

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

Кафедра английской филологии

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зав. кафедрой-разработчиком



доцент, О.В. Щукина

протокол № 1 «04» 09 2023 г.

Фонд оценочных средств
по дисциплине

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА ПЕРВОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО
(АНГЛИЙСКОГО) ЯЗЫКА**

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)

Квалификация
бакалавр

Форма обучения
очная

ГОД НАБОРА 2022

Разработал:

ст. преп.



О.Я. Молчанская

«03» 09 2023 г.

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

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

Наименование категории (группы) общепрофессиональных компетенций	Код и наименование общепрофессиональной компетенции выпускника образовательной программы	Код и наименование индикатора достижения общепрофессиональной 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 _{ОПК-1} 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

		<p>высказывания.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>ИД-1_{ОПК-4} Адекватно идентифицирует лингвокультурную специфику вербальной и невербальной деятельности участников межкультурного взаимодействия.</p> <p>ИД-2_{ОПК-4} Адекватно реализует собственные цели взаимодействия, учитывая ценности и представления, присущие культуре изучаемого языка.</p> <p>ИД-3_{ОПК-4} Соблюдает социокультурные и этические нормы поведения, принятые в иноязычном социуме.</p> <p>ИД-4_{ОПК-4} Корректно использует модели типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетные формулы, принятые в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации.</p>

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

3 семестр

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1 2	№1 Имя существительное. Имя прилагательное. Артикль. Виды артиклей. Местоимение. Наречие. Числительное. Глагол	ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4,	Контрольная работа №1 Контрольная работа № 2
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
Экзамен		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 №1
по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»

Тема Артикль

Вариант 1

I. Use articles where necessary

1. She went up to ... bed and took her sleeping child. 2. I saw ... bed made up for me, places ... candle on ... old-fashioned chest of drawers. 3. It was ridiculous to feel that he had to send his children to ... private school. 4. They had two children, one of them still at ... school, ... other in her first year at ... university. 5. When we get back to ... town we'll get ... doctor to see your throat. 6. ... Post office clock was just striking 7, when we drove out of ... town and took ... sea-coast road. 7. I can arrange for her to go along to ... public hospital. 8. Bart made his way carefully up ... red concrete path from ... hospital.

II. Comment on the use of articles with abstract nouns and personal names.

1. Moor had a vague curiosity about this young man. 2. Their eyes met in a cold stare. 3. She thought of her girlish dreams sometimes with a smiling sadness. 4. He had a stubborn desire for his own way which the Committee did not like him. 5. His anger rose to a sudden white heat. 6. This was the Beatrice I knew. 7. This Pat wasn't at all like the Pat of his memories. 8. Between the Browns and the Davidsons there had arisen the intimacy of shipboard. 9. The late Mrs. Spanlow began life as a between maid in a large house. 10. A Forsythe is not an uncommon animal. There are hundreds among the members of this club.

III. Use articles where necessary.

1. ... room which looked upon ... small garden, was furnished with ... old-fashioned comfort. 2. ... coffee was grey with ... milk and I skimmed ... milk scum off ... top with ... piece of ... bread. They finished ... meal in ... silence. 4. It's really hard to judge that sort of ... thing. 5. "Mrs. Gibbons," I said in ... voice of trembling with ... fear and ... anger. 6. Your camera is only ... instrument through which you express your art. 7. ... secret between those two remained ... secret. 8. She looked about ... drawing-room with ... expression of ... surprise. 9. Bill was awake and sitting on ... edge of ... bed. 10. We leaned on ... wooden rail of ... bridge and looked up ... river to ... light of ... big bridges.

IV. Translate into English.

1. В молодости она была красавицей. 2. В нашей школе новая учительница. Что ты думаешь о новой учительнице? 3. Он дал неправильный ответ. 4. Это довольно глупый вопрос. 5. Мне нравится музыка этого композитора. 6. Добавь соли в суп. Соль на полке. 7. Была поздняя осень, а мы еще жили на даче. 8. Сегодня мы завтракали поздно. Завтрак был как ланч. 9. Сколько людей посещают университет в вашей стране? 10. После работы мой дядя обычно идет домой.

Вариант 2

I. Use articles where necessary

1. I found ... edge of ... bed in ... dark and sat down on it and started putting on my shoes. 2. He hasn't been to ... bed all night. 3. When get home there will be my little daughter to get ready for ... school. 4. Then ... day came when I had to get back to ... school. 5. He looked clean and brushed; he was going to ... town for ... day. 6. They were chasing round ... town while she waited for them. 7. I am only in ... hospital for four weeks. 8. So long as I live no one will ever make me go into ... hospital like this again.

II. Comment on the use of articles with abstract nouns and personal names.

1. He was not the Maxim I had first met. 2. A strange company assembles in the Burnells' washhouse after tea. 3. Many years ago I made the acquaintance of a certain Mr. William Legrand. 4. Do you know who Rosemary is? – The only Rosemary I know is Rosemary Paine. 5. Introductions followed, with much talk and laughter among the Ivorys, the Freedmans and the Hamptons. 6. Owen read the letter with a sudden brightening of this face. 7. He hung up the receiver between satisfaction and an odd irritation. 8. Don't bother to make conversation for my benefit. I'm the type that prefers a quiet understanding. 10. He was conscious that she regarded him with a profound indifference.

III. Use articles where necessary

1. She came fresh from ... air of ... village, ...light of ... country still in her eyes. 2. Lily sank with ... sign into one of ... shabby leather chair. 3. ... breakfast consisted of ... tea, too hot for her to drink, and ... burnt toast with ... great lumps of ... salty unmelted butter. 4. It was ... brilliantly sunny morning and she was walking along ... river bank, along ... long beach of yellow sand that sloped into ... water. 5. He was ... chef at ... Atlanta's only French restaurant. 6. His memory of those times was like ... house where no one lives and where ... furniture has rotted away. 7. They say ... first officer is down, so evidently ... captain passed ... message. 8. ... dinner, ... crew had, consisted of salmon, so ... food poisoning was quite possible. 9. ... night he spent in ... air seemed like ... hell. 10. ... shark is ... mystery of ... ocean, ... most dangerous thing among ... fish.

IV. Translate into English

1. Его попросили произнести речь. 2. На правой стороне есть полка. На полке много английских книг. 3. Это правильный ответ на вопрос? 4. Он довольно вежливый человек. Он не мог так поступить. 5. В комнате было много света и воздуха. 6. Дайте мне льда. Сок теплый. 7. Лето в этом году пришло уже в мае. 8. Они пригласили нас на обед. Обед был превосходным. 9. Он большой мальчик, он ходит в школу. 10. По воскресеньям вся семья ходила в церковь. Церковь в нашей деревне была очень красивая.

Критерии оценки:

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

1. Отлично – 0-4 ошибки
2. Хорошо – 5-13 ошибок.
3. Удовлетворительно – 14-22 ошибок.
4. Неудовлетворительно - более 22 ошибок.

