

Государственное образовательное учреждение
«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»

Кафедра иностранных языков

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

И.о. заведующий кафедрой

 Якубовская А.А.

протокол № 2 «24» 09 2024 г

Фонд оценочных средств

По дисциплине: Иностранный язык (английский)

Специальность

2.23.05.01 Наземные транспортно-технологические средства

Специальность

2.15.05.01 Проектирование технологических машин и комплексов

Направление

2.15.03.02 Технологические машины и оборудование

Направление

2.23.03.03 Эксплуатация транспортно-технологических машин и комплексов

Направление

2.15.03.04 Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств

Квалификация


Инженер

Форма обучения

очная, заочная

ГОД НАБОРА 2021

Разработал: преподаватель

 / Назарчук Н.С./
«17» 09 2024 г.

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

1. В результате изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский язык) у обучающихся должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование	Код и наименование индикатора достижения универсальной компетенции
Универсальные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
	УК-4. Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	ИД-2. Демонстрирует умение вести обмен деловой информацией в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке.

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование *	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
№ 1	Раздел 1-2	УК-4	Контрольная работа №1
	Раздел -3-4	УК-4	Контрольная работа №2
	Раздел 5-6	УК-4	Контрольная работа №3
Промежуточная аттестация		УК-4	Модульный контроль №1
№ 2	Раздел 6-7	УК-4	Контрольная работа № 4
	Раздел 8 -9	УК-4	Контрольная работа № 5
	Раздел 10-11	УК-4	Контрольная работа № 6
Рубежная аттестация		УК-4	Модульный контроль №2

Государственное образовательное учреждение
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Филологический факультет

Кафедра иностранных языков

Комплект заданий для текущей аттестации
Контрольная работа №1

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский язык)

Вариант №1

I. Вставьте артикль *a/an* или *the* там, где необходимо.

1. Who is ...best player in your team? 2. I don't watch ...television very often.
2. Jane is ...interesting person. You must meet her.
3. Peter and Mary have...two children, ...boy and...girl. ... boy is six years old,...girl is three.
4. Who was ...first President of ...United States?

II Выберите правильный вариант:

1. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. 2. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best). 3. Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. 4. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! 5. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one.

III. Перепишите вставляя правильную форму местоимений.

1. Elisabeth really loves ... garden. ... used to work there every day. – Элизабет действительно любит свой сад. Она привыкла там работать каждый день.
2. Harry is sure that the bag belongs to ... cousin. ... saw ... in ... hands. – Гарри уверен, что эта сумка принадлежит его двоюродной сестре. Он видел ее (сумку) в ее руках.
3. This reference book is not It's – Это не мой справочник. Он твой.
4. Robert is never ashamed of is a very naughty boy. – Роберту никогда не бывает стыдно за себя. Он очень наглый парень.
5. Could ... make supper for ... tonight? – Вы не могли бы приготовить ужин для нас сегодня вечером?

V. Напишите указанные существительные во множественном числе.

Class, baby, leaf, shoe, hero, factory, bay, mouse, foot, monkey, class, tooth, gentleman

Вариант №2

I. Вставьте артикль *a/an* или *the* там, где необходимо.

1. My mother is ... accountant and my father is ... lawyer..
2. Where are ... dogs? – They are in ... garden.
3. Please open ... book. ... exercise is on ... page 68.
4. There were ... tears in ... her eyes.

II Выберите правильный вариант:

1. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? 2. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. 3. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. 4. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. 5. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. 6. Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys. 7. Chemistry was as (harder, hard) subject as physics at school.

III. Перепишите вставляя правильную форму местоимений.

1. Kevin is going to do it – Кевин намеревается сделать это сам.
2. The children were sitting in the corner and whispering among – Дети сидели в уголке и шушукались между собой.
3. Mary's parents have built ... a beautiful modern house. – Родители Мэри построили себе красивый современный дом.
4. ... neighbors invited ... to ... party. – Наши соседи пригласили нас на свою вечеринку.
5. Put the book on the table! It is not ... ! – Положи книгу на стол! Она не твоя!

