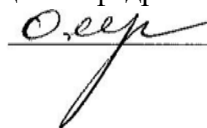Государственное образовательное учреждение
«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»

Кафедра английской филологии

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заведующий кафедрой - разработчиком

_____   /Щукина О.В./

Протокол № 1 «04» 09 2023 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Б1.О.17.01 Вводный курс первого иностранного (английского) языка

Направление
45.03.02 Лингвистика

Профили

Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур

(Английский и немецкий языки)

Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур

(Английский и французский языки)

Квалификация

Бакалавр

Форма обучения

очная

ГОД НАБОРА 2023

Разработчики: доцент

доцент Балан О.В.

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

1. В результате изучения дисциплины «Вводный курс первого иностранного (английского) языка» у обучающихся должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
Общепрофессиональные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
Лингвистическая подготовка	ОПК-1. Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях.	ИД-1$_{ОПК-1}$ Адекватно анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка в синхронии и диахронии. ИД-2$_{ОПК1-}$ Адекватно интерпретирует основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка. ИД-3$_{ОПК-1}$ Адекватно применяет понятийный аппарат изучаемой дисциплины; соблюдает основные особенности научного стиля в устной и письменной речи.
Иноязычная коммуникация	ОПК-3. Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения.	ИД-1$_{ОПК-3}$ Адекватно интерпретирует коммуникативные цели высказывания, полно выявляет релевантную информацию, адекватно идентифицирует принадлежность высказывания к официальному, нейтральному и неофициальному регистрам общения. ИД-2$_{ОПК-3}$ Корректно передает семантическую информацию, а также стилистическую и культурную коннотацию языковых единиц, используемых в устной и письменной коммуникации. ИД-3$_{ОПК-3}$ Адекватно использует лексико-грамматические и фонетические средства организации целого текста с соблюдением семантической, коммуникативной и структурной преемственности между

		частями устного и /или письменного высказывания. ИД-4$_{ОПК-3}$ Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности устных и/или письменных текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации.
Межъязыковое и межкультурное взаимодействие	ОПК-4. Способен осуществлять межъязыковое и межкультурное взаимодействие в устной и письменной формах как в общей, так и профессиональной сферах общения	ИД-1$_{ОПК-4}$ Адекватно идентифицирует лингвокультурную специфику вербальной и невербальной деятельности участников межкультурного взаимодействия. ИД-2$_{ОПК-4}$ Адекватно реализует собственные цели взаимодействия, учитывая ценности и представления, присущие культуре изучаемого языка. ИД-3$_{ОПК-4}$ Соблюдает социокультурные и этические нормы поведения, принятые в иноязычном социуме. ИД-4$_{ОПК-4}$ Корректно использует модели типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетные формулы, принятые в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации.
Обязательные профессиональные компетенции выпускников и индикаторы их достижения		
Изучение, критический анализ и проведение самостоятельных	ПК-8. Способен осуществлять лингвистический и лингвострановедческий анализ текстов различных стилей в синхроническом и	ИД-1$_{ПК-8}$ Способен оценить качество исследования в избранной предметной области, соотнести новую информацию с уже имеющейся, логично и последовательно представить

исследований в области лингвистики с применением современных методик и технологий научных исследований.	диахроническом аспектах.	результаты собственного исследования. ИД-2ПК-8 Эффективно использует стандартные методики поиска, анализа и обработки материала исследования. ИД-3ПК-8 Адекватно применяет общие методы лингвистического анализа, используемые в изучаемых частных лингвистических дисциплинах.

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

1 семестр

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Раздел 1. Eating in … and out. Modern families.	ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4, ПК-8	Контрольная работа №1
2	Раздел 2. Spending money. Changing lives.	ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4, ПК-8	Контрольная работа № 2
3	Раздел 3. Survive the drive. Men, women, and children.	ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4, ПК-8	Контрольная работа № 3
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
экзамен		ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4, ПК-8	Комплект билетов к экзамену

Контрольная работа №1
по дисциплине «Вводный курс первого иностранного (английского) языка»
Вариант 1

GRAMMAR

1 <u>Underline</u> **the correct form.**

Example: We *usually get up* / *get up usually* early every morning.

1 Jake *is taking* / *takes* vitamins every day.
2 Clare buys a lot of takeaways, but *I prefer* / *I'm preferring* home-made food.
3 *Do you watch* / *Are you watching* the football match tomorrow night?
4 *I don't usually have* / *I'm not usually having* dessert, but I'll have one tonight.
5 Helen *doesn't work* / *isn't working* tomorrow, so we're meeting for lunch.
6 In the summer, *we often cycle* / *we're often cycling* to work.

	6

2 **Complete the sentences with** *shall* / *going to* / *will* **or the present continuous.**

Example: I'm sure that Jess *will help* (help) you with your work.

1 **A** I _____ (go) into town this afternoon. _____ (I / go) to the supermarket on my way back?
    B Yes, we need bread, milk and some fruit.
    A OK. I _____ (get) all that, and some eggs, too.
2 **A** I heard on the radio that the weather _____ (be) excellent this weekend.
    B That's good, because my parents _____ (come) to stay with me.
3 **A** I went to see *Cloud Atlas* yesterday at the cinema. It's excellent.
B Oh good. I _____ (see) it tomorrow.
A I think you _____ (love) it.

	7

3 **Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

Example: We*'re meeting* (meet) Bob outside the cinema at 7.30.

1 Paolo _____ (buy) a new car next week.
2 I _____ (need) a lot of sleep at the moment so I can concentrate on my exams.
3 We hardly ever _____ (eat) together as a family.
4 Hi, Beth. Sorry, I can't talk right now. I _____ (drive).
5 You look very serious! What _____ (think) about?
6 I know that Carlos _____ (hate) me! He never says anything nice to me.
7 I _____ (have) dinner with my younger brother at 8.00 tonight.

	7

Grammar total	20

VOCABULARY

4 <u>Underline</u> **the odd word out.**

Example: beans salmon <u>spicy</u> sausages

1 spicy jar fresh frozen
2 duck lamb chicken beans
3 cherry cabbage pepper cucumber
4 grilled roast boiled raw
5 crab squid beef prawn
6 frozen low-fat tinned cook

	6

5 **Write the family word(s).**

Example: a mother or father *parent*

1 someone with no brothers or sisters ____ _____ _____
2 your brother's / sister's daughter _____
3 your husband's / wife's brother _____ ____ _____
4 your father's new wife _____
5 your brother's / sister's son _____

6 your grandfather's / grandmother's mother _____ _____

7 everybody in your family _____ _____

<div style="text-align: right">| 7 |</div>

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: Jim's really *shy*. He hates meeting new people.

shy   sensitive   extroverted

1 Sergio is so _____ for his age! He seems much older than 14.

competitive   sensitive   mature

2 Vicky can seem like a different person on different days – she's very _____.

sensible   moody   mean

3 You should think about how other people feel instead of being so _____!

spoilt   independent   selfish

4 In sport, boys are often more _____ than girls. They always want to win.

bossy   competitive   reliable

5 Natalia was very _____ tonight. Do you think she's OK?

extroverted   confident   quiet

6 She's just _____ because you got a higher score than her in the test yesterday.

ambitious   spoilt   jealous

7 Juan is always trying to pay for everything. He's very _____.

generous   honest   sensitive

<div style="text-align: right">| 7 |</div>

<div style="text-align: right">| Vocabulary total | 20 |</div>

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

| fr**ui**t   hard-w**or**king   ~~pl**a**te~~ |
| cucumb**er**   s**u**gar   r**aw** |

Example: tr**ai**n *plate*

1 b**oo**t _____

2 h**or**se _____

3 b**ir**d _____

4 b**u**ll _____

5 comput**er** _____

<div style="text-align: right">| 5 |</div>

8 Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable.

Example: <u>tal</u>|ka|tive

1 re|be|llious

2 com|pe|ti|tive

3 cour|gette

4 mush|room

5 in|de|pen|dent

<div style="text-align: right">| 5 |</div>

<div style="text-align: right">| Pronunciation total | 10 |</div>

<div style="text-align: right">| Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total | 50 |</div>

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

While multi-generational living is normal in many cultures, in some countries such as Britain and the US, it isn't very usual. However, homes where grandparents live with their children and their families in the same house are becoming more common in these countries because of the economic climate. Here, the members of one extended family explain how it works for them.

Georgina – Anna's grandmother

I was really pleased when my son wanted to move back home. I love spending time with Anna, my granddaughter. She's a lovely little girl at the minute – so happy and affectionate – everybody who meets her likes her. It will be wonderful to watch her grow up. I think even my unsociable husband is enjoying it! We eat together twice a week and, once a month, we have a family conference – my husband and I, my son and his wife – to discuss how things are going. We try to respect each other's space. Having my son here makes me less anxious about the future, too. At the moment, we're healthy, but in a few years we're going to need more help.

Esther – Anna's mother

Actually, it's all working out well! My mother-in-law remembers what it's like to have young children, so she's very patient with Anna and sympathetic to me when I'm tired. She often just says: 'Go and rest. I'll look after her'. I think she wants to give advice about what Anna eats and what time she goes to bed, but she usually says nothing! And occasionally I ask her opinion and find her ideas are really sensible. We are all learning to be quite honest with each other, which I think is a good thing.

Chris – Anna's grandfather

I prefer a quiet life and a tidy house, and I think young people should be independent, but my wife loves having the family here. From a selfish point of view, it's good for me too because Georgina is quite talkative and now she can chat to her daughter-in-law. I think it's a very satisfactory situation for everyone concerned!

Alan – Anna's father

I was worried because my mother can be bossy, but actually, she is being sensitive and we're lucky to have a reliable babysitter in the house! My dad is sometimes moody, but he's very affectionate with Anna. We're planning to buy our own house in a couple of years, but I think we'll stay near my parents because the relationship between Anna and her grandparents is so special.

Example: More people are living in extended families in Britain than before.
A True ✓   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐

1 Georgina thinks that Anna is charming.
A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐
2 The family meets to talk about how they are getting on once a month.
A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐
3 Esther gets very impatient with Georgina because she talks a lot.
A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐
4 Chris is happy that Georgina has a good relationship with Esther.
A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐
5 Chris thinks that they need a bigger house.
A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐
6 Alan is always kind to his mother.
A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐
7 Alan says that they are going to live with his parents for many years.
A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐

| 7 |

2 Write *G* for Georgina, *E* for Esther, *C* for Chris, and *A* for Alan.
Example: I was very happy about the family moving in. _G_
1 I'm less worried about the future now. _____
2 I'm not always very sociable. _____
3 I think it's good to be honest. _____
4 We can enjoy going out sometimes. _____
5 I'm quite bossy but I'm learning to be sensitive. _____
6 I sometimes need a little advice. _____
7 I love the relationship between the grandparents and their granddaughter. _____
8 It's good for young people to live alone. _____

| 8 |

Reading total		15
Total:		65

Критерии оценки:

    - оценка «отлично» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 59-65 баллов

    - оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 46-58 баллов

    - оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 33-45 баллов

    - оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 0-32 баллов

Контрольная работа №1

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with *shall / going to / will* or the present continuous.

