эту книгу взяли из библиотеки только вчера.
5. Этих трех студентов спросили два дня тому назад.
6. Вас экзаменовали утром?
7. Эта мышь была поймана ночью.
8. Телеграмму послали поздно вечером, и он получит ее только утром.
9. Эту статью должна прочитать вся группа.
10. Это упражнение можно написать карандашом.

1. She was sent to the hospital two days ago.
2. Yesterday we were sent to the laboratory.
3. This essay was written last week.
4. This book was taken from the library only yesterday.
5. These three students were asked two days ago.
6. Were you examined in the morning?
7. This mouse was caught at night.
8. The telegram was sent late in the evening, and he will receive it only in the morning.
9. This article should be read by the whole group.
10. This exercise can be written in pencil.

4.Translate the sentences

1. Их всегда **видели** только вместе.
2. Дверь **открылась** и он вошел.
3. Имя **было написано** печатными буквами.
4 Его **послали** в школу в Лондон.
5. Мне **сказали** что что-то было не в порядке
6. Правило **было объяснено** студентам.
7. Мне **продиктовали** номер телефона.
8. Том вышел на улицу, где его **встретила** Бетти.
9. Наш разговор был прерван телефонным звонком

1. They were always seen only together.
2. The door opened and he entered.
3. The name was written in block letters.
4 He was sent to a school in London.
5. I was told that something was wrong
6. The rule was explained to the students.
7. They dictated a phone number to me.
8. Tom went outside, where Betty met him.
9. Our conversation was interrupted by a phone call.

5. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

1.The roads were covered with the snow
2. Chocolate is made from cocoa.
3. The Pyramids were bought in Egypt.
4.This coat was bought four years ago.
5.The stadium will be opened next month.
6. Your parents have been invited to a meeting.
7. Where is your car? – It is being mended at the moment.
8. The books have been already packed.
9. The castle can be seen from a long distance.
10. The guests must be met at noon.

Контрольная работа 9. Неличные формы глагола:

Choose the right variant: / Выберите правильный вариант:

1. Причастие – это …

a) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и существительного;
b) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и прилагательного;
c) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и наречия

2. Причастие II – это …

a) причастие настоящего времени;
b) причастие прошедшего времени

3. В предложении причастие может быть

a) только определением;
b) определением и дополнением;
c) только обстоятельством;
d) определением и обстоятельством

4. Герундий – это ….

a) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и существительного;
b) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и прилагательного;
c) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и наречия

5. Окончание «ing» используется для образования

a) причастия I;
b) инфинитива;
c) герундия;
d) причастия I и герундия

6. Герундий употребляется

a) после глаголов с предлогами;
b) после существительных с предлогами;
c) после составных предлогов;
d) все варианты верны

7. В предложении герундий не может быть

a) подлежащим;
b) частью сказуемого;
c) определением;
d) дополнением

8. Инфинитив имеет категории времени и залога

a) верно;
b) неверно

9. Инфинитив без частицы «to» в предложении

a) употребляется;
b) не употребляется

10. В предложении инфинитив может быть

a) любым членом предложения;
b) любым членом предложения, кроме определения;
c) только обстоятельством;
d) подлежащим, частью сказуемого, определением и обстоятельством

11. translated

a) переводимый;
b) переводящий;
c) переведённый

12. sitting

a) посаженный;
b) сидящий;
c) севший

13. bought

a) покупающий;
b) купленный;
c) купивший

14. swimming

a) плавание;
b) плывущий;
c) оба варианта верны

15. to think

a) думать;
b) подумавший;
c) оба варианта верны

16. built

a) причастие I;
b) причастие II;
c) герундий;
d) инфинитив

17. to play

a) причастие I;
b) причастие II;
c) герундий;
d) инфинитив

18. smoking

a) причастие I;
b) причастие II;
c) герундий;
d) причастие I и герундий

19. to be sent

a) причастие I;
b) причастие II;
c) герундий;
d) инфинитив

20. sent

a) причастие I;
b) причастие II;
c) герундий;
d) инфинитив

21. You must … it at once.

a) to do;
b) do;
c) doing;
d) done

22. The man told me not … on the grass.

a) to walk;
b) walk;
c) walking;
d) walked

23. He is interested in …. stamps.

a) to collect;
b) collect;
c) collecting;
d) collected

24. Seeing is … .

a) to believe;
b) believe;
c) believing;
d) believed

25. The vegetables … were fresh.

a) to buy;
b) buy;
c) buying;
d) bought

26. The girl … on the sofa is my sister.

a) to sit;
b) sit;
c) sitting;
d) sat

27. You'd better … my advice.

a) to follow;
b) follow;
c) following;
d) followed

28. The work … is not difficult.

a) to do;
b) be done;
c) to be done;
d) do

29. My hobby is … .

a) swimming;
b) swim;

c) swam;
d) все варианты подходят

30. The book … by me was interesting.
a) read;
b) reading;
c) to read;
d) to be read

31. He must have left.
a) Он должен уйти.
b) Он должен был уйти.
c) Он, должно быть, ушел.

32. I saw her dancing.
a) Я видел, как она танцует.
b) Она видела, что я танцую.
c) Я видел ее танец.

33. She spent all day shopping.
a) Она провела весь день в магазине.
b) Она провела весь день, делая покупки.
c) Она ходит за покупками каждый день.

34. He was lying on the bed reading a book.
a) Он лежал на кровати и читал книгу.
b) Он лежал на кровати, читая книгу.
c) Он читал книгу, лежа на кровати.

35. The information presented in the article was very important.
a) Информация, представленная в статье, была очень важна.
b) Информация, представляемая в статье, была очень важна.
c) В статье представили очень важную информацию.

36. He broke his arm playing football.
a) Он сломал руку, играя в футбол.
b) Он играл в футбол и сломал руку.
c) Играя в футбол, можно сломать руку.