IV. Напишите указанные существительные во множественном числе.

Puppy, spot, place, bush, fax, child, witch, leaf, shelf, mouse, house, bus, guy

Комплект заданий для промежуточной аттестации

Контрольная работа №2

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский язык)

Вариант №1

I Заполните пропуски подходящими вспомогательными глаголами.

do/don't	does/doesn't	is/isn't	are/aren't	have/haven't	has/hasn't
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1. He's a vegetarian - he _____ eat meat.
2. She _____ want a pizza - she _____ hungry.
3. He _____ any CDs.
4. _____ you from Russia?
5. _____ you know this girl's name?
6. I _____ know where they _____ from, but they _____ English.

II Заполните пропуски нужной формой глаголов to be, to have.

1. I know that his father _____ many books in different foreign languages.
2. Usually he _____ at home on Sunday.
3. Next year there _____ new equipment in our school laboratory.
4. Tomorrow I _____ either at the Institute or at home.
5. A great Russian poet Pushkin _____ born in 1799.

III Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную форму.

1. My friend (to work) at the factory.
2. This group (to go) to the theatre next month.
3. We (to get) books from the library last week.
4. I (to come) home later than usual yesterday.
5. This student (to answer) well at the last lesson.
6. They (to translate) the text tomorrow.
7. He (to read) the book about Robinson Crusoe in his childhood.

IV Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.

1. She spent a week in the Alps.
2. He writes letters every day.
3. I work in a bank.
4. I played tennis in the morning.
5. Next week he will visit his grandparents.

V Составьте вопросы разных типов к следующим предложениям.

1. He works in a language school.
2. I left school when I was sixteen.
3. I'm going to have a big breakfast today.
4. Yes, she is married.
5. It is hot today.

VI Выберите единственно правильный вариант.

1. _____ your name Joe?

- a) does b) is c) are
2. any women in the room?
- a) there is b) are there c) is there
3. Yesterday we _____ to the concert.
- a) go b) went c) gone
4. Five hundred years ago they _____ tea.
- a) drink no b) do not drink c) didn't drink
5. - Do you have any plans for tomorrow? Well, I _____ to stay at home and read a book.
- a) will go b) go c) am going

Вариант №2

I. Заполните пропуски подходящими вспомогательными глаголами.

do/don't	does/doesn't	is/isn't	are/aren't	have/haven't	has/hasn't
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- We _____ want to go to the country.
- I think the bank _____ open today.
- _____ Stephanie go in for sports?
- Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.
- _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
- Yes, I _____ got two sisters.

II. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глаголов to be, to have.

- At present there _____ a beautiful garden near the house.
- Ten years ago there _____ only a primary school in our village.
- His parents _____ a comfortable flat.
- I. V. Kurchatov _____ a well-known Russian physicist.
- There _____ two terms in the academic year.

III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную форму.

- We (to want) to live in peace.
- Schoolchildren (to have) the longest holidays in summer.
- I (to speak) with my teacher tomorrow after classes.
- The farmer (to like) to work in his garden every day.
- The child always (to wash) his hands before dinner.
- The teacher (to ask) the new grammar rule at the next lesson.
- On Sunday his little sister (to visit) grandmother.

IV. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.

- Columbus was born in Genoa.
- I'm going to pay for the lunch today.
- She has a new car.
- Eric and Line like to get up early.
- There is a telephone in this room.

V. Составьте вопросы к следующим предложениям.

- I get to work by buss.
- They are going to buy a very small flat.
- I was at home yesterday morning.
- He saw three new films last month.
- No, I don't like spaghetti.

VI. Выберите единственно правильный вариант.

- We are going to have a party on Sunday. you come?
a) will b) do c) have
- It _____ Sunday yesterday and the students _____ to school.
a) were; didn't go b) was; didn't go c) is; don't go

8. He _____ faster than we _____ when we were younger.
a) runs ... did b) run ... did c) ran ... do
9. Which of you _____ to go with us?
a) want b) does want c) wants
10. Nobody _____ such nasty weather.
a) doesn't like b) likes c) is like

Комплект заданий для промежуточной аттестации
Контрольная работа № 3

Вариант №1

Task 1. Перепишите и переведите предложения контрольной работы по английскому языку на русский язык, обращая внимание на глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните глагол – сказуемое в английском предложении и его эквивалент в русском предложении, определите его видо-временную форму и залог, укажите его инфинитив

1. The computer has made a great impact on modern life.
2. I am doing a civil engineering course at the university.
3. Building construction is an ancient human activity.

Task 2. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите в пред-ложении функцию глагола To Be и To Have

1. They were discussing the project when she came.
2. They had to stop work early that day because of bad weather.
3. My relatives are constructing the house.