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Филологический факультет

Кафедра английской филологии

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №2

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»

Тема Имя прилагательное

Вариант 1

I. Use the appropriate form of the adjective.

1. The hall was (full) when they arrived, but it seemed ever (full) now. 2. His shirt looked (yellow) than usual. 3. She looked very (nice) now in a (large) straw hat: it was (hot) that afternoon, (hot) day they had had, and beads of sweat stood in a line on her upper lip. 4. "Of all the (stupid) questions I've ever been asked", he said angrily, "that's (stupid)." 5. He was

(hungry) than he had been in his life. 6. This path is (narrow) than that one. 7. She was (thin and white) than when he last saw her. 8. You are (charming) girl I've ever seen in my life and (delightful). 9. She had never given anyone to understand that she was (poor) than the rest. 10. Her dance became (gay) than theirs

II. Choose the correct word in brackets

1. The birds were flying (high, highly) and low. 2. He was (high, highly) intelligent. 3. He had found out that Smith's family had lived (close, closely) to mine. 4. Philip, smoking a cheap cigar, observed Clutton (close, closely). 5. Meanwhile Martin's own reward was coming (near, nearly). 6. We were (near, nearly) smashed up on the shore several times. 7. I'm sure you know how (deep, deeply) I sympathize with you. 8. With her beautiful expressive eyes she looked (deep, deeply) into his. 9. During his last year Philip worked (hard, hardly). 10. I need (hard, hardly) say that I agree with you

III. Translate into English.

1. Вы самый медленный бегун, какого я когда-либо встречал. 2. Вечером море стало еще красивее. 3. Он был самый добрый и приятный человек. 4. Эта комната казалась больше и удобнее. Чем та. 5. Ее называли Элла, так как это было самое модное имя для девочек в то время. 6. Он оставил собаку около дома. 7. Вы сильно изменились, что я едва вас узнала. 8. Она дышала медленно и глубоко после соревнования. 9. Нас считали высокообразованными детьми. 10. Чем скорее вы прочтете книгу, тем лучше. 11. Он говорит по-французски очень хорошо. 12. Я теперь часто буду заходить к вам. 13. Его никогда не бывает дома днем. 14. Вы всегда можете получить эти книги в библиотеке. 15. Я чувствовал себя плохо, поэтому пошел прямо домой. 16. Я чуть не забыл позвонить вам. 17. Я разговаривал с ними недолго. 18. Он приходит сюда чаще, чем она. 19. Мы были в зоопарке очень давно. 20. Он очень молод, но он очень хороший специалист.

Вариант 2

I. Use the appropriate form of the adjective.

1. I feel (sorry) for George sometimes than I am for (poor) Needle. 2. Clutton, (silent) of them all, remained behind listening. 3. "I'd almost forgotten how (green) a tree can be," she whispered. 4. Runway 08 was (long) of the airport's three runways. 5. How handsome he was! He was (handsome) man in the party. 6. Oh, you are (wonderful). You are (wonderful) girl in the whole world. 7. He is much (good) now than yesterday. 8. Oh, dad, you are (good) in the world! 9. His age was 50; he looked several years (old). 10. He made her feel like (interesting), (fascinating) girl in the world.

II. Choose the correct word in brackets

1. Suddenly she stopped (short, shortly) and disengaged herself from her companion. 2. He was joined (short, shortly) by a stewardess. 3. They stick you with everything if you don't look (sharp, sharply). 4. He looked at her (sharp, sharply). 5. Open your eyes (wide, widely). 6. His heart beat so that he could (hard, hardly) breathe. 7. Ralph said nothing more, but waited while the procession came (near, nearly). 8. The doctor answered him (short, shortly). 9. The birds were flying (high, highly) and low. 10. Meanwhile Martin's own reward was coming (near, nearly).

III. Translate into English.

1. Он пристально смотрел на Елену. 2. Во время беседы он внимательно ее рассматривал. 3. Чем больше он думал о своем путешествии, тем больше оно ему нравилось. 4. Боюсь, что я не могу идти так быстро. 5. Поезд опоздал на 2 минуты. 6. Джейн была на год старше Марии. 7. Где ближайшая остановка? 8. Вы самая храбрая женщина, которую я когда-либо знал. 9. Он самый лучший пианист, не правда ли? 10. Этот цветок желтее того. 11. Только высококвалифицированный рабочий может управлять этим станком. 12. Я был глубоко тронут его интересом к моей статье. 13. Смотрите мне прямо в глаза. 14. Он бежал очень быстро и уже едва мог дышать. 15. Женщина тяжело вздохнула. 16. Мы вернулись домой очень поздно. 17. Все эти события тесно связаны между собой. 18. Мы живем совсем

близко от метро. 19. Мы поздно вернемся завтра, т.к. пойдем далеко. 20. Самолет летел высоко в небе. Он был едва заметен.

Критерии оценки:

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

5. Отлично – 0-4 ошибки
6. Хорошо – 5-12 ошибок.
7. Удовлетворительно – 13-20 ошибок.
8. Неудовлетворительно - более 20 ошибок.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»

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Кафедра английской филологии

Вопросы к экзамену 3 семестр

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского)
языка

1. The noun. Formation of nouns.
2. The noun. Classification of nouns.
3. The noun. The category of number.
4. The noun. The category of case.
5. The article. Use of articles with common nouns.
6. The article. Use of articles with nouns of material and abstract nouns.
7. The article. Use of articles with proper nouns. Geographical names.
8. The article. Use of articles with proper nouns. Names of places, buildings, public organizations, etc.
9. The article. Use of articles with proper nouns. Names of persons.
10. Special difficulties in the use of articles.
11. Use of articles in some set expressions.
12. The pronoun. Classification of pronouns. Personal and possessive pronouns. Reflexive, demonstrative pronouns.
13. The pronoun. Classification of pronouns. Demonstrative, interrogative, defining pronouns.
14. The pronoun. Classification of pronouns. Indefinite and negative pronouns. *Much/many, little/few, a little/a few*.
15. The adjective. Formation of adjectives.
16. The adjective. Word order: adjective + noun.
17. The adjective. The comparison of adjectives.
18. The adverb. Definition, forms and place.
19. The adverb. Classification of adverbs. Adverbs of manner, time, frequency.
20. The adverb. Classification of adverbs. Adverbs of place and direction. Adverbs of degree, measure and quantity. Viewpoint adverbs.
21. The numeral. The cardinal and ordinal numerals.
22. The verb. The simple forms.
23. The verb. The continuous forms.
24. The verb. The perfect forms.
25. The verb. The perfect continuous forms.

Государственное образовательное учреждение
«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»
Факультет филологический
Кафедра английской филологии
Дисциплина «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»
Направление 7.45.03.02 «Лингвистика», профиль «ТМПИЯиК»

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

Зав. кафедрой _____ Щукина О.В.

« ____ » _____ 20__ г.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №1

1. The noun. Formation of nouns.
2. The verb. The perfect forms.
3. Do the task in card № 1.

Card 1.

1. State the morphological composition of the following nouns.

Snow, sandstone, impossibility, widower, opinion, exclamation, passer-by, misunderstanding, inactivity, snowball, kingdom, anticyclone, mother-of-pearl, immobility, might, warmth, succession.

2. Open the brackets using perfect tenses.

1. Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door. 2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop). 3. I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight. 4. The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect). 5. My sister just ... (leave) for the bank. 6. The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years. 7. Mother ... (lay) the table before we come. 8. I never ... (try) Japanese food. 9. Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true. 10. We ... (be) to Paris many times.

4 семестр

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	№2 Предлоги. Модальные глаголы	ОПК 1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа №1 Контрольная работа № 2
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
_____		_____	_____

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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Филологический факультет

Кафедра английской филологии

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №1

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»

Тема Модальные глаголы

Вариант 1

1. Complete the sentences using the verbs can, may, must.

1. The performance _____ (be over) as there are many people leaving the theatre.
2. I don't believe that he said it. He _____ (say) such a thing.
3. I am sure they knew everything about it. Mary _____ (tell) them. She can't keep her word.
4. I am sure that she did not do anything of the kind. They _____ (take) her sister for her.
5. It is impossible that they should have refused to help you. They _____ (break) their promise.
6. Perhaps it was true, I am not sure. She _____ (be ashamed) to tell you the truth.
7. There was probably some misunderstanding. They _____ (sent) the contract to the wrong address.
8. _____ you really mean it?
9. There is no doubt that it was all prepared beforehand. He _____ (watch) you.
10. It is impossible. They _____ (leave) already. I was watching the door of the house.
11. I don't believe that they didn't recognize you. They _____ (fail to recognize) you.
12. His teacher _____ (help) him; his English is quite decent now.
13. My students _____ (be) at a lecture now. They never miss classes.
14. I don't believe it. He _____ (write) the letter but the signature is certainly not his.
15. _____ this old man (be) your brother?
16. The message _____ (be delivered) in time as we received an immediate answer.
17. _____ you (not remember) our talk?