37. *Smoking* costs a lot of money.
a) подлежащее;
b) часть сказуемого;
c) определение;
d) обстоятельство

38. You must *work* hard every day.
a) подлежащее;
b) часть сказуемого;
c) определение;
d) обстоятельство

39. The house *built* is very comfortable.
a) подлежащее;
b) часть сказуемого;
c) определение;
d) обстоятельство

40. *Given* the task, he began his work.
a) подлежащее;
b) часть сказуемого;
c) определение;
d) обстоятельство

THE KEYS:

1-b
2-b
3-d
4-a
5-d
6-d
7-c
8-a
9-a
10-a
11-c
12-b
13-b
14-c
15-a
16-b
17-d
18-d
19-d
20-b
21-b
22-a
23-c
24-c
25-d
26-c
26-b
27-b
28-c
29-a
30-a
31-c
32-a
33-b
34-b
35-a
36-a
37-a
38-b
39-c
40-d

Контрольная работа 10. Сложное дополнение:

1. Добавьте "to", если необходимо:

1. Would you like me ____ read this text?
2. The parents made the boy ____ stay at home.
3. I saw a strange man ____ enter the house.
4. Let me ___ explain this rule to you.

2. Поставьте слова в скобках в нужную форму.

1. I have never heard (Helen, sing).
2. They watched (our team, play) football in Vancouver.
3. I noticed (he, write) something.
4. My parents don't let (I, go out) late.
5. I expect (John, be) the best student in his class.

3. Допишите предложения.

1. Our teacher wants (чтобы мы делали домашнюю работу)
2. My father didn't let (мне пойти в кино со своими друзьями)
3. I have never heard (чтобы он хвалился)
4. We saw (как они переходили улицу)
5. They expected (что он купить все)

4. Переделайте предложения, использую Complex Object

1. I hate when people shout at each other.
2. The mother likes to watch how the sun sets.
3. We expect that he will solve this problem soon.
4. Do you know that he went abroad two days ago?

5. Дополните предложения.

1. He wants them …
2. He watched you …
3. You heard us …
4. He noticed me …

6. Восстановите пропуски.

1. He … her do it.
2. They … him tell lies.
3. I … you copy his work.
4. He … her to come in time.

7. Переведите предложения, найдите сложное дополнение.

1.I want him to leave.
2. We expect John to be elected.
3. We want them to introduce the changes as soon as possible.
4. We expect interest rates to rise next week.
5. The scientists expect this effect to be relatively small.

8. Переведите предложения:

1. Она не хотела, чтобы я уходил.
2. Я никогда не слышал, как она смеётся.
3. Он не разрешал ей пользоваться своими книгами.
4. Никто не ожидал, что они будут так много работать.
5. Я не хотел бы, чтобы ты звонил мне сегодня.
6. Я заставлю его поверить мне.

Пример выполнения контрольной работы:

1. Добавьте "to", если необходимо:

1. Would you like me to read this text?
2. The parents made the boy stay at home.
3. I saw a strange man enter the house.
4. Let me explain this rule to you.

2. Поставьте слова в скобках в нужную форму.

1. I have never heard Helen sing.
2. They watched our team play football in Vancouver.
3. I noticed him write something.
4. My parents don't let me go out late.
5. I expect John to be the best student in his class.

3. Допишите предложения.

1. Our teacher wants (чтобы мы делали домашнюю работу) us to do our homework.
2. My father didn't let (мне пойти в кино со своими друзьями) me go to the cinema with the friends.
3. I have never heard (чтобы он хвалился) him boast.
4. We saw (как они переходили улицу) them crossing the street.
5. They expected (что он купить все) him to buy everything.

4. Переделайте предложения, использую Complex Object

1. I hate when people shout at each other. I hate people shout at each other.
2. The mother likes to watch how the sun sets. The mother likes to watch the sun set.
3. We expect that he will solve this problem soon. We expect him to solve this problem soon.
4. Do you know him to go abroad two days ago?

5. Дополните предложения.

1. He wants them to help you.
2. He watched you doing it.
3. You heard us singing.
4. He noticed me enter the room.

6. Восстановите пропуски.

1. He let her do it.
2. They heard him tell lies.
3. I noticed you copy his work.
4. He wanted her to come in time.

7. Переведите предложения, найдите сложное дополнение.

1.I want him to leave. Я хочу, чтобы он ушел.
2. We expect John to be elected. Мы ожидаем, что Джона выберут.
3. We want them to introduce the changes as soon as possible. Мы хотим, чтобы они ввели изменения как можно скорее.
4. We expect interest rates to rise next week. Мы ожидаем, что проценты повысятся на следующей неделе.
5. The scientists expect this effect to be relatively small. Ученые ожидают, что этот эффект будет относительно небольшим.

8. Переведите предложения:

1. Она не хотела, чтобы я уходил. She did not want me to go.
2. Я никогда не слышал, как она смеётся. I have never heard her laughing.
3. Он не разрешал ей пользоваться своими книгами. He did not let her take his books.
4. Никто не ожидал, что они будут так много работать. Nobody expected them to work so hard.
5. Я не хотел бы, чтобы ты звонил мне сегодня. I did not want you to call me today.
6. Я заставлю его поверить мне. I will make him believe me.

Контрольная работа 11. Неличные формы глагола, сложное дополнение, сложное подлежащее:

1. Переведите глаголы и образуйте четыре формы герундия от каждого из них:
to excuse to catch
2. Переведите предложения:
   1. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.
   2. There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugarcane.
   3. I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month.
   4. On having been told the news, she turned pale.
   5. Can you remember having seen the man before?
   6. The mother was surprised at her daughter having tidied up the room so quickly.
   7. The librarian did not object to the reader keeping the book one day longer.
   8. He was afraid of being betrayed.
3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.
   1. He was always ready for (to help) people.
   2. On (to allow) to leave the room, the children immediately ran out into the yard and began (to play).
   3. After (to examine) the student was given a satisfactory mark.
   4. He seemed sorry for (to be) inattentive to his parents.
   5. The results of the experiment must be checked and rechecked before (to publish).
   6. They were afraid of (I, to loose) the way in the darkness.

4. Переведите предложения, используя Complex object.
   1. Я слышал, как Паваротти пел в прошлом году.
   2. Отец заставил детей убрать в комнате.
   3. Учитель не разрешает нам опаздывать.
   4. Вы видели, как Анна играет на пианино?
   5. Мои родители хотят, чтобы я стал хорошим специалистом.

5. Переведите предложения, используя Complex subject.
   1. Говорят, что это здание было построено в 15 веке.
   2. Предполагают, что собрание закончится в 10 часов.
   3. Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано.
   4. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество.
   5. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги.