Task 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Поставьте их в во-просительную и отрицательную форму

1. The construction of The Ostankino Tower began in 1963.
2. The construction of The Ostankino Tower was completed in 1967.
3. The Ostankino Tower has remained the tallest free-standing structure in Europe for 42 years.

Вариант №2

Task 1. Перепишите и переведите предложения контрольной работы по английскому языку на русский язык, обращая внимание на глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните глагол – сказуемое в английском предложении и его эквивалент в русском предложении, определите его видовременную форму и залог, укажите его инфинитив

1. Russian experts have come up with new concrete varieties.
2. Buildings have air-conditioning.
3. The tests were marked by means of a computer.

Task 2. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Определите в пред-ложении функцию глагола To Be и To Have

1. They were allowed to stop work early that day.
2. The foundation has to be strong enough to hold up the building.
3. They had discussed the project when she came

Task 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения. Поставьте их в во-просительную и отрицательную форму

1. There are many routes to different careers within the construction industry.
2. Vladimir G. Shokhov brought a lot of innovations to the oil industry and the construction of numerous bridges and buildings.
3. At present this department is conducting tests on new materials.

Комплект заданий для промежуточной аттестации
Модульный контроль № 1

Variant 1

I 1. Make plural forms of the following nouns

Sky, editor-in chief, policeman, grown-up, lorry. gather-in-law, has-been, piano, thief, roof, person, love, hero, stimulus, studio. loaf, half, belief, sheep, phenomenon, woman-writer, appendix, bush, medium, music, chair, dress, bat, glass, tooth, housewife, day.

2. Make comparative and superlative degrees of the adjectives

Comfortable, big, happy, bad, golden, far.

3. Write the numerals and time in words.

42- ой, 98, 2555, 2/3, 33/100, 17.84, 2: 45, 9:10.

4. 1. Change the word-combinations using Possessive Case

the door / the room; the daughter / Charles and Marry; the newspaper / today; the result / the football match; the birthday / my father; the house / my aunt and uncle; policemen / uniforms; secretaries / working hours; the country / problems; the top / the mountain.

II. 1. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the verbs.

1. Now my pajamas (is\ are) stains on them!
2. News (is\ are) very interesting in this journal.
3. The glasses (is\ are) full of whisky.
4. They (is\ are) questioning him now, but the police (have\ has) no evidence.
5. My scissors (is\ are) getting blunt.
6. Physics (is\ are) the natural science that involves the study of matter and its motion.
7. Cacti (is\ are) the plants which can live in hot, dry places.
8. My seat (was\ were) at the wing of the plane.
9. These\This Jack's files ?
10. Men without money (is\ are) like a bird without wings.

2. Fill in the gaps with indefinite pronouns.

1. Elisabeth has ... English magazines. She needs to read ... in English..
2. John didn't tell them ... about his parents and their problems.
3. Jane never eats ... in the evening.
4. ... is going to visit your wife in the afternoon.
5. Sarah never goes by train

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

1. We lived there 5 years
2. She has worked here ... 2012.
3. I've been waiting for him ... 20 minutes.
4. You should wash the floor ... your mother comes home.
5. I have never seen that woman
6. Ella went to the market 2 hours
7. He must buy warm clothes ... winter comes.
8. Clean your teeth ... lunch.
9. I would like to visit you ... Thursday.
10. I like taking photographs ... sunset.
11. My granny was working as a doctor ... (at/during/for) the Great Patriotic war.
12. Our shop is open ... 9 a.m. ... 6 p.m.

Variant 2

I 1. Make plural forms of the following nouns

Man-of-war , drop-out, teacher-in-charge, good-for-nothing, photo, chief, wolf, ox, knowledge, bureau, potato, radio, half, deer, datum, gentleman-farmer, index, bench, bacterium, gold, desk, watch, fly, rat, mouse, cherry, foot, play, judge, elf, self.

2. Make comparative and superlative degrees of the adjectives

Important, hot, dirty, good, wooden, little.

3. Write the numerals in words.

91-ый, 49, 5333, 7/36, 65/1000, 56.57, 2:30 5:15

4. Change the word-combinations using Possessive Case

the top / the page; the name / your wife; the new manager / the company; the car / Mike's parents; the garden / our neighbours; the ground floor / the building; the children / Don and Mary; actresses / opportunities; children / education; the boss / announcement.