2. Translate into English

1. Он должен быть там завтра. 2. Он может быть там завтра. 3. Он, возможно, будет там завтра. 4. Он, возможно, был там вчера (не был). 5. Он, по всей вероятности, был там вчера. 6. Он должен был быть там вчера. 7. Не может быть, чтобы он был там вчера. 8. Возможно ли, чтобы он был там вчера? 9. Неужели он там был вчера? 10. Не может быть, чтобы это была правда. 11. Неужели это правда? 12. Это, должно быть, правда. 13. Возможно, это правда. 14. Кто знает? Может быть, это и правда. 15. Возможно, это была правда. 16. Это, очевидно, была правда. 17. Вы, вероятно, ошиблись. 18. Вы, должно быть, ошибаетесь. 19. Не может быть, чтобы вы ошиблись. 20. Неужели (возможно ли, чтобы) вы ошиблись? 21. Не может быть, чтобы они меня не поняли.

Вариант 2

1. Complete the sentences using the verbs

1. "Oh, Nurse, _____ I stay here?" – "Stay here? Of course, you _____." 2. A man _____ help his parents when they become old. 3. There are no buses or taxis, so we _____ walk. 4. No, Moira, you _____ have another potato. You've had two already. 5. We _____ live without food and water. We _____ eat and drink. 6. I _____ get up too early tomorrow, so I _____ go to bed late tonight. 7. You _____ not walk all the way to the station. You _____ take a bus round the corner. 8. Tom's father told him that he _____ ask silly questions. 9. You _____ switch off the light if you are afraid of the dark. 10. The matter _____ be discussed in tomorrow's debate. 11. You _____ sit there in your wet clothes; you will catch cold if you do. 12. They _____ do all the exercises; it will be sufficient if they do four of them. 13. You _____ do whatever you like. 14. Sooner or later one _____ choose. 15. I _____ read to the end of the story, because I want to see who gets the treasure. 16. Go right in. You _____ report at once. 17. She _____ sing quite

well. 18. You _____ say anything. Just nod your head and he will understand. 19. _____ I use your phone? – You _____ ask for permission; you _____ use it whenever you like. 20. Is she waiting? She _____ wait for me at home. We've arranged so. 21. You _____ take a horse to water but you _____ make him drink. 22. The ice is quite thick. We _____ walk on it. 23. If you don't know the meaning of a word you _____ use a dictionary. 24. The day we _____ start, it rained worse than ever.

2. Translate into English

1. Ты, должно быть, пропустил его. Ты должен был быть более внимательным. 2. Вы, должно быть, с ним уже поговорили. Я вижу, вы все знаете. 3. Он не должен был так грубо разговаривать. Это могло обидеть его. 4. Она не должна была закрывать окно так быстро, надо было проветрить комнату получше. 5. Это должно было случиться. Всем известна его рассеянность. 6. Тебе надо было прочесть свое сочинение еще раз, там, должно быть, есть ошибки. 7. Нам не пришлось тащить вещи на себе: нам попалась попутная машина. 8. Вы не должны так расстраиваться по пустякам. Надо держать себя в руках. 9. Простите, что я опоздал. Вам долго пришлось ждать меня? 10. Надеюсь, ты не должна теперь так рано вставать; ты ведь теперь работаешь в десяти минутах ходьбы от дома. 11. Она, очевидно, была очень приятной женщиной. Все говорят о ней с такой любовью. 12. Я никуда не выходил в тот вечер, так как после работы ко мне должен был зайти Джордж. 13. Это лекарство можно получить только по рецепту врача. 14. Там, наверно, идет дождь: смотри, какое темное небо. 15. Тебе не надо сегодня готовить обед, так как мы обедаем в гостях. 16. Они, вероятно, что-то горячо обсуждали; они даже не заметили, как мы вошли. 17. Вам следовало бы найти специалиста, который мог бы дать вам хороший совет.

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

1. Отлично – 0-4 ошибки
2. Хорошо – 5-12 ошибок.
3. Удовлетворительно – 13-20 ошибок.
4. Неудовлетворительно - более 20 ошибок.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №2
по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»

Тема Модальные глаголы

Вариант 1

?

We didn't play very well. We ... better.

-should have played

-should play

-must have played

-needn't have played

?

You ... – you got there much too early.

-needn't to have hurried

-can't have hurried

-might not have hurried

-needn't have hurried

?

Mary ... have a problem – she keeps crying.

-can

-has to

-must

-might

?

Friday is a holiday – I ... work.

-mustn't

-don't have to

-needn't to

-am not to

?

There are two umbrellas. The one is definitely mine, so the other ... be yours.

-must not

-must

-might

-might not

?

I was sitting at the back of the theater and ... very well.

-couldn't hear

-shouldn't hear

-mustn't hear

-didn't have to hear

?

The Smiths ... be asleep. It's 9.00, and they never go to sleep before midnight.

-haven't got to

-might not

-don't have to

-can't

?

I didn't know that you wanted to go to the concert. I ... you a ticket.

- had to get
- could have got
- must have got
- should have got
- ?

Laura thinks she saw me at the Costa Brava Café last night. She ... me there because I've never been there.

- couldn't have seen
- couldn't be seeing
- couldn't see
- could have seen
- ?

I wonder why Sarah hasn't replied to my message. I suppose she ... got it.

- can't have
- might not have
- needn't have
- shouldn't have
- ?

Donna ... what she said last night. I think she was just very angry.

- didn't have to mean
- couldn't have meant
- shouldn't have meant
- can't mean
- ?

I don't think you should wait for me. This ... a long time.

- can take
- might take
- could have taken
- may be taking
- ?

Rick is up early this morning, and he looks very rested. He ... to bed early last night.

- should have gone
- might go
- must have gone
- could be going
- ?

Mila ate a huge lunch, and she usually doesn't eat much. She ... hungry.

- must have being
- doesn't have to be
- must have been
- must be
- ?

In many countries in the world, you ... have a blood test to get married. It's the law.

- can
- had better
- must
- should
- ?

You ... smoke in the building.

- have not to
- don't have to
- mustn't

-shall not

?

Despite yesterday's snowfall, we ... home in less than an hour.

-could drive

-can drive

-were able to drive

-are able to drive

?

"While we are in Leeds, shall we go and see Mark?" ~ "But it's been nearly 20 years since we last saw him. He ... remember us"

-can't

-couldn't

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?

Jane ... travel a lot for her work.

-may

-has to

-can

-should

?

Yesterday's rain spoilt my hat completely; I ... buy a new one.

-have to

-must

-can

-am to

?

I demanded that he ... apologise.

-could

-must

-should

-might

?

Speak louder! I ... hear you.

-can't

-may not

-shouldn't

-needn't

?

... all people in the world live in peace!

-Can

-Should

-Must

-May

?

'Where's Tom?' ~ 'How ... I know?'

-should

-must

-can

-might

?

She ... at 10. But she hasn't yet.

- was to ring
- might have rung
- was to have rung
- must have rung
- ?

You're always taking exams. ...you really ... take so many?

- do... have to
- have... to
- do... have got to
- have... got
- ?

You ... to our conversation. It was private.

- shouldn't listen
- mustn't have listened
- shouldn't have been listening
- mustn't have been listening
- ?

They... an accident if he hadn't put the car into reverse.

- might have had
- might have
- could have
- should have had
- ?

... I ask you a question, sir?

- Can
- Must
- May
- Should
- ?