Пример выполнения контрольной работы:

1. Переведите глаголы и образуйте четыре формы герундия от каждого из них:

to excuse excusing being excused having excused having been excused
to catch catching being caught having caught having been caught

2. Переведите предложения:

1.Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.
2.There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugarcane.
3.I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month.
4.On having been told the news, she turned pale.
5.Can you remember having seen the man before?
6.The mother was surprised at her daughter having tidied up the room so quickly.
7.The librarian did not object to the reader keeping the book one day longer.
8. He was afraid of being betrayed.

1. Жить в маленьких душных комнатах — значит дышать ядовитым воздухом.
2.Есть два способа получения сахара: один из свеклы, а другой из сахарного тростника.
3. У меня не было надежды получить ответ до конца месяца.
4. Узнав новость, она побледнела.
5. Можете ли вы вспомнить, что видели этого человека раньше?
6. Мать была удивлена тем, что ее дочь так быстро убрала комнату.
7. Библиотекарь не возражал против того, чтобы читатель хранил книгу на один день дольше.
8. Он боялся быть преданным.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1.He was always ready for helping people.
2.On allowing to leave the room, the children immediately ran out into the yard and began playing.
3.After being examined the student was given a satisfactory mark.
4.He seemed sorry for being inattentive to his parents.
5.The results of the experiment must be checked and rechecked before publishing.
6.They were afraid of my losing the way in the darkness.

4. Переведите предложения, используя Complex object.

1. Я слышал, как Паваротти пел в прошлом году.
2. Отец заставил детей убрать в комнате.
3. Учитель не разрешает нам опаздывать.
4. Вы видели, как Анна играет на пианино?
5. Мои родители хотят, чтобы я стал хорошим специалистом.
1. I heard Pavarotti singing last year.
2. The father made the children clean the room.
3. The teacher does not let us be late.
4. Have you seen Anna playing the piano?
5. My parents want me to become a good specialist.

5. Переведите предложения, используя Complex subject.

1. Говорят, что это здание было построено в 15 веке.
2. Предполагают, что собрание закончится в 10 часов.
3.Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано.
4. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество.
5. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги

1. The building is said to have been built in the 15th century.
2. The meeting is supposed to finish at 10 o'clock.
3. We didn't expect the cold weather to come so early.

4. Russian literature is believed to influence her work.
5. The Romans are known to have built good roads in the British Isles.

Контрольная работа 12. Условные предложения:

Вариант №1

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях

1. If they … (have) enough money, they … (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)
2. I … (not talk) to you anymore if you … (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)
3. If you … (have) a driving license, you … (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)
4. I … (visit) Sarah yesterday if I … (know) that she was ill. (Я бы навестил Сару вчера, если бы знал, что она больна.)
5. If you … (go) with me to Paris last month, you … (see) the Eifel Tower too. (Если бы ты поехал со мной в Париж в прошлом месяце, ты бы тоже увидел Эйфелеву башню.)

2. Переведите условные предложения всех типов.

1. Если бы у меня был отпуск сейчас, я бы поехал на озеро Байкал.
2. Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.
3. Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их сегодня.
4. Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.
5. Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.
6. Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.
7. Матч отменят, если пойдет дождь.

3. Перепишите каждое из следующих предложений дважды, образуя предложения нереального условия:

a) относящиеся к настоящему или будущему,

b) относящиеся к прошедшему.

1. If I am not too busy, I will go to the concert. 2. They will all be surprised if I make such a mistake. 3. If he doesn't come in time, shall we have to wait for him?

4. Образуйте условные предложения.

1. The travellers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If ... . 2. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to the shop late in the evening. If ... . 3. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If ... . 4. He is an excellent specialist, but I can't ask his advice because I'm not acquainted with him. If ... . 5. You cannot enjoy this merry evening party because you have a toothache. If ...

Вариант №2

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях

1. If he … (practice) every day, he … (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)

2.She … (help) us if we … (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)

3. …. (go) to the police if I … (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоем месте.)

4.If people … (not buy) guns, the world … (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)

5.We … (not get wet) if you … (take) an umbrella. (Мы бы не промокли, если бы ты взяла зонт.)

2. Переведите условные предложения всех типов.

1. На твоем месте я не стал бы покупать это платье.
2. Я дам тебе знать, как только он придет.
3. Я подвез бы тебя, если бы у меня была машина.
4. Если бы ты не забыл зонтик, ты бы не простыл.
5. Если бы ты помог мне, я бы закончил работу раньше.
6. Если ты опоздаешь, позвони мне, пожалуйста.
7. Если бы ты вчера пришел, то смог бы её увидеть.

3.Перепишите каждое из следующих предложений дважды, образуя предложения нереального условия:

a) относящиеся к настоящему или будущему,

b) относящиеся к прошедшему.

1. If he doesn't come in time, shall we have to wait for him? 2. If no one comes to help, we shall be obliged to do the work ourselves. 3. If you put on your glasses, you will see better.

4. Образуйте условные предложения.

1. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent-minded, and that's why you always make many mistakes. If ... . 2. You did not ring me up, so I did not know you were in trouble. If .. . 3. You left the child alone in the room, so he hurt himself. If ... . 4. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned. If ... . 5. It rained heavily, so we got drenched to the skin. If ... .

Вариант №3

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях

1.If Bob … (not keep) his word, Anna … (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

2.My dog … (be) 20 years old today if it … (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.)

3.Tom ... (not eat) much “fast food” if his wife … (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

4. Nick … (not be) so tired this morning if he … (go to bed) early last night. (Ник не был бы таким уставшим этим утром, если бы рано лег спать прошлой ночью.)

5. If Mum … (not open) the windows, our room … (not be) full of mosquitoes. (Если бы мама не открыла окна, наша комната не была бы полна комаров.)

2. Переведите условные предложения всех типов.

1. Если ты её увидишь, передай от меня привет.
2. Если бы я был миллионер, то я бы много путешествовал.

3. Если у нас будет время, мы пойдем вечером гулять.
4. Если бы он был здесь, он бы мне помог.
5. Если бы у нас было время, мы бы пошли гулять
6. Если бы Джейн купила вчера достаточно овощей, то она бы приготовила больше разных салатов (ранее).
7. Если бы Линда была позавчера в клубе, то мы бы ее там увидели.

3.Перепишите каждое из следующих предложений дважды, образуя предложения нереального условия:

a) относящиеся к настоящему или будущему,

b) относящиеся к прошедшему.

1. What shall we do if they are late? 2. Will you be very angry if we don't come? 3. Will he be very displeased if I don't ring him up?