Example: I'm sure that Jess *will help* (help) you with your work.

1 **A** I went to see *Hamlet* yesterday at the theatre. It's excellent.
   B Oh good. I _____ (see) it next week.
   A I think you _____ (love) it.
2 **A** I _____ (go) into town this morning. _____ (I / go) to the shops on my way back?
   B Yes, we need tea, milk and some fruit.
   A OK. I _____ (get) all that, and some coffee, too.
3 **A** They said on the radio that the weather _____ (be) fantastic this Saturday.
   B That's great, because my grandparents _____ (come) to stay with me.

	7

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets

Example: We*'re meeting* (meet) Bob outside the cinema at 7.30.

1 I _____ (have) lunch with my sister at 1.00 today.
2 We know that Karl _____ (hate) us! He's always giving us extra work to do.
3 Maria _____ (buy) a new car tomorrow.
4 I _____ (need) a lot more sleep at the moment to help me study better for my exams.
5 We never _____ (eat) together as a family any more.
6 Hi, Pete. Sorry, I can't speak now because I _____ (drive).
7 You look very serious! What _____ (think) about?

	7

3 <u>Underline</u> the correct form.

Example: We *usually get up* / *get up usually* early every morning.

1 Susan *doesn't work* / *isn't working* tomorrow, so we're going to London.
2 *Are you watching* / *Do you watch* the tennis match tomorrow night?
3 In spring, *we often cycle* / *we're often cycling* to school.
4 Harry *is taking* / *takes* a lot of vitamins every day.
5 *I don't usually have* / *I'm not usually having* pizza, but I'll have some tonight.
6 Tim buys a lot of takeaways, but *I'm preferring* / *I prefer* home-made food.

	6
Grammar total	20

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: Jim's really *shy*. He hates meeting new people.
        shy sensitive extroverted

1 David is always trying to pay for everything. He's very _____.
   generous sensitive honest

2 In sport, boys are often more _____ than girls. They really want to win.
   reliable competitive bossy
3 Marc is so _____ for a 14-year-old! He seems much older.
   competitive mature sensitive
4 Debbie can seem so different on different days – she's really _____.
   moody mean sensible
5 You must think about other people's feelings instead of being so _____!
   independent spoilt selfish
6 Eduardo seemed very _____ yesterday. Do you think he's alright?
   extroverted quiet confident
7 Wanda is just _____ because your score in the test was better than hers.
   spoilt ambitious jealous

	7

5 Write the family word(s).

Example: a mother or father *parent*

1 your grandfather's / grandmother's mother _____ _____
2 your father's new wife _____
3 your brother's / sister's daughter _____
4 someone with no brothers or sisters ____ _____ _____
5 your husband's / wife's brother _____ ____ _____
6 everybody in your family _____ _____
7 your brother's / sister's son _____

	7

6 <u>Underline</u> the odd word out.

Example: beans salmon <u>spicy</u> sausages

1 low-fat cook tinned frozen
2 salmon crab beef squid
3 cucumber cabbage pepper cherry
4 lamb beans duck chicken
5 raw roast fried boiled
6 frozen spicy jar fresh

	6

Vocabulary total	20

PRONUNCIATION

7 Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable.

Example: <u>tal</u>|ka|tive

1 mush|room
2 re|be|llious
3 cour|gette
4 in|de|pen|dent
5 com|pe|ti|tive

	5

8 Match the words with the same sound.

> hard-w**or**king cucumb**er** r**aw**
> ~~pl**a**te~~ fr**ui**t s**u**gar

Example: tr**ai**n ~~*plate*~~

1 comput**er** _____
2 b**oo**t   _____
3 h**or**se   _____
4 b**u**ll   _____
5 b**ir**d   _____

	5

Pronunciation total	10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

While multi-generational living is normal in many cultures, in some countries such as Britain and the US, it isn't very usual. However, homes where grandparents live with their children and their families in the same house are becoming more common in these countries because of the economic climate. Here, the members of one extended family explain how it works for them.

Georgina – Anna's grandmother

I was really pleased when my son wanted to move back home. I love spending time with Anna, my granddaughter. She's a lovely little girl at the minute – so happy and affectionate – everybody who meets her likes her. It will be wonderful to watch her grow up. I think even my unsociable husband is enjoying it! We eat together twice a week and, once a month, we have a family conference – my husband and I, my son and his wife – to discuss how things are going. We try to respect each other's space. Having my son here makes me less anxious about the future, too. At the moment, we're healthy, but in a few years we're going to need more help.

Esther – Anna's mother

Actually, it's all working out well! My mother-in-law remembers what it's like to have young children, so she's very patient with Anna and sympathetic to me when I'm tired. She often just says: 'Go and rest. I'll look after her'. I think she wants to give advice about what Anna eats and what time she goes to bed, but she usually says nothing! And occasionally I ask her opinion and find her ideas are really sensible. We are all learning to be quite honest with each other, which I think is a good thing.

Chris – Anna's grandfather

I prefer a quiet life and a tidy house, and I think young people should be independent, but my wife loves having the family here. From a selfish point of view, it's good for me too because Georgina is quite talkative and now she can chat to her daughter-in-law. I think it's a very satisfactory situation for everyone concerned!

Alan – Anna's father

I was worried because my mother can be bossy, but actually, she is being sensitive and we're lucky to have a reliable babysitter in the house! My dad is sometimes moody, but he's very affectionate with Anna. We're planning to buy our own house in a couple of years, but I think we'll stay near my parents because the relationship between Anna and her grandparents is so special.

Example: More people live with their families in England because of the economic climate.
    A True ✓   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐

1 Georgina is looking forward to seeing Anna grow up.
    A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐

2 Georgina says that Chris isn't very sociable.
    A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐

3 Georgina doesn't think she will need her son's assistance in the future.
    A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐

4 Esther cooks for the family twice a week.
  A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐
5 Esther says that Anna often gets tired.
  A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐
6 Esther says that Georgina gives very good advice.
  A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐
7 Alan thinks his mother can't look after Anna.
  A True ☐   B False ☐   C Doesn't say ☐

	7

2 **Write *G* for Georgina, *E* for Esther, *C* for Chris, and *A* for Alan.**

Example: I was very happy about the family moving in. _G_
1 It's good to have help when I'm tired. _____
2 We'll stay for another two years. _____
3 I try to be sensitive. _____
4 I'm happy to see what an affectionate grandfather he is. _____
5 I don't think it's good to be dishonest. _____
6 I remember how tiring young children are. _____
7 It's too noisy in the house for me! _____
8 It's not a good idea for young people to be dependent. _____

Reading total	15
Total:	65

Критерии оценки:
    - оценка «отлично» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 59-65 баллов
    - оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 46-58 баллов
    - оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 33-45 баллов
    - оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 0-32 баллов

GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the past simple.**

Example: I've been to Beijing, but I*'ve never been* (not / go) to Shanghai.

Petra[1]_____ (you / remember) to pay that cheque into the bank?

Alan Yes, it went in this morning.

Tom [2]_____ (you / ever / borrow) anyone's car?

Dave Yes, I borrowed my brother's and I crashed it!

Anna Hi, can I speak to Sally, please?

Beth I'm sorry, she [3]_____ (just / go) out.

Doctor What seems to be the problem?

John I [4]_____ (fall) over playing volleyball. I think I [5]_____ (break) my finger.

Peter How long [6]_____ (you / know) Mike?

Liz Well, we [7]_____ (meet) in 2008 and we've been good friends ever since.

	7

2 <u>Underline</u> **the correct word or phrase.**

Example: You've *been working* / *worked* hard for months – you need a holiday.

1 How long *have you been saving up* / *do you save up* for a motorbike?
2 He's *learning* / *been learning* Chinese for three years now.
3 I've *been planning* / *planned* my visit to the Amazon for years.
4 She's *known* / *been knowing* him for years.
5 Don't worry. I haven't *been crying* / *cried* – I've got a cold.
6 He's *disliked* / *been disliking* bananas since he was a child.
7 I've *had* / *been having* the same bank account since I was a student.

	7

3 **Complete the time expressions with** *for* **or** *since***.**

Example: *for* many years

1 ____ 2003
2 ____ we met in college
3 ____ a very long time
4 ____ the lesson began
5 ____ a couple of months
6 ____ Tuesday

	6

Grammar total	20

VOCABULARY

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).**

Example: I'm hoping my boss will *raise* my salary soon

charge raise afford

1 You need to open a business _____ when you start your own business.
   cash machine bank account phone bill
2 I think you'll _____ a lot of money selling clothes in this market.
   do pay make
3 Felipe still _____ me the €100 I lent him last month.
   owes charges borrows

4   I try to _____ some of my salary every month so that I can go travelling.
     save   afford   cost
5   It's difficult to get a _____ from a bank during a recession.
     contract   loan   tax
6   He _____ a lot of money from his grandmother when she died last year.
     invested   inherited   took out
7   I'm trying not to _____ money on gadgets I will never use.
     invest   waste   charge
8   My parents _____ me some money so I could buy a car.
     borrowed   owed   lent

	8

5   Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.
Example: Can I pay _by_ credit card?
1   I'll lend you the money if you promise to pay it ____ by next month.
2   You really should avoid getting ____ too much debt.
3   I can't believe how much I spend ____ coffees!
4   For my last birthday my aunt gave me £50 ____ cash.
5   They charged us £10 ____ this theatre programme!

	5

6   Write the synonym.
Example: very tasty _delicious_
1   very funny   _____
2   very _____   positive
3   very angry   _____
4   very _____   starving
5   very frightened   _____
6   very _____   freezing
7   very dirty   _____

	7

Vocabulary total	20

PRONUNCIATION
7   Match the words with the same sound.

| aff**or**d   w**or**th   h**o**nest |
| m**o**ney   ~~b**oi**ling~~   **o**we |

Example: b**oy** _boiling_
1   ph**o**ne _____
2   **u**p _____
3   b**ir**d _____
4   h**or**se _____
5   cl**o**ck _____

	5

8   Underline the stressed syllable.
Example: <u>mort</u>|gage
1   sa|la|ry
2   de|ligh|ted
3   in|vest
4   re|ce|ssion
5   po|si|tive

	5

Pronunciation total	10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50

READING

1   Read the article and tick (✔) A, B, or C.

In 1990, the World Bank published a report showing that there were over a billion people in the world with an income of just one dollar a day. At the start of this century, the United Nations promised to halve this figure by 2015. It has been working hard to keep this promise ever since. A series of short films was made to show what you can buy in different countries with this tiny amount. In a market in Nepal, for example, they could only buy four bananas and a loaf of bread. It was impossible to buy meat or any protein.

