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ФГБОУ ВО «Дагестанский государственный технический университет»  
Кафедра иностранных языков

**ОДОБРЕНО:**

Методической комиссией по укрупненным группам специальностей и направлений подготовки 21.00.00 – «Прикладная геология, горное дело, нефтегазовое дело и геодезия»  
шифр и полное наименование направления

Председатель МК

  
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природопользования,

  
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ИОФ  
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**Фонд оценочных средств**

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для контроля знаний обучающихся направления подготовки бакалавров 21.03.02 – «Землеустройство и кадастры», профиля «Земельный кадастр»

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Фонд оценочных средств обещден на заседании кафедры ИЯ  
«\_\_» 20\_\_ г., протокол №\_\_

Зав.кафедрой ИЯ, к.филол.н, профессор  Н.Н. Абуева

Фонд оценочных средств является приложением к рабочей программе по дисциплине Б1.Б.3 «Иностранный язык»

Махачкала. 20\_\_ г.

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения ООП .....	3
1.1. Перечень компетенций и планируемые результаты.....	3
1.2. Этапы формирования компетенций.....	4
2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания.....	5
2.1. Описание показателей оценивания компетенций.....	6
2.2. Описание критериев определения уровня сформированности компетенций.....	7
2.3. Описание шкал оценивания	
2.4. Определение уровня сформированности компетенций в результате изучения дисциплины.....	8
3. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения ООП.....	9
3.1. Задания для входного контроля.....	9
3.1.1. Вопросы для входного контроля.....	
3.2. Задания для текущих аттестаций 1 семестра.....	
3.2.1. Контрольная работа для первой аттестации.....	
3.2.2. Контрольная работа для второй аттестации.....	
3.2.3. Контрольная работа для третьей аттестации.....	
3.3. Задания для промежуточной аттестации (зачета).....	
3.3.1. Контрольная работа для проведения зачета.....	
3.4. Задания для текущих аттестаций 2 семестра.....	
3.4.1. Контрольная работа для первой аттестации.....	
3.4.2. Контрольная работа для второй аттестации.....	
3.4.3. Контрольная работа для третьей аттестации	
3.5. Задания для текущих аттестаций 3 семестра .....	
3.5.1. Контрольная работа для первой аттестации.....	
3.5.2. Контрольная работа для второй аттестации.....	
3.5.3. Контрольная работа для третьей аттестации	
3.6. Задания для текущих аттестаций 3 семестра .....	
3.6.1. Контрольная работа для первой аттестации.....	
3.6.2. Контрольная работа для второй аттестации.....	
3.6.3. Контрольная работа для третьей аттестации	
3.7. Задания для проверки остаточных знаний.....	
4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций.....	
4.1. Процедура проведения оценочных мероприятий.....	

1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения ООП (Таблицы 1 и 2)  
 1.1. Перечень компетенций и планируемые результаты

Таблица 1

№	Содержание и код компетенций по ФГОС	В результате изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» обучающиеся должны		
		Знать	Уметь	Владеть
1	2	3	4	5
1	Способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия. (ОК -5)	Лексический минимум иностранного языка в объеме не менее 4000 учебных лексических единиц общего и терминологического характера (для иностранного языка).	Вести на иностранном языке беседу – диалог общего характера, читать литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации без словаря, переводить тексты по специальности со словарём.	Иностранным языком в объёме, необходимом для возможности получения информации из зарубежных источников.

## 1.2. Этапы формирования компетенций

Сформированность компетенций по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» определяется на следующих двух этапах:

1. Этап текущих аттестаций (текущие аттестации: СРС; КР)
2. Этап промежуточных аттестаций (зачет(1-3сем), экзамен(4сем.))

Таблица 2

Код компетенций по ФГОС		Этапы формирования компетенций по дисциплине «ИЯ»		
		СЕМЕСТРЫ		
		1-IV		
		Этап текущих аттестаций		
		1-5 нед.	6-10 нед.	11-15 нед.
1	Текущая аттест.1 (контр. раб.1.4,7,10) СРС	2	Текущая аттест.2 (контр. раб.2.5,8,11) СРС	Текущая аттест.3 (контр. раб.3.6,9,12) СРС
	+	+	3	4
ОК-7			+	+

СРС – самостоятельная работа студентов.

КР – контрольная работа.

Знак «+» соответствует формированию компетенций.



## 2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания.

В рамках текущих аттестаций (таблица 1) оценка уровня сформированности компетенций проводится в ходе выполнения текущих работ, а также на занятиях:

- практического типа методами устного опроса или проведения письменных контрольных работ;
- посредством экспресс- опроса обучаемых, в том числе по темам и разделам, вынесенных для самостоятельного изучения;

Оценка сформированности компетенций в рамках промежуточной аттестации проводится по заданиям для зачета и билетам для экзамена. Они включают в себя вопросы для оценки знаний, умений и навыков, т.е. задания:

- *репродуктивного уровня*, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать знание фактического материала (базовые понятия, алгоритмы, факты) и умения правильно использовать специальные термины и понятия, узнавание объектов изучения в рамках определенного раздела дисциплины (модуля);
- *реконструктивного уровня*, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать умения синтезировать, анализировать, обобщать фактический и теоретический материал с формулированием конкретных выводов, установлением причинно-следственных связей;
- *творческого уровня*, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать навыки устной речи, аргументирования собственной точки зрения.

В ходе проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации оцениваются:

- полнота и содержательность ответа;
- умение отстаивать свою позицию в ходе защиты творческого отчета по самостоятельной работе;
- умение пользоваться дополнительной литературой и современными технологиями обучения (в т.ч. сетевых информационных технологий) при подготовке к занятиям;
- умение применять нормативно-правовые акты при подготовке к занятиям и выполнению индивидуальных занятий;

В ходе проведения оценки сформированности компетенций рекомендуются применение современных компьютерных технологий и виртуальных форм опроса в интерактивном режиме.

## 2.1. Описание показателей оценивания компетенций

Таблица 3

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» (не зачтено) или отсутствие сформированности компетенции	Оценка «удовлетворительно» (зачтено) или низкий уровень освоения компетенции	Оценка «хорошо» (зачтено) или повышенный уровень освоения компетенции	Оценка «отлично» (зачтено) или высокий уровень освоения компетенции
<p>Неспособность обучающегося самостоятельно продемонстрировать наличие знаний при решении заданий, которые были представлены преподавателем вместе с образцом их решения, отсутствие самостоятельности в применении умений к использованию методов освоения учебной дисциплины и неспособность самостоятельно проявить навык повторения решения поставленной задачи по стандартному образцу свидетельствуют об отсутствии сформированной компетенции.</p> <p>Отсутствие подтверждения наличия сформированности компетенции свидетельствует об отрицательных результатах освоения учебной дисциплины.</p> <p>Уровень освоения дисциплины, при котором у обучающегося не сформировано более 50% компетенций.</p>	<p>Если обучаемый демонстрирует самостоятельность в применении знаний, умений и навыков к решению учебных заданий в полном соответствии с образцом, данным преподавателем, но заданиям, решение которых было показано преподавателем, следует считать, что компетенция сформирована, но ее уровень недостаточно высок. Поскольку выявлено наличие сформированной компетенции, ее следует оценивать положительно, но на низком уровне.</p> <p>При наличии более 50% сформированных компетенций по дисциплинам, имеющим возможность до-формирования компетенций на последующих этапах обучения.</p>	<p>Способность обучаться самостоятельно продемонстрировать самостоятельное применение знаний, умений и навыков при решении заданий, аналогичных тем, которые представлял преподаватель при потенциальном формировании компетенции, подтверждает наличие сформированной компетенции, причем на более высоком уровне. Наличие сформированной компетенции на повышенном уровне самостоятельности со стороны обучающегося при ее практической демонстрации в ходе решения аналогичных заданий следует оценивать как положительное и устойчиво закрепленное в практическом навыке.</p> <p>Для определения уровня освоения промежуточной дисциплины на оценку «хорошо» обучающийся должен продемонстрировать наличие 80% сформированных компетенций, из которых не менее 1/3 оценены отметкой «хорошо».</p>	<p>Обучаемый демонстрирует способность к полной самостоятельности (допускается консультация с преподавателем по сопутствующим вопросам) в выборе способа решения неизвестных или нестандартных заданий в рамках учебной дисциплины с использованием знаний, умений и навыков, полученных как в ходе освоения данной учебной дисциплины, так и смежных дисциплин, следует считать компетенцию сформированной на высоком уровне.</p> <p>Присутствие сформированной компетенции на высоком уровне, способность к ее дальнейшему саморазвитию и высокой адаптивности практического применения к изменяющимся условиям профессиональной задачи.</p> <p>Оценка «отлично» по дисциплине с промежуточным освоением компетенций, может быть выставлена при 100% подтверждении наличия компетенций, либо при 90% сформированных компетенций, из которых не менее 2/3 оценены отметкой «хорошо».</p>



### 2.3. Описание шкал оценивания

В Дагестанском государственном техническом университете внедрена модульно-рейтинговая система оценки учебной деятельности студентов. В соответствии с этой системой применяются пятибалльная, двадцатибалльная и стобалльная шкалы знаний, умений, навыков.

