

## Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

### Иностранный язык

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### Типовые задания для контрольной работы

#### Курс 1

#### Контрольная работа №1

##### 1. Choose the correct answer

- If I ... some fish, will you cook it for me?  
a) will catch c) caught b) catch d) am catching
- She said that she ... her present flat. She tried to find another one.  
a) doesn't like c) didn't like b) won't like d) likes
- I saw you yesterday from the bus. Where ... you ... at that time?  
a) was hurrying c) had hurried b) were hurrying d) did hurry
- I found that everything I said on the phone ... to the police.  
a) report c) was reported b) is reported d) had been reported
- When I speak Italian, all the others in the class ... at me as I don't know the language well.  
a) laughed c) will laugh b) was laughing d) laugh
- He ... in the Army for eighteen months. This is his last month.  
a) serves c) has been serving b) is serving d) have served
- Don't make noise: the children ... to sleep.  
a) try b) is trying c) will try d) are trying
- A new museum ... in the city. What a beautiful building it will be!  
a) was being built b) is being built c) is built d) builds
- Two terrorists ... in New York some days ago.  
a) are arrested b) have been arrested c) were arrested d) will be arrested
- I ... understand this letter. Will you translate it for me?  
a) mustn't b) can't c) may not d) shouldn't
- Diana's parents don't let her go to late-night disco. She ... be at home at 9 o'clock in the evening.  
a) must b) can c) may d) have to
- Henry ... apologize for his bad behaviour yesterday.  
a) have to b) may c) had to d) is to
- The children studied hard, and as a result they passed the exams ... of all.  
a) good b) better c) best d) the best
- This is ... film I've ever seen.  
a) more interesting b) the most interesting c) most interesting d) not interesting
- ... old, ... sick, ... unemployed need our special care.

- a) - b) an c) the d)everybody  
 16. Someone who saw ... robbery called the-police.  
 a) - b) a c)the d)those  
 17. According to this song ... we need is love.  
 a) all b) every c) each d) some  
 18. We wished the bride and groom happiness in ... new life together.  
 a) there c) theirs b) their d) these  
 19. Excuse me, but does this umbrella belong ... you?  
 a) to b) for c) at d) with  
 20. I listened to the radio every day to know the weather forecast but I can never rely ... it.  
 a) at b) to c) in d) on

### 1. Translate the text into Russian

The structure of higher education in Great Britain is very complex. The main sources of higher educational institutions are: universities (including the Open University) 1, teacher-training colleges and polytechnics. British universities come in all ages, sizes and shapes. The oldest of them, Oxford and Cambridge, founded in the 12th and 13th centuries took the students from all over the country. The younger civic 2 or “Redbrick” universities 3 serving the needs of their cities were organized in the 19th century. The newest “Whitebrick” universities 4 came into existence during the 1960s. Admission to universities is by examination or selection in the form of interviews. Applications from candidates for admission to nearly all universities are submitted to the Universities’ Central Council on Admissions (UCCA) 5. It is the UCCA that sends the copies to different universities and each university selects its own students. British universities are independent, self-governing institutions. Although they all receive financial support from the state (about 79 per cent), the Department of Education and Science 6 has no control over their regulations, curriculum, examinations and the way in which the money is spent. Teacher education includes all forms of education provided mostly by teacher-training colleges which receive their grants directly from the Department of Education and Science.