Other people have been horrified to learn how enormous the problem is and have taken action in different ways. A UK charity called *1 Dollar a Day* has been raising money to invest in projects to improve health, clean water, education, etc. They have also given people loans to help them set up a business as it is difficult to borrow money if you have no bank account.

In the US, two school teachers decided to try spending only one dollar each day on food for a month and have now written a book about their experience. They say they were often starving, and got bored with eating the same food. And they couldn't afford to buy healthy foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables. The book describes how much rich countries waste, and how they try to save money by buying cheap food from other countries.

The World Bank has recently published another report on how the situation has changed since 1990. One dollar is worth less now, and food and fuel cost more, so it is difficult to work out exactly how much progress there has been. However, there have clearly been some amazing changes. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of people who earned salaries below the poverty line went down from 43% of the developing world to 22%, so the UN has already made a big difference. Of course there is still a huge amount to do to improve the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

Example: More than a billion people _____ one dollar a day in 1990.
A gave ☐   B earned ✔   C saved ☐

1   In _____ the UN made a promise to cut the poverty figures by half.
        A 2000 ☐   B 1900 ☐   C 2015 ☐
2   In Nepal it costs one dollar to buy _____ and some bread.
        A cheese ☐   B meat ☐   C a few bananas ☐
3   The charity *1 Dollar a Day* lends people money to _____.
        A get water ☐   B start a business ☐   C buy food ☐
4   Two school teachers spent one dollar a day on _____.
        A a book ☐   B vegetables ☐   C eating ☐
5   They were often very _____.
        A tired ☐   B hungry ☐   C healthy ☐
6   It wasn't possible to buy _____ with a dollar.
        A unhealthy food ☐   B anything ☐   C fruit ☐
7   The book shows how much rich countries _____.
        A throw away ☐   B spend each day ☐   C can afford to buy ☐
8   Since 1990, the situation has changed _____.
        A very little ☐   B not at all ☐   C a surprising amount ☐
9   In 2008, _____ of the world's population was very poor.
        A 43% ☐   B 22% ☐   Cover a billion ☐
10   The writer says we still need to do _____ to help people.
        A a little ☐   B a lot ☐   C some things ☐

☐ 10

2   Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
Example: The United Nations wants to reduce the number of people who live on one dollar a day. _T_
1   In Nepal, you can buy fruit and bread for one dollar. _____
2   To borrow money, you have to have a business. _____

3   *1 Dollar a Day* wants to improve schools. _____
4   To save money, rich countries pay lower prices for food from other countries. _____
5   Food has been less expensive since 1990. _____

	5
Reading total	15
Total:	65

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 59-65 баллов

- оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 46-58 баллов

- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 33-45 баллов

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 0-32 баллов

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the time expressions with *for* or *since*.

Example: *for* many years

1 _____ Monday
2 _____ the lecture began
3 _____ a really long time
4 _____ a couple of weeks
5 _____ we met at school
6 _____ 2007

| | 6 |

2 Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

Example: I've been to Beijing, but I *'ve never been* (not / go) to Shanghai.

Vicky   How long [1]_____ (you / know) Chris?
Leo   Well, we [2]_____ (meet) in 2006 and we've been good friends ever since.

Doctor   What seems to be the problem?
Jim   I [3]_____ (fall) over playing basketball. I think I [4]_____ (break) this finger.

Anne   [5]_____ (you / remember) to pay that money into the bank?
Jo   Yes, it went in this morning.

Brian   [6]_____ (you / ever / borrow) anyone's car?
Paul   Yes, I borrowed my sister's and I had an accident!

Bob   Hi, can I speak to Tom, please?
Diane   I'm sorry, he [7]_____ (just / go) out.

| | 7 |

3 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: You've *been working* / *worked* hard for months – you need a holiday.

1 I've *had* / *been having* the same bank account since I was a student.
2 How long *have you been saving up* / *do you save up* for a car?
3 Don't worry. She hasn't *been crying* / *cried* – she's got a cold.
4 I've *known* / *been knowing* him for years.
5 She's *been planning* / *planned* her visit to Peru for years.
6 He's *learning* / *been learning* English for three years now.
7 I've *disliked* / *been disliking* mushrooms since I was a child.

| | 7 |
| Grammar total | 20 |

VOCABULARY

4 Write the synonym.

Example: very tasty _delicious_

1 very frightened _____
2 very _____ starving
3 very dirty _____
4 very _____ freezing
5 very funny _____
6 very _____ positive
7 very angry _____

<div style="text-align: right">5</div>

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Can I pay _by_ credit card?

1 They charged us £8 _____ this concert programme!
2 I gave my nephew £50 _____ cash for his birthday.
3 You can borrow the money from me if you pay it _____ by next week.
4 People should avoid getting _____ too much debt these days.
5 She spends a lot of money _____ clothes!

<div style="text-align: right">5</div>

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I hope my boss will _raise_ my salary soon.
      charge   raise   afford

1 Dave still _____ me the £50 I lent him last week.
   owes   charges   borrows
2 I _____ a lot of money from my grandfather when he died last year.
   invested   inherited   charged
3 She's going to _____ some of her salary every month.
   save   afford   cost
4 Do you need a business _____ if you start your own business?
   phone bill   cash machine   bank account
5 I'm sure you'll _____ a lot of money selling toys in this market.
   pay   make   do
6 My parents _____ me money so I could buy a house.
   lent   borrowed   owed
7 I don't want to _____ money on gadgets I don't need.
   invest   waste   charge
8 It isn't easy to get a _____ from a bank during a recession.
   contract   loan   tax

<div style="text-align: right">8</div>

| Vocabulary total | 20 |

PRONUNCIATION

7 Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable.

Example: <u>mort</u>|gage

1 in|vest
2 re|ce|ssion
3 po|si|tive
4 de|ligh|ted
5 sa|la|ry

<div style="border:1px solid #000; display:inline-block; padding:2px 8px;">5</div>

8 Match the words with the same sound.

> ~~boiling~~ m**o**ney w**or**th
> **o**we aff**or**d h**o**nest

Example: b**oy** ~~boiling~~

1 h**or**se _____
2 ph**o**ne _____
3 cl**o**ck _____
4 b**ir**d _____
5 **u**p _____

<div style="border:1px solid #000; display:inline-block; padding:2px 8px;">5</div>

Pronunciation total	10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Famous In 1990, the World Bank published a report showing that there were over a billion people in the world with an income of just one dollar a day. At the start of this century, the United Nations promised to halve this figure by 2015. It has been working hard to keep this promise ever since. A series of short films was made to show what you can buy in different countries with this tiny amount. In a market in Nepal, for example, they could only buy four bananas and a loaf of bread. It was impossible to buy meat or any protein.

Other people have been horrified to learn how enormous the problem is and have taken action in different ways. A UK charity called *1 Dollar a Day* has been raising money to invest in projects to improve health, clean water, education, etc. They have also given people loans to help them set up a business as it is difficult to borrow money if you have no bank account.

In the US, two school teachers decided to try spending only one dollar each day on food for a month and have now written a book about their experience. They say they were often starving, and got bored with eating the same food. And they couldn't afford to buy healthy foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables. The book describes how much rich countries waste, and how they try to save money by buying cheap food from other countries.

The World Bank has recently published another report on how the situation has changed since 1990. One dollar is worth less now, and food and fuel cost more, so it is difficult to work out exactly how much progress there has been. However, there have clearly been some amazing changes. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of people who earned salaries below the poverty line went down from 43% of the developing world to 22%, so the UN has already made a big difference. Of course there is still a huge amount to do to improve the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

Example: In 1990, more than a billion people _____ one dollar a day.
    A gave ☐   B saved ☐   C earned ✓

1 The UN promised to cut the poverty figures by half by _____.
    A 1900 ☐   B 2000 ☐   C 2015 ☐

2 In Nepal it costs one dollar to buy four bananas and _____.
    A meat ☐   B some bread ☐   C cheese ☐

3 1 Dollar a Day lends money to people who have no _____.
    A bank account ☐   B water ☐   C education ☐

4 Two American people spent one dollar a day on _____.
    A eating ☐   B fruit ☐   C books ☐

5 They often felt very _____.
    A happy ☐   B hungry ☐   C tired ☐

6 They couldn't buy _____ with only a dollar.
    A unhealthy food ☐   B vegetables ☐   C boring food ☐

7 _____ countries often buy food that is not produced locally.
    A Poor ☐   B All ☐   C Rich ☐

8 In 2008, _____ of the world's population was very poor.
    A 22% ☐   B 43% ☐   C 1 billion ☐

9 You can buy _____ with a dollar than in 1990.
    A less ☐   B more ☐   C the same ☐

10 The writer says there are still _____ people who need help.
    A some ☐   B a few ☐   C millions of ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: At the start of the 21st century, over a billion people lived on one dollar a day. _T_

1 By 2015, the number of people with an income of a dollar a day will be reduced by half. _____
2 Short films showed people buying meat in Nepal. _____
3 *1 Dollar a Day* has lent people money to open bank accounts. _____
4 Two people ate on a dollar a day for four weeks. _____
5 Rich countries use more food than they need. _____

	5
Reading total	15
Total:	65

Критерии оценки:
        - оценка «отлично» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 59-65 баллов
        - оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 46-58 баллов
        - оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 33-45 баллов
        - оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 0-32 баллов

Контрольная работа №3
по дисциплине «Вводный курс первого иностранного (английского) языка»
Вариант 1

GRAMMAR

1 Write the comparative or superlative form.
Example: The people in Ireland are some of *the friendliest* (friendly) in the world.
1 The subway in Athens is _____ (modern) one I've ever been on.
2 What's _____ (quick) way to get around London?
3 Are trains here _____ (expensive) as in Britain?
4 I think my old car was _____ (economical) than my new one.
5 You look much _____ (good) with short hair!
6 Unfortunately my new office is just _____ (tiny) as my last one.
7 That was probably _____ (bad) coffee I've ever drunk!
8 Mary speaks _____ (slowly) than Anna, so she's easier to understand.