Шкалы оценивания			Критерии оценивания
пятибалльная	двадцатибалльная	стобалльная	
«Отлично» - 5 баллов	«Отлично» - 18-20 баллов	«Отлично» - 85 баллов	<p>Показывает высокий уровень сформированности компетенций, т.е.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- продемонстрирует глубокое и прочное усвоение материала;</li> <li>- исчерпывающе, четко, последовательно, грамотно и логически стройно излагает теоретический материал;</li> <li>- правильно формирует определения;</li> <li>- демонстрирует умения самостоятельной работы</li> <li>- умеет делать выводы по излагаемому материалу.</li> </ul>
«Хорошо» - 4 баллов	«Хорошо» - 15-17 баллов	«Хорошо» - 70-84 баллов	<p>Показывает достаточный уровень сформированности компетенций, т.е.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- демонстрирует достаточно полное знание материала, основных теоретических положений;</li> <li>- достаточно последовательно, грамотно логически стройно излагает материал;</li> <li>- демонстрирует умения ориентироваться в нормальной литературе;</li> <li>- умеет делать достаточно обоснованные выводы по излагаемому материалу.</li> </ul>
«Удовлетворительно» - 3 баллов	«Удовлетворительно» - 12-14	«Удовлетворительно» - 56-	<p>Показывает пороговый уровень сформированности компетенций, т.е.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- демонстрирует общее знание изучаемого материала;</li> <li>- испытывает серьезные затруднения при ответах на дополнительные вопросы;</li> <li>- умеет строить ответ в соответствии со структурой излагаемого материала.</li> </ul>
«Неудовлетворительно» - 2	«Неудовлетворительно» - 1-11	«Неудовлетворительно» - 1-56	<p>Ставится в случае:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- незнания значительной части программного материала;</li> <li>- допущения существенных ошибок при изложении учебного материала;</li> <li>- неумение строить ответ в соответствии со структурой излагаемого вопроса;</li> <li>- неумение делать выводы по излагаемому материалу.</li> </ul>

2.4. Определение уровня сформированности компетенций в результате изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

Таблица 6

Показатели и критерии определения уровня сформированности компетенций		ОК-7
Пороговый уровень	<b>Знает</b> материал дисциплины на «удовлетворительно»	-
	<b>Умеет</b> использовать материал дисциплины на «удовлетворительно»	+
	<b>Владет</b> практическими навыками на «удовлетворительно»	+
Достаточный уровень	<b>Знает</b> материал дисциплины на «хорошо»	-
	<b>Умеет</b> использовать материал дисциплины на «хорошо»	+
	<b>Владет</b> практическими навыками на «хорошо»	+
Высокий уровень	<b>Знает</b> материал дисциплины на «отлично»	+
	<b>Умеет</b> использовать материал дисциплины на «отлично»	+
	<b>Владет</b> практическими навыками на «отлично»	+

Знак «+» означает соответствие показателей и критериев требуемому уровню сформированности компетенций.  
 Знак «-» означает, что допускает незначительные отклонения показателей и критериев от требуемого уровня.



3. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения ООП.

### 3.1. Задания для входного контроля

1. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквой "s" отличается от остальных:  
1) six, 2) bus, 3) house, 4) less, 5) seem, 6) busy

2. Выберите правильную форму глагола «to be»: 1)am, 2)is, 3)are

- 1) He...in the first course.
- 2) We...going to the theatre.
- 3) You...the student of the Technical University.

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

- He ... school two years ago.  
a)finished, b)will finish, c)finished
- I ...in the garden last Sunday.  
a)worked, b)work, c)am working.
- He ...a pilot during the World War 2  
a)is, b)will be, c)was.

4. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:

- ...you meet her at the station ?  
a)does, b)did, c)was.
- ...she cook breakfast every morning?  
a)does, b)did, c)was.
- 3) ... the guests dancing when you came?  
a)does, b)was, c)were.

5. Завершите разделительные вопросы, выбрав правильный вариант:

- 1) They are going to have a party on Sunday,...?  
a)didn't they, b)aren't they, c)won't they, d)don't they.
- 2)She has bought many good things today,...?  
a)didn't she b)hasn't she, c) hadn't she.
- We had a good rest in a holiday-home,...?  
a)didn't we, b)haven't we, c)hadn't we.

6. Соотнесите предложения с русскими вариантами:

- 1) I want you to invite him to the concert.  
a)Я хочу пригласить его на концерт.  
b)Я хочу пригласить тебя с ним на концерт.  
c)Я хочу, чтобы ты пригласила его на концерт.
- 2) I saw her working in the garden.  
a)Я видела, что она работала в саду.  
b)Я видела ее работающей в саду.  
c)Я видела, как она работала в саду.
- 3) She is going to spend her holidays at the seaside.  
a)Она хочет провести свой отпуск у моря.  
b)Она собирается провести свой отпуск у моря.  
c)Она провела свой отпуск у моря.

**7. Укажите правильный артикль:**

- 1) He was born in...small Russian town.  
a) a, b)an, c)the, d)-
- 2)...Petrovs are our neighbors.  
a) a, b)an, c)the, d)-
- 3)...ice cream is made of milk and sugar.  
a) a, b)an, c)the, d)-

**8. Отметьте предложения, в которых перед инфинитивом употребляется частица «to»:**

- 1)He wants ...visit our relatives in Kiev.
- 2)I made her ...tell the truth.
- 3)Will you ...answer my question?
- 4)He can...help you if you want.
- 5)Are they going...come?

**9. Выберите правильный модальный глагол из данных a) can, b)may, c)must:**

- 1)He...speak three foreign Languages.
- 2)You...work hard at your English if you want to know it.
- 3)You... not go out, the lesson is not over yet.
- 4)He...be in this room.

**10. Выберите нужное местоимение:**

- 1)There are ... schools in this street.  
a)some, b)any, c)no.
- 2)Do you want...milk in your coffee?  
a)some,b)any,c)no.
- 3)There are ...people in the park because it is cold.  
a)some,b)any,c)no.

**11. Укажите предложения, в которых глагол «to be» является вспомогательным глаголом для образования страдательного залога:**

- 1)They are very clever students.
- 2)The letter is received yesterday.
- 3)He is playing in the yard now.
- 4)I am a first year student.
- 5)My mother is not playing the piano now.
- 6)We were invited to a concert last Saturday.

**12. Укажите, какой частью речи является подчеркнутые в предложениях слова – существительным, прилагательным, глаголом:**

- 1)This historic place is worth visiting.
- 2)Light travels more quickly than sound.
- 3)We were sitting in our hotel room, when he came.
- 4)He thanks his friend for the help.

**13. Выберите правильный вариант:**

- 1)He speaks English...  
a)good, b)well.
- 2)His English is very...  
a)good, b)well.
- 3)I feel...  
a)badly, b)bad.

#### 14. Выберите правильный предлог:

- 1) Are you interested ... working for us?  
a) at, b) in, c) of.
- 2) I am not very good ... learning languages.  
a) at, b) in, c) of.
- 3) I was afraid ... getting burnt.  
a) at, b) in, c) of

### 3.2. Задания для текущих аттестаций I семестра

#### 3.2.1. Контрольная работа для первой аттестации

1. *Образуйте множественное число имен существительных:*

Lion, tiger, uncle, son, foot, child, dress, ox, sheep, boy, lady, bag, tree, egg, army, tooth, letter, map, table, window, man, mouse, dog, cow, planet, body, day.

2. *Вставьте артикли, где необходимо:*

1. I am ... engineer.  
2. This is ... good ... book.  
3. ... weather is fine today.  
4. This is my ... pencil.  
5. Where is ... cat? - ... cat is on ... sofa.

3. *Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных:*

Sort, fat, happy, comfortable, many, large, dirty, much, difficult, little, bad, good.

4. *Составьте предложения из данных слов:*

Coffee, now, I, not, am, drinking.

5. *Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями:*

1. ... doesn't often write sentences on the blackboard  
2. ... go into their classroom and sit down at the tables.  
3. Does ... sometimes meet his friend at the office?  
- Yes, ... does.