4. Образуйте условные предложения.

1. Why didn't you watch the cat? It ate all the fish. If ... . 2. A huge black cloud appeared from behind the forest, so we had to turn back and hurry home. If ... . 3. We shall not go to see them because it is very late. If ... . 4. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way. If ... . 5. We lost our way because the night was pitch-dark. If ... .

Пример выполнения первого варианта контрольной работы:

V-1

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях

1.If they had enough money, they would open a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)
2.I will not talk to you anymore if you insult me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)
3.If you had a driving license, you would get this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)
4.I would have visited Sarah yesterday if I had known that she was ill. (Я бы навестил Сару вчера, если бы знал, что она больна.)
5.If you had gone with me to Paris last month, you would have seen the Eifel Tower too. (Если бы ты поехал со мной в Париж в прошлом месяце, ты бы тоже увидел Эйфелеву башню.)

2. Переведите условные предложения всех типов.

1.Если бы у меня был отпуск сейчас, я бы поехал на озеро Байкал.
2.Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.
3.Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их сегодня.
4.Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.
5.Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.
6.Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.
7.Матч отменят, если пойдет дождь.

1. If I had a holiday now, I would go to Lake Baikal.
2. I will see this film if you like it.
3. If you had signed the documents yesterday, we would send them today.

4. If John had not lost his phone number, he would have called her.
5. Mark would be a healthy man if he didn't smoke.
6. If I go to the store, I will buy a new phone.
7. The match will be canceled if it rains.

3. Перепишите каждое из следующих предложений дважды, образуя предложения нереального условия:

a) относящиеся к настоящему или будущему,

b) относящиеся к прошедшему.

1. If I am not too busy, I will go to the concert. 2. They will all be surprised if I make such a mistake. 3. If he doesn't come in time, shall we have to wait for him?

Пример: If I were not too busy, I would go to the concert. If I had not been not too busy, I would have gone to the concert.

4. Образуйте условные предложения.

1. The travellers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If ... . 2. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to the shop late in the evening. If ... . 3. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If ... . 4. He is an excellent specialist, but I can't ask his advice because I'm not acquainted with him. If ... . 5. You cannot enjoy this merry evening party because you have a toothache. If ...

Например: The travellers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If they had a camera with them they could take photos of the beautiful scenery.

Основные критерии оценки контрольной работы:

Оцениваемые умения	Критерии оценивания	Количество баллов
Объем выполненной работы. Количество, допущенных ошибок.	Контрольная работа выполнена в полном объеме, но допущена негрубая ошибка или два – три недочета.	4-5
	Не все задания контрольной работы выполнены. В работе допущено более 3-4 грубых ошибок.	3
	Работа выполнена частично. Допущено более 6-7 грубых ошибок.	1-2
	Выполнено 1-2 задания и допущено более 7 грубых ошибок.	0
	ИТОГО:	0-5

2.3 Устные опросы

Устные упражнения проверяют, насколько обучающийся понимает содержание текста, способен поддерживать диалог на темы, предусмотренные программой, добиться коммуникативной цели, понятно и корректно выражать мысль, слушать и понимать собеседника, адекватно реагировать на реплики.

Примеры вопросов:

1.What is science?
2 What is technology?
3 Are they interconnected?
4 Is all technology based on science?
5 What modern technologies depend heavily on science?
6 When did industrial technology begin to develop?
7 When was a steam engine invented?
8 Who invented the steam engine?
9 Are there any new fields in engineering? If there are, list them.
10 What is mechanical engineering?
11 What tools are employed by mechanical engineers?
12 What are these tools used for?
13 When and how did mechanical engineering emerge?
14.Is casting more often used in metalworking than forging?
15. What kinds of casting do you know?
16. What is the most common kind of casting? Why?
17. Why is a forging stronger than an equivalent casting?
18. Can forging processes be performed at various temperatures?
19. What kinds of forging operations are available?

Критерии оценивания:

Критерии оценки устных развернутых ответов (монологические высказывания, пересказы, диалоги, в т.ч. в группах)

Ответы на вопросы при подготовке к занятию оцениваются до 0,2 балла. Устные ответы оцениваются по пяти критериям: 1. Содержание (соблюдение объема высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация). 2. Взаимодействие с собеседником (умение логично и связно вести беседу, соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами, давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы); 3. Лексика (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям); 4. Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей); 5. Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях).

3 Оценочные средства для проведения промежуточного контроля (промежуточной аттестации)

Семестр	Вид промежуточной аттестации	Вид контрольного мероприятия	Балльные оценки
1,3	Зачет	Тестовые задания Комплексное задание (тексты для чтения, перевод, ответы на вопросы)	20 30
2,4	Экзамен	Тестовые задания Экзаменационные билеты	20 30

3.1 Тестовые задания

Тестовые задания промежуточной аттестации представляют собой совокупность тестовых вопросов текущего контроля.

3.2 Комплексное задание (экзаменационный билет)

Комплексное задание на зачете/экзамене состоит из 2 этапов. Первый это тестирование, где поверяется освоение грамматического материала, второй этап — это чтение, перевод текста, ответы на вопросы по прочитанному. На экзамене добавляется устное сообщение по теме.

3.2.1 Пример текстов на зачете:

MANKIND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS
OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

The current global state of engineering technologies reflects foremost the progress made during the 20th century. Striking results have been achieved in many fields, but there are also signs of a surging number of negative by-products — environmental pollution, accidents, ever-increasing depletion of global resources, etc. Thus, a new concept for scientific and technological progress is urgently required. It is to assure consistent development of the mankind on the basis of scientific and technological progress. Within this context, mechanical engineering plays a very important role.

Mechanical engineering is seen as the scientific and technological basis for new machinery enhancements due to the development and use of new materials and advanced technologies. The key goals of engineering are to create new machines that are streamlined in terms of efficiency, reliability, safety, economical and ecological performance. In other words, machines should comply with high ecological and safety standards. It triggers development of new and advanced materials with properties such as high strength and stiffness, low density, high intern al damping, high corrosion and wear resistance, and radiation stability. An example of this could be the common use of highly energy-efficient machines based on vibration action in mining and in the construction of roads and buildings. A lot of problems in different areas are to be solved within mechanical engineering.