II. 1. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the verbs.

1. That pair of glasses (is\ are) broken.
2. Draughts (is\ are) one of the most popular games around the world
3. Discrete mathematics (is\ are) the mathematical language of computer science
4. All data (was\ were) lost. IS\Are there a way to restore them.
5. The styles of (this\these) designer (is\ are) perfect?
6. My luggage (have\has) been lost. I (am\ is\ are) upset.
7. His foci (was\were) very exciting.
8. Basis of design (is\ are) a term used in engineering,
9. We (are\ will be\ were) at the airport tomorrow.
10. Your spaghetti (is\ are) cold, you should reheat it.

2. Fill in the gaps with indefinite pronouns.

- 1 Your pupils didn't know ... about the competition.
- 2 Was there ... in the club?
- 3 Did she put ... into her bag?
- 4 There was ... in our garage last night.
- 5 Has John seen ... else there?

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

1. It's been raining ... last night.
2. My granny rides a bicycle ... half an hour every morning.
3. I've been painting ... my childhood.
4. He found his passport, 6 months ... losing it.
5. We've been studying Japanese ... 2 years.
6. The month ... June is May.
7. The day ... Tuesday is Wednesday
8. The train will arrive ... 20 minutes.
9. We often visit our relatives ... the Christmas vacation.
10. We met your teacher ... Friday morning..
11. My friend's birthday is ... the 7th of January.
12. Our dance class starts ... (in/on/at) the evening.

Комплект заданий для текущей аттестации

Контрольная работа №4

Вариант №1

Task 1. Составьте, перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, поставив глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени

1. They (construct/for two years) the house.
2. They (construct/by the end of the next year) the house.
3. They (build) a new hospital before I came to that town.

Task 2. Переведите письменно предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы

1. Им пришлось обсудить это еще раз.
2. Вы должны сдать экзамен по вождению, чтобы получить водительское удостоверение.
3. Нам разрешат провести этот эксперимент завтра.

Task 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, поставив правильный предлог

1. Jack decided to go to the airport ... helicopter and not...his car.
2. He was... Glasgow airport, sitting ...a chair waiting ... his flight.
3. The plane was full... people going ...summer holiday.

Task 4. Use the verb in brackets in Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Present Perfect, Present Continuous.

1. ... you... (*see*) that film at the local cinema yet? Yes, I (*see*) that film lots of times.
2. The last time I ... (*go*) to England was in 1987. I ... (*be*) to England three times altogether.
3. John ... (*promise*) to take me to the match today but it's already half finished and he still ... not... (*arrive*).
4. Oh, no! I ... (*lose*) my wallet.
5. Can you help me, please? I ... (*look*) for the bank.
6. He ... (*collect*) stamps ever since he was a small boy.
7. How long ... it ... (*take*) to get from here to London?
8. How long ... you ... (*work*) for the government?
9. Sorry, I can't talk now. I ... (*have*) dinner.
10. The car ... (*look*) nice, but I can't afford it.

Вариант №2

Task 1. Составьте, перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, поставив глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени

1. They (construct) two houses last year.
2. They (construct/already) two houses when the accident happened.
3. When he came they (construct) the second house.

Task 2. Переведите письменно предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы

1. Этот строительный материал может существенно снизить затраты на строительство.
2. Нам пришлось вызвать слесаря.
3. Тебе следует помочь ему.

Task 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, поставив правильный предлог

1. What would you like to do ... morning?
2. We always go shopping ... weekend.
3. Wendy bought a car ... December.

Task 4. Use the verb in brackets in Past Indefinite, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. I am a doctor. I have to drive a lot in my job. I have been driving for twenty years. In all that time, the police ... never ... (*stop*) me until last week. But last Tuesday they (2) ... (*catch*) me for speeding.
2. It was afternoon. I (3) ... (*drive*) fast because I was late. I (4) ... (*go*) to the airport to meet my friend. I was late because a patient (5) ... (*telephone*) just as I (6) ... (*leave*) the house.
3. The police (7) ... (*wait*) in the side road outside town. When they (8) (*see*) me go past, they (9) ... (*drive*) after me. When they (10) ... (*stop*) me, they told me that they (11) ... (*book*) me for speeding.
4. I (12)... (*try*) to explain to them. I (13) ... (*tell*) them that my friend's plane (14) ... (*land*) ten minutes ago. But they (15) ... not ... (*listen*) to my excuse. I (16) ... (*have*) to pay £50 the next day.