6. *Укажите личные формы глаголов «to be» и «to have»:*

1. He ... at the academy yesterday (is, was).  
2. He ... no lectures on Sundays (has, had).  
3. They ... at the club now (are, were).

7. *Вставьте глагол «to be» в Present, Past или Future Simple:*

1. My mother ... a teacher.  
2. He ... a pupil 10 years ago.  
3. I ... a doctor when I grow up.  
4. ... your father at work yesterday?  
5. My sister ... ill last week.

8. *Определите исходную форму следующих слов:*

- a) rates, faces, catches, merges, emits, presses, cases, pages, rays, applies;  
b) bigger, finest, thinnest, safer, shifter, likely, quickly, heaviest, extremely, wider.

9. *Укажите предложения, в которых следует употребить форму глагола «to be» - «are»:*

1. This tube ... good.  
2. The band ... wide



3.The curves ... long.

4.The flux ... strong.

5.... those charges wear?

10. Выберите английские эквиваленты и переведите следующие предложения:

1.(Любой) student will help you:

a) some;      b) any;      c) no

2.I see (ничего) on the blackboard:

a) not anything;      b) nothing;      c) no

### 3.2.2. Контрольная работа для второй аттестации

#### 1.Выберите правильную форму глагола «to be»

1)He...a pilot during the World War 2.

a)is,    b)was,    c)will be,    d)are.

2)This money... enough to buy this book.

a)is,    b)are,    c)were,    d)shall be.

3) We... watching TV at that time yesterday.

a)are,    b)was,    c)were,    d)will be.

#### 2.Выберите правильный артикль.

1)That's...good suggestion.

a)a,    b)an,    c)the,    d)-

2)I'm looking for...job.

a)a,    b)an,    c)the,    d)-.

3)Here is a picture of ...town where I was born.

a)a,    b)an,    c)the,    d)-.

#### 3.Выберите правильную форму глагола «to have».

1)Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he ...a lot of work.

a)have,    b)has,c)had,    d)will have.

2)We...a party tomorrow.

a)have,    b)has,c)had,    d)will have.

3)I ...a good time in the South.

a)have,    b)has,c)had,    d)will have.

#### 4.Выберите правильную форму глагола "to do".

1)...you meet her at the station yesterday?

a)do,    b)did,    c)does.

2)...she cook breakfast every morning?

a)do,    b)did,    c)does.

3)What...want to say me?

a)do,    b)did,    c)does.

#### 5.Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1)Neither Olga nor her sister...to go to the disco to night.

a)want,    b)wants,    c)wanted,    d)shall want.

2)A month ago they...us in on our work.

a)help,    b)helps,    c)helped,    d)will help.

3)I...you the answer in an hour.

a)give,    b)gives,    c)gave,    d)shall give.

#### 6.Выберите правильный вариант.

1)Mount Everest is ...mountain in the world.

a)high,    b)highest,    c)the higher,    d)the highest.

2)I think that he speaks English...than Ann.

a)bad,    b)worst,    c)badly,    d)worse.

- 3) My left arm is... than my right one.  
a) stronger. b) more stronger. c) more strong.

**7. Выберите правильный вариант.**

- 1) The ... comes every morning.  
a) postman. b) postmen.  
2) How many ... high is this house.  
a) feet. b) foot.  
3) There are many ... in our farm.  
a) sheep. b) sheeps.

**3.2.3. Контрольная работа для третьей аттестации**

**1. Используйте нужную форму прилагательного.**

1. Moscow is (large) than Petersburg  
2. Henry is (tall) of all  
3. This summer is (hot) than last summer  
4. This is (beautiful) house in the city  
5. He is (good) student in the group  
6. The flat is (little) comfortable than yours  
7. There were (many) students at the lecture today than yesterday  
**2. Заполните пропуски глаголами в соответствующих формах.**

1. My friend ... the Medical Institute last year (to enter)  
2. All students ... exams in winter (to take)  
3. Ancient Rus ... one of the early feudal states (to be)  
4. The Slavonic written language ... to Rus from Bulgaria in 9<sup>th</sup> century (to come)  
5. He ... to the Institute by metro (to go)  
6. Usually he ... at home on Sunday (to be)  
7. We ... books from the library last week (to get)  
8. I ... with my teacher tomorrow after classes (to speak)  
9. He ... well (to swim)  
**3. Перефразируйте предложения, употребляя страдательный залог**

1. The teacher asks the students a lot of questions  
2. He told an interesting story  
3. I shall give you a good book  
4. We discussed a new article at the lecture  
5. They will complete the experiments by the end of the week  
6. I shall send the telegram tomorrow  
7. The Spartans gave a purely military education to their children  
**4. Переведите на русский язык.**

1. He was listened to with great attention  
2. This poet is much spoken about  
3. Her children will be taken care of  
4. The picture was attentively looked at  
5. The work of this student was paid attention to  
6. She looked after her little sister when  
7. her mother was at work  
**5. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами (can, must, may, should)**

1. Nina is ill. She ... stay in bed

2. ... I open the windows? It's too stuffy here
  3. Mary is free tonight. She ... go to dance
  4. There is no ink in my pen. ... I write with a pencil?
  5. You ... do what the doctors says
  6. You ... not smoke in the dining-room
  7. He ... learn the new words regularly to know English better
  8. You ... translate this text without a dictionary because you know all new words
6. Отнесите информацию к будущему и прошлому, используя соответствующую форму модального глагола или его эквивалента.
1. You must read the text again.

2. I can meet you at the metro station.

3. You may go home after classes.

### 3.3. Задания для промежуточной аттестации (зачета)

#### 3.3.1. Контрольная работа для проведения зачета

#### TASK 1. TESTS ON READING

##### Television

The television set is evidently the most important and popular electronic product of all time. In its short history television has had great influence on people's life and way of thinking.

At present TV communication is provided with the help of a system of artificial earth satellites so that people living in different parts of the country and all over the world and in different time zones are able to watch the central TV programs at the most convenient hours. "Nowadays many countries also have cable TV, a system using wires for the transmission of television programs (like telephone calls). Scientists announced that many technical problems had been solved and in the future it would be possible via satellite and cable TV to use more channels on a TV set at every home in the world.

Then we saw how a new technical invention, colour television, was rapidly replacing black-and-white television. Recently it was reported that the first pocket-size colour television set had been developed. It was stated that a liquid-crystal display was used similar to those on calculators and watches. A few years ago it became evident that the next major advance for TV would be digital television. Once a week you put the programs you like into the memory, and the TV set will automatically switch on the desired channel at the right time. You can watch several programs simultaneously on miniscreens and then produce one of them in full format.

By the end of 1980s television has moved to a new and the most important stage in its development since the appearance of colour television. Technically it is called high-definition television (HDTV) or Hi-Vision. This is the much higher resolution television of the 21st century. This revolution was started by Japanese manufacturers when they developed a new video system with a picture resembling a wide-screen film more than traditional television. The new system increases the screen's width-to-height ratio (16:9). The result is a picture several times sharper than in the existing TV sets. The plasma display makes it possible to produce a large, bright, colour, flat TV screen so thin and light that it can also be hung on a wall like a framed picture. The engineering problem that has existed almost since the first days of television may be solved now.

#### I. True or false:

1. First television black-and-white pictures were excellent.



2. The most important stage in television development is high definition television or Hi-vision.
3. Only a few years ago colour television was rapidly replacing black-and-white television.
4. It became clear television had a great influence on people's life.

**II. Put them in the order in which they occur in the story.**

1. Recently it was reported that the first pocket-size colour television set had been developed.
  2. The engineering problem that has existed almost since the first days of television may be solved now.
  3. Nowadays many countries also have cable TV, a system using wires for the transmission of television programs.
  4. You can watch several programs simultaneously.
- a) 2 4 3 1    b) 3 2 4 1    c) 3 1 4 2    d) 1 2 3 4

**III. Choose among the words in parentheses the one that correspond to the text above to complete the sentences.**

1) Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ that many technical problems had been solved and in the future it would be possible via satellite and cable TV to use more channels on a TV set.

- a) declared            b) announced            c) pronounced

2) At present TV communications \_\_\_\_\_ with the help of a system of artificial earth satellites.

- a) is divided            b) is provided            c) is watched

3) Then we saw how a new technical invention, colour television, \_\_\_\_\_ replacing black-and-white television.