## Курс 2

### Контрольная работа № 1

#### 1. Put the article where necessary with proper nouns

1. I live in ....Tverskaya street. 2. ....Thames flows through ..... London. 3. ... United Kingdom includes ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland. 4. My train leaves from ... Waterloo Station at 7.10 p.m. 5. St. Bernard dogs are named after a monastery high up in ... Alps. 6... Queen Elizabeth II won't speak on TV tomorrow. 8. ... USA is ... fourth largest country in ... world after ... Russia, ... Canada and ... Republic of ... China. 9. ... English Channel is between ... Great Britain and ... France. 10. ... Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of ... London. 11. When a student, Tom spent two years in ... Europe and a year in ... Middle East. 12. ... Houses of Parliament has over 1,000 rooms, and 2 miles of corridors. 13. Would you like to go to ... Kremlin or ... Tretyakov Gallery? 14. ... Everest is the highest mountain in the world. 15. ... West End is the symbol of wealthy and luxurious life. 16. Where's ... John's raincoat? 17. ... Pacific is the largest ocean on our planet. 18. Have you ever been to ... Bolshoi Theatre? 19. Does ... Mark speak ... Spanish? 20. Show me ... Canary Islands on this map, please. 21. How much does it cost to stay at ... Grand Hotel? 22. ... Volga flows into ... Caspian Sea. 23. Although the north of ... Scotland is called ... Highlands the mountains aren't high there —

... Ben Nevis (1,343 m) is the highest peak. 24. I've made up my mind to go to ... Black Sea next summer. 25. Two of my classmates entered ... Moscow State University last year. 26. ... Lake Baikal is the deepest one in the world. 27. On Wednesday... Times published an article about ... United Nations Organization. 28. ... Alps are old and not very high. 29. Every morning during breakfast bagpipes are played outside the Queen's dining-room in ... Buckingham Palace.

## 2. Use the comparative or superlative degree of the adverbs.

1. Bill's eyebrows rose ... (high) than ever. 2. He followed her mental process ... (clearly) now, and her soul was no ... (long) the sealed wonder it had been. 3. She was the one who was being hurt ... (deeply). 4. Moreover, he was ... (well) educated than the others. 5. I know she thought about it ... (carefully) before making a decision, and, taking everything into consideration, I think she acted ... (sensibly). 6. I'm pleased to say all the ideas were received ... (favourably), but there's no doubt Nick's idea was received ... (enthusiastically), so that's the one we've chosen. 7. Then he dismissed the thought as unworthy and impossible, and yielded himself ... (freely) to the music. 8. Well, out of all the different machines to choose from, I'd say this model works ... (efficiently), produces the best copies and costs... (little) to run. 9. He argued ... (persuasively) of all the speakers. 10. Look, the man has written back to you ... (apologetically), explaining that there was a genuine mistake, so, under the circumstances, I think you are behaving ... (unreasonably). 11. Driving ... (slowly) now, she arrived between four and five. 12. All the class has learned quite a lot, but Alfred has definitely learned ... (much), which is not surprising, as he's always worked ... (hard).

## 3. Rewrite the sentences in the Passive beginning with the words given. Leave out the doer of the action if not necessary.

1 Lawrence Ferlinghetti opened the oldest paperback book store in the United States in 1953.

The oldest paperback book store in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.

2 The police are interviewing him in connection with the armed robbery.

He \_\_\_\_\_.

3 More than a billion people all over the world speak English.

English \_\_\_\_\_.

4 They will officially announce their engagement tomorrow.

Their engagement \_\_\_\_\_.

5 Tom is not going to invite me to his party.

I \_\_\_\_\_.

6 Our physical education teacher can make a good basketball player of every pupil.

Every pupil \_\_\_\_\_.

7 The UN General Assembly appoints the Secretary General.

The Secretary General \_\_\_\_\_.

8 Next week German-Americans will organise 'Octoberfests' with German cuisine and music.

'Octoberfests' with German cuisine and music \_\_\_\_\_.

9 Nobody had informed them where they were supposed to stay.

They \_\_\_\_\_.

10 My boyfriend Robert is going to introduce me to his parents.

I \_\_\_\_\_.

11 The travel agency can't confirm the exact time of our flight yet.

The exact time of our flight \_\_\_\_\_.

12 The policemen were interrogating the suspect for two hours.

The suspect \_\_\_\_\_.