Комплект заданий для текущей аттестации
Контрольная работа №5

Вариант №1

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the verb in brackets and use the Infinitive, Gerund or Participle.

I don't really enjoy (1) – (**travel**) by plane. On a last week, I noticed two men in front of me (2) – (**smoke**), although there were signs telling passengers not (3) – (**smoke**). I don't like people (4) – (**smoke**) near me, so I want (5) – (**remind**) them that (6) – (**smoke**) was not allowed. I asked if they would mind (7) – (**put**) out their cigarettes. Then they both stopped (8) – (**talk**) and turned round (9) – (**look**) at me. When I asked again, they refused. Instead of (10) – (**apologise**), they kept on (11) – (**smoke**) and started (12) – (**argue**) with me. Only one of them did all the (13) – (**talk**). I remember the other one just (14) – (**sit**) there and (15) – (**blow**) smoke in my face. I am not used to (16) – (**be**) insulted and I felt like (17) – (**punch**) him on the face. Fortunately, I managed (18) – (**stop**) myself from (19) – (**do**) this.

Task 2. Use the correct form of the verb (Infinitive or Gerund) in these sentences.

1. Please let me help you (solve) the puzzle.
2. Would you like (see) them?
3. The girl is afraid (swim) when the sea is rough.
4. I'm sorry I forgot (ring) you up yesterday.
5. I'm very poor and I can't afford (buy) such a dress.
6. Please remind me (post) the letter.
7. "I cannot unlock the door". – "Try (turn) the key the other way".
8. I enjoy (play) chess.
9. I look forward to (hear) from you.
10. He agreed (send) me a cheque.

Task 3. Supply the correct form of the verb in parenthesis for each of the following sentences.

1. If I finish the dress before Saturday, I ... (*give*) it to my sister for her birthday.
2. If I had seen the movie, I ... (*tell*) you about it last night.
3. He would give you the money if he ... (*have*) it.
4. If you have enough time, please... (*paint*) the chair before you leave.
5. If your mother ... (*buy*) that car for you, will you be happy?
6. If he ... (*decide*) earlier, he could have left on the afternoon flight.
7. Had we known your address, we ... (*write*) you a letter.
8. My dog always wakes me up if he ... (*hear*) strange noises.
9. If he had left already, be ... (*call*) us.
10. I could understand the French teacher if she... (*speak*) more slowly.

Вариант №2

Task 1. Fill in the gap with the verb in brackets and use the Infinitive, Gerund or Participle.

1. After (get) (know) him better, I regretted (judge) him unfairly. 2. The man the police found (act) suspiciously in the shop doorway was charged with (loiter) with intent. 3. I can't bear the thought of (you, go) home without someone (accompany) you. 4. A job worth (do) is worth (do) well. 5. I should prefer (go) to the cinema rather than (sit) here (listen) to the radio. 6. Don't stand there (do) nothing. 7. He tried (speak) German but found that he couldn't. His attempts at (speak) Spanish were unsuccessful. 8. I tried (cook) eggs and bacon together, and found that this was a much quicker way of (prepare) a meal. 9. Surely you recollect (he, say) that he would agree to (I, borrow) his car if I didn't mind (pay) for the petrol. 10. You know I hate (disappoint) you, but much as I would like (go) out this evening, I have to finish (decorate) this room. 11. At

present the new child is very shy of (join) in with the others, but very soon I expect (have, he, show) more confidence.

Task 2. Use the correct form of the verb (Infinitive or Gerund) in these sentences.

1. I used(*do*) the shopping in this shop when I lived here.
2. I haven't yet got used to(*live*) in this house.
3. I'm trying(*explain*) to you the point. Why aren't you listening?
4. Stop(*shout*). I can hear you very well.
5. On his way to the office he often stops(*talk*) to this man or that.
6. I remember(*have*) a rest there. It's a really wonderful place.
7. Please, remember(*send*) them an invitation card.
8. She is used to(*drink*) coffee in the morning.
9. I tried(*speak*) Italian with him but I failed. My Italian is too bad.
10. Try(*speak*) French with him. You are good at French, aren't you?
11. He stopped(*show*) a stranger the way to the nearest bank.
12. While living in England I used(*read*) this newspaper in the morning.
13. I didn't like(*open*) the letter as it wasn't addressed to me.
14. Many dentists don't allow(*chew*) gum.
15. The doctor doesn't allow me(*drive*).