- a) was quickly            b) was swiftly            c) was rapidly

**IV. Match each word in A with the Russian equivalent in B.**

- | A               | B                 |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. влияние      | a) simultaneously |
| 2. одновременно | b) rapidly        |
| 3. быстро       | c) to announce    |
| 4. объявлять    | d) influence      |

**V. Make up sentence. Choose the right variant.**

Television / life / a / influence / peoples / on / had / great

1. Television had great a influence on people's life.
2. Influence had a great television on people's life.

3. People's life had a great influence on television.
4. Television had a great influence on people's life.

## TASK 2. LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR TESTS

### I. Choose the correct forms of the verbs, given below:

1. Where is Robert? ... a shower?
  - a) does he have
  - b) has he
  - c) is he having
2. Hurry up! The concert ... at 7 o'clock.
  - a) will started
  - b) is starting
  - c) starts
3. I ... watch TV tonight.
  - a) am going to
  - b) will be going to
  - c) go to
4. Father ... there yet.
  - a) was
  - b) haven't been
  - c) have been

### II. Supply the articles *a/an* or *the*, if necessary:

5. Please, clean ... blackboard.
6. They say ... sugar is bad for you.
7. They are looking for ... man with ... long dark hair.
8. ... sun rises in ... east and sets in ... west.

### III. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions:

9. My friend is interested ... medicine.
  - a) in
  - b) on
  - c) about
  - d) for
10. Don't stare ... me!
  - a) of
  - b) at
  - c) for
  - d) in
11. America was discovered ... Columbus.
  - a) by
  - b) with
  - c) from
  - d) in
12. My father goes ... work every day.
  - a) in
  - b) to
  - c) at
  - d) off

### IV. Choose the appropriate modal verb:

13. You ... take this book: I don't need it.
  - a) may
  - b) might
  - c) can
  - d) could
14. ... he really do this today? – No, he ... not, he ... do it if he likes.
  - a) may
  - b) need
  - c) must
  - d) can
15. She ... not call the doctor again unless she feels worse.

a) need b) can c) must d) may

16. She . . . have forgotten to take her medicine.  
a) should b) must c) might d) had to

**V. Fill in the blanks with the correct words to complete each sentence:**

17. The . . . . spent the . . . .in the castle. (knight, night)

18. Be sure to . . . your name on the . . . line. (write, right)

19. Have you heard the fairy . . . about the cat with no . . . ? (tail, tale)

20. Didn't you . . . Ann ask you to put the plate . . . ? (here, hear)

### 3.4. Задания для текущих аттестаций 2 семестра

#### 3.4.1. Контрольная работа для первой аттестации

##### Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Закончите предложение, используя следующие глаголы. Употребите отрицательную форму где необходимо):

to know, to close, to drink , to live, to open , to eat, to go, to grow, to make, to translate.

1 Ann..... German very well.

2 I never ..... coffee.

3 The swimming- pool ..... at 9 o'clock and .... at 18:30 every day.

4 The sun ...round the earth.

5 Rice ..... in Britain.

6 Bees .... honey.

7 Vegetarians ..... meat.

8 An interpreter.....from one language into another.

2. Используйте правильную форму глагола (утвердительную \отрицательную):

1 It was warm ,so I..... off my coat (to take)

2 The film wasn't very good. I..... it very much. (to enjoy)

3 I knew Jarah was very busy , so I..... her.(to disturb)

4 I was very tired , so I .... to bed early.(to go)



5 The bed wasn't very comfortable. I ..... very well. (to be)

**3. Закончите предложение используя правильную форму глагола:**

1 I've got an extra ticket. I ..... to the cinema tomorrow evening. (go)

2 Peter ..... to India next summer. (travel)

3 It ..... cloudy in Moscow tomorrow. (be)

4 It ..... cloudy in Moscow tomorrow. (be)

5 ..... I type the letter today?

6 ..... you bring the mail, please? Certainly. I ..... it right away. (do)

**4. Используйте модальные глаголы:**

1 I'm afraid. I ..... come to the party.

2 My grandfather ..... drive a car.

3 Our firm has customers in French-speaking countries. That's why we ..... learn French next year.

4 Jane, you ..... get ready for the talks.

5 ..... I get in touch with the Customs House?

6 ..... I come in? I'm sorry. I'm late.

7 I have a bad toothache. .... I see the dentist today?

8 He ..... write an answer to the Chinese firms. .... you help him?

**5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:**

1 Это статья труднее вашей я не могу перевести ее. Можно взять ваш словарь?

2 Вы должны напечатать контракт. Это дело очень срочное.

3 Сара может водить, но у нее нет машины.

4 Книжки здесь не продаются, только журналы и газеты.

5 Вчера эти документы были опечатаны нашим секретарем.

6 Сроки доставки будут обсуждаться на следующей неделе.

**6. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на обозначение времени:**

1 - Когда ты придешь посмотреть мою новую квартиру?

- Можно прийти в пятницу?

2000

11/11

1. He ... speak three foreign languages.  
a) can.      b) may.      c) must.
2. You ... work hard at your English if you want to know it.  
a) can,      b) may,      c) must.
3. You ... not go out, the lesson is not over yet.  
a) can,      b) may,      c) have.
7. Выберите правильный предлог.  
Do you know the way ... making good coffee?  
a) for,      b) of,      c) to.
2. There is a nice book ... you to read.  
a) for,      b) to,      c) by.
3. It was a difficult situation ... us.  
a) for,      b) to,      c) of.

**7. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. There are ... people in the park because it is cold.  
a) some,      b) any,      c) no.
2. Give me ... tea, please, I am thirsty.  
a) some,      b) any,      c) no.
3. Are there ... new buildings in your street?  
a) some,      b) any,      c) ten.
11. Выберите правильный вариант,  
1. Do you really think that ... visits this place?  
a) somebody,      b) anybody,      c) nobody.
2. I could see ...; it was quite dark.  
a) something,      b) anything,      c) nothing.
3. I ... saw ... near the wood that looked like a tent.  
a) something,      b) anything,      c) nothing.

**3.4.3. Контрольная работа для третьей аттестации**

1. Укажите предложения, в которых выделенные слова являются:

- a) существительными.
- б) глаголами – сказуемыми в повелительном наклонении.

1. **Group** these words.
2. Repeat that **group** of words.
3. **Study** of these phenomena is extremely difficult.
4. **Study** these phenomena.
5. **Time** is a concept in physics.

2. Подберите правильный русский эквивалент к соответствующей английской группе слов:

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The angle of motion.      | 1. Изменение направления |
| 2. The change of direction.  | 2. Скорость света.       |
| 3. according to that theory. | 3. Угол движения.        |



4. The speed of light.

4.Изменение физических явлений

5. The study of physical phenomena.

5.В соответствии с этой теорией

**3.Выберите правильный вариант перевода.**

1. The students are the club.

a) Студенты в клубе.

b) У студентов есть клуб.

c) В клубе находятся студенты.

2. The dictionaries are on the tables of students.

a) На столах студентов имеются словари.

b) Словари у студентов на столах.

**4.Укажите предложения, в которых выделенные слова являются:**

a) Существительными.

б) сказуемыми в настоящем времени.

1. **Light** the laboratory.

2. Electric current **heats** those plates.

3. **Heat** those plates.

4. The students **light** the laboratory in the evening.

5. **Light** travels with great speed.

**5.Выберите правильный вариант перевода:**

1. This system uses ...

a) Эту систему используют ...

b) Эта сила прикладывает ...

**6.Определите, какими частями речи являются выделенные слова:**

1. There are many **uses** for electric energy.

2. That apparatus **uses** electric energy.

3. **Travel** in that direction.

4. These particles **move** at **right** angles to the direction of **travel** of **those** waves.

**7. Переведите данные предложения, обращая внимания на причастия II (Participle II).**

1. The new method was applied by scientist.

2. The scientist studies the applied forces.

8. Найдите предложения, в которых сказуемое употреблено в стандартном залоге.

1. We shall study this subject next year.

2. Last year we did not study it.

3. This subject is not studied at our academy.

4. The result of our tests was greatly affected by this phenomenon.

5. A series of experiments was conducted in our laboratory.

**2 СЕМЕСТР – ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТ**

**TASK 1. TESTS ON READING**

**Modern Russian's Economy and Industries**

Russia has a complete range of mining and extractive. Russia ended 2004 with its sixth straight year of growth, averaging 6.5 per cent annually since the financial crisis of 1998. Real fixed capital investments have averaged gains greater than 10 per cent over the last five years, and real personal incomes have realized average increases over 12 per cent.

Russia has also improved its international financial position since the 1998 financial crisis, having paid off its foreign debt by 2007. Strong oil export earnings have allowed Russia to increase its foreign reserves. These achievements, along with a renewed government effort to advance structural reforms, have raised business and investor confidence in Russia's economic prospects. Nevertheless, serious problems persist. Oil, natural gas, metals, and timber account for more than 80 per cent of exports, leaving the country vulnerable to swings in world prices.