You ... get a better job if you spoke a foreign language.

- could
- should
- must
- had to

Вариант 2

?

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- can
- has to
- must
- might
- ?

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Критерии оценки:

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4. Хорошо – 4-9 ошибок.
5. Удовлетворительно – 10-15 ошибок.
6. Неудовлетворительно - более 15 ошибок.

5 семестр

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1 2 3	№3 Инфинитив. Причастие. Герундий.	ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа №1 Контрольная работа № 2 Контрольная работа № 3
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
_____		_____	_____

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Тема Инфинитив

Вариант 1

1. Use the required form of the infinitive.

1. She was horrified at herself. To have asked his name, to have been told his name and (to forget) it! 2. I was sorry (to disturb) as I couldn't finish my conversation with Frieda. 3. Jenny seemed (to pay) no attention to what was going on around her. 4. I was very upset and I didn't know whom (to turn) to for advice. 5. He suddenly awoke from his trance; there was a decision (to make). 6. To be the gainer you are (to lose) yourself; to be happy you are to forget yourself. 7. Sheila scrubbed and cleaned (to make) the little house look nice. 8. Good-bye! I am so pleased (to meet) you.

2. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

1. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club. 2. You must... make him ... practice for an hour a day. 3. She was made ... repeat the song. 4. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try. 5. Let me ... help you with your work. 6. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer. 7. You ought ... take care of your health.

3. Define the syntactic function of the infinitive in the sentences.

1. Once he was studying for three hours so as not to get a bad mark at school. 2. He continued to read the book. 3. To answer this question you could know the rules. 4. I requested my friend to wait a little. 5. He was not a boy to play alone. 6. He is clever enough to understand my hint at once. 7. To put it mildly, she was impolite.

4. Translate into English using the Objective or the Subjective Infinitive Construction where possible.

1. Я не ожидал, что вы приедете так скоро. 2. Шум, казалось, приближается. 3. Вряд ли его назначать главным инженером, т.к. он закончил институт только в прошлом году. 4. Я всегда считал их своими друзьями. 5. Отец хотел, чтобы его сын стал врачом. 6. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги и много крепостей. 7. Я заставил его снять пальто и выпить чашку чая. 8. Он, по-видимому, хорошо знает английский язык, наверное, он изучал его в детстве. 9. Я слышал, что декан упомянул ваше имя на собрании. 10. Он попросил подать машину.

Вариант 2

1. Use the required form of the infinitive.

1. John is very proud. He is not the one (to order) about. 2. Judging from the books and papers on his desk he must (to work) since they left him in the morning. 3. It is difficult (to find) a friend who knows all about you and still likes you. 4. I am awfully sorry (to bother) you in this stupid way. 5. It is not hard (to make) decisions when you know what your values are. 6. My younger brother hates to read; he prefers (to read) to. 7. My friend Marion is coming from Chile. I am sorry not (to tell) about it earlier.

2. Put “to” before the infinitive where it is necessary

1. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it. 2. He was seen ... leave the house. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. The man told me not ... walk on the grass. 5. Have you heard him ... play the piano? 6. You had better ... go there at once. 7. I would rather not ... tell them about it. 8. We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

3. Define the syntactic function of the infinitive in the sentences.

1. To swim in the lake was pleasant. 2. To tell the truth, I was afraid to tell him about it. 3. The purpose of the book is to describe the development of the mankind. 4. She gently moved her finger towards his lips as if to show him how she loved him. 5. We must not speak to him about it. 6. He was too young to give me a wise advice. 7. To smoke is bad for health.

4. Translate into English using the Objective or the Subjective Infinitive Construction where possible

1. Я не люблю. Когда ребенок остается один. 2. Полагают, что поэма «Беовульф» была написана в 8 веке. 3. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа. 4. Я слышал, что она говорить по-английски очень хорошо. 5. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения. 6. Я видел, что она не поняла правила, и объяснил его еще раз. 7. Спросите адрес у ее брата. Кажется, он знает, где она живет. 8. Добейтесь, чтобы он обратился к врачу. 9. Он оказался хорошим спортсменом. 10. Дождь заставил их вернуться домой.

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2. Отлично – 0-3 ошибки
3. Хорошо – 4-9 ошибок.
4. Удовлетворительно – 10-16 ошибок.
5. Неудовлетворительно - более 16 ошибок.

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Тема Герундий

Вариант 1

I. Use the required form of the gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. She didn't feel like (to go) unescorted into dinner, which would begin soon. 2. I inquired of Robinson that afternoon about my book. He neither admitted nor denied (to take) it. 3. Since Tom was his best friend, he helped him without (to ask). 4. His latest desire was to discover her age, which he cursed himself for not (to observe) when he had her passport in his hands. 5. He couldn't help (to know) that there were odious people who called him a snob. 6. Daisy and Gatsby danced. I remember (to be) surprised by his graceful, conservative fox-rot – I had never seen him dance before. 7. When they had finished (to write) these letters they read the whole correspondence from beginning to end. 8. He would never forgive her for (to play) this game, for over 50 years. 9. He poured milk into a jug from a carton in the refrigerator, then drank some milk himself before (to put) the carton back.

II. Translate into English.

1. Простите меня за беспокойство. 2. У меня не было никакой возможности связаться с Джейн. 3. Было очень хорошо увидеть вас опять у нас. 4. Вы не возражаете, если я сегодня вечером поработаю за вашим столом? 5. Они сидели не разговаривая. 6. Они настаивали, чтобы я вернулся ровно в 2 часа. 7. Я не могла не улыбнуться, когда маленький Джон вошел в ботинках отца. 8. Она продолжала смотреть по сторонам и прислушиваться к шуму наверху. 9. Кроме того, что он преподавал физику в школе, он прекрасно рисовал. 10. Джек продолжал стоять с чашкой кофе и разговаривать с гостями.

III. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive or the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. Over coffee, he began (to calm) down a little: he made himself useful by (hand) round the coffee cups. 2. I wouldn't like you (to think) that I am in the habit of (to make) a nuisance of myself. 3. She went on (to read) about how (to stick) plastic flowers on her house. 4. The master seized the arms on his chair and grasped them as though (to prevent) himself from (to fall) upon Philip. 5. I remember (to see) her (to come) on board only a few minutes before the boat sailed. 6. John had introduced himself to Philip before (to come) in to see Ketty. 7. He seemed (to have) some difficulty in (to start). 8. She tried (to stop) (to go out) (to see) people. 9. And with an immense effort of the will, he managed (to stand) there, without (to go) down (to open) the door.

IV. Analyse the ing-forms stating if they are gerunds or verbal nouns.

1. I hate the idea of your wasting your time. 2. I was afraid of being called upon to give evidence against her. 3. The twins devotedly gave up their day to the cutting of sandwiches. 4. She was put out by being kept waiting. 5. I sat in the sun, extremely tired in my bones after the crossing of the mountain on the previous day. 6. She was angry at being put beside Tom. 7. He was engaged in overwhelming Helen with reproaches for not having told him of Jack's change of sleeping quarters. 8. It was hot walking through the town but the sun was starting to go down and it was very pleasant. 9. Godfrey felt guilty at having gossiped to Olive about Letti's changes in her will. 10. It was good walking on the road. But it was lovely walking in the woods.

Вариант 2

I. Use the required form of the gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. He poured milk into a jug from a carton in the refrigerator, then drank some milk himself before (to put) the carton back. 2. When they had finished (to write) this letters they read the whole correspondence from beginning to end. 3. Since tom was his best friend, he helped him without (to ask). 4. His latest desire was to discover her age, which he cursed himself for not (to observe) when he had her passport in his hands. 5. He couldn't help (to know) that there were odious people who called him a snob. 6. Daisy and Gatsby danced. I remember (to be) surprised by his graceful, conservative fox-rot – I had never seen him dance before. 7. I inquired of Robinson that afternoon about my book. He neither admitted nor denied (to take) it. 8. He would never forgive her for (to play) this game, for over 50 years. 9. She didn't feel like (to go) unescorted into dinner, which would begin soon.