Task 3. Supply the correct form of the verb in parenthesis for each of the following sentences.

1. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ...
2. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks. If ...
3. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If ...
4. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If ...
5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you. If ...
6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ...
7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ...
8. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If ...
9. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If ...
10. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If ...

Комплект заданий для текущей аттестации
Контрольная работа №5

Вариант №1

Task 1. Change direct speech into reported speech.

1. "Cross the street when the lights are green," said the man to Nick.
2. "Don't forget to bring your exercise books tomorrow," the teacher said to us.
3. "I have left a message for him, but he hasn't phoned yet," she said.
4. "I've no idea who has done it but I'll find out," said Peggy.
5. He said, "My mother has just been operated on."
6. "I'll come with you as soon as Fin is ready," she replied to me.
7. I have a French lesson this evening and I haven't done my homework yet," said the little boy.
8. "She has been sitting in the garden since the police came," I said to the officer.
9. "You haven't closed the window and has forgotten to turn off the light," he pointed out.
10. She said to me, "When did you send them an e-mail yesterday?"

Task 2. Correct the mistakes

1. Would you like *come* with us?
2. Remember *leaving* him a note.
3. I want the porter *taking* my luggage to the carriage.
4. They don't let us *park* cars here.
5. They don't allow us *park* cars here.
6. They don't allow *talking* loudly here.
7. The manager is too busy today *receiving* anybody.
8. The inspector asked me *show* my ticket but I failed *do* it.
9. The inspector asked me *pay* the fine but I refused *paying*.
10. I'm used to *work* with the radio on.

Task 3. Choose the correct variant

1. As we had agreed I *was to / had to* speak to him myself.

2. He turned up and I *was to / had to* introduce him to the other guests.
3. I'm giving a party. You *must / are to* come.
4. Are you strong enough? Will you *have to / be able to* cross the river.
5. It's urgent. You *will have to / be able to* do it as soon as possible.
6. You *are not to / mustn't* sleep at lectures. It's impolite.
7. I live in the suburbs. I *must / have to* take a train every day.
8. You *may / can* stay here as long as you can. I don't mind.
9. Even if you want to see him you *shouldn't / needn't* call on him now.
10. It's not your fault. You *shouldn't / needn't* apologise.
11. I tried to open the box but I *couldn't / didn't manage to*.
12. I *could / managed to* learn it but I didn't have enough time.
13. You *shouldn't / needn't* add any more salt. It's bad for you.
14. You *shouldn't / needn't* add sugar to the tea. It's sweet.
15. You *shouldn't / don't have to* drink so much beer. You will put on weight.
16. You *don't have / needn't* bother. Everything is ready.
17. You *may not / shouldn't* enter after the bell goes.
18. Shall I get in touch with them? — No, you *needn't / shouldn't*.
19. Etiquette said that they all *had to / were to* shake hands.
20. Roger came in and Mr. Smith *had to / was to* rise to shake hands.

Вариант №2

Task 1. . Change direct speech into reported speech.

1. "It's a wonderful view!" she exclaimed.
2. "Do you agree that clothes make the man?" Ann wondered.
3. "My sister stars in the new play," said Dick.
4. "My neighbours are vegetarians," Mrs. Crow said.
5. "What is your new house like?" my friend asked.
6. Mrs. Pitt announced, "My daughter is going to have a baby."
7. "Why is he looking for a new job?" I asked.
8. "I'm taking my final exams next month," said Pete.
9. "Are you doing it on purpose?" the old man wondered.
10. "Who is making that awful noise?" the teacher cried.

Task 2. Correct the mistakes

1. The father kept *buying* the boy toy guns.
2. Do you mind *to keep* silence for a moment?
3. I'd rather *to go* by train.
4. James expected the director *to see* him at once.
5. I heard waves *to beat* against the shore.
6. Do you feel like *to walk*? — I'd rather *to go* by bus.
7. When I was younger I used *to going* on holiday three times a year.
8. I hate this district. I'm afraid of *been robbed*.
9. If he needs it so much let him *to have* it.
10. I noticed him *walking* towards me and stopped *to shake* hands.