Russia's manufacturing base is dilapidated and must be replaced or modernized if the country is to achieve broad-based economic growth. Other problems include a weak banking system, a poor business climate that discourages both domestic and foreign investors, corruption, and widespread lack of trust in institutions.

**I. True or false:**

1. The advantage of Russian's economy include a strong banking system, a rich business climate that attracts investors.

2. Russia has a complete range of mining and attractive industries.

3. Real fixed capital investments have average gains greater than 10 per cent over the last 5 years.

4. Oil, natural gas, metals account for more than 80 per cent of imports.

**II. Put the sentences in the order in which they occur in the story:**

1. Russia's manufacturing base is dilapidated and must be replaced or modernized if the country is to achieve broadbased economic growth.

2. Russia ended 2004 with its sixth straight year of growth, averaging 6.5 per cent annually since the financial crisis of 1998.

3. Real fixed capital investments have averaged gains greater than 10 per cent over the last five years.

4. Strong oil export earnings have allowed Russia to increase its foreign reserves.

- a) 1 2 3 4      b) 4 3 2 1      c) 2 3 1 4      d) 2 3 4 1

### III. Find in the text the right words to complete the sentence:

1. Russia has a \_\_\_\_ range of mining and attractive industries.

- a) complete      b) completed

2. Real fixed capital \_\_\_\_ have averaged gains greater than 10 per cent over the last five years, and real personal \_\_\_\_ have realized average increases

- a) investments      b) incomes

3. Russia's manufacturing \_\_\_\_ is developed and must be replaced or modernized if the country is to \_\_\_\_ broad - based economic growth.

- a) base      b) achieve

### IV. Match each word in A with the Russian equivalent in B.

- | A                                | B                |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. отговаривать                  | a) discourage    |
| 2. вкладчик                      | b) investor      |
| 3. уязвимый                      | c) vulnerable    |
| 4. приводить в упадок, разрушать | d) to dilapidate |

### V. Make up sentence. Choose the right variant.

Over / ten / per cent / capital / average / five / years / investments / have / the / last / greater / gains / than

- Over the last five years have averaged the capital investments than ten per cent greater gains.
- The capital investments have averaged gains greater than ten per cent over the last five years.
- Ten per cent have averaged the capital investments over the five last years than greater gains.
- The capital investments have averaged than ten per cent over the last five years greater gains.

## TASK 2. LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR TESTS

### I. Choose the correct forms of the verbs, given below:

1. We are going for a walk. Who ... to go with us?

- a) is wanting      b) does want      c) want      d) wants

2. She never drinks strong coffee, ... ?



a) doesn't she    b) is she    c) does she    d) is not she

3. By the time we arrived at the station, the train . . .

a) left    b) has left    c) had left    d) was left

4. Nobody . . . why people walk or talk in their sleep.

a) know    b) knows    c) knew    d) is knowing

## II. Fill in the right prepositions in the sentences.

1. It happened . . . our way home.

a) in    b) on    c) for    d) about

2. She is good . . . foreign languages.

a) with    b) for    c) in    d) at

3. We'll show them . . . the plant after lunch.

a) round    b) for    c) out    d) by

4. I wonder what's going . . . here.

a) at    b) on    c) by    d) with

## III. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. If what you say is true, there is . . . we can do about it.

a) little    b) not many    c) few    d) a few

2. The children shouldn't take that medicine, and . . .

a) neither should she    b) neither she should    c) she did either    d) either shouldn't she

3. I hope you didn't hurt . . .

a) oneself    b) by yourself    c) yourself    d) myself

4. I'd like you to meet a very good friend of . . . Robert White.

a) us    b) we    c) our    d) ours

## IV. Find the Russian equivalents of the following English proverbs.

1. A word spoken is past recalling.    A. Слово не воробей, вылетит – не поймаешь.

2. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.    B. Попытка не пытка.

3. Who keeps company with the wolf will learn to howl.    C. С волками жить – по-волчьи выть.

4. You never know what you can do till you try.    D. Не говори «гоп» пока не перепрыгнешь.

## V. Choose the right pronoun.

1. . . . knocked at the door.

- a) some      b) somebody      c) someone      d) something

2. You don't have to worry. He can take care of . . .

- a) him      b) himself      c) yourself      d) myself

3. I invited my friend to . . . place.

- a) me      b) his      c) my      d) mine

4. It's easy, you can do it . . . .

- a) you      b) your      c) yours      d) yourself

### 3.5. Задания для текущих аттестаций 3 семестра

#### 3.5.1. Контрольная работа для первой аттестации

##### Контрольная работа №7

#### I. Тестовые задания по аудированию.

##### A Sad Story

Three men came to New York for a holiday. They came to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth floor. In the evening the young men went to the cinema. When the film was over, they went to a restaurant and had supper there. They came back to the hotel very late.

"I am very sorry," said the clerk of the hotel, "but our lifts do not work at night. If you don't want to walk up in your room, you can sleep in the hall".

"No, no," said one of the three men, "no, thank you. We shall walk to our room". Then he said to his friends, "I think I know how to make it easy for us to walk up to forty-fifth floor. On our way to the room, I'll tell you some jokes, and then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories". So they began to walk up to their room. At last they came to the forty-fifth floor. They were very tired by that time, and they decided to have a rest. "Well", said Tom, "now it's your turn, Peter. Tell us a story with a sad end".

"I'll tell you a story", said Peter. "It will not be long, but it will be sad enough. Listen. We have left the key to our room in the hall downstairs".

#### I. True or false:

- a) Three men came to Moscow for a holiday.  
b) When the film was over the young men went to the disco-club.  
c) The young men forgot the key to their room in the hall.  
d) The lift didn't work at night.

e) The young men stayed at a hotel on forty-second floor.

**II. Put these sentences in the order which they occur in the story:**

1. At last they came to the forty-fifth floor.
2. They have left the key to their room in the hall downstairs.
3. They came back to the hotel very late.
4. In the evening the young men went to the cinema.

a) 4 1 2 3                      c) 4 3 1 2

b) 3 2 1 4                      d) 4 3 2 1

**III. Choose the right form of the verb:**

1. At last they ..... to the forty-fifth floor.

a) comes    b) are coming    c) came    d) have come

2. They ..... very tired by that time.

a) was    b) are    c) were    d) is

**IV. Choose the right variant:**

a) Peter his friends told that they had left the key in the hall.

b) Peter told that his friends that had left they the key in the hall.

c) Peter told his friends that they had left the key in the hall.

d) Peter had left they key told his friends in the hall.

**V. What can be inferred from this reading?**

a) They came back to the hotel very late and went to sleep.

b) They fooled away their time going up to the forty-fifth floor without the key.

c) They had a very good holiday.

d) They had left the key in the hall downstairs.

**2. Лексико-грамматические тестовые задания.**

1) Укажите предложения, в которых местоимение "it" является подлежащим в безличном предложении.

1. Text number 10 is long. It is difficult to translate it.

2. What does the word "lesson" mean? It means "урок".



3. What time is it now? It is 10 o'clock. It is late.
4. We must learn the new words. It is necessary to repeat them.
5. That is a good look. It is very interesting.
- 2) Подберите правильный вариант перевода сказуемого.
1. These factors must be determined by our scientists.
- a) можно определить,    б) необходимо определить.

2. That engineer will consider the results of these measurements.

- a) может рассмотреть,    б) рассмотрит.

3) Найдите предложения, в которых инфинитивная группа является обстоятельством цели.

1. The engineer wanted to measure those particles.
2. The engineer used these units to measure such particles.
3. To compare electric currents we must have certain units.
4. It is possible to vary the current according to a sine law.

4) Укажите предложения, в которых употреблён обстоятельный оборот с причастием II.

1. When water is heated, it turns into steam.
2. When heated, water turns into steam.
3. Dynamics studies the laws of motion of material bodies when acted upon by forces.
4. If the motor is regulated properly, it will run smoothly.

5) Определите, в каких предложениях причастие II употреблено в определительном причастном обороте.

1. The engineer studies various problems connected with structural design.
2. These problems are connected with structural design.
3. Such an action tends to change the shapes of the involved bodies.
4. The energy absorbed from these waves will be much greater than the energy from waves of other frequencies.

6) Найдите предложения, в которых слова с окончанием "-(e)d" являются сказуемыми в прошедшем времени в действительном залоге.

1. This force acted upon the metal plate.
2. The metal plate acted upon by that force is very thick.
3. The professor described a series of new experiments.
4. The series of experiments described by the professor was made in that laboratory.