II. Translate into English.

1. Она продолжала смотреть по сторонам и прислушиваться к шуму наверху. 2. Джек продолжал стоять с чашкой кофе и разговаривать с гостями. 3. Было очень хорошо увидеть вас опять у нас. 4. Вы не возражаете, если я сегодня вечером поработаю за вашим столом? 5. Они сидели не разговаривая. 6. Они настаивали, чтобы я вернулся ровно в 2 часа. 7. Я не могла не улыбнуться, когда маленький Джон вошел в ботинках отца. 8. Простите меня за беспокойство. 9. Кроме того, что он преподавал физику в школе, он прекрасно рисовал. 10. У меня не было никакой возможности связаться с Джейн.

III. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive or the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. I remember (to see) her (to come) on board only a few minutes before the boat sailed. 2. I wouldn't like you (to think) that I am in the habit of (to make) a nuisance of myself. 3. She went on (to read) about how (to stick) plastic flowers on her house. 4. The master seized the arms on his chair and grasped them as though (to prevent) himself from (to fall) upon Philip. 5. Over coffee, he began (to calm) down a little: he made himself useful by (hand) round the coffee cups. 6. John had introduced himself to Philip before (to come) in to see Ketty. 7. He seemed (to have) some difficulty in (to start). 8. She tried (to stop) (to go out) (to see) people. 9. And with an immense effort of the will, he managed (to stand) there, without (to go) down (to open) the door.

IV. Analyse the ing-forms stating if they are gerunds or verbal nouns.

1. I sat in the sun, extremely tired in my bones after the crossing of the mountain on the previous day. 2. It was good walking on the road. But it was lovely walking in the woods. 3. The twins devotedly gave up their day to the cutting of sandwiches. 4. She was put out by being kept waiting. 5. I hate the idea of your wasting your time. 6. She was angry at being put beside Tom. 7. He was engaged in overwhelming Helen with reproaches for not having told him of jack's change of sleeping quarters. 8. It was hot walking through the town but the sun was starting to go down and it was very pleasant. 9. Godfrey felt guilty at having gossiped to olive about Letti's changes in her will. 10. I was afraid of being called upon to give evidence against her.

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

2. Отлично – 0-3 ошибки
3. Хорошо – 4-11 ошибок.
4. Удовлетворительно – 12-19 ошибок.
5. Неудовлетворительно - более 19 ошибок.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»
Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №3
по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»

Тема Причастие

Вариант 1

1. Divide the following sentences into groups: indefinite participle, perfect participle and participle II.

1. The garden was full of children, laughing and shouting. 2. Could you pick up the broken glass? 3. The woman sitting by the window stood up and left. 4. I walked between the shelves loaded with books. 5. Be careful when crossing the road. 6. Having driven 200 kilometers he decided to have a rest.

2. Open the brackets using the required form of the participle

1. (to translate) by a good specialist, the story preserved all the sparkling humour of the original. 2. (to approve) by the critics, the young author's story was accepted by a thick magazine. 3. (to wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing-room. 4. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady. 5. They reached the oasis at last, (to walk) across the endless desert the whole day. 6. (to lie) down on the soft couch, the exhausted child fell asleep at once. 7. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse.

3. Translate into English using the required form of the participle.

1. Артистка, рассказывающая детям сказки по радио, знаменита на всю страну. 2. Сказка, рассказанная няней, произвела на ребенка большое впечатление. 3. Рассказав ребенку сказку, она пожелала ему спокойной ночи. 4. Моя бабушка, рассказавшая мне эту сказку, живет в маленьком домике на берегу озера. 5. Ребенок всегда с интересом слушает сказки, рассказываемые няней. 6. Рассказывая детям сказки, она говорит разными голосами, имитируя героев сказок. 7. Она любит смотреть на играющих детей. 8. Сделав уроки, дети пошли гулять. 9. Лежа на диване, он читал книгу. 10. Принеся свои игрушки в комнату, ребенок начал играть.

4. Define the function of the participle in the sentences

1. The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came. 2. The broken arm was examined by the doctor. 3. While being examined, the boy could not help crying. 4. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away. 5. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter. 6. The dress bought at the department store was very beautiful. 7. While using a needle you should be careful not to prick your finger. 8. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right. 9. People watching a performance are called an audience. 10. Being very ill, she could not go to school.

Вариант 2

1. Divide the following sentences into groups: indefinite participle, perfect participle and participle II.

1. If invited, we will come. 2. I felt much better having said the truth. 3. He looked at me smiling. 4. She had her hair cut. 5. Built by the best architect in town, the building was a masterpiece. 6. Not having seen each other for ages, they had much to talk about.

2. Open the brackets using the required form of the participle

1. (to phone) the agency, he left (to say) he would be back in two hours. 2. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 3. (to write) his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics. 4. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 5. (to be) so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family. 6. She

looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (to give) such a wonderful present. 7. (not to wish) to discuss that difficult and painful problem, he changed the conversation.

3. Translate into English using the required form of the participle

1. Играя в саду, дети не заметили, что стало темно. 2. Подойдя к двери, он открыл ее. 3. Том подошел к смеющейся девочке. 4. Он положил на стол смятое письмо. 5. Плачущая девочка была голодна. 6. Бабушка смотрела на детей, играющих во дворе. 7. Прочитав много книг Диккенса, он хорошо знал этого писателя. 8. Мальчик, бегущий мимо дома, вдруг остановился. 9. Будучи очень занят, он не сразу услышал меня. 10. Услышав шаги, он поднял голову.

4. Define the function of the participle in the sentences.

1. The first rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill. 2. The tree struck by lightning was all black and leafless. 3. Being busy, he postponed his trip. 4. The door bolted on the inside could not be opened. 5. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travellers soon lost their way. 6. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one. 7. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help. 8. Flushed and excited, the boy came running to his mother. 9. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands.

Критерии оценки:

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

- 6. Отлично – 0-3 ошибки
- 7. Хорошо – 4-9 ошибок.
- 8. Удовлетворительно – 10-16 ошибок.
- 9. Неудовлетворительно - более 16 ошибок.

6 семестр

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1 2	№ 4 Наклонение. Простое предложение	ОПК -1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа №1 Контрольная работа № 2
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
Зачет		ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Комплект вопросов к экзамену

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»

Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №1

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»

Тема Наклонение

I вариант

1. Change the sentences into the sentences of unreal condition.

1. You went to bed very late last night and you are feeling tired now. 2. We can't go boating as it is raining hard. 3. Bill didn't check his composition carefully and there are a lot of mistakes in it. 4. Nick fell of his bicycle yesterday because he was driving too fast. 5. She'll never master Greek she isn't good at languages. 6. He has a sore throat as he ate two ice creams yesterday. 7. We enjoyed our visit to the country because the weather was fine. 8. I feel bored as the lecture isn't interesting. 9. I haven't invited him as I couldn't get in touch with him. 10. He is not bright, he cannot remember simple things. 11. She is not you; she behaves in her own way. 12. I don't have a typewriter, so I cannot type the paper. 13. Under different circumstances your proposal would be most welcome. 14. That would have been useful a month ago. 15. Another person would have acted differently.