## Контрольная работа № 2

**1. Give the Russian equivalents.** *Source of progress, an epoch of great discoveries, technological revolution discoveries, to cause damage and destruction, in a new much broader way than before, led in wrong direction, the peacetime industries 19 of road building, to increase the well-being of people and develop public education, increasing rate.*

**2. Give the English equivalents** for the following Russian words and phrases. *Компьютерные технологии, играть важную роль, оружие массового уничтожения, выдающийся ученый и политик, мирное время, решать многие математические задачи, в течение последних лет, развитие и научные достижения, открытия, изобретения в области химии, невозможно остановить прогресс.*

**3. Complete the sentences** with *must, may, might, could, couldn't or can't* and the correct form of the verbs in the box. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer:

be • blow • already/die • not/hear • leave • not/reach • understand • walk

1 This family \_\_\_\_\_ for days to get here. They have come from about 100 kilometres away and they look absolutely exhausted. 2 No one is sure of the scale of the disaster, but aid agencies are saying that thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_ in the drought. 3 Some people were still at home when the tsunami struck. They \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions to leave, but we can't be sure. 4 The survivors \_\_\_\_\_ overjoyed to see the rescue helicopters arrive. 5 The children \_\_\_\_\_ what was happening. They are too young to know what an earthquake is. 6 The winds \_\_\_\_\_ down the power lines because there's no electricity now. 7 We haven't heard from the rescue team, so we don't know where they are. They \_\_\_\_\_ the disaster area yet. 8 I don't know where my brother is. He \_\_\_\_\_ with the other students but I don't know.

**4. Complete the sentences for situations in the past.** Decide which tense you need to use.

1. A plumber (*come*) to our house yesterday.
2. He (*want*) to repair our washing machine that (*break*) a few days before.
3. Before he (*ring*) at my door, he (*look*) for a parking space for about ten minutes.
4. While the plumber (*repair*) the washing machine, I (*watch*) the news.
5. Suddenly, I (*realise*) that they (*show*) our street on TV.
6. The reporter (*say*) that a car (*crash*) into a stop sign just before reaching the crossroads.
7. While I (*listen*) carefully to what (*happen*), someone (*knock*) at my door.
8. I (*open*) the door and (*see*) a police officer standing there.
9. He (*ask*) for the plumber.
10. As it (*turn*) out, it (*be*) our plumber's car that (*roll*) down the street.
11. In his haste, the plumber (*forget*) to put the handbrake on.

**5. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Past simple- Past perfect- Past perfect continuous (active/passive)).**

1. They ..... (get) to the airport as the plane was landing.
2. She wore the shoes she ..... (buy) the previous day.
3. I fell as I ..... (run) for the bus.
4. What ..... she ..... (say) when he asked her to marry him?
5. When I was a student, I ..... (not have) much money.
6. Why ..... she still ..... (work) at one o'clock in the morning?
7. I was happy to see her, because we ..... (not see) each other for years.
8. By the time we got to the shop, a long queue ..... already ..... (form) outside.

## Курс 3

## Контрольная работа № 1

## Sequence of Tenses. Reported speech

### 1. Correct the errors if necessary.

1. Jane said she has just finished translating the test.
2. They wanted to know why the police were there.
3. My friend asked me has I seen them before.
4. Kate said she is sorry she didn't invite Sonya to her party.
5. He asked me where can he buy the tickets.
6. The doctor told her she had to eat well in order to recover.
7. The teacher told us to closed our books, please.
8. I told them that my driver's license is in my wallet.
9. We thought she wouldn't have finished cooking before we came.
10. Dennis invited us to the party and add he would be glad to see us.
11. She said she signed a contract without reading it thoroughly.
12. Alex said to me he doesn't feel like going to the library to study.
13. We didn't knew Sarah hadn't cancel her plans with Carl.
14. Larry told me he has been saving his money for a trip for three years.
15. Their parents told them to not come late.