7) Выберите правильный вариант перевода.

1. the absorbing liquid

- a) поглощаемая жидкость
- b) поглощающая жидкость

2. the formula explained

- a) объяснённая формула
- b) объясняющая формула

8) Укажите, в каких предложениях причастия I и II употреблены в определительных оборотах.

1. The student asked for the article treating of the equilibrium of absolutely rigid bodies

2. This phenomenon described in that article is of great importance in actual engineering problems.

3. The professor lectured on the equilibrium of bodies rigidly connected with the earth.

9) Переведите предложения, в которых слова с окончанием “-ing” являются герундием:

1. The method of obtaining these data is of great importance.

2. The operator started transmitting that information.

3. Flying round the Earth the cosmonauts conducted important scientific research.

10) Укажите английское предложение, которое является эквивалентом русского перевода.

1. Он спросил об этом ...

- a) He has been asked ...
- b) He has asked ...

2. Нам ответили ...

- a) We have been answered ....
- b) We have answered ...

3. Их включили ...

- a) They have included ....
- b) They have been included...

### 3.5.2. Контрольная работа для второй аттестации

#### Контрольная работа №8

1. Тестовые задания по аудированию.

Educational Purposes of Computer Use in Russia

The computer has become an integral part of modern everyday life. The computer has settled comfortably down in its many spheres. But as the computer became very accessible, the sphere of its use significantly widened.

Additionally computer technologies permit us to structure the information and to provide easy and free access. Rationally structured easily accessible databases in their turn much increase the possibilities for many people. Most of the higher schools in Moscow, have their own computer nets which allow the students to get information and to publish their scholarly research as well as to exchange ideas with that additional important element which the computer provides us - the Internet. Of course due to the well-known limitations of the financial capacities of the country in general and of the sciences in particular, the Internet development in Russia is still limited. But the process is going on. It is not impossible to note an additional sphere in which the computer is being used in Russia. The ability of multimedia to educate and entertain schoolchildren and students is important.

In addition, the use of the computer will become even more important because it allows us to accustom children and young people to the world of knowledge in forms which are very comfortable to them. It is impossible to recount in detail all spheres of the educational purposes of computer use in Russia.

### I. True or false:

1. As the computer became very accessible, the sphere of its use widened.
2. The computer has not become an integral part of life.
3. Rationally structured easily accessible databases increase the possibilities for people.
4. The ability of multimedia to educate and entertain schoolchildren and students is not important at all.

### II. Put them in the order in which they occur in the story.

1. But the process is going on.
2. It is impossible to recount in detail all spheres of the educational purposes of computer use in Russia.
3. The computer has become an integral part of life.
4. Additionally computer technologies permit us to structure the information and to provide easy and free access.

a) 3 4 2 1

e) 1 2 3 4

b) 3 4 1 2

d) 4 3 2 1

### III. Find in the text the right words to complete the sentences:

1. Rationally structured easily accessible \_\_\_\_\_ in their turn much \_\_\_\_\_ the possibilities for people.
2. The computer has not become an \_\_\_\_\_ part of life.
3. The computer became very \_\_\_\_\_, the sphere of its use widened.



4. The ability of \_\_\_\_\_ to educate and \_\_\_\_\_ schoolchildren and students is important.

**IV. Match each word in A with the Russian equivalent in B:**

A	B
1. обеспечивать	a) database
2. доступный	b) financial capacity
3. финансовые мощности	c) to provide
4. база данных	d) accessible

**V. Make up sentences. Choose the right variant.**

Most / the / of / own / schools / higher / in / their / nets / have / computer / Moscow

1. Schools of the most higher have their own computer nets.
2. Most the higher schools in Moscow have their of own computer nets.
3. Most of the higher schools in Moscow have their own computer nets.
4. Computer nets have the most of higher school nets in Moscow.

**2. Лексико-грамматические тесты.**

1) Соотнесите английские предложения, со сложным дополнением с русскими.

1. I want him to help me

- a) Я хочу помочь ему.
- б) Я хочу, чтобы он помог мне.

2. I know him to be a good pupil.

- a) Я знаю его, как хорошего ученика.
- б) Я знаю он станет хорошим учеником.

3. Mother made me eat the soup.

- a) Мама сделала для меня суп.
- б) Мама заставила меня съесть суп.

2) Соотнесите русские предложения с английскими, соблюдая согласование времен.

1. Нам сказали, что он очень талантливый певец.

- a) We were told that he is a very talented singer.
- б) We were told that he was a very talented singer.

2. Я узнала, что моя сестра получила интересное предложение от его фирмы.

- a) I learnt that my sister has received a very interesting offer from his firm.
- б) I learnt that my sister had received a very interesting offer from his firm.

3. Мы были уверены, что его новая картина будет шедевром.

- a) We were sure, that his new picture would be a masterpiece.
- б) We were sure, that his new picture will be a masterpiece.

3) Дополните предложения, употребляя Active Voice или Passive Voice.

1. Nick ... to go home at once when I gave him the things his mother asked for.

- a) had told.
- б) had been told.

1. We ... to a concert last Saturday.

- a) invited.
- б) were invited.

2. Petersburg ... in 1703.

- a) founded.
- б) was founded.

4) Выберите правильный вариант в следующих условных предложениях.

1. If you ... busy, I shall leave you alone.

- a) are.
- б) were.
- с) had been.

2. If I ... in Moscow, I should visit the Tretyakov Gallery every year.

- a) live.
- б) lived.
- с) had lived.

3. If my father ... early, we should have watched TV together.

- a) returns.
- б) returned.
- с) had returned.

5) Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I wish I ... in the south, I should bathe every day.

- a) am.
- б) were.
- с) had been.



2. I wish I ... a space man. I should fly to other planets.  
 a) am.    b) were.    c) had been.
3. I wish I ... my lesson. I should have got a good mark.  
 a) am.    b) were.    c) had been.

i.            **Контрольная работа для третьей аттестации**  
**Контрольная работа №9**

**I. Тесты по аудированию.**

**A Higher Education in Great Britain**

Higher education in Great Britain is provided by three main types of institutions: universities, colleges and institutions of higher education, and art and music colleges. They are empowered by a Royal Charter or an Act of Parliament. Most universities are divided into faculties which may be subdivided into departments. Universities in the UK examine matters of concern to all universities. Many colleges and institutions of higher education are the result of mergers of teacher training colleges and other colleges.

Non-university higher education institutions also provide degree courses, various non-degree courses and postgraduate qualifications. Some may offer Higher Degrees and other qualifications offered by most non-university higher education institutions which are validated by external bodies such as a local university or the Open University. An institution can also apply for the authority to award its own degrees but it must be able to demonstrate a good record of running degree courses validated by other universities. A degree from any one British university or institution of higher education is considered to be academically equivalent to a degree from any other British university or institution of higher education. However, certain British universities carry, for historical reasons, extra prestige. Oxford and Cambridge are obvious examples, and competition for entry to these universities is great.

**I. True or false:**

1. Higher education in Great Britain is provided by three main types of institutions.
2. Non-university higher education institutions can not provide degree courses and postgraduate qualifications.
3. Oxford and Cambridge are examples of extra prestige and competition for entry to these universities is great.
4. Many colleges and institutions of higher education are the result of merges of teacher training colleges and other colleges.

**II. Put them in the order in which they occur in the story:**

1. Most universities are divided into faculties which may be subdivided into departments.
2. Certain British universities carry, for historical reasons, extra prestige.
3. Higher education in Great Britain is provided by three main types of institutions.
4. Universities in the UK examine matters of concern to all universities.

- a) 2 1 3 4    b) 1 2 3 4    c) 3 1 4 2    d) 3 2 1 4

**III. Choose among the words in parentheses the one that correspond to the text above to complete the sentences.**

1. Competition for entry to Oxford and Cambridge is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) great            b) big            c) large

2. Non-university higher education institutions also provide degree \_\_\_\_\_ non-degree courses and postgraduate qualifications.

- a) programmes    b) curriculums    c) courses

3. Most universities \_\_\_\_\_ into facilities which may be subdivided into departments.

- a) are divided      b) are called      c) are interested

**IV. Match each word in A with the Russian equivalent in B.**

A	B
1. уполномочивать, разрешать	a) available
2. придавать, подтверждать	b) to abolish
3. отменять, упразднять	c) to validate
4. доступный	d) to empower

**V. Make up sentence. Choose the right variant.**

Education / provided / higher / is / three / by / institutions / types / Britain / of / in

1. Higher education in Britain is provided by three types of institutions.
2. Britain is provided by three types of higher education instructions.
3. Higher education in Britain is provided by three of institutions types.
4. Institutions is provided by three higher education in Britain.