Another tendency in modern engineering is to automate all production processes in order to reduce or eliminate hard physical labour, to increase productivity, to enhance the quality of products, and to ensure maximum output in production on large scale; to support or replace human intellectual work by using machines for solving logical problems. Mechanical engineering gained the lead in many engineering fields such as optimum machine design,

computer-aided design (CAD), experimental mechanics, vibroacoustics, biomechanical systems comprising “man, machine and environment”, strength of materials, problems of reliability and wear resistance, engineering safety, environmental protection, and information technologies.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF ENGINEERING MATERIALS

Materials played a major role in the development of societies. Civilizations were named by the level of their materials development, e.g. the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age. The earliest humans had an access to only a very limited number of natural materials. Modern technologies have made it possible to produce new materials. We believe more than 50,000 materials with specialized properties to have been developed by now. Materials science encompasses various classes of materials, but the traditional groups of engineering materials are metallic materials (metals and alloys) and non-metallic materials (polymers, ceramics, etc.). Metallic materials include ferrous (those that contain iron) and non-ferrous (those that do not contain iron) metals. It should be noted that while Powered by TCPDF (www.tcpdf.org) 128 describing alloys which are metallic materials it is possible to use the term “metals”. The most common ferrous metals are cast iron and steel, which are both alloys. Different elements in alloys influence properties of materials: large amount of carbon in cast iron increases its brittleness; stainless steels containing nickel or chromium do not rust; steels, which contain tungsten or cobalt, are extremely hard, etc. We consider the most widely used non-ferrous metals to be aluminium and copper. Aluminium alloys are widely used in engineering structures and components where light weight or corrosion resistance is required. Copper is a ductile, malleable metal with a very high thermal and electrical conductivity. It is a frequent element of various metal alloys: brass (copper and zinc), bronze (copper and tin/lead).

Polymers are representatives of non-metallic materials. One of the best known natural polymers is rubber. However, most of the polymers used in industry are not natural but synthetic; they are generally called ‘plastics’. Plastics can be divided in two categories: thermoplastics and thermosets. Thermoplastics can be heated and moulded numerous times. Common engineering thermoplastics are ABS (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene); polycarbonate; PVC (polyvinylchloride). Thermosets can be heated and moulded only once, they cannot be remoulded. The most common engineering thermosets are epoxy resins and polyamides. The properties of plastics are indispensable: they are lightweight, hard, easy to shape and colour, flexible, non-rusting, relevantly cheap, etc.

Ceramic materials are inorganic, non-metallic materials which are formed by the action of heat and subsequent cooling. Clay was one of the earliest materials used to produce ceramics, but many different ceramic materials are now being used in domestic and industrial products. Ceramics tend to be strong, stiff, brittle, chemically inert. They are non-conductors of heat and electricity, but still their properties vary widely. For example, porcelain is widely used to make electrical insulators, but some ceramic compounds made from a metal and a non-metal are superconductors.

Thus, at present a lot of engineering materials are available to engineer, who has to choose the one best suited to serve the given purpose.

3.2.2 Билеты экзамена равноценны по трудности, одинаковы по структуре. Первый вопрос – чтение, перевод текста, ответы на вопросы по прочитанному. Второй вопрос – устное сообщение по теме.

Б-1

1. Read and translate the text.

2. Tell me about higher education in Russia.

Примерный ответ:

Students opt for higher education after the completion of their senior secondary school. All the students applying for higher education go through competitive examinations. Most of the programs offer a 5-year study course to undergraduates in a number of fields. Russia Higher Education is provided by public and private

accredited higher education institutions. There are two stages of higher education in Russia:
The Basic higher education leading to the Bakalavr's degree, the first university level degree that lasts for 4 years.
The Postgraduate higher education includes Master's degree and Doctoral degree. Magistr's degree (Master's degree) lasts for about 2 years and a doctoral degree comprises of Kandidat Nauk degree- the first level and Doktor Nauk degree- the highest level degree.

Higher Education is under the legal power of the Ministry for Education and Science of the Russian Federation, which is responsible for the accreditation and licensing of higher education institutions, and for developing and maintaining State Education Standards.

There are over 653 state and 462 non-state Higher Education institutions operating in Russia. The State Higher Education Institutions consist of classical Universities, Pedagogical Institutes, Medical Institutions, Agricultural Institutions, Economics Institutions, Fine Arts Institutions, Engineering Institutions, Civil Engineering Institutions, Law Institutions and Physical Culture and Sports Institutions.

Duration of Higher Education Degree Programs

- The Bachelor's degree lasts for 4 years.
- The Magistr (Master's) degree lasts for 2 years
- The Specialist degree lasts 5 years
- The Ph.D. and Doctor of Science degree is for 3-4 years.

Academic Year

September 1 is the official beginning of the academic year in Russia. This day is also a state official celebration of Knowledge Day. The academic year lasts until May 25 which is also known as The Last School Bell Day.

The structure of educational year is separated into an autumn and spring semester with a study period of 16 weeks in the autumn term and 15-16 weeks in spring term. Each semester ends with one assessment week during which students take course tests and present assignment work.

Б-2

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Tell me about yourself.

Примерный план ответа: 1. Appearance and description of your character.

2. Hobby.
3. Family.

Б-3

1. Read and translate the text.
2. The USA.

Примерный план ответа: 1. Geography and climate. 2. Big cities and its capital.

3. Political parties. 4. People and their customs and traditions.

Б-4

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Tell me about your working day.

Примерный ответ:

My working day begins early in the morning. I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I do my bed and go to the bathroom to wash my face and hands and brush my teeth.

Then I comb, get dressed and go to the kitchen where I help my mother to make breakfast. I usually have boiled eggs, some porridge, a cup of coffee, bread and butter. After breakfast I leave my place and go to school. My school is not far from my house. It takes me about half an hour to get there by bus.

My lessons begin at 8.30 and finish at 3 p.m. As a rule I have 6 lessons every working day. After each lesson we have a break. During breaks we have a rest, discuss the latest news, problems and have a snack.

At 3 o'clock the classes are over and I go home. After dinner I do some work about the house. I wash dishes, go shopping and get down to study again. I spend a great deal of time on my lessons. When 1 am through with my study 1 rest a little. I listen to music, look through the newspapers or magazines, phone my friends and

relatives, watch TV, read books. Sometimes my friends call for me and we go for a walk. At 10 o'clock when I am tired I go to bed.

Б-5

1. Read and translate the text.
2. The UK.

Примерный план ответа: 1. Geography and climate. 2. Big cities and its capital.