### 2. Translate the sentences.

1. Мои друзья сказали, что ездили в Монако во время отпуска.
2. Офицер попросил, чтобы я показал свое удостоверение водителя.
3. Джек спросил есть ли у меня атлас и попросил дать его ему.
4. Он сказал, что пишет сочинение, но есть слово, которое он не знает, как писать.
5. Джанет спросила у Сэры может ли та одолжить ей пару фунтов.
6. Тина сказала, что чувствует себя нехорошо и добавила, что думает, что простудилась.
7. Мы спросили ее, как долго она работает над своей новой книгой.
8. Отец Рика сказал ему, что если, он хочет стать врачом, он должен ходить в медицинскую школу.
9. Мама спросила Элис, где ее журнал и попросила принести его.
10. Том сказал, что потерял ключ и ищет его.

## Infinitive

### 3. Use the particle to when necessary.

1. Jenny decided ... find a job.
2. You had better ... do it at once.
3. I can ... do it myself.
4. My parents don't let me ... come home late.
5. We would rather ... stay at home than ... go somewhere.
6. Nobody will make her ... do it.
7. His story made Sonia ... cry.
8. May we ... leave the classroom?
9. Would you like ... drink?
10. I have never heard her ... sing.

## Complex Object

### 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Sandy heard her mum ... her.  
A. to call B. call C. to have called
2. We didn't expect Max ... so late.  
A. to come B. to be coming C. come
3. I watched my children ... in the pool.  
A. to swim B. to have been swimming C. swimming

4. They want all the invitations ... at once.  
A. be sent B. sent C. to have sent
5. Lucy doesn't expect Martha ... now.  
A. to work B. work C. to be working
6. All consider Jim ... a real bore.  
A. be B. being C. to be
7. I suppose her ... about forty.  
A. to be B. be C. to have been
8. During the test Roy's classmate wanted him ... his eyes on his own paper.  
A. to be kept B. to keep C. to be keeping
9. The robbers forced the guard ... the gates.  
A. open B. opening C. to open
10. Our teacher always says to us that we are supposed ... to class on time.  
A. to come B. come C. to coming

### Complex Subject

#### 5. Choose the correct answer.

1. Diana ... to be resting now.  
A. is seeming B. seems C. is seemed
2. They are considered ... here long.  
A. to be living B. to live C. to have been living
3. William ... to know the truth.  
A. is chanced B. chanced C. was chanced
4. Caroline ... to be having fun at the moment.  
A. doesn't likely B. is unlikely C. didn't likely
5. The question doesn't seem ... . A. to solve B. to be solving  
C. to have been solved
6. They ... not to know our telephone number.  
A. to turn out B. turned out C. were turned out
7. The boy ... to have fallen in love.  
A. is sure B. sures C. is sured
8. The conference was announced ... next week.  
A. to be start B. to have started C. to start
9. His children ... to be good students.  
A. knew B. are known  
C. have known
10. ... you ... to know her phone number?  
A. Do ... chance B. Are ... chanced C. Be ... chanced

### Gerunds

#### 6. Complete the sentences with an appropriate preposition and verb form.

1. We apologized ... (be) ... late.
2. I prevented the child ... (run) ... into the street.
3. They are suspected ... (commit) ... this crime.
4. Do you have a good reason ... (go, not) ... there?
5. He is accustomed ... (have) ... a big breakfast.
6. We insist ... (know) ... all the truth.
7. Don't blame him ... (want, not) ... to help you.
8. Why do they object ... (change) ... their plans?
9. She is used ... (sleep) ... with the window open.
10. I'm looking forward ... (meet) ... with my friends.
11. Tom is good ... (repair) ... cars.
12. She was accused ... (steal) ... a woman's purse.

13. Who is responsible ... (clean) ... the flat?
14. Mr. Grand was found guilty ... (take) ... money from the clients.
15. She is proud ... (be) ... such a famous person.