2. Open the brackets using the required tense form

1. If I (not to be) what I am, things (to be) so simple. 2. If you (to be allowed) to stay in Canada, what you (to do)? 3. I can only tell you that, if anyone (to suggest) to me yesterday that O'Murphy was a traitor, I (to laugh) in his face. 4. We are foolish and sentimental and melodramatic at twenty-five, but if we (not to be) perhaps we (to be) less wise at fifty. 5. "If it (to be) an accident, said Sir Henry gently, "I do not think Mrs Bautry (to tell) you this story." 6. I'm no doctor. If I (to be), do you think I (to waste) five dollars on you? 7. If I (to be) you I (to do) my hair rather differently. 8. (not to mind) if he (to say) my pictures were bad but he said nothing.

3. Open the brackets using the required tense form after *I wish*

1. Oh, I wish I (not to send) him that letter. I'd give anything to take it back. 2. I wish I (to be) as sure as you. 3. But he wished that there (to be) some way in which he could help the young lawyer. 4. "I wish I (not to cry) so much," said Alice trying to find her way out. 5. And here I wish I (can) tell you half of the things Alice used to say. 6. I rather wished Poirot (to be) there. 7. I wish I (to know) it was your friend. 8. He wished he (to come) by air.

4. Translate into English

1. Жаль, что вы не смогли посмотреть этот матч. 2. Досадно, что преподаватель обращает мало внимания на ваше произношение. 3. Хотелось бы мне, чтобы вы были осторожнее в следующий раз. 4. Как жаль, что я не могу как следует описать вам сцену, которая затем последовала. 5. Как жаль, что доктор ушел. Я не спросила его, когда принимать лекарство. 6. Обидно, что мы не знаем его адреса. Мы могли бы сходить к нему сегодня же. 7. Жаль, что в детстве меня не учили никакому иностранному языку. 8. Она жалела, что ей не было слышно, о чем говорили внизу. 9. Я бы хотела, чтобы ты содержал все свои вещи в порядке. 10. Напрасно он не посвятил свою жизнь математике. Это его любимый предмет с детства.

2 вариант

1. Complete the following sentences using the required mood.

1. If you had been at home 2. If I were not so busy 3. She wouldn't have done it if 4. What would you answer if ... ? 5. You wouldn't have fallen ill if 6. If he had sent a telegram 7. The watch wouldn't have stopped if 8. If it were not raining 9. You would get excellent marks if 10. If I had known everything 11. If it were not so cold 12. I'd have got there long ago if 13. He would study much better if 14. She wouldn't say so if 15. If we knew him better 16. The child wouldn't be crying if 17. If you had managed to escape

2. Open the brackets using the required tense form.

1. After all, if he (to have) any talent I (to be) the first to encourage him. 2. I (not to go) if you (not to say) you'd come with me. 3. How it (to be) if I (to drop) around this evening? 4. If only I (to feel) that somebody wanted me that I was of use to somebody, I (to become) a different person. 5. Your manners are all right. I (not to bring) you here if they (not to be). Don't be uneasy. 6. If you (to let) me have my way before there (to be) no cause for our trouble tonight. 7. If I (to be) twenty-seven again I suppose I (to be) as big a fool as I was then. 8. Paul believed that his mother never (to say) the things he did if she (to know) that Paul could hear her.

3. Open the brackets using the required tense form after *I wish*

1. I wish I (to know) what to do now. 2. I wish that poor Strickland (to be) still alive. 3. I wish (to know) it was your birthday. Lady Windermere, I would have covered the whole street in front of your house with flowers. 4. I wish they (to be) back. 5. I wished I (to have) enough confidence so that I could transfer some to her. But I didn't. 6. I wish I never (to hear) of it. 7. I wish to Christ we (to have) bicycles. 8. I wish I (to know) where we are going. 9. I wish that I (to be) with the British. It would have been much simpler.

4. Translate into English

1. Как жаль, что вы были так неосторожны. Этого бы не случилось, если бы вы послушали совета наших друзей. 2. Как жаль, что это произошло в ваше отсутствие. 3. Жаль, что вы не интересуетесь искусством. 4. Я теперь жалею, что не захватила с собой таблетки от головной боли. 5. Ты пожалеешь, что не пошел со мной. 6. Жаль, что вы не сохранили письмо. 7. Хоть бы ей кто-нибудь сказал, что это невежливо. 8. Ей очень хотелось, чтобы

кто-нибудь заметил ее и спросил, что она тут делает. 9. Хорошо, если бы вы всегда приходили вовремя.

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

2. Отлично – 0-4 ошибки
3. Хорошо – 5-14 ошибок.
4. Удовлетворительно – 15-21 ошибок.
5. Неудовлетворительно - более 21 ошибок.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»

Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №2

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»

Тема Простое предложение

I вариант

I. Define the kinds of sentences according to the purpose of the utterance.

Laura was terribly nervous. Tossing the velvet ribbon over her shoulder, she said to a woman standing by, "Is this Mrs. Scott's house?" and the woman, smiling queerly, said, "It is, my lass." Oh, to be away from this! She actually said, "Help me God!" as she walked up the tiny path and knocked. To be away from these staring eyes, or to be covered up in anything, one of those women's shawls even! I'll just leave the basket and go, she decided. I shan't even wait for it to be emptied.

Then the door opened. A little woman in black showed in the gloom. Laura said, "Are you Mrs. Scott?" But to her horror the woman answered, "Walk in, please, miss," and she was shut in the passage. "No," said Laura, "I don't want to come in. I only want to leave this basket." The little woman in the gloomy passage seemed not to hear her. "Step this way, please, miss," she said in an oily voice, and Laura followed her. (Mansfield)

II. Define the type of question

1. "Who is he?" I said. "And why does he sit always alone, with his back to us too?" (Mansfield)
2. "Did she have a chill?" he asked, his eyes upon the floor. (Cronin)
3. You have Mr. Eden's address, haven't you, Mr. Ends? (London)
4. Is literature less human than the architecture and sculpture of Egypt? (London)
5. We shall be having some sort of celebration for the bride, shan't we, Mr. Crawley? (Du Maurier)
6. "Can I see the manager?" I said, and added politely, "alone." (Leacock)
7. When had the carriage been back from taking Miss June to the station? (Galsworthy)
8. What is the meaning of that? She is going to live in the house, isn't she? (Galsworthy)
9. He couldn't understand what Irene found wrong with him: it was not as if he drank. Did he run into debt, or gamble or swear? (Galsworthy)
10. Were you talking about the house? I haven't seen it yet, you know. Shall we all go on Sunday? (Galsworthy)
11. Don't you realize it's quite against the rules to have him. (Cronin)
12. How will you carry the bill into effect? Can you commit a whole country to their own prisons? (Byron)

III. Point out two-member sentences (say whether they are complete or elliptical) and one-member sentences.

1. He stared amazed at the calmness of her answer. (Galsworthy)
2. We must go to meet the bus. Wouldn't do to miss it. (Cronin)
3. Obedient little trees, fulfilling their duty. (Kahler)
- 4.