8

2 Complete the email with *a*, *an*, *the*, or – (no article).

Dear Paula,
We're having a wonderful time here in Rome. We arrived yesterday afternoon so we had time to find ¹_____ nice little hotel and relax after ²_____ journey. ³_____ hotel is in ⁴_____ city centre, but it's not too noisy.
We woke up early this morning because ⁵_____ sun was shining in through the window. We had ⁶_____ quick breakfast (great coffee!) and then went out to explore ⁷_____ city. Later, we're meeting Kathy's friend Pietro, who's ⁸_____ economics student at university here. He's going to take us to ⁹_____ best pizzeria in Rome (at least he says it is!). I think ¹⁰_____ Italian cities are all wonderful, but I can't believe what ¹¹_____ fabulous city Rome is!
We'll be back home ¹²_____ next Friday. See you soon!
Love,
Julie

12

Grammar total	20

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the compound nouns in the sentences.
Example: Watch out for the speed *camera* when you drive out of town.
1 I never drive during the _____ hour because the traffic is so bad.
2 Can you believe that drivers didn't wear seat _____ in the past?
3 Excuse me, is there a petrol _____ near here?
4 I don't like riding my bike in towns with no cycle _____.
5 The _____ transport is excellent here. You don't need a car at all.
6 The queues at this taxi _____ are always long on Saturday nights.
7 It's annoying when cyclists go through a red traffic _____.
8 The speed _____ in many British towns is now as low as 20 mph.

8

4 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.
Example: Are you listening *to* me?
1 Is there anything that you're really afraid _____?
2 I'm fed up _____ my job. I need a change.
3 Try not to laugh _____ Bill when he speaks French – his accent is terrible!
4 It can take ages to get to the city centre – it depends _____ the traffic.

5 This restaurant reminds me _____ the one we went to in Paris.
6 He used to be married _____ my youngest sister.
7 Jenna is arriving _____ Cambridge on Saturday evening.

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7

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5 Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences.
   Example: Watch **o<u>ut</u>** for speed cameras on this road – you don't want to get caught.
1 We need to **s_____** off for the airport at 6.00 if the flight is at 9.00.
2 We're going to **r_____** out of petrol soon. There's very little left.
3 Slow **d_____**! You're going way too fast!
4 My satnav wasn't working and I **e_____** up in the wrong part of town.
5 If you want a lift home, I could **p_____** you up outside the supermarket.

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5

Vocabulary total	20

</div>

PRONUNCIATION
6 Match the words with the same sound.

bri**dge**   ~~li**m**it~~   ru**sh**
coa**ch**   s**ea**t   l**a**ne

   Example: **f**i**sh** *limit*
1 tr**ai**n   _____
2 **sh**ower_____
3 **ch**ess   _____
4 **j**azz   _____
5 tr**ee**   _____

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5

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7 Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable.
   Example: <u>scoo</u>|ter
1 un|der|ground
2 mo|tor|way
3 a|fraid
4 ca|rriage
5 pe|de|stri|an

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5

Pronunciation total	10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50

</div>

READING
1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

> **A radical transport system**
> As one of the world's fastest growing economies, there has been a huge increase in China's urban population. With so many more people also able to afford cars, China's cities now have some of the biggest traffic congestion problems and produce more pollution than any other country in the world.
> But one Chinese engineer, Youzhou Song, has designed an exciting solution: the *straddling bus* (a bus which goes across and above part of the road, like a moving bridge). This bus, which looks like a train, holds passengers on the top level while cars can continue to drive beneath. The bus, travelling at about 40 kilometres an hour, will not move as fast as a car, but it will never have the problems of traffic jams. It is as wide as two lanes of the road, but it won't slow down the traffic. It can carry 1,200 passengers, and replace up to 40 conventional buses, saving

860 tons of fuel and 2,640 tons of carbon emissions per year. As it also runs on a combination of electricity and solar power, it offers a much greener, cleaner, quieter and more economical form of transport. It is also three times faster and ten times cheaper to build than the same length of underground railway. Designed with a huge window in the top of the bus, it is also a lighter and more cheerful way to travel!

Youzhou Song has thought of everything. The bus will follow fixed routes and passengers will board the bus from stations above the ground. These stations will also recharge the bus with electricity. If you're worried about the bus crashing into other vehicles, don't be. A system of lights and alarms will stop this from happening. Youzhou Song has even designed escape doors which open at the side in an emergency, just like on an aeroplane.

If tests on the new technology go well, Song's company is talking about building over 180 kilometres of bus route. Los Angeles is also interested in this idea for solving traffic problems and, who knows? We may all be looking forward to a new era of elevated bus travel!

Example: The Chinese economy has grown _____.
A very fast ✓   B faster than any other country ☐   C very slowly ☐

1 In recent years, the traffic in China has got _____.
   A faster ☐   B better ☐   C worse ☐
2 An engineer has designed _____ to resolve traffic congestion.
   A a train ☐   B a bus ☐   C a bridge ☐
3 The new vehicle will travel more slowly than _____.
   A a car ☐   B a normal bus ☐   C all other traffic ☐
4 _____ will be used to run the new system.
   A Only electricity ☐   B 860 tons of fuel ☐   C Electricity and solar power ☐
5 The other forms of transport are not as _____ as the new system.
   A noisy ☐   B quiet ☐   C expensive ☐
6 The bus will get electricity from _____.
   A the stations ☐   B the ground ☐   C the route ☐
7 A safety system will stop accidents with _____.
   A pedestrians ☐   B traffic lights ☐   C cars ☐
8 There are plans to build _____ kilometres of bus route.
   A more than 180 ☐   B 40 ☐   C almost 180 ☐

	8

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
Example: Many more people live in cities in China than in the past.   _T_
1 Traffic has got worse in China because more people have cars. _____
2 The new bus will carry 40 people. _____
3 Cars and the new bus will use different levels. _____
4 It is three times faster to build than the underground railway. _____
5 The new bus will not pollute the city as much as the old buses. _____
6 There will be an escape system similar to an aeroplane's. _____
7 China is the only country interested in this new bus system. _____

	7

Reading total	15
Total:	65

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 59-65 баллов

- оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 46-58 баллов

- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 33-45 баллов

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 0-32 баллов

Контрольная работа №3

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the email with *a*, *an*, *the*, or – (no article).

Hi Susan,

We're having a great time here in Florence. I think ¹_____ Italian cities are all beautiful, but I can't believe what ²_____ lovely city Florence is!

We got here yesterday afternoon so we had time to find ³_____ lovely hotel and relax after ⁴_____ journey. ⁵_____ hotel isn't far from ⁶_____ city centre, but it's very quiet.

We got up early because ⁷_____ sun was shining in through our window. We had ⁸_____ very nice breakfast (fantastic coffee!) and looked around ⁹_____ city.

Later, Claire's friend Marco is taking us to ¹⁰_____ best pizzeria in Florence! He's ¹¹_____ art student at a college here.

We'll get back home ¹²_____ next Sunday. See you soon!

Love,

Gillian

<div align="right">

12

</div>

2 Write the comparative or superlative form.

Example: The people in Ireland are some of <u>the friendliest</u> (friendly) in the world.

1 This car is _____ (economical) than my last one.
2 That was probably _____ (bad) meal I've ever eaten!
3 The subway in Beijing is _____ (modern) one I've ever seen.
4 I think she looks much _____ (good) with longer hair!
5 Are trains in your country _____ (expensive) as they are here?
6 What's _____ (quick) way to get to the city centre?
7 Jill speaks _____ (slowly) than I do, so she's easier to understand.
8 My new bedroom is _____ (tiny) as my old one, unfortunately.

<div align="right">

8

Grammar total	20

</div>

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences.

Example: Watch **o**<u>ut</u> for speed cameras on this road – you don't want to get caught.

1 You need to slow **d**_____! The speed limit here is 30.
2 I didn't have my satnav with me and I **e**_____ up in the wrong part of the city.
3 You should **s**_____ off for the station at 9.00 if your train is at 9.45.
4 If you need a lift back, I could **p**_____ you up here at about 8.00.
5 You'll **r**_____ out of petrol soon. There isn't much left.

<div align="right">

5

</div>

4 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Are you listening *to* me?

1 This café reminds me _____ the one we went to in Cambridge.
2 Paula is arriving _____ Barcelona on Friday night.
3 Try not to laugh _____ me when I speak Spanish – my accent is terrible!
4 She used to be married _____ my oldest brother.
5 It can take a long time to get to the station – it depends _____ the traffic.
6 I don't think I'm really afraid _____ anything.
7 My husband is fed up _____ his long journey to work.

	7

5 Complete the compound nouns in the sentences.

Example: Watch out for the speed *camera* when you drive out of town.

1 It's dangerous when drivers go through a red traffic _____.
2 This taxi _____ always has a long queue when a train arrives from London.
3 We only like riding our bikes in towns with cycle _____.
4 I try to drive to work after the _____ hour because there's less traffic then.
5 In many city centres in Britain the speed _____ is now 20 mph.
6 Do you know where the nearest petrol _____ is?
7 Not all drivers wore seat _____ in the past.
8 The _____ transport in this city is good, but it's very expensive.

	8
Vocabulary total	20

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: scoo|ter

1 ca|rriage
2 a|fraid
3 pe|de|stri|an
4 mo|tor|way
5 un|der|ground

	5

7 Match the words with the same sound.

lane coa**ch** bri**dge**
s**ea**t l**i**mit ru**sh**

Example: f**i**sh *limit*
1 **j**azz _____
2 tr**ai**n _____
3 tr**ee** _____

4 **sh**ower _____
5 **ch**ess _____

	5
Pronunciation total	10
Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

A radical transport system

As one of the world's fastest growing economies, there has been a huge increase in China's urban population. With so many more people also able to afford cars, China's cities now have some of the biggest traffic congestion problems and produce more pollution than any other country in the world.

But one Chinese engineer, Youzhou Song, has designed an exciting solution: the *straddling bus* (a bus which goes across and above part of the road, like a moving bridge). This bus, which looks like a train, holds passengers on the top level while cars can continue to drive beneath. The bus, travelling at about 40 kilometres an hour, will not move as fast as a car, but it will never have the problems of traffic jams. It is as wide as two lanes of the road, but it won't slow down the traffic. It can carry 1,200 passengers, and replace up to 40 conventional buses, saving 860 tons of fuel and 2,640 tons of carbon emissions per year. As it also runs on a combination of electricity and solar power, it offers a much greener, cleaner, quieter and more economical form of transport. It is also three times faster and ten times cheaper to build than the same length of underground railway. Designed with a huge window in the top of the bus, it is also a lighter and more cheerful way to travel!

Youzhou Song has thought of everything. The bus will follow fixed routes and passengers will board the bus from stations above the ground. These stations will also recharge the bus with electricity. If you're worried about the bus crashing into other vehicles, don't be. A system of lights and alarms will stop this from happening. Youzhou Song has even designed escape doors which open at the side in an emergency, just like on an aeroplane.