**2. Лексико-грамматические тесты.**

**1. Какие формы инфинитива используются в инфинитивных конструкциях данных ниже-Complex Subject или Complex Object?**

- 1 Communication is supposed to have no limits nowadays
- 2 The line appeared to be demagnetized
- 3 Every battery is known to possess two terminals
- 4 The output of machinery is known to be steadily increasing all over the world
- 5 In some countries, the nuclear power plants are believed to produce about 80 per cent of the whole amount of energy

**2. Переведите следующие предложения содержащие формы сослагательного наклонения (The Subjunctive Mood):**

- 1 Zero-resistance transmission lines would be very economical!
- 2 Without these means of communication the scientists
- 3 Of thin wires had been used in this device the wires would have melted
- 4 Of the operators had used some additional components they would have been able to actuate the real .



5 We know a moving magnet to induce a current in a wire, the effect being stronger if the wire were in the form of a coil

### 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Technological advantages in computers be used to enrich communications between people. When a person edits a document or writes an electronic message, the computer is not the intended recipient of the result, but merely stores or transmits that information.

In the paperless office of the future, most of the letters, memos, and reports that are currently printed on paper will instead be stored in the office computer system. But before it can fill this role successfully, the computer system must provide convenient ways to include figures and photographs in document and allow comments to be « pencilled into the margin (поле) » of an electronic page. In other words, it must provide mechanisms for human communication that are at least as convenient and efficient as current paper-based communication system.

### 3 СЕМЕСТР – ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТ *Экзамен*

#### 1. Ознакомьтесь с текстом. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

Ever since human have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings have been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be away of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates negative reaction.

Other forms of non-linguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

- 1) Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
  - a) When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
  - b) Everybody uses only one form of communication.
  - c) Non-linguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
  - d) Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.
- 2) Which of the following statements is *not* true?
  - a) There are many forms of communication in existence today.
  - b) Verbalization is the most common form of communication.
  - c) The deaf and mute use an oral form of communication.
  - d) Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.
- 3) Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?

- a) picture signs
- b) Braille
- c) body language
- d) signal flags
- 4) How many different form of communication are mentioned here?
- a) 5
- b) 7
- c) 9
- d) 11

2. Задайте вопрос к выделенному слову или фразе

- 1. Shopping is a very important part of life, but **shoppers** are faced with a confusing and rapidly changing situation. (*Who...?*)
- 2. Some people really **feel happy** if they have made a bargain. (*How do some people feel...?*)
- 3. It's a **pleasure** for me to make coffee for breakfast. (*Do you like...?*)

- 4. I don't like washing up by hand because **I find it tedious**. (*Why...?*)
- 5. **My mother and I** run the house in our family. (*Who runs...?*)

3. Соотнесите следующие пословицы и поговорки

с их русскими эквивалентами:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Time heals all wounds.                  | А. Глаза – зеркало души.                  |
| 2. He laughs best who laughs last.         | В. В здоровом теле – здоровый дух.        |
| 3. Too much knowledge makes the head bald. | С. Жизнь прожить – не поле перейти.       |
| 4. Life is not a bed of roses.             | Д. Много будешь знать, скоро состаришься. |
| 5. A sound mind is a sound body.           | Е. Хорошо смеётся то, кто смеётся         |

последним.

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6. Facts are stubborn thing.          | Ф. Привычка – вторая натура.          |
| 7. The face is the index of the mind. | Г. Время залечивает все раны.         |
| 8. A great ship asks deep waters.     | Н. В чужой монастырь со своим уставом |

не ходят.

- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 9. When in Rome do as the Romans. | И. Большому кораблю большое плавание. |
| 10. Habit is a second nature.     | Ж. Факты – упрямая вещь.              |

4. Откорректируйте следующие предложения, зачеркнув ненужное:

- 1. How many years are there so much in a millennium?
- 2. No matter what may happen, we will always and anywhere be by your side.
- 3. If you want, I'll dictate the miserable address right to you.
- 4. In his speech the lecturer as well as mentioned some historic dates.
- 5. I want you to help me, sir, if you can did it.
- 6. This news surprised me for a long time.
- 7. That evening Diana called me from about London too much.
- 8. Your English has greatly improved lately forever.
- 9. The whole of Europe is in a careful and definite crisis.
- 10. Yesterday I left the my house without any money left.

5. Выберите правильный вариант:

- 1. I usually get \_\_\_\_\_ home from \_\_\_\_\_ work at 7 o'clock.

a) -, -



b) the, the

2. Nobody has been here \_\_\_\_\_.

a) still

b) yet

3. Milk is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ products for children.

a) more useful

b) very useful

c) most useful

4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ that the children are tired.

a) obviously

b) obviouslyly

c) obvious

5. In the Second World War \_\_\_\_\_ people did not use petrol in \_\_\_\_\_ cars.

a) some, theirs

b) some, their

c) any, them

6. Self-respect is important. It's important for people to like \_\_\_\_\_.

a) yourselves

b) oneself

c) themselves

d) yourself

7. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ finish that project without our help.

a) would be able to

b) would be able

8. Very soon a new article \_\_\_\_\_ by this journalist.

a) will written

b) will be written

9. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio when the telephone rang.

- a) listened
- b) was listening

10. When I was a teenager, DVD players \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

- a) hadn't been invented
- b) hadn't invented

11. With the invention of pneumatic tools many problems of technology \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) solved
- b) had been solved
- c) were solved
- d) have solved

12. Robert said he \_\_\_\_\_ indoors all day.

- a) will stay
- b) would stay

13. Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ the letter, she went away.

- a) finishing
- b) finish
- c) to be finishing

14. Trees live \_\_\_\_\_ longer than people or animals do.

- a) much
- b) more

15. To prevent tyranny, there was \_\_\_\_\_ president and the central government had very \_\_\_\_\_ power.

- a) not any, a little
- b) no, little

16. \_\_\_\_\_ conclusion he said that he was very happy to visit our country.

- a) To
- b) In
- c) At

17. I am going to protect my children \_\_\_\_\_ poverty.

- a) from
- b) of
- c) on

18. How are you getting \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) in
- b) on
- c) off

19. Madina wanted to do something good for Amir, but she hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ courage for that.

- a) some
- b) enough

20. The President became used to \_\_\_\_\_ by his opponents.

- a) criticize
- b) being criticized

### 3.6. Задания для текущих аттестаций 4 семестра

#### 3.6.1. Контрольная работа для первой аттестации

##### Контрольная работа №10

1) Соотнесите английские предложения, со сложным дополнением с русскими.

1. I want him to help me

- a) Я хочу помочь ему.
- b) Я хочу, чтобы он помог мне.

2. I know him to be a good pupil.

- a) Я знаю его, как хорошего ученика.
- б) Я знаю он станет хорошим учеником.

3. Mother made me eat the soup.

- a) Мама сделала для меня суп.
- б) Мама заставила меня съесть суп.

2) Соотнесите русские предложения с английскими, соблюдая согласование времен.

1. Нам сказали, что он очень талантливый певец.

- a) We were told that he is a very talented singer.
- b) We were told that he was a very talented singer.

2. Я узнала, что моя сестра получила интересное предложение от его фирмы.

- a) I learnt that my sister has received a very interesting offer from his firm.
- b) I learnt that my sister had received a very interesting offer from his firm.

3. Мы были уверены, что его новая картина будет шедевром.

- a) We were sure, that his new picture would be a masterpiece.
- b) We were sure, that his new picture will be a masterpiece.

3) Дополните предложения, употребляя Active Voice или Passive Voice.

1. Nick ... to go home at once when I gave him the things his mother asked for.  
a) had told.      b) had been told.

3. We ... to a concert last Saturday.  
a) invited.      b) were invited.

4. Petersburg ... in 1703.  
a) founded.      b) was founded.

**4) Выберите правильный вариант в следующих условных предложениях.**

1. If you ... busy, I shall leave you alone.

a) are,      b) were,      c) had been.

2. If I ... in Moscow, I should visit the Tretyakov Gallery every year.

a) live,      b) lived,      c) had lived.

3. If my father ... early, we should have watched TV together.

a) returns,      b) returned,      c) had returned.

5) Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I wish I ... in the south, I should bathe every day.

a) am,      b) were,      c) had been.

2. I wish I ... a space man, I should fly to other planets.

a) am,      b) were,      c) had been.

3. I wish I ... my lesson, I should have got a good mark.

a) am,      b) were,      c) had been.

**6) Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. I took someone else's umbrella by ... .

a) mistake,      b) fortune,      c) error.