### **The Participle**

#### **7. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Everybody looked at the girl ... in red.  
A. dressing    B. dressed
2. The ... man was taken to hospital.  
A. injured    B. injuring
3. My granny has got pepper-and-salt hair and a ... face.  
A. wrinkled    B. wrinkling
4. ... the room he heard the phone ring.  
A. Entered    B. Entering
5. Do you know the man ... over there?  
A. standing    B. stood
6. They were speaking ... in the cafe.  
A. sitting    B. sat
7. ... about the accident he told nothing.  
A. Asking    B. Being asked
8. I don't like the jeans ... yesterday.  
A. bought    B. buying .
9. The books ... by this author are very interesting.  
A. written    B. writing
10. I want to see the letters ... in her box.  
A. kept    B. keeping
11. ... the flat she went shopping.  
A. Being cleaned    B. Having cleaned
12. The question ... now is of great importance.  
A. having discussed    B. being discussed

## Типовые вопросы к зачету

### Устные вопросы к зачету 1 курса

Speak in detail on one of these themes:

1. About myself
2. Education in Russia and abroad
3. English speaking countries

### Устные вопросы к зачету 2 курса

Speak in detail on one of these themes:

1. My Homeland
2. Learning foreign languages
3. Modern lifestyle

## Типовые вопросы к зачету с оценкой:

### Вопросы к зачету 3 курса

1. Прочитайте текст (1500-2000 тыс. печ. знаков), переведите письменно указанный фрагмент текста со словарем и подготовьте для чтения вслух (1500 печ. знаков).
2. Подготовьтесь к беседе с преподавателем по содержанию текста и затронутым в нем проблемам на иностранном языке. Время подготовки 45 мин.
3. Разверните устно тему, предложенную преподавателем, в рамках изученных разговорных тем. Объем 20 – 25 фраз.

### *Темы к устному опросу на зачёте:*

1. About myself
2. Education in Russia and abroad
3. English speaking countries
4. My Homeland
5. Learning foreign languages
6. Modern lifestyle
7. Technology and inventions
8. Outstanding personalities
9. Career choice
10. Science and its future

## Пример статьи для реферирования

### Render the article

#### Space tourism

Space tourism is the term used to describe space travel for recreational or leisure purposes. What was once only a dream - described in books such as Arthur C. Clarke's 2001: A Space Odyssey - is now becoming a reality.

Futurologists are scientists who attempt to develop predictions of what life will be like in the future. After the first man landed on the moon in 1969, they thought that hotels would be built on the moon by the year 2000. Futurologists also considered the possibility that, in the 21st century, families might go for a holiday on the moon. Neither of these predictions have come true yet - but the rapid development of technology may mean these predictions are a possibility in the years to come.



Space Adventures is currently the only company to have succeeded in sending paying passengers into space. Space Adventures worked with the Federal Space Agency of the Russian Federation and Rocket and Space Corporation Energia to facilitate flights for the world's first private space explorers. Each person paid over \$20 million for their 10-day trip to the International Space Station.

Following several successful explorations into space, several companies are now considering the possibility of enabling tourists to visit space. In order to make it more affordable, suborbital space travel is being considered by many companies, including Virgin Galactic. Passengers would be transported to a height of between 100-160km above earth, experience 3-6 minutes of weightlessness and a view of the stars before being taken back down to earth. This is expected to cost around \$200,000 per person.

Whilst it could be an enriching experience, there are some disadvantages to space tourism. Many critics have commented that a huge growth in the spaceflight industry could drastically speed up the process of global warming. The ozone layer would be damaged further, and the polar regions would suffer. In addition, space travel is only really a possibility for the super-rich. Although Virgin Galactic claims to be "opening space to the rest of us", there are still millions of people worldwide who wouldn't be able to afford it.

(<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/magazine/science-and-technology/what-space-tourism>)

### ***Пример текста для письменного перевода.***

#### **Nobel Prizes**

Every year, six Nobel Prizes are awarded for outstanding work in science: physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine, literature, economics and the promotion of peace. This international prize was founded by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, who invented dynamite and built up companies and laboratories in countries all over the world.

Many Russians have been nominated for the Nobel Prize since it started in 1901 and 21 of them have received the Nobel Prize for their outstanding contributions, particularly in the field of physics, but also in other areas.

The first Russian Nobel winner for physiology and medicine (1904) was Ivan Pavlov. He made many remarkable discoveries about blood circulation and the central nervous system and he discovered the conditioned reflex through his research on the digestive system. His experiments on dogs had a great impact on behavioural psychology.