Lucretius knew very little about what was going on in the world. Lived like a mole in a burrow. Lived on his own fat like a bear in winter. (Douglas) 5. He wants to write a play for me. One act. One man. Decides to commit suicide. (Mansfield) 6. A beautiful day, quite warm. (Galsworthy) 7. "What do you want?" "Bandages, stuff for wounded." (Heym) 8. "How did he look?" "Grey but otherwise much the same." "And the daughter?" "Pretty." (Galsworthy) 9. And then the silence and the beauty of this camp at night. The stars. The mystic shadow water. The wonder and glory of all this. (Dreiser) 10. "I'll see nobody for half an hour, Macey," said the boss. "Understand? Nobody at all." (Mansfield) 11. "Mother, a man's been killed." "Not in the garden?" interrupted her mother. (Mansfield) 12. Garden at the Manor House. A flight of grey stone steps leads up to the house. The garden, an old-fashioned one, full of roses. Time of year, July. Basket chairs, and a table covered with books, are set under a large yew tree. (Wilde)

II вариант

I. Point out two-member sentences (say whether they are complete or elliptical) and one-member sentences.

1. He stared amazed at the calmness of her answer. (Galsworthy) 2. We must go to meet the bus. Wouldn't do to miss it. (Cronin) 3. Obedient little trees, fulfilling their duty. (Kahler) 4. Lucretius knew very little about what was going on in the world. Lived like a mole in a burrow. Lived on his own fat like a bear in winter. (Douglas) 5. He wants to write a play for me. One act. One man. Decides to commit suicide. (Mansfield) 6. A beautiful day, quite warm. (Galsworthy) 7. "What do you want?" "Bandages, stuff for wounded." (Heym) 8. "How did he look?" "Grey but otherwise much the same." "And the daughter?" "Pretty." (Galsworthy) 9. And then the silence and the beauty of this camp at night. The stars. The mystic shadow water. The wonder and glory of all this. (Dreiser) 10. "I'll see nobody for half an hour, Macey," said the boss. "Understand? Nobody at all." (Mansfield) 11. "Mother, a man's been killed." "Not in the garden?" interrupted her mother. (Mansfield) 12. Garden at the Manor House. A flight of grey stone steps leads up to the house. The garden, an old-fashioned one, full of roses. Time of year, July. Basket chairs, and a table covered with books, are set under a large yew tree. (Wilde)

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III. Define the type of question

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house? I haven't seen it yet, you know. Shall we all go on Sunday? (Galsworthy) 11. Don't you realize it's quite against the rules to have him. (Cronin) 12. How will you carry the bill into effect? Can you commit a whole country to their own prisons? (Byron)

Критерии оценки:

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

6. Отлично – 0-4 ошибки
7. Хорошо – 5-13 ошибок.
8. Удовлетворительно – 14-21 ошибок.
9. Неудовлетворительно - более 22 ошибок.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ «ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»

Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии

Вопросы к зачету 6 семестр

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка

1. The preposition. Prepositions of place and direction.
2. The preposition. Prepositions with forms of transport.
3. The preposition. Prepositions of time.
4. Prepositions expressing abstract relations.
5. Composite prepositions.
6. Use of prepositions in set expressions.
7. Modal verbs. "Can".
8. Modal verbs. "May".
9. Modal verbs. "Must".
10. Modal verbs. "Should", "ought to".
11. Modal verbs. "Need".
12. The gerund. Forms. Tense / voice distinctions.
13. The use of the gerund.
14. The gerund and the infinitive compared.
15. The infinitive. Forms. Tense / voice distinctions. The bare infinitive.
16. The functions of the infinitive in the sentence.
17. The infinitive constructions. The Complex Object.
18. The infinitive constructions. The Complex Subject.
19. The infinitive constructions. The For-to-Infinitive Construction.
20. The participle. Forms. Tense / voice distinctions.
21. The subjunctive mood. Conditional sentences.
22. The subjunctive mood. Making a wish.
23. The Simple Sentence. Structural types of the simple sentence.
24. Communicative types of the simple sentence. Declarative, interrogative sentences, imperative sentences. Non-sentence utterances.
25. The Principal Parts of the Sentence. The Subject.
26. The Principal Parts of the Sentence. The Predicate. Structural classification of the predicate. The Simple Predicate.
27. The Compound Verbal Predicate.
28. The Compound Nominal Predicate.
29. Agreement of the predicate with the subject.
30. The Secondary Parts of the Sentence. The Object.

Критерии оценки знаний обучающегося на зачете по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранно (английского) языка»

1. Оценка «зачтено» ставится, если обучающийся демонстрирует уверенное, достаточное либо необходимое знание дисциплины.

Уверенное знание дисциплины означает, что:

- обучающийся самостоятельно и исчерпывающе отвечает на все вопросы, в том числе на дополнительные;
- в случае сомнения – отвечает самостоятельно на все дополнительные вопросы по другим темам дисциплины.

Уверенное знание предмета означает, что обучающийся может самостоятельно формулировать определение понятий, называя при этом все существенные признаки; знает и понимает содержание основных понятий, может применять их практически: приводить примеры.

2. Оценка «зачтено» ставится также, если обучающийся демонстрирует достаточное (целостное) знание дисциплины, т.е.:

- отвечает самостоятельно на все вопросы, при необходимости - с помощью «наводящих» вопросов преподавателя; отвечает на дополнительные вопросы по темам;
- в случае сомнения – отвечает самостоятельно на дополнительные вопросы по другим темам дисциплины.

3. Оценка «зачтено» может быть поставлена также в случае, если обучающийся демонстрирует необходимое знание дисциплины, т.е. освоение ее базовых разделов:

- самостоятельно отвечает на 50% вопроса либо отвечает самостоятельно на дополнительные вопросы по другим базовым темам дисциплины;
- в случае сомнения – ориентируется в вопросах по другим разделам дисциплины.

4. Оценка «незачет» ставится, если обучающийся не ответил на вопрос (ни самостоятельно, ни с помощью «наводящих» вопросов преподавателя); не знает основных понятий дисциплины.

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	№5 Второстепенные члены предложения	ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа №1
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
Зачет		ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Комплект вопросов к зачету

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»

Филологический факультет

Кафедра английской филологии

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №1

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»

Тема Второстепенные члены предложения

I вариант

1. Point out the kind of object and say by what it is expressed. Translate into Russian.
1. What have you got there? (Cronin) 2. She pretended not to heart (Mansfield) 3. Marcellus found the luggage packed and strapped for the journey. (Douglas) 4. I know all about it, my son. (Douglas) 5. I have to show Dr. French his. room. (Shaw) 6. I never heard you express that opinion before, sir. (Douglas) 7. Halting, he waited for the Roman to speak first. (Douglas) 8. He was with you at the banquet. (Douglas) 9. They don't want anything from us — not even our respect. (Douglas) 10. I beg your pardon for calling you by your name. (Shaw) 11. I found myself pitying the Baron. (Mansfield) 12. I've got it framed up with Gilly to drive him anywhere. (Kahler) 13. He smiled upon the young men a smile at once personal and presidential. (Kahler) 14. Gallio didn't know how to talk with Marcellus about it. (Douglas) 15. Laura helped her mother with the good-byes. (Mansfield)

2. Point out the Complex Object and say, by what it is expressed. Translate into Russian.
1. He could see the man and Great Beaver talking together. (London) 2. She had lied about the scullery door being open on the night of the disappearance of the bank-notes. (Bennett) 3. Each woman thought herself triumphant and the other altogether vanquished. (Buck) 4. Thus, these two waited with impatience for the three years to be over. (Buck) 5. Sammy watched Mr. Cheviot slowly take the receiver from the girl. (Priestley) 6. He hated her to work in the boarding house. (Prichard) 7. The Consul felt his legs, give way. (Cronin) 8. Mother objected to Aimee being taken away from her game with the boys. (Prichard) 9. They had never heard him speak with such urgency, his eyes glowing like amber coals in the fading light. (Stone)

3. Point out the attribute and say by what it is expressed.
1. The first day's journey from Gaza to Ascalon was intolerably tedious. (Douglas) 2. What do you say to a stroll through the garden, Mr. Cockane? (Shaw) 3. It was such a cruel thing to have happened to that gentle, helpless creature. (Prichard) 4. He was always the first to enter the

dining-room and the last to leave. (Mansfield) 5. Sally hated the idea of borrowing and living on credit. (Prichard) 6. The two men faced each other silently. (Douglas) 7. It was an easy go-as-you-please existence. (Prichard) 8. I am not in the habit of reading other people's letters. (Shaw) 9. He thrust his hands deep into his overcoat pockets. (Galsworthy) 10. It was not a matter to be discussed even with a guide, philosopher and friend so near and trusted as the Professor. (Kahler)