4. Political parties. 4. People and their customs and traditions.

Б-6

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Metalworking processes

Примерный план ответа: 1. Casting. 2. Types of forging.

Б-7

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Cutting and joining processes.

Примерный план ответа: 1. Turning 2. Milling.

Б-8

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Tell me about modern technologies.

Примерный план ответа: 1. How modern technology changed our life. 2 Popular modern technologies.

Б-9

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Tell me about your University.

Примерный план ответа: 1. The history of the University. 2 The faculty of your studies. 3. The subjects which you study. 4. Your student's life.

Б-10

1. Read and translate the text.
2. The Russian Federation.

Примерный план ответа: 1. Geography and climate. 2. Big cities and its capital.

5. Political parties. 4. People and their customs and traditions.

Б-11

1. Read and translate the text.
2. The Future of Mechanical Engineering.

Примерный ответ:

Mechanical engineering is one of the oldest but evergreen branches of engineering. Mechanical engineers are always associated with having the ability or option to work in most industries out there. They are

heavily linked with manufacturing and the production of parts, but what does the future hold for mechanical engineering?

Looking into the future, the employment of mechanical engineers is expected to grow by 9 percent, and this is consistent with all professions. The drivers for this growth is the further development of the nanotechnology industry and the automotive industry, both of these industries will have to be looked at in-depth in order to predict what the future will hold. Jobs will be available for mechanical engineers that stay up to date with all new technologies. “Nano” is the word used to measure any object that is measured in the scales of 10 to the power of -9, that means small, very small. Personally, I have always been fascinated by nanotechnology, but before you go thinking I’m a bigger nerd that I already am, hear me out! Ever since I became aware of what nanotechnology was, I realized that it was the solution to all of the technological dreams that I had. The future of mechanical engineering/mechanical engineers in nanotechnology is bright, and they will be a part in nanotech’s role in being a facilitator of “technologies that foster a cleaner, healthier, safer and sustainable global environment.”

Б-12

1. Read and translate the text.
2. The scientific and technical progress.

Примерный ответ:

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country’s economy.

These processes affect social structures and values.

It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises, but on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is “intellectual terrorism” when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today.

One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain.

New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today.

Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.

The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations.But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems.

The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.

Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems.

The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

Б-13

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Higher education of the UK.

Примерный ответ:

Higher education institutions in the UK are divided into: 1) university. 2) Polytechnics. 3) University colleges. 4) colleges of higher education.

Stages of higher education in the UK: 1) Degree courses or Undergraduate courses

2) Postgraduate studies. 3) MPhil and PhD.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, there are three-year bachelor's degree programs, while in Scotland they take four years. After completing this program, applicants graduate with a Bachelor's Degree (or First Degree). According to research data, the number of foreign students studying in the bachelor's degree is 10%.

Admission to British universities is strictly centralized. All applications for admission are submitted to the special Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS). In one application, each applicant can specify up to five courses that they would like to be enrolled in. If you are lucky, and several universities give a positive response to Your candidacy, then you will make your own decision on which of them to choose. Applications for evening or correspondence courses must be submitted directly to the educational institution.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to become a student of a British University only with a certificate of completion of a Russian school. The reason is the differences between the Russian and English secondary education systems. Russian students spend 11 years in school, while in England they study on a 13-year program. A graduate of a Russian school can additionally study at a private boarding school under the Sixth Form program. This will correspond to the 12th and 13th grades of the British school. Thus, the A-level stage will be passed. The points obtained at the final a-level exams will become a pass to the corresponding faculty of the University. At this level, English is taught, as well as 4-5 elective subjects in the first year of study and 3-4 subjects in the second. When choosing subjects, they are based on the specialty that they would like to get at the University.

Another option is the Foundation preparatory program. This program is designed exclusively for international students and is similar to the ones described above. But it is designed for only one year. Classes are held within the walls of universities and colleges and are conducted by their teaching staff. Attention is also paid to the study of English and specialized subjects. This is, of course, the easiest way to enter a British UNIVERSITY. But, unfortunately, this will not be enough for admission to universities such as Cambridge, Oxford or UCL. You will need to pass additional tests set in a specific University.

Б-14

1. Read and translate the text.

2. Metallic and non-metallic materials.

Примерный ответ:

Metallic materials include ferrous (those that contain iron) and non-ferrous (those that do not contain iron) metals. It should be noted that while describing alloys which are metallic materials it is possible to use the term “metals”. The most common ferrous metals are cast iron and steel, which are both alloys. Different elements in alloys influence properties of materials: large amount of carbon in cast iron increases its brittleness; stainless steels containing nickel or chromium do not rust; steels, which contain tungsten or cobalt, are extremely hard, etc. We consider the most widely used non-ferrous metals to be aluminium and copper. Aluminium alloys are widely used in engineering structures and components where light weight or corrosion resistance is required. Copper is a ductile, malleable metal with a very high thermal and electrical conductivity. It is a frequent element of various metal alloys: brass (copper and zinc), bronze (copper and tin/lead). Polymers are representatives of non-metallic materials. One of the best known natural polymers is rubber. However, most of the polymers used in industry are not natural but synthetic; they are generally called ‘plastics’. Plastics can be divided in two categories: thermoplastics and thermosets. Thermoplastics can be heated and moulded numerous times. Common engineering thermoplastics are ABS (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene); polycarbonate; PVC (polyvinylchloride). Thermosets can be heated and moulded only once, they cannot be remoulded. The most common engineering thermosets are epoxy resins and polyamides. The properties of plastics are indispensable: they are lightweight, hard, easy to shape and colour, flexible, non-rusting.

Б-15

1. Read and translate the text.

2. My future profession.

Примерный ответ:

Do you want to be a computer programmer?

In the future, I may enjoy being a computer programmer because I am keen on trying computer techniques and working with computers is always fun and exciting for me.

People with jobs in the career field of IT use computers, software, networks, servers, and other technology to manage and store data. There is growing demand in various jobs in the field of information technologies nowadays.

It is important to understand that the work of the programmer can be different: some of them work for a small agency, some for a huge company, others are freelance or have their own business. I'd like to work for a big company.

In order to be a successful IT specialist you must possess some skills and personal qualities. The most important ones are the following: being able to think logically, love to solve problems, persistence and patience. A computer programmer must be able to find the most efficient way to solve the problem.