Task 3. Choose the correct variant

1. Alice can't ride well. She *must have had / could have had* little practice.
2. Carrie expects them today. They *mustn't have gone / can't have gone* to a show.
3. *Can they have forgotten / may they have forgotten* about the party?
4. I don't know where they are. They *can be / may be* on holiday in Switzerland. They *can be skiing / may be skiing* there.
5. It's so hot. The ice-cream *should have melted / must have melted*.
6. You are so slow. You *may have decide / might have decided* what to do.
7. He *can't be staying / mustn't be staying* at this hotel.
8. *May he be studying / Can he be studying* Geography? He doesn't seem to be interested in it.
9. That's a terrible colour. You *must have painted / should have painted* it green.
10. I could do it. You *needn't have bothered / mustn't have bothered*.
11. They *should have got acquainted / may have got acquainted* when Alice was on holiday.
12. They are great friends. They *can't have quarreled / may have quarrelled*.
13. It's 8 o'clock. He *must have arrived / had to arrive* at the airport.
14. He looks unhappy. He *must have got hurt / should have got hurt*.
15. He was rude and I *should have made / had to make* him leave. — You were right.

16. Everybody will come at 7. You *needn't have come / didn't have to come* so early.
17. I *needn't have made / didn't have to make* a speech. Liz did it.
18. I need him now. He *shouldn't have left / mustn't have left* so early.
19. He never leaves before five. He *shouldn't have left / can't have left*.
20. You are too hot-tempered. You *needn't have quarrelled / shouldn't have quarrelled* with him.

Комплект заданий для промежуточной аттестации Модульный контроль № 2

Вариант 1.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Complete the sentences. Choose a), b), c) or d).

- 1 What table decorations _____ we purchase?
a) might b) should c) may d) have to
- 2 _____ their flight _____?
a) Has ... yet landed b) Have ... landed yet c) Did ... land yet d) Has ... landed yet
- 3 _____ your travel details today.
a) I arrange b) I'm arranging c) I go to arrange d) I will going to
- 4 How _____ money would you like to change?
a) many b) any c) much d) a lot of
- 5 If you enjoy water sports, _____ this resort.
a) you love b) you are loving c) you'll love d) you will loving
- 6 Guests _____ provide details of any special diet needs when booking their tickets.
a) shouldn't b) could c) must d) are allowed to
- 7 _____ is the name of the restaurant you ate in late night?
a) Where b) Why c) Which d) What

READING SECTION

Read the text and answer the questions

Nanotechnology and Construction

Nanotechnology is the use of very small particles of material either by themselves or by their manipulation to create new large scale materials. The size of the particles is very important because at the length scale of the na-nometer, 10⁻⁹ m, the properties of the material actually become affected. The precise size at which these changes are manifested varies between materials, but is usually in the order of 100 nm or less. Nanotechnology is not a new science and it is not a new technology. It is rather an extension of the sciences and technologies that have already been in development for many years and it is the logical progression of the work that has been done to examine the nature of our world at an ever smaller scale. A nanometre is a billionth of a metre. The recent developments in the study and manipulation of materials and processes at the nanoscale offer the tantalizing prospect of producing new macro materi-als, properties and products.

The construction business will inevitably be a beneficiary of this nanotech-nology, in fact it is already in the fields of concrete, steel and glass. Concrete is stronger, more durable and more easily placed, steel tougher and glass self-clean-ing. Increased strength and durability are also a part of the drive to reduce the environmental footprint of the built environment by the efficient use of resources. This is achieved both prior to the construction process by a reduction in pollution during the production of materials (e.g. cement) and also in service through effi-cient use of energy due to advancements in insulation.

Two nano-sized particles that stand out in their application to construction materials are titanium dioxide (TiO₂) and carbon nanotubes (CNTs) The former is being used for its ability to break down dirt or pollution and then allow it to be washed off by rain water on everything from concrete to glass and the latter is being used to strengthen and monitor concrete. CNTs have many more properties, apart from

exceptional strength, that are being researched in computing, aerospace and other areas and the construction industry will benefit directly or indirectly from those advancements as well.

Cost and the relatively small number of practical applications for now hold back much of the prospects for nanotechnology. However, construction also tends to be a fragmented, low research oriented and conservative endeavour and this plays against its adoption of new technologies, especially ones that appear so far removed from its core business.