Nikolay Semyonov made a great contribution to the study of chemical chain reactions and in 1956 he became the first Russian to gain the Nobel Prize for chemistry.

Michail Sholokhov, the outstanding 20th century Russian writer, wrote and published a number of short stories and novels. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1965. There were other Russian writers who gained this prize in literature. They were Ivan Bunin (1933), Boris Pasternak (1958), Alexander Solzhenitsyn (1970).

In 1978, Russian physicist Pyotr Kapitza shared the Nobel Prize in physics for his work on magnetism and low-temperature physics. He founded the Institute for Physical Problems in Moscow and he was the oldest scientist ever to win this award.

The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded over the years to individuals and organizations that work actively for peace and greater understanding. It was suspended during both World Wars. It has been awarded to Russian physicist and civil rights campaigner Andrei Sakharov (1975) and to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev (1990).

### **Translate the text into Russian**

#### ***History of the English Language***

English is a West Germanic language which is the dominant language in the United Kingdom, the United States, many Commonwealth nations including Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other former British colonies. It is the second most spoken language in the world. It is estimated that there are 380 million native speakers and 300 million who use English as a second language and a further 100 million use it as a foreign language. It is the language of science, aviation, computing, diplomacy, and tourism. It is listed as the official or co-official language of over 45 countries and is spoken extensively in other countries where it has no official status. English plays a part in the cultural, political or economic life of the following countries. English is an Anglo-Frisian language brought to Britain in the 5th Century AD by Germanic settlers from various parts of northwest Germany. The original Old English language was subsequently influenced by two successive waves of invasion. The first was by speakers of languages in the Scandinavian branch of the Germanic family, who colonised parts of Britain in the 8th and 9th centuries. The second wave was of the Normans in the 11th century, who spoke Norman.

The history of the language can be traced back to the arrival of three Germanic tribes to the British Isles during the 5th Century AD. Angles, Saxons and Jutes crossed the North Sea from what is the present day Denmark and northern Germany. The inhabitants of Britain previously spoke a Celtic language. This was quickly displaced. Most of the Celtic speakers were pushed into Wales, Cornwall and Scotland. One group migrated to the Brittany Coast of France where their descendants still speak the Celtic Language of Breton today. The Angles were named from Engle, their land of origin. Their language was called Englisc from which the word, English derives.

#### *Modern English*

From the late 15th century, the language changed into Modern English, often dated from the Great Vowel Shift.

English is continuously assimilating foreign words, especially Latin and Greek, causing English to have the largest vocabulary of any language in the world. As there are many words from different languages the risk of mispronunciation is high, but remnants of the older forms remain in a few regional dialects, notably in the West Country. In 1755 Samuel Johnson published the first significant English dictionary.

#### *American English and other varieties*

Also significant beginning around 1600 AD was the English colonization of North America and the subsequent creation of American English. Some pronunciations and usages "froze" when they reached the American shore. In certain respects, some varieties of American English are closer to the English of Shakespeare than modern Standard English ('English English' or as it is often incorrectly termed 'British English') is. Some "Americanisms" are actually originally English expressions that were preserved in the colonies while lost at home (e.g., fall as a synonym for autumn, trash for rubbish, and loan as a verb instead of lend).

The American dialect also served as the route of introduction for many native American words into the English language. Most often, these were place names like Mississippi, Roanoke, and Iowa. Indian-sounding names like Idaho were sometimes created that had no native-American roots. But, names for other things besides places were also common. Raccoon, tomato, canoe, barbecue, savanna, and hickory have native American roots, although in many cases the original Indian words were mangled almost beyond recognition. Spanish has also been great influence on American English. Mustang, canyon, ranch, stampede, and vigilante are all examples of Spanish words that made their way into English through the settlement of the American West.

A lesser number of words have entered American English from French and West African languages.

Likewise dialects of English have developed in many of the former colonies of the British Empire. There are distinct forms of the English language spoken in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and many other parts of the world.