If tests on the new technology go well, Song's company is talking about building over 180 kilometres of bus route. Los Angeles is also interested in this idea for solving traffic problems and, who knows? We may all be looking forward to a new era of elevated bus travel!

Example China's economy has grown _____.
   A very slowly ☐   B very fast ✓   C faster than any other country ☐

1 The traffic has got _____ in China in recent years.
   A worse ☐   B better ☐   C faster ☐
2 There are plans to build a new _____ to resolve the traffic problems.
   A train ☐   B bridge ☐   C bus ☐
3 Cars and buses will be able to use the same road but _____.
   A on different levels ☐   B at different times ☐   C at slower speeds ☐
4 Song's design will use _____.
   A 860 tons of fuel ☐   B electricity and solar power ☐   C only electricity ☐
5 The other forms of public transport in China are not as _____ as the straddling bus.
   A expensive ☐   B noisy ☐   C green ☐
6 It can be built _____ times faster than the underground railway.
   A four ☐   B ten ☐   C three ☐

7 Escape doors will make the bus _____.
   A safer ☐   B taller ☐   C more dangerous ☐

8 The company wants to build _____ kilometres of bus route.
  A 40 ☐   B almost 180 ☐   C more than 180 ☐

<div align="right">

	8

</div>

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Many more people live in cities in China than in the past. _T_

1 Two engineers have designed the new bus. _____
2 The new bus will carry 1,200 people. _____
3 It will be as wide as two roads. _____
4 It costs three times more to build an underground railway. _____
5 The new bus won't have as much light as conventional buses. _____
6 Lights and alarms will stop crashes. _____
7 Only Chinese cities are interested in this new bus system. _____

<div align="right">

	7

</div>

<div align="right">

Reading total	15
Total:	65

</div>

Критерии оценки:
   - оценка «отлично» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 59-65 баллов
   - оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 46-58 баллов
   - оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 33-45 баллов
   - оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если обучающийся набирает 0-32 баллов

Факультет <u>филологический</u>
Кафедра <u>английской филологии</u>
Дисциплина <u>«Вводный курс первого иностранного (английского) языка»</u>
Направление/профиль/специальность <u>45.03.02 «Лингвистика», профиль «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур (Английский и немецкий языки)»</u>

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №1

1. Fulfil the task in card 1 (I).
2. Fulfil the task in card 1 (II).
3. Speak on the suggested topic.

Темы для устной части экзамена
1 семестр

1. Eat and drink – but at the right time!
2. Do you agree that good service is more important than good food?
3. Do you think the best chefs are usually men?
4. Do you think everybody should learn to cook at school?
5. Do you think cheap restaurants always serve bad food?
6. Do you think waiters should earn a good salary and tips should be banned?
7. Do you believe Italian food is the best in the world?
8. Talk about your family.
9. The modern family.
10. How birth order influences your personality.
11. "One woman's 'no-spend' year and how she survived".
12. The charity Adelante Africa.
13. "The polar challenge".
14. "TopGear challenge".
15. Survive the drive!
16. Do you think people who drink and drive should lose their driving licence for life, even if they did not cause an accident?
17. Do you think it should be illegal to eat and drink when you're driving?
18. Do you think speed cameras do not stop accidents, they just make money for the government?
19. Common stereotypes about men and women.
20. The Pink and Blue Project.

Критерии оценки экзамена

Оценка и определение уровня знаний и практических профессиональных умений и навыков (компетенций) обучающихся производится по 5-балльной шкале, что соответствует следующим оценкам в баллах: **0-2 – *«неудовлетворительно», 3 – «удовлетворительно», 4 – «хорошо», 5 – «отлично».***

Типы ошибок:

1. Искажение – искажение смысла, упущение важной информации, привнесение неверной информации.

2. Неточность – упущение несущественной информации, привнесение лишней информации, которая не приводит к существенному искажению смысла, не совсем точное толкование, которое не ведет к его искажению.

3. Стилистическая ошибка – отступление от стилистических норм языка для данного стиля речи (ошибочное употребление синонимов, нарушение правил сочетаемости).

4. Грамматическая ошибка.

5. Лексическая ошибка.

Критерии оценки:

• <u>Отлично</u> – нет искажений, не более 3 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и не более 2 лексико-грамматических ошибок при пересказе текста, четкая и полная аргументация, логическая связность изложения, обоснованные и развернутые ответы на вопросы экзаменатора, лексически богатое и грамматически правильное, логичное изложение темы, отсутствие грамматических и лексических ошибок в выполненном задании из карточки.

• <u>Хорошо</u> – не более 1 искажения и 3 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и не более 4 лексико-грамматических ошибок, последовательная аргументация и связность изложения, правильные ответы на вопросы экзаменатора, логичность и последовательность монологической речи, допускается наличие 2-3 негрубых ошибок в выполненном задании из карточки.

• <u>Удовлетворительно</u> - не более 3 искажений и 5 неточностей или стилистических ошибок, не более 8 лексико-грамматических ошибок, наличие связной аргументации и адекватной реакции на вопросы экзаменатора, наличие множества ошибок в монологической речи, обучающийся слабо ориентируется в грамматических явлениях.

• <u>Неудовлетворительно</u> - более 3 искажений и 5 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и более 8 лексико-грамматических ошибок, непонимание и неадекватная реакция на вопросы экзаменатора, нарушение связной аргументации при изложении устной темы, обучающийся не справился с заданием из карточки.

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Раздел 6. Behind the scenes. Every picture tells a story.	УК-4, ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа № 6
2	Раздел 7. Live and learn. The hotel of Mum and Dad.	УК-4, ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа № 7
3	Раздел 8. The right job for you. Have a nice day!	УК-4, ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа № 8
4	Раздел 9. Lucky encounters. Digital detox.	УК-4, ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа № 9
5	Раздел 10. Idols and icons. And the murderer is …	УК-4, ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа № 10
Итоговая аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
экзамен		УК-4, ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Комплект билетов к экзамену

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»
Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии
Комплект заданий для контрольной работы
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
Контрольная работа №6

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Look at the date – this food has to be _eaten_ (eat) today.

1 Most films _____ (release) on DVD a few months after the cinema release.
2 When I looked for his comment on the blog, it _____ (already / delete).
3 Nobody likes _____ (judge) on their appearance only.
4 Please wait in the hotel reception while your room _____ (clean).
5 She _____ (tell) tomorrow whether her job is in danger or not.
6 Too much money _____ (spend) last year on personal expenses.
7 I'm really enjoying this film. It _____ (base) on a true story, isn't it?
8 You'll have to go another route – the motorway _____ (close) since this morning.
9 America _____ (still / see) as the land of opportunity today.
10 *Frankenweenie* _____ (direct) by Tim Burton.
11 I'm hoping _____ (meet) by my parents at the airport.
12 Congratulations! You _____ (choose) to take part in our £1,000 prize draw!

	12

2 Complete the dialogues with *must*, *can't*, or *might*.

Example: They _must_ be out. Nobody is answering the phone.

1 **A** 'I think he _____ be French with a name like Luc.'
  B 'Yes, he sounds French too.'
2 **A** 'You're getting engaged to Elena? You _____ be serious!'
  B 'No, really, I am!'
3 **A** 'I thought you _____ like to borrow my *Avengers Assemble* DVD.'
  B 'Oh great, thanks. I didn't get to see it at the cinema.'
4 **A** 'I think Jill and Alan are away in Italy this week.'
  B 'They _____ be. I've just seen Jill in town.'
5 **A** 'Is Steven in his office?'
  B 'I don't know. He _____ be in a meeting. I'll just go and check.'
6 **A** 'I finally passed my driving test!'
  B 'Congratulations! You _____ be very pleased.'
7 **A** 'I've just run 20 km. I'm training for a marathon.'
  B 'Really? You _____ be exhausted.'
8 **A** 'Look, Diana's left her bag here.'
  B 'It _____ be Diana's – her bag is brown.'

	8

Grammar total	20

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The film is _set_ in Brazil.

1 A lot of the latest James Bond film was shot on _____ in London.
2 Most films have amazing special _____ now. They aren't so special anymore!
3 I really enjoyed the first film. I can't wait for the _____.
4 The dialogue was spoken in English and then _____ in Spanish and French.
5 I don't like _____ films because I get scared very easily.
6 The _____ from all the *High School Musical* films became best-selling albums.
7 It's a Swedish film, so you'll have to read the _____.
8 Hundreds of _____ were employed for the battle scenes in the *Lord of the Rings* films.
9 The _____ was very complicated and I got confused halfway through the film.
10 I like science-_____ films with robots in them.

	10

4 Complete the sentences with nouns and verbs related to the body.

Example: She has a very long n_eck_.

1 I've got very long **f**_____, which makes playing the piano easier.
2 If you hold your nose, you can't **t**_____ much of the food you eat.
3 It was so noisy I had to put my hands over my **e**_____.
4 I'm scared of dogs because my neighbour's dog **b**_____ me when I was young.
5 Can you hear me? If you can, just **n**_____ your head.
6 I've actually got brown **h**_____ but I dye it black.
7 Jackie! Stop **st**_____ at that man at the next table! It's very rude!
8 My **st**_____ feels really uncomfortable. I think I've eaten too much.
9 We **cl**_____ for so long at the end of the concert that my hands hurt.
10 I can't sing, but I like to **wh**_____ tunes while I'm painting.

	10

Vocabulary total		20

PRONUNCIATION

5 Match the words with the same sound.

h**ea**d ~~h**a**nd~~ n**o**se
l**i**ps b**i**te st**are**

Example: c**a**t _hand_

1 ch**air** _____
2 **e**gg _____
3 f**i**sh _____
4 b**i**ke _____
5 ph**o**ne _____

	5

6 Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable.

Example: <u>se</u>|quel

1 hi|sto|ri|cal
2 re|view
3 au|di|ence
4 di|rec|ted
5 sub|ti|tles

	5

Pronunciation total		10

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Face recognition

We now upload over four billion photos a month onto *Facebook*, and anyone who uses the site is familiar with the idea of face recognition software, which can tell you who is (or might be) in your photo.

Face recognition is being used in many different areas, especially to help the police identify criminals. Computers are not able to read faces like humans can, but they can be trained to compare a face with a photo that is stored in a database. They do this by noting certain features, or, for example, measuring the distance between the eyes. A 'smart' surveillance system – cameras which record our movements in public spaces – has now been developed by a Japanese company which can look through 36 million faces in one second to find a matching one. Many people say they feel safer if there are cameras to protect them in public places, but others are not comfortable with the fact that so many images of us are stored in a database.