2. George Mid I have ... to meet at 5 o'clock.

a) appointed,      b) arranged,      c) discussed.

3. You are ... your time talking to her.

a) spending,      b) missing,      c) wasting.

**7) Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. He went for a walk after he ... the translation.

a) finished,      c) had finished.

b) has finished,      d) had been finishing.

2. George said he ... since four in the afternoon.

a) was boating,      c) had been boating,

b) have been boating,      d) had boated.

3. She ... for about half an hour when the doctor came in.

a) was sitting,      c) has sat,

b) sat,      d) had been sitting.

**8. Соотнесите английские предложения с русскими.**

1.1 Она могла бы прийти.

1.2 Она, должно быть, пришла.

a) She must have come.

b) She could come.

2.1 Ей надо было прийти вовремя.

2.2 Ей следует приходить вовремя.

a) She should come in time.

b) She should have come in time.

### 3.6.2. Контрольная работа для второй аттестации

Контрольная работа № 11

2 курс, 4 семестр



1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Atoms are small that all our knowledge of their structure and behaviour must be obtained indirectly. The electrons which are responsible for most of the chemical and physical properties of an element are easily displaced or detached and a good deal of information about the outer parts of the atom can be collected by moderately simple techniques. Study of the nucleus is more difficult, for the particles comprising it are very firmly bound together and only the most vigorous disturbance will separate them. A common and fruitful method of investigation is the exposure of suitable targets to bombardment with high-energy particles or radiations and a variety of particle accelerators have been devised for this purpose during the last twenty-five years.

The simplest particle accelerator consists of a glass vessel containing two electrodes to which a potential difference is applied. The particles which must be charged are introduced into the tube and are attracted towards one or their of the electrodes, gaining energy as they approach it.

2. Сделайте краткий анализ текста и передайте содержание текста в форме плана.

An ammeter is an instrument for measuring current. It is composed of a circular shaped magnet in which a sector has been removed. In this sector is a coil of wire on a nonmagnetic spool which is the armature and it is mounted on delicate jeweled bearings. A double spring holds the armature to which an indication needle is attached in the normal (or zero) position. As soon as current flows a torque exists, by virtue of the current reaction in the magnetic field. The armature attempts to turn against the spring and deflects the needle an amount dependent on the current. Thus the current may be read on the calibrated scale. A low resistance element (shunt) is placed in parallel with the winding to limit its current for heavy current measurements. By this means a given movement will indicate different current ranges with different paralleled law resistance shunts.

3.

3.1. Прочитайте и переведите статью из газеты «Moscow News»

Police in Russia have a bad rap from foreigners and rights activists alike. A recent Amnesty report noted wide-spread incidents of torture, while immigrants in Russia face a registration system so complicated that many have no choice but to face regular harassment and bribery from patrols. Last year in Moscow, allegation of rape were made against police officers stopping a young women in the subway who were no registered in Moscow.

But Interior Ministry officials usually come out with statements praising the decrease in official crime rates over the year. Reports are presented showing in overall increase in the number of solved crimes, and an overall decrease in the number of unsolved crimes.

3.2. Укажите значение следующих слов и выражений.

Recent, wide-spread, torture, to complicate, statement, decrease, official crime rates, registration system, regular harassment, official.

3.3. Найдите предложения с Пассивным залогом (Passive Voice) и Причастием I (Participle I)

4. Объясните употребление Future Perfect Tense. Приведите примеры предложений.

### 3.6.3. Контрольная работа для третьей аттестации

#### Контрольная работа № 12

A. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

During the course of a computation each register will hold many different numbers. Before a computation starts, a description of the arithmetic operation which are to be performed is stored in the coded form in some of the registers of the machine. In general may store either a number or a coded "instruction". It is useful to have a name which can be applied to the contents of a register independent of whether it is a number or an instruction. Each register is said to contain a "word".

B. It is important for you to understand clearly from the very beginning that the drawing of the line, on which the scale is being established, in a horizontal position is merely a matter of taste (or rather, of convenience). It may be drawn in any position whatsoever on the paper. Similarly, the

placing of the point 1 to the right of 0 (once the line has been drawn in a roughly horizontal position) is again merely a matter of convenience: it might just as well have been placed to the left of 0. The actual decision (or recommendation) to place it to the right of 0 may be attributed to the fact that most of us are right handed.

## 2. Сделайте краткий анализ текста и передайте содержание в форме плана.

A. Direct current motors operate on the same principle as the direct current generator. Voltage is supplied to the machine, which sets up a field and also sets up a current in the rotor windings through the commutator. Just as it required mechanical power to drive the generator windings through the field, so will the machine rotate when fields and currents bear this same relation. As the rotor tends to reach a position where less torque is produced, the voltage supplying brush will have passed to the next commutator segment, the force will continue and the machine will rotate.

B. The most common example of motion with constant acceleration is that of a body falling towards the earth. In the absence of air resistance it is found that all bodies, regardless of their size or weight, fall with the same acceleration at the same point on the earth's surface, and if the distance covered is not too great the acceleration remains constant through the fall. This ideal motion is spoken of as 'free fall'. The acceleration due to gravity, or the acceleration of gravity and is denoted by the letter "g".

### 3.1. Прочитайте и переведите статью из газеты «Moscow News»

The construction of the modern-day Stonehenge was founded by New Zealand government, and it took volunteers from that country's Astronomical Society 18 month to erect it. The structure consists 24 vertical pillars, which, together with the connection lintels, form a structure 30 meters in diameter and four meters high.

However, the project's authors were compelled to reject the ancient technique of erecting the structure itself. A repetition of the original construction procedure would have been too expensive and would have taken too much time. Instead, the Phoenix team used wooden pillars and lintels covered with cement and wire net, and finished with concrete.

### 3.2. Укажите значения следующих слов и выражений.

Construction, modern-day, government, volunteer, to erect, ancient technique, to reject, expensive, original construction procedure.

3.3. Найдите предложения с Пассивным залогом (Passive Voice) и Причастием II (Participle II).

### 4. Объясните употребление Present Perfect Tense. Приведите примеры.

## 4 СЕМЕСТР – ЭКЗАМЕН

- 1) Письменный перевод неадаптированного текста по специальности со словарем объемом 1500-1800 знаков за 45 минут.
- 2) Перевод предложений с русского на английский (10 предложений).
- 3) Реферативное изложение газетной статьи объемом 2000 знаков.
- 4) Беседа по темам связанным с тремя аспектами: общая тематика, техническая направленность и по специальности (15 разговорных тем).



## Перечень экзаменационных тем по английскому языку

1. About myself and my family.
2. My university.
3. Ecological problems.
4. Great Britain.
5. London.
6. The United States of America.
7. Washington.
8. The Russian Federation.
9. Moscow.
10. The Republic of Daghestan. My home town.
11. Learning foreign languages.
12. Modern engineering. Its branches (Computers engineering).
13. Computers in our life.
14. The Internet.
15. Programming languages.

### Задания для проверки остаточных знаний

#### I. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого.

- 1 I'm going to the concert tonight. The concert .....at 7.30.
- a)is starting
  - b)starts
  - c)start
  - d)will be start
2. Next month she.... 18 years old.
- a)will be
  - b)will being
  - c)shall being
  - d)shall be
3. Don't give him cigarettes. He (not/smoke).
- a)isn't smoke
  - b)doesn't smoke
  - c)don't smoke
  - d)aren't smoke
- 4.They can't go out because they .....rain-coats and umbrellas.

- a) have got
- b) aren't have
- c) don't have
- d) has got

5. - Where is my book?

- Oh, I.... it somewhere.

- a) see
- b) saw
- c) had seen
- d) have seen

6. I knew that Mercury ..... the closest planet to the Sun.

- a) was
- b) is
- c) had been
- d) has

7. Mike hoped that his friend..... him with his car.

- a) would help
- b) will help
- c) helped
- d) helps

**II. Вставьте нужное личное или притяжательное местоимение**

1. How far is.....from Moscow to London?

- a) there
- b) they
- c) it
- d) their

2. A few months ago I met an old friend of....

- a) my
- b) me
- c) mine



d) him

3. What's ...phone number? May I phone you?

a) his

b) mine

c) our

d) your

4. Give me your photo and I 'll give you....

a) mine

b) ours

c) your

d) yours

**III. Используйте глагол в пассивной форме**

1. Many different languages ...in India.

a) speak

b) spoke

c) are speaking

d) are spoken

2. I ...to the new director yesterday.

a) am introduced

b) was introduced

c) have been introduced

d) was introducing

3. The theory.... in the past.

a) has been well received

b) has well received

c) was well received

d) was well receiving

4. The data .....to in the press.