I want my future job be interesting and well-paid. People say that money isn't everything, but it certainly does help because it gives independence and freedom. I'd like to combine a good satisfying job with a high paying salary.

What are pros and cons of being an IT specialist?

The advantages of being an IT specialist are the following:

- relatively high wage level
- growing demand on the labor market
- constant learning; companies often welcome professional growth of their employees and pay for trainings, conferences and courses
- good working conditions; it is usually quiet and comfortable in an office
- the work is often creative; solving non-standard tasks using wit is exactly what programmers are paid for
- can work remotely; it allows to choose a comfortable place to live and work.

The negative sides are:

- sedentary work in front of computer screen
- the work can be boring
- there is not much communication
- in small projects, you have to be a jack-of-all-trades person

Б-16

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Flexible Manufacturing System.

Примерный план ответа: Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS) is famous for being both a manufacturing technology and a philosophy. "System" is the key word for a flexible manufacturing system. FMS incorporates a system view of manufacturing. The FMS idea was proposed in England (1960s) under the name "System 24". It was a flexible machining system that could operate without human operators 24 hours a day but being controlled by a computer. Powered by TCPDF (www.tcpdf.org) 92 The concept of flexible manufacturing systems went on evolving at that time when robots, programmable controllers, and computerized numerical controls succeeded in bringing a controlled environment to the factory floor in the form of numerically-controlled and direct-numerically-controlled machines. Early FMSs were large and very complex, consisting of dozens of Computer Numerical Controlled machines (CNC) and sophisticated material-handling systems. They were too expensive and they were controlled by incredibly complex software. Currently, the trend in FMS is towards small versions of the traditional FMS, called flexible manufacturing cells (FMC). Today two or more CNC machines are considered a flexible cell and two or more cells — a flexible manufacturing system. The progress of computing machines allowed to introduce a wide scale automation of all branches of industry and led to independent development of automation processes.

Б-17

1. Read and translate the text.
2. My plans for future.

Примерный ответ:

Everyone wants to reach something in life. Each age has its own purposes and achievements. I think about it a lot. When I'm 30 for example, I'd like to build my career. In this age it's very important to have a good job and career. I'd like to meet my life companion and start our new life together. Surely people in this age are ready to have a family and children. A lot of people become more responsible because in the future it will help to reach success.

At 30 it's absolutely essential to develop your personal skills and qualities, to improve yourself. This period of life is a base for your success in older age. For example, at the age of 50 I want to have a calm and peaceful life, I want to travel, read books and take care of my grandchildren. I believe that if you don't do anything at 30, then at 50-60 you will not have any spare time for rest, as you'll still have to work to support yourself.

Б-18

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Nanotechnologies and their role in our life.

Примерный план ответа:1. The importance and the role of it. 2. Where it is used.

Б-19

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Computers in modern world.

Примерный ответ:

Computers play a very important part in our life. They help people in their work and studies. They save us a lot of time. While at school I often made use of the Internet to collect information for my test papers and compositions. Computers give access to a lot of information. It is possible to find data and descriptions, chapters from necessary books… to make a long story short, everything you need.

Computers have been around for about fifty years or so. ENIAC, the first great electronic computer, was built in the 1940th; it was the size of a large house, was limited in power and was unreliable. But computers developed quickly. Today computers sit comfortably on our desks and have much more power than those original machines. In the last ten years or so, most large businesses have become completely dependent on computers for storing and looking at information, for writing and for calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they therefore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other, utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer messages have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail. E-mail is not only fast and easy (if you understand how to use the computer), but it also saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers.

Б-20

1. Read and translate the text.
2. Higher education of the USA.

Примерный план ответа: 1. Types of education institutes. 2. Grading system of the USA. 3.The set up of the Academic year.

3.2.1 Пример текстов экзамена:

METALWORKING FORMING PROCESSES

Modern metalworking processes, though diverse and specialized, can be categorized as forming, cutting, and joining processes. Forming processes are supposed to be classified in different ways. One way of classification includes casting, bulk forming processes, and sheet forming processes. Another way embraces casting, metalworking with the application of force or pressure, powder metallurgy. The latter is considered more common.

Casting is known to involve pouring heated liquid material into a mold which contains a hollow cavity of the desired shape, and then allowing it to cool and to solidify. The solidified part, a casting, is ejected or broken out of the mold to complete the process. There are numerous metal casting techniques but over 70% of all metal castings are produced in foundries via a sand casting process, which is characterized by using sand as the mold material. All technological processes of metalworking with the application of force or pressure are known to be divided into final metallurgy processes (rolling, extrusion, drawing); workpieces and machine parts manufacturing processes (open die forging, impression die forging, closed die forging, sheet

metal forming, etc.). Forging is considered to produce a piece, a forging, that is stronger than an equivalent casting as it improves the mechanical properties of metals by minimizing the internal grain size in metal under controlled plastic deformation.

Forging processes can be performed at various temperatures; they are generally classified by whether the metal temperature is above or below the recrystallization temperature. There are different kinds of forging operations available: drawing out (the workpiece length increases and its cross section decreases), upsetting (the workpiece length decreases and its cross section increases), squeezing in closed compression dies (it produces multidirectional flow), etc. Most forging operations use metal-forming dies. Dies must be precisely designed and carefully heat-treated to shape correctly the workpiece and withstand the tremendous forces and pressure. Open die forging uses flat and shaped dies with almost no limit in size of forgings ranging from a few up to several hundred thousand kilograms but requiring their considerable machining to achieve the final shape. In impression die forging, a metal workpiece is placed in a die resembling a mold which is attached to the anvil. The hammer die is usually shaped as well. The hammer is dropped on the workpiece to make the metal flow and fill the die cavities. Excess metal flows out of the die and forms flash. The flash cools more rapidly than the rest of the material so it helps prevent from more flash and also forces the metal to fill completely the die cavity. In the end of this operation the flash is removed. A variation of impression die forging is believed to be flashless forging, or true closed die forging. In this type of forging the die cavities are completely closed to keep the workpiece from forming flash. The major advantage of this process is that there is little or no escape of excess metal. The disadvantages include additional cost due to a more complex die design and the need for better lubrication and workpiece placement. There is a variety of sheet metal forming manufacturing processes, such as stamping, punching, bending, etc. These types of forming processes are performed at room temperature. However, some recent developments involve the heating of dies or workpieces. Sheet metal forming is characterized by the fact that the thickness of the sheet metal changes little while processing. Metal components can also be formed by using metal powder instead of molten metal, billets, bars or ingots. The powder is placed into a die and compressed into a solid mass, and then it is heated until the powder particles join together structurally. This process is often called sintering. Besides, metal powder can be shaped by rolling, extruding, etc.