The technology is not yet perfect (people who have had plastic surgery can especially confuse the system!), but it is now often preferred to other forms of conventional identification. This is partly because it can be used without us knowing. Face recognition is being improved all the time. Other new technology has been designed which can predict how a face might look as it gets older or which can fill in missing parts of an image. It can even identify someone from video taken in very low light.

In the future, face recognition might also inspire many more good business ideas. There is already an app for smartphones to tell how many people are at a club, and the ratio of men to women. Sony has also designed a camera that waits for you to smile before it takes a picture.

Finally, facial recognition doesn't just recognize humans now – tests have been carried out which show that individual chimpanzees can be recognized, a development that could be used to protect wildlife in the future.

Example: *Facebook* uses face recognition _____.

A to identify people in our photos ✓   B to tell us who our friends are ☐
C to tell us who our family are ☐

1 _____ photos are uploaded onto Facebook every month.
A 36 million ☐   B More than four billion ☐   C Fewer than four billion ☐

2 Computers are able to _____.
A record the differences between two images ☐   B recognize faces like people can ☐
C measure the distance between two people ☐

3 It takes _____ one second to search 36 million images.
A the police ☐   B a computer ☐   C a surveillance system ☐

4 Many people like surveillance systems in public places because _____.
A they can recognize criminals ☐   B they feel safer ☐   C they like being filmed ☐

5 Face recognition technology _____.
A occasionally makes mistakes ☐   B is likely to make mistakes ☐
C is 100 per cent accurate ☐

6 Other technology has been designed to show _____.
A how we can improve ourselves ☐   B how we can predict the future ☐
C how we might look when we're older ☐

7 A smartphone app can tell _____ in a club.
A how much people spend ☐   B the number of men and women ☐
C us how to save time ☐

8 A new camera doesn't take a photo until people _____.
A smile ☐   B stand still ☐   C look natural ☐

9 Facial recognition _____ animals in the future.

A can definitely help c   B may be able to help c   C is unlikely to help animals c

	9

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Face recognition is something new for *Facebook* users. _F_

1 The police don't use face recognition to identify criminals. _____
2 Some people are worried that photos are kept in a database. _____
3 People know when they are being identified by face recognition technology. _____
4 Identification isn't possible if there isn't much light. _____
5 Face recognition won't be used so much for business in the future. _____
6 Face recognition technology can now be used on all animals. _____

	6

Reading total		15
Total:		65

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: You won't pass the exam *unless* / if you study harder.

1 *After* / *Until* we move into the house, we're going to completely redecorate it.
2 Shall I take my shoes off *unless* / *before* I come in?
3 Hello, this is an important message for John. Please call me *as soon as* / *if* you get home.
4 Don't eat anything now! Wait *until* / *when* dinner's ready.
5 We won't get to the station on time *unless* / *if* we don't leave work early.
6 She won't be able to go *if* / *unless* Bob takes her in his car, because she can't drive.
7 Antonio will call us *as soon as* / *until* his plane lands.
8 You'll keep getting bad marks *unless* / *if* you check your work more carefully.

| | 8 |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: If we *have* (have) enough time, we'll visit Tricia on the way home.

1 You'd be a fantastic guitar player if you _____ (practise) more.
2 If she does enough revision, she _____ (pass) the exam easily.
3 Young people will live at home as long as possible if you _____ (let) them.
4 If I _____ (have) the opportunity to enter a talent contest, I'd take it.
5 Anyone would be annoyed if they _____ (receive) a parking fine.
6 She won't tell you unless you _____ (promise) to keep it a secret.
7 I _____ (buy) that laptop if it wasn't so expensive.
8 They won't sell their house if they _____ (not repaint) it first.
9 The waiter will take your order as soon as you _____ (be) ready.
10 I wouldn't go to that restaurant if you _____ (pay) me to!
11 He'll let you know his decision after he _____ (speak) to Sam.
12 If you painted the living room white, it _____ (look) bigger.

| | 12 |

| Grammar total | 20 |

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Pupils in Britain can l*eave* school when they're 16.

1 We have to behave at my school because the teachers are very **st**_____.
2 Schoolchildren don't have to wear a school **u**_____ in my country.
3 Zak's behaviour was so bad that he got **e**_____ from his first school.
4 I'm never going to **t**_____ an exam again. I hate them!
5 Vicky **f**_____ one of her exams, but she can take it again next month.
6 I need to **r**_____ tonight for my history exam tomorrow.
7 It's easy to **ch**_____ in an exam, but I think it's wrong.
8 Michael doesn't live at home now because he goes to **b**_____ school.
9 Congratulations! I hear you **p**_____ your final exams!
10 Gina starts work again next week, so her three-year-old son will go to **n**_____ school.

| | 10 |

4 Underline the odd one out.

Example: armchair sink <u>wall</u> chest of drawers

1 ceiling fireplace chimney fire
2 modern suburb spacious light
3 basement ground floor top floor balcony
4 cottage house flat garage
5 path floor gate patio

	5

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: It's nice in winter when we can sit <u>*by*</u> the open fire.

1 They live in the US, _____ the west coast.
2 I wouldn't like to live _____ the country in winter. I prefer the city.
3 We live _____ the outskirts of Paris.
4 He gets plenty of exercise because he lives _____ the top floor!
5 My brother lives in a suburb _____ London.

	5

Vocabulary total	20

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

~~nursery~~ s**u**bject r**u**de
pu**t **p**u**pil educa**ti**on

Example: b**ir**d *nursery*

1 b**u**ll _____
2 **u**p _____
3 **sh**ower_____
4 b**oo**t _____
5 /**ju:**/ _____

	5

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: <u>boar</u>|ding

1 pri|ma|ry
2 re|li|gious
3 nur|se|ry
4 e|le|men|tary
5 co|llege

	5

Pronunciation total	10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Dreaming of Africa
Luke

I'm studying philosophy, art and history for my A levels at a state secondary school, and I have to make a decision soon about which university I want to apply to. If I were better at science, I would study zoology as I have always had an interest in animals. I might study anthropology (the study of different people around the world) as at least that will give me the chance to travel abroad. As soon as I finish my exams I'm really keen to go to Uganda. If I could find an animal conservation charity that would let me work for them, I would like to stay there for a few months. My dream is to work with gorillas one day.

Naomi

Although I spent three months revising for these exams, I'm still worried about the results, which are coming out soon. Unless I get A grades for all my subjects (maths, chemistry and biology), I won't get into university to study medicine.

I've had to be really disciplined about everything and I'm not going to celebrate until I know I've been successful. I'm also working at an old people's home as a volunteer because if I can get lots of practical experience, that will also improve my chances. When I graduate, I'm determined to work for the medical charity, Doctors Without Borders, and work in Africa.

Jake

It's my last term at school and I'm taking my A level exams in a month. If I don't pass them, I don't really mind because I'm not very motivated to go on to get a degree. Seven years of secondary education is enough in my opinion!

If my mum wasn't so strict about revision, I would be practising the guitar, which I love. When I finish my exams, I'm going to take up the drums. I'm doing geography, French and music and they're all subjects that will be useful in the real world. My dream is to travel around French West Africa and to play and sing with Youssou N'Dour!

Example: Luke studies at _____.
             A a private school c   B a state secondary school ✔   C a primary school c

1 Luke _____ university.
   A isn't going to go to c   B would ideally study zoology at c
   C can't think what to study at c
2 He thinks that studying anthropology would enable him to _____.
   A go to Africa c   B work with people c   C travel to other countries c
3 He would love to _____.
   A help people in Uganda c   B work with gorillas c   C become a scientist c
4 Naomi is studying _____.
   A mostly science subjects c   B science and art subjects c   C art subjects c
5 She needs high grades in _____ to get into university.
   A three subjects c   B two science subjects c   C any two subjects c
6 She _____ for working with old people.
   A gets some money c   B receives quite a good salary c   C isn't paid c
7 Jake _____ about his A level results.
   A is worried c   B isn't worried c   C doesn't talk c
8 He is going to learn to _____ after his exams.
   A play the guitar c   B speak French c   C play the drums c
9 He would love to_____ in the future.
   A travel to America c   B travel to part of Africa c   C go all over Africa c

| 9 |

2 Write *L* for Luke, *N* for Naomi or *J* for Jake.

Example: I don't mind if I fail my exams. _*J*_
1 I'm not very interested in the idea of university. _____
2 I want to work with animals. _____
3 I'd like to work as a doctor in Africa. _____
4 I haven't been out having fun since my exams. _____
5 I'm thinking about studying anthropology. _____

6   I want to work for a medical charity. _____

	6

Reading total		15
Total:		65

«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»
Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии
Комплект заданий для контрольной работы
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
Контрольная работа №8

GRAMMAR
1 Complete the sentences using reported speech.
Example: 'Do you want to go or not?'
          He asked *me if / whether* I wanted to go.
  1 'We're having a sale next week.'
     They told us they _____ a sale the following week.
  2 'Don't waste your money in that shop!'
     The man told us _____ waste our money in that shop.
  3 'I've bought some new jeans.'
     She told me that she _____ some new jeans.
  4 'We may not have it in stock.'
     The shop assistant said they _____ have it in stock.
  5 'I'll give you a lift.'
     He said he _____ give me a lift.
  6 'I must be home by 6 p.m.'
     He said he _____ be home by 6 p.m.
  7 'Are you watching the football?'
     My neighbour asked us _____ we were watching the football.
  8 'We interviewed 20 candidates today.'
     They said they _____ 20 candidates that day.
  9 'What are your names?'
     He asked us what our names _____.
 10 'Have you been to New York?'
     She asked me if I _____ to New York.

| | 10 |

2 Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form or the infinitive (with or without *to*) of the verb in brackets.
Example: She left without *saying* (say) goodbye.
  1 I can't believe you forgot _____ (post) that letter!
  2 You're really good at _____ (write) stories.
  3 Javier doesn't seem _____ (enjoy) sport very much.
  4 Would you mind _____ (turn) your music down? I can't concentrate.
  5 I love _____ (not / have) to write essays any more.
  6 Do you feel like _____ (go) out for pizza tonight?
  7 I've given up _____ (try) to make Don smile – he's so miserable!
  8 She asked Bill to go to the shop _____ (get) a newspaper.
  9 I remember _____ (meet) Jane for the first time many years ago.
 10 My boss refuses _____ (give) me a pay rise. I'm going to resign.

| | 10 |

| Grammar total | 20 |

VOCABULARY
3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).
Example: Let's go to the *butcher's* and get some sausages.
          butcher's   chemist's   baker's
  1 That jacket is just the right size. It _____ you perfectly.

suits   matches   fits
2 The _____ had a lot of interesting new shops.
outlet store   shopping mall   department store
3 The jumper looked a bit small so I _____ in the shop.
tried it on   wore it   picked it up
4 I saw a great pair of shoes _____. So I went in and bought them!
in a street market   online   in a shop window

	4

4 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: My current job is *permanent / full-time / temporary*. It's a one-year contract.
1 Fantastic news! I've been *retired / sacked / promoted*!
2 My home-made clothes are selling well since I *applied / set up / worked* a website.
3 Jason's sleeping late. He's doing night *shifts / hours / jobs* at the factory this week.
4 I love being *part-time / temporary / self-employed* – I can work whenever I want to.
5 Sasha's *in charge / responsible / boss* for the training department.
6 He doesn't have *regular / full-time / working* hours. He often works in the evening.
7 Everyone will have to *resign / be sacked / retire* later in life in the future.
8 The problem is that I'm too *unemployed / redundant / well qualified* for many jobs.

	8

5 Write the nouns for the verbs.

Example: demonstrate   *demonstration*
1 respond   _____
2 pay   _____
3 qualify_____
4 retire   _____
5 lose   _____
6 choose_____
7 sell   _____
8 agree   _____

	8

Vocabulary total	20

PRONUNCIATION

6   Match the words with the same sound.

airline barg**ai**n comp**lai**n
rec**ei**pt s**e**ll ch**oo**se

Example: ch**air**   *airline*
1 tr**ai**n   _____
2 b**oo**t   _____
3 tr**ee**   _____
4 **e**gg   _____
5 comput**er**   _____

	5

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: moun|tain
1 de|mon|strate
2 de|li|ver
3 tem|pora|ry
4 un|em|ployed
5 qua|li|fi|ca|tion

	5

READING

1 Read the blog posting and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Sara's blog

Welcome to my blog where I talk about other blogs I have enjoyed reading!

This week I have been really inspired by two women who blogged about their exciting experiments with shopping and fashion. First of all, there's the English woman, Belinda, who didn't buy any new clothes for a year, and then decided to only shop at charity shops. In her blog, Belinda explains that she loved fashion but she didn't like the fashion industry and that she was fed up with worrying about whether her clothes were ethically made or not. For a year she didn't walk into a single shopping mall or department store. Can you imagine? She was also very good at sewing so she was able to adapt the clothes she already had. If she had something that didn't suit her or wasn't fashionable any more, she wasn't afraid to change it and make it look different. She says she liked knowing that she would never meet someone wearing exactly the same thing.

Another woman, a young American called Jennifer, did something even braver. She actually wore the same 'little black dress' for a year (well, she had seven identical dresses – one for each day of the week). People asked her if it was boring to put on the same style of dress every day but being so creative, she found it easy and fun to invent 365 ways of wearing the same dress. In the photos on the blog she looks amazing just by changing accessories (hats, scarves, belts, etc.), but she only used things she already owned or that people gave her. So, why did she do it? She says she wanted to set herself a style challenge, but she also realized that she wanted to do something useful with her creativity. So she set up the *Uniform* project and asked people who visited her website to donate money to help send street children in India to school. She has not only given people lots of great fashion ideas, but has also succeeded in raising 100,000 dollars and sending over 300 children to school. I think that's really cool!

Example: Sara's blog is about _____ .
    A current fashion trends c   B new kinds of shops c   C other people's blogs ✔

1   Sara is describing two women who blogged about _____.
    A scientific discoveries c   B experiments with fashion c
    C how people dress in England c
2   Belinda didn't buy new clothes for _____.
    A one year c   B two years c   C a month c
3   She wasn't happy about _____.
    A the fashion industry c   B the clothes most people wear c
    C the material most clothes are made of c
4   Sara says that Belinda _____ clothes herself.
    A couldn't sew c   B made changes to c   C made new c
5   Belinda modified clothes that didn't _____.
    A have buttons on c   B fit her c   C look good on her c
6   She enjoyed wearing clothes that _____ in shops.
    A couldn't be bought c   B could be bought c   C aren't often found c
7   Jennifer had seven black dresses that were all _____.
    A quite different from each other c   B very similar to each other c
    C exactly the same c
8   She _____ dressing in the way she did every day.
    A didn't like c   B didn't mind c   C was bored c
9   She only used extra items that she had or that people had _____ her.
    A given c   B sold c   C bought for c

10 Jennifer raised money to _____.
    A educate children c   B buy clothes c   C set up a website c

	10

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Belinda didn't go to a shopping centre for a year.   _T_
1   Belinda only bought used clothes from charity shops after twelve months. _____
2   Belinda was worried about wearing something that didn't suit her. _____
3   Jennifer put photographs of herself wearing her dress on her blog. _____
4   Jennifer started her project because she wanted to save money. _____
5   People give money via Jennifer's website to learn about style. _____

	5

Reading total		15
Total:		65

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: If we _had had_ (have) more time, we'd have visited Anne and Dave.

1 I _____ (never / manage) to buy a house if my parents hadn't helped me financially.
2 You wouldn't have done so well in life if you _____ (not / go) to university.
3 We _____ (get) completely lost if a stranger hadn't shown us the way.
4 If you'd run faster, we might _____ (not / miss) the bus.
5 He wouldn't have crashed the car if he _____ (not / answer) his phone.
6 She _____ (worry) about you if you hadn't phoned to say you were OK.
7 We could _____ (look after) the children last night if you'd asked.
8 He would have resigned if he _____ (not / be) promoted.
9 _____ (you / know) that was John if I hadn't told you?
10 You wouldn't have been so cold if you _____ (wear) a jacket.

| | 10 |

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: _A lot of_ / _Many of_ people cheered when they heard the news.

1 I often get headaches because I spend too _much_ / _many_ hours on my computer.
2 Excuse me, this shirt isn't _enough big_ / _big enough_. Do you have a larger size?
3 We have _no_ / _none_ time for arguments. Just hurry up and do it!
4 I don't like living in the city – there's too _much_ / _many_ traffic.
5 They don't have _plenty_ / _much_ money, but they're still very generous.
6 There are _not_ / _no_ enough seats for everyone.
7 Very _little_ / _few_ money is being invested in the public health system.
8 I was going to have a biscuit, but there aren't _none_ / _any_.
9 There are _very few_ / _very little_ modern buildings in this town.
10 There isn't _enough room_ / _room enough_ in this car. I need a bigger one.

| | 10 |

| Grammar total | | 20 |

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with the + or − adjective or adverb form of the noun in brackets.

Example: The bride and groom smiled _happily_ (happiness) for their wedding photos.

1 You can have some ice cream for waiting so _____ (patience).
2 Walk _____ (care) here – it's very icy.
3 Anna was so _____ (luck) to lose her suitcase in the airport.
4 I hate going in David's car. He drives really _____ (care) and so fast!
5 This old knife is _____ (use) – it doesn't cut anything!
6 He knocked the vase off the desk, but _____ (luck) I caught it before it hit the floor.
7 Don't be so _____ (patience). Dinner will be ready in a minute!
8 We missed the flight, but _____ (fortune) we managed to get seats on the next one.
9 She was so tired, and the armchair was so _____ (comfort) that she fell asleep.
10 It was very _____ (fortune) that someone heard his shouts for help.

| | 10 |

4 Write the word(s).

Example: A small button you press up and down to turn on electricity _switch_

1 The glass surface of a computer where the information appears. _____
2 Something you use when a plug won't fit into a socket in another country. _____
3 The set of keys on a computer. _____
4 A small portable object for storing computer data. _____
5 A part of an electronic device that the sound comes out of. _____
6 An object to control something from a distance. _____

| | 6 |

5 <u>Underline</u> **the correct phrase. If both phrases are correct, put a tick (✓).**

Example: *Turn the radio up / Turn up the radio*, will you? I can't hear it!   ✓

1   The heating's on too high. Could you *turn it down / turn down it*? ____
2   Could you *plug the TV in / plug in the TV*, please? ____
3   Don't forget to *switch your phone off / switch off your phone* in the cinema. ____
4   Are you watching this TV or shall I *turn off it / turn it off* ? ____

	4

Vocabulary total	20

PRONUNCIATION

6   Match the words with the same sound.

br**ough**t   la**ugh**   ~~en**ough**~~
thr**ough**   alth**ough**   c**ough**

Example: **u**p   *enough*

1   ph**one**   _____
2   c**ar**   _____
3   b**oo**t   _____
4   h**or**se   _____
5   cl**o**ck   _____

	5

7   <u>Under</u>line the stressed syllable.

Example: do|cu|<u>men</u>|ta|ry

1   de|vice
2   un|comfor|ta|ble
3   im|pa|tient|ly
4   dis|co|nnect
5   e|lec|tro|nic

	5

Pronunciation total	10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50

READING

1   Read the story and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Sylvie's lucky mistake

When I left school, I went to England for the first time as an au pair in Newcastle-under-Lyme, a market town about 150 miles north of London. I had booked a train ticket from London to Newcastle online – it would take three hours and I would arrive in Newcastle at 9.30 p.m. on the Sunday evening. The family who I would be working for would meet me there.

When I was on the train, about halfway there, I asked a ticket inspector what time we would arrive at Newcastle-under-Lyme. He looked at me and said 'You're going in the wrong direction for Newcastle-under-Lyme. This train is going to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.' I didn't have very much English so it took a while for him to explain patiently that there were two different towns, both called Newcastle, and the one I was going to was unfortunately 200 miles further north than the one I needed to get to. As I was feeling very anxious, I asked him what I should do. He told me there was no station in Newcastle-under-Lyme, and that I would have to get off the train at York and take another train to a town called Stoke-on-Trent. And then a bus.

When I got to York that evening, however, I discovered that there were no more trains to Stoke-on-Trent until the next day. I was 17, from a small French village, and I had never travelled on my own before. I also had very little money, not enough for even a cheap hotel. I didn't know what to

do. I felt I was going to cry. Suddenly, a woman in her 40s, who had heard the conversation said, 'Excuse me, but if you need somewhere to stay in York, I live here with my family. We have a spare room and you're welcome to stay with us.'

I often think, if there had been a station at Newcastle-under-Lyme, or if I had known more about English geography, or if I'd been less careless about my booking, I wouldn't have got on that train. So then I wouldn't have met Jill, the lady from York. And if she hadn't been so kind, I wouldn't have stayed with her. Oh, and obviously I wouldn't eventually have married Ben, her son!