Materials are construction core business and the prospects for more changes are significant in the not too distant future. In fact, the researchers surveyed and predicted that many advances would arrive within five years. The sheer size and scope of the construction industry means that the accompanying economic impact will be huge. In order to capitalize on the effects of nanotechnology on the business, however, much more funding for construction related research, increased interdisciplinary working between researchers and communication between those researches and industry is needed.

- 1) What is nanotechnology?
- 2) Why is the size of particles so important in nanotechnology?
- 3) Is nanotechnology a new science?
- 4) What prospects does nanotechnology offer?
- 5) What will construction benefit from nanotechnology?
- 6) What nano-sized particulates are applied to building materials?
- 7) What holds back the development of nanotechnology?
- 8) When will the advances in the use of nanotechnology arrive?

Вариант 2.

GRAMMAR SECTION

- 1 Vicky always _____ visiting historic sites of interest when on holiday.
a) is loving b) will love c) has loved d) loves
- 2 If you need _____ more information, please get in touch.
a) much b) any c) many d) lot
- 3 I'm so sorry you _____ your flight. Shall I help you find another one?
a) missed b) are missing c) will miss d) should miss
- 4 When _____ the hotel restoration completed? It looks fantastic!
a) was b) were c) did d) has
- 5 _____ you tell me when the pool is open, please?
a) Can b) Shall c) May d) Must
- 6 _____ your first name, please?
a) How spell b) How is spelt c) How do you spell d) How are you spelling
- 7 _____ take tomorrow off from work?
a) Can you to b) Could you to c) Do you must d) Are you allowed

READING SECTION

Read the text and answer the questions

Drawing

Drawing consists of pulling metal through a die. One type is wire drawing. The diameter reduction that can be achieved in one die is limited, but several dies in series can be used to get the desired reduction.

Sheet metal forming (штамповка листового металла) is widely used when parts of certain shape and size are needed. It includes forging, bending and shearing. One characteristic of sheet metal forming is that the thickness of the sheet changes little in processing. The metal is stretched just beyond its yield

point (2 to 4 percent strain) in order to retain the new shape. Bending can be done by pressing between two dies. Shearing is a cutting operation similar to that used for cloth.

Each of these processes may be used alone, but often all three are used on one part. For example, to make the roof of an automobile from a flat sheet, the edges are gripped and the piece pulled in tension over a lower die. Next an upper die is pressed over the top, finishing the forming operation (штамповку), and finally the edges are sheared off to give the final dimensions.

Forging is the shaping of a piece of metal by pushing with open or closed dies. It is usually done hot in order to reduce the required force and increase the metal's plasticity.

Open-die forging is usually done by hammering a part between two flat faces. It is used to make parts that are too big to be formed in a closed die or in cases where only a few parts are to be made. The earliest forging machines lifted a large hammer that was then dropped on the workpiece, but now air or steam hammers are used, since they allow greater control over the force and the rate of forming. The part is shaped by moving or turning it between blows.

Closed-die forging is the shaping of hot metal within the walls of two dies that come together to enclose the workpiece on all sides. The process starts with a rod or bar cut to the length needed to fill the die. Since large, complex shapes and large strains are involved, several dies may be used to go from the initial bar to the final shape. With closed dies, parts can be made to close tolerances so that little finish machining is required.

Two closed-die forging operations are given special names. They are upsetting and coining. Coining takes its name from the final stage of forming metal coins, where the desired imprint is formed on a metal disk that is pressed in a closed die. Coining involves small strains and is done cold. Upsetting involves a flow of the metal back upon itself. An example of this process is the pushing of a short length of a rod through a hole, clamping the rod, and then hitting the exposed length with a die to form the head of a nail or bolt.

1. How can the reduction of diameter in wire drawing be achieved?
2. What is sheet metal forming and where it can be used?
3. What is close-die forging?
4. What is forging?
5. What are the types of forging?
6. What types of hammers are used now?
7. Where are coining and upsetting used?
8. What process is used in wire production?
9. Describe the process of making the roof of a car.

Критерии оценки

№ п\п	Параметры КОС	Баллы
1	Знание материала на более. чем 50% и умение пояснить базовые понятия и положения	10-13
2	Знание материала на более, чем 75%, при наличии ошибок и неуверенных трактовках понятий	14-17
3	Знание материала на 100%, умение пояснить базовые понятия и положения	18 - 20