4. Point out the apposition and say whether it is close or loose.

1. Maria, the mother, had not taken off her shawl. (Cronin) 2. One of our number, a round-faced, curly-haired little man of about forty, glared at him aggressively. (Braddon) 3. There are plenty of dogs in the town of Oxford. (Jerome K. Jerome) 4. You look all right, Uncle Soames. (Galsworthy) 5. James, a slow and thorough eater, stopped the process of mastication. (Galsworthy) 6. He felt lost, alone there in the room with that pale spirit of a woman. (London) 7. But the doctor — a family physician well past middle age — was not impressed. (Carter) 8. They, the professors, were right in their literary judgement... (London) 9. In consequence neither Oscar nor his sister Martha had had any too much education or decent social experience of any kind. (Dreiser) 10. But now he had seen that world, possible and real, with a flower of a woman... (London)

5. Point out the kind of adverbial modifier, and state by what it is expressed. Translate into Russian.

1. Gallio slowly nodded his head. (Douglas) 2. He's coming Saturday at one o'clock. (Cronin) 3. Lucia stopped them in their tracks with a stern command. (Douglas) 4. Sally was sitting on the front seat of the buggy, dumb and unhappy at being ignored. (Prichard) 5. I feel my own deficiencies too keenly to presume so far. (Shaw) 6. A few miners hung on, hoping the mines would reopen. (Prichard) 7. The first bar of gold raised hopes sky high. (Prichard) 8. She had to talk because of her desire to laugh. (Mansfield) 9. Gallic pushed back his huge chair and rose to his full height as if preparing to deliver an address. (Douglas) 10. He takes a glass and holds it to Essie to be filled. (Shaw). 11. Morris was walking too quickly for Sally to keep up with him. (Prichard) 12. The poor woman was annoyed with Morris for dumping his wife on her. (Prichard) 13. It was quite a long narrative. (Douglas) 14. Of course, Laura and Jose were far too grown-up to really care about such things. (Mansfield) 15. Now and then, Gavin would stop to point out silently some rarity. (Cronin) 16. And for all her quiet manner, and her quiet smile, she was full of trouble. (Dickens) 17. The young schoolteacher's spirits rose to a decided height. (Dreiser) 18. Evil report, with time and chance to help it, travels patiently, and travels far. (Collins)

II вариант

1. Point out the kind of object and say by what it is expressed. Translate into Russian

1. Why did you not want him to come back and see me to-day? (Mansfield) 2. Mr. Jinks, not exactly knowing what to do, smiled a dependant's smile. (Dickens) 3. He found it impossible to utter the next word. (Kahler) 4. Marcellus issued crisp orders and insisted upon absolute obedience. (Douglas) 5. He's going to live his own life and stop letting his mother boss him around like a baby. (Kahler) 6. I will suffer no priest to interfere in my business. (Shaw) 7. Papa will never consent to my being absolutely dependent on you. (Shaw) 8. Do you know anything more about this dreadful place? (Douglas) 9. She hated Frisco and hated herself for having yielded to his kisses. (Prichard) 10. They had been very hard to please. Harry would demand the impossible. (Mansfield) 11. His part in the conversation consisted chiefly of yesses and noes. (Kahler) 12. Michelangelo could not remember having seen a painting or sculpture of the simplest nature in a Buanarrotti house. (Stone)

2. Translate into English.

1. Он посвящал музыке все свободное время. 2. Объясните мне, пожалуйста, значение новых слов. 3. Мы приписываем теплоте течения мягкий климат этого острова. 4. Он

открыл нам секрет своего изобретения. 5. Байрон посвятил одну из своих поэм Гете. 6. Вы видели, чтобы кто-нибудь вышел из комнаты? 7. Она объявила нам о своем желании уехать работать на целину. 8. Не приписывайте мне того, чего я никогда не делал. 9. Он посвящает общественной работе все свое свободное время. 10. Мне вчера не починили часы. 11. Я никогда не слышал, чтобы об этом студенте плохо отзывались. 12. Я хочу перешить свое пальто. 13. Войдя в картинную галерею, я увидела мою приятельницу, стоявшую у окна. 14. Она хотела, чтобы ей сшили пальто к Новому году. 15. Спойте нам. 16. Спойте нам еще одну арию из «Евгения Онегина».

3. Point out the attribute and say by what it is expressed

1. Ethel, the youngest, married a good-for-nothing little waiter. (Mansfield) 2 He pointed to a house on a near-by shady knoll. (Douglas) 3. It was just one little sheet of glass between her and the great wet world outside. (Mansfield) 4. She had a pair of immense bare arms to match, and a quantity of mottled hair 'arranged in a sort of bow. (Mansfield) 5. Dicky heard right enough. A clear, ringing little laugh was his only reply. (Mansfield) 6. To think that a man of his abilities would stoop to such a horrible trick as that. (Dreiser) 7. There was a blackbird perched on the cherry-tree, sleek and glistening. (Braine) 8. A middle-aged man carrying a sheaf of cards walked into the room. (Braine) 9. Daniel Quilp began to comprehend the possibility of there being somebody at the door. (Dickens) 10. Still, Pett's happiness or unhappiness is quite a life and death question with us. (Dickens)

4. Point out the apposition and say whether it is close or loose.

1. Maria, the mother, had not taken off her shawl. (Croniri) 2. One of our number, a round-faced, curly-haired little man of about forty, glared at him aggressively. (Braddon) 3. There are plenty of dogs in the town of Oxford. (Jerome K. Jerome) 4. You look all right, Uncle Soames. (Galsworthy) 5. James, a slow and thorough eater, stopped the process of mastication. (Galsworthy) 6. He felt lost, alone there in the room with that pale spirit of a woman. (London) 7. But the doctor — a family physician well past middle age — was not impressed. (Carter) 8. They, the professors, were right in their literary judgement... (London) 9. In consequence neither Oscar nor his sister Martha had had any too much education or decent social experience of any kind. (Dreiser) 10. But now he had seen that world, possible and real, with a flower of a woman... (London)

5. Point out the kind of adverbial modifier, and state by what it is expressed. Translate into Russian.

1. At the top of the stairs she paused to wave to him. (Douglas) 2. Marcellus accepted this information without betraying his amazement. (Douglas) 3. Having knocked on his door, she firmly entered Grandpa's room. (Cronin) 4. After waiting for a few minutes, he marched up the steps, closely followed by Demetrius. (Douglas) 5. Why do you always look at things with such dreadfully practical eyes? (London) 6. David appeared in the open door, one hand clutching a sheaf of bills, under his other arm an account book. (Stone) 7. That night I could scarcely sleep for thinking of it. (Cronin) 8. She did feel silly holding Moon's hand like that. (Mansfield) 9. Then Gallio cleared his throat, and faced his son with troubled eyes. (Douglas) 10. We have some exceptionally fine roses this year. (Douglas) 11. Jonathan shook his head slowly, without looking up, his tongue bulging his cheek. (Douglas) 12. But it was of no use. Marcellus' melancholy was too heavy to be lifted. (Douglas) 13. She [Sally] never would have been able to make a success of the dining-room but for the kindness and assistance of the men. (Prichard) 14. On being informed of the old man's flight, his fury was unbounded. (Dickens) 15. To be a complete artist it is not enough to be a painter, sculptor or architect. (Stone) 16. Sally was furious with herself for having fainted. (Prichard) 17. With all her faults, she was candor herself. (Hardy) 18. The receiving overseer, Roger Kendall, though thin and clerical, was a rather capable man. (Dreiser)

Критерии оценки:

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

4. Отлично – 0-6 ошибки
5. Хорошо – 7-19 ошибок.
6. Удовлетворительно – 20-32 ошибок.
7. Неудовлетворительно - более 33 ошибок.

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»**

Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии

Вопросы к зачету 7 семестр

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка

1. The Secondary