Example: Sylvie first visited England when she was 18.
    A True c   B False ✔   C Doesn't say c

1 Sylvie bought a return ticket from Newcastle to London.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c
2 The English family was planning to meet her when she got to Newcastle.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c
3 When she spoke to the ticket inspector, she realized that she had travelled too far south.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c
4 The nearest train station to Newcastle-under-Lyme is Stoke-on-Trent.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c
5 The inspector advised her to get another train the next morning.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c
6 Sylvie wasn't worried about where she could stay that night.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c
7 A woman offered her a bed in her spare room.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c
8 Sylvie feels that her life changed because she hadn't booked her train carefully.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c
9 Jill kindly lent Sylvie some money.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c
10 Sylvie is now Jill's mother-in-law.
    A True c   B False c   C Doesn't say c

	10

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Sylvie went to England to look after some children. _T_
1 Sylvie booked her train ticket before she arrived in London. ____
2 Sylvie thought that the train journey would last no more than three hours. ____
3 Newcastle-under-Lyme is south of London, not north. ____
4 When she realized her mistake, Sylvie started looking for a hotel in York. ____
5 Sylvie wouldn't have met Ben if she hadn't made a mistake with her train ticket. ____

	5

Reading total		15
Total:		65

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»
Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии
Комплект заданий для контрольной работы
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
Контрольная работа №10

GRAMMAR
1 Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun and a comma (,) before it if necessary.
Example: This is the beach _where_ we used to have barbecues every summer.
    1 Bill Gates _____ role in Microsoft has changed, now does a lot of charity work.
    2 The Mini _____ is still made in Oxford, is a classic British car.
    3 Patricia Cornwell was the writer _____ possibly solved the mystery of Jack the Ripper.

4 There's a Sherlock Holmes museum on Baker Street _____ the fictional detective lived.
5 My grandfather _____ is seventy-eight, still works as a lawyer.
6 The town _____ I grew up has changed a lot since I was young.
7 The *Mona Lisa* _____ was painted in the 16th century, is worth millions of pounds.
8 Isn't she the designer _____ furniture won the National Design Award?

	8

2 Cross out the relative pronoun if it isn't necessary.
Example: The man ~~who~~ I spoke to was tall and slim.
1 The person who I feel sorry for is Jeff.
2 This is the book which won the Nobel Prize this year.
3 Is that the woman who you used to work for?
4 That's the film which I was telling you about yesterday.
5 Is that the restaurant which does fantastic pizzas?

	5

3 Complete the questions with the correct question tags.
Example: Caterina will come to the meeting, *won't* she?
1 Dan wasn't working on this project last month, _____ he?
2 The tickets cost us 20 euros, _____ they?
3 She will let him know the final decision, _____ she?
4 You didn't like your starter, _____ you?
5 She worked in the sales department, _____ she?
6 He hasn't been to Shanghai before, _____ he?
7 You've done this kind of work before, _____ you?

	7

Grammar total	20

VOCABULARY
4 Complete the sentences with one word to complete the compound nouns.
Example: I like driving, but I hate sitting in traffic *jams*.
1 I'm so glad it's summer, I can finally wear my new sun_____.
2 This is John, an old friend of mine. We were class_____ at school.
3 I've got my passport, but I can't find my boarding _____.
4 Can you put those books back onto the book_____, please?
5 I need to get some money out. Is there a cash _____ near here?
6 You can be fined for not wearing a seat _____, even in the back seats.
7 Please answer your phone! I can't stand that ring_____!
8 At the end of the game, the fans ran onto the football _____.
9 Jack the Ripper was one of the most famous _____ killers.
10 Oh no! I left my car here for five minutes, and now I have a parking _____!

	10

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.
Example: Many criminals are caught today because of the use of DNA s*amples*.
1 The man was released because there wasn't enough **e**_____ to charge him.
2 Police are questioning three **s**_____ in connection with the robbery.
3 After twenty years, detectives have still not been able to **s**_____ this crime.
4 Two **w**_____ came forward and said that they had seen the attack.
5 The **tr**_____ lasted for three months, and ended with the accused going free.
6 With so little evidence, it will be difficult to **pr**_____ that he committed the crime.
7 Two men have been **a**_____ and taken to the central police station.
8 Mr Sampson's death was accidental, and his son is clearly not a **m**_____.
9 The defendant was acquitted, but only because he had a very good **l**_____.
10 Detectives say they are making good progress with their **i**_____.

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

prove ~~murder~~ co**ur**t
f**a**ce pict**ure** l**ie**

Example: b**ir**d *murder*

1 tr**ai**n _____
2 b**oo**t _____
3 b**i**ke _____
4 comput**er** _____
5 h**or**se _____

| | 5 |

7 Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable.

Example: <u>sub</u>|titles

1 ex|hi|bi|tion
2 i|co|nic
3 e|vi|dence
4 pro|se|cu|tion
5 a|cqui|tted

| | 5 |

| Pronunciation total | | 10 |

| Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total | | 50 |

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✔) A, B, or C.

Bank robbers throw it all away

In an unusual car chase in Los Angeles recently, bank robbers who were escaping from the police threw the stolen money out of the car window.

The incident began in a northern suburb of the city where four men had committed an armed bank robbery. The robbers escaped in a stolen vehicle and two of them, who have not yet been caught, managed to jump out of the car.

All along the route, one of the suspects, sitting in the back seat of the car, threw handfuls of bank notes out of the window.

A spokesperson for the police said they thought that the thieves had been trying to encourage people to come out into the street, which, they hoped, would have blocked the path of the patrol cars. And many people did come out to pick up the money that was raining down in their streets. As one delighted witness said, 'It's not every day that robbers give you money, is it?'.

The chase continued into downtown Los Angeles, where the vehicle left the main road and drove through the narrow streets of the city's southern areas. Video footage shows the vehicle driving through roadworks to avoid waiting at red traffic lights, and even going up onto the pavement so that terrified pedestrians had to jump out of the way. One officer whose foot was run over was, fortunately, the only person who was hurt in the incident.

It is not clear whether the driver who finally ended the chase did so deliberately. A large pickup truck that turned out of a side street blocked the path of the two bank robbers, which finally forced the criminals to stop.

In a dramatic scene, filmed by TV helicopters, a large crowd gathered as police officers holding guns pulled two men from the getaway vehicle. Several hundred people, many of whom had seen

the drama on their TV screens, gathered around the police at the crime scene and city police came to help control the crowds.

The police are urging people to return the stolen money, so far without any success.

Example: The bank robbery took place in the _____ of Los Angeles.

     A centre c   B north ✓   C south c

1   _____ of the bank robbers have now been caught.

     A Two c   B None c   C All c

2   The man in the _____ seat threw money out of the window.

     A driver's c   B back c   C front c

3   The robbers threw the money to try to _____.

     A confuse people c   B be kind c   C block the police c

4   A lot of people _____ pick up the money in the streets.

     A were happy to c   B refused to c   C told everyone to c

5   The robbers' car _____ at the traffic lights.

     A crashed c   B waited c   C didn't stop c

6   _____ was injured in the chase.

     A No one c   B One police officer c   C One witness c

7   In downtown Los Angeles the car turned into _____.

     A the main street c   B a car park c   C a side street c

8   The bank robbers were _____ in the end.

     A let go c   B attacked c   C arrested c

9   A lot of people had watched the chase _____.

     A on TV c   B on the streets c   C from their window c

10 There were _____ of people at the scene of the arrest.

     A thousands c   B a small number c   C hundreds c

	10

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 The bank robbers used their own car to escape. _____

2 The bank robbers were stopped by a police car. _____

3 Some people nearly got run over by the bank robbers. _____

4 The city residents helped to arrest the criminals. _____

5 The stolen money has not been given back. _____

	5

Reading total		15
Total:		65

Критерии оценки:

     Контрольная работа оценивается отметками: 2 – «неудовлетворительно», 3 – «удовлетворительно», 4 – «хорошо», 5 – «отлично».

     Общая оценка контрольной работы складывается из среднеарифметической суммы баллов по отдельным заданиям с учетом качества выполнения и оформления работы.

     Уровень качества письменной контрольной работы обучающегося определяется с использованием следующей системы оценок:

     0-32 баллов - «неудовлетворительно»

     33-45 баллов - «удовлетворительно»

     46-58 баллов - «хорошо»

     59-65 баллов - «отлично».

ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
**ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № **
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
направление «7.45.03.02 Лингвистика»,
профиль «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур (Английский и французский языки)», «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур (Английский и немецкий языки)»,
1 курс, Филологический ф-т

1. Read and render the content of the extract from the story
2. Fulfill the task in card #1.
3. Speak on the suggested topic.

Темы для устной части экзамена
2 семестр
1. My favorite film.
2. The most charismatic person I know.
3. The system of education in the UK, the USA and our country.
4. My house/flat.
5. My dream job.

6. A story about bad customer service.
7. The luckiest event in my life.
8. Advantages and disadvantages of modern technology.
9. People, things and places I admire.
10. The most famous crime.

Критерии оценки экзамена

Оценка и определение уровня знаний и практических профессиональных умений и навыков (компетенций) обучающихся производится по 5-балльной шкале, что соответствует следующим оценкам в баллах: **0-2 – *«неудовлетворительно», 3 – «удовлетворительно», 4 – «хорошо», 5 – «отлично».***

Типы ошибок:

1. Искажение – искажение смысла, упущение важной информации, привнесение неверной информации.

2. Неточность – упущение несущественной информации, привнесение лишней информации, которая не приводит к существенному искажению смысла, не совсем точное толкование, которое не ведет к его искажению.

3. Стилистическая ошибка – отступление от стилистических норм языка для данного стиля речи (ошибочное употребление синонимов, нарушение правил сочетаемости).

4. Грамматическая ошибка.

5. Лексическая ошибка.

Критерии оценки:

- <u>Отлично</u> – нет искажений, не более 3 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и не более 2 лексико-грамматических ошибок при пересказе текста, четкая и полная аргументация, логическая связность изложения, обоснованные и развернутые ответы на вопросы экзаменатора, лексически богатое и грамматически правильное, логичное изложение темы, отсутствие грамматических и лексических ошибок в выполненном задании из карточки.

- <u>Хорошо</u> – не более 1 искажения и 3 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и не более 4 лексико-грамматических ошибок, последовательная аргументация и связность изложения, правильные ответы на вопросы экзаменатора, логичность и последовательность монологической речи, допускается наличие 2-3 негрубых ошибок в выполненном задании из карточки.

- <u>Удовлетворительно</u> - не более 3 искажений и 5 неточностей или стилистических ошибок, не более 8 лексико-грамматических ошибок, наличие связной аргументации и адекватной реакции на вопросы экзаменатора, наличие множества ошибок в монологической речи, обучающийся слабо ориентируется в грамматических явлениях.

- <u>Неудовлетворительно</u> - более 3 искажений и 5 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и более 8 лексико-грамматических ошибок, непонимание и неадекватная реакция на вопросы экзаменатора, нарушение связной аргументации при изложении устной темы, обучающийся не справился с заданием из карточки.

Составители   О.В. Балан, О.Я. Молчанская

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