ROLLING, EXTRUSION, DRAWING

Rolling is a metal forming process in which metal stock is passed through a pair of rolls to achieve the fixed shapes and properties. Rolls are revolving at the same speed but in opposite directions; they are spaced so that the distance between them is slightly less than the thickness of the metal. Rolling is classified according to the temperature of the metal rolled. If the temperature of the metal is above its recrystallization temperature, then the process is termed as hot rolling. If the temperature of the metal is below its recrystallization temperature, the process is termed as cold rolling. Rolling is particularly important in the manufacture of steel.

Extrusion is a process used to create objects of a fixed cross- sectional profile: a material is pushed or drawn through a die of the desired cross section. The two main advantages of this process over other manufacturing processes are its ability to create very complex cross sections from materials that are brittle and to form finished parts with an excellent surface finish. The extrusion process can be done with the material hot or cold. Commonly extruded materials embrace metals, polymers, ceramics, etc. Plastics extrusion is a high volume manufacturing process in which raw plastic material is melted and formed into a continuous profile.

Drawing is a metalworking process which uses tensile forces to stretch metal. For wire, bar, and tube drawing, the starting stock is drawn through a die to reduce its diameter and increase its length. Drawing is usually done at room temperature, thus classified as a cold working process; however, it may be performed at elevated temperatures in order to reduce forces.

Критерии оценивания чтения, перевода, ответов на вопросы по прочитанному.

Ответ на вопрос оценивается до 15 баллов.

Задание	Критерии оценивания	Количество баллов
Чтение, перевод, ответы на вопросы по прочитанному	Ставится студенту, если он понял основное содержание оригинального текста, выделил основную мысль, определил основные факты, догадался о значении незнакомых слов из контекста. У него развита языковая догадка, он не затрудняется в понимании незнакомых слов, он не испытывает необходимости обращаться к словарю. Перевод полностью передает суть оригинала, переведено не менее 95% исходного текста, задание соответствует формату полностью, логично, грамматические и лексические средства разнообразны, используется более 85% активной лексики. Отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании; объем высказывания соответствует требованиям (не менее 90%); студент четко и ясно выражает свою мысль; высказывание связано и логично; грамматические и лексические средства разнообразны; ошибки практически отсутствуют; используется 70% активной лексики.	12-15
Чтение, перевод, ответы на вопросы по прочитанному	ставится обучающемуся, который неточно понял основное содержание прочитанного текста, сумел выделить в тексте только небольшое количество фактов. У него совсем не развита языковая догадка, он не сумел догадаться о значении незнакомых слов из контекста, крайне затруднялся в понимании многих незнакомых слов, был вынужден многократно обращаться к словарю, а темп чтения был слишком замедлен по сравнению с родным языком. Он не мог установить временную и причинно-следственную взаимосвязь событий и явлений, оценить важность, новизну, достоверность информации. Перевод в целом соответствует оригиналу, однако идеи выражены слабо, переведено не более 75% текста, грамматические, лексические и орфографические ошибки не сильно затрудняют понимание, однако речь крайне примитивна, используется менее 55% активной лексики. Основные идеи высказывания представлены, но не раскрыты полностью. Студент испытывает некоторые трудности при формулировании фраз.	9-11
Чтение, перевод, ответы на вопросы по прочитанному	ставится обучающемуся, если он не понял текст или понял содержание текста неправильно, не ориентировался в тексте при поиске определенных фактов, абсолютно не сумел понять перевод новых слов. Словарный запас ограничен, используется менее 35% активной лексики. Но несмотря на большое количество лексических, грамматических и фонетических ошибок, идея высказывания понятна.	4-8
Чтение, перевод, ответы на вопросы по прочитанному	ставится обучающемуся, если он не понял текст или понял содержание текста неправильно, не ориентировался в тексте при поиске определенных фактов, абсолютно не сумел перевести незнакомую лексику. Словарный запас ограничен, используется менее 25% активной лексики. Но несмотря на большое количество лексических, грамматических и фонетических ошибок, идея высказывания понятна.	1-3

Устное сообщение. Критерии оценивания монологического высказывания.

Ответы должны быть развернутыми, полными. Ответ на вопрос оценивается до 15 баллов.

Задание	Критерии оценивания	Количество баллов
Устное сообщение	Коммуникативная задача решена полностью. Высказывание построено логично, связно и имеет завершенный характер. Используемые языковые и речевые средства соответствуют теме и варьируются в пределах изученного материала. Используются адекватные связующие элементы. Объем высказывания соответствует программным требованиям. Речь беглая. Допущены единичные произносительные ошибки, не препятствующие коммуникации.	12-15
Устное сообщение	Коммуникативная задача решена относительно полно. Высказывание носит завершенный характер, построено логично и связно. Используемые языковые и речевые средства соответствуют теме и варьируются в пределах изученного материала. Объем высказывания соответствует программным требованиям. Речь беглая. Допущены отдельные произносительные, лексические и грамматические ошибки, не препятствующие коммуникации.	9-11
Устное сообщение	Коммуникативная задача в основном решена. Высказывание носит завершенный характер, но имеются нарушения логики и последовательности изложения. Используемые языковые и речевые средства недостаточно разнообразны. Объем высказывания несколько ниже программных требований. Речь недостаточно беглая. Допущен ряд произносительных, лексических и грамматических ошибок, частично влияющих на процесс коммуникации.	6-8
Устное сообщение	Коммуникативная задача решена частично. В высказывании отсутствуют логика и последовательность изложения. Оно носит незавершенный характер. Объем высказывания значительно ниже программных требований. Речь небеглая, со значительным количеством пауз. Компенсаторные умения не используются. Допущено значительное количество произносительных, лексических и грамматических ошибок, затрудняющих коммуникацию.	4-5
Устное сообщение	Коммуникативная задача не решена. В высказывании отсутствуют логика и связность. Используемые языковые и речевые средства не соответствуют теме. Объем высказывания значительно ниже программных требований. Речь очень медленная, со значительным количеством пауз. Допущено значительное количество ошибок, препятствующих коммуникации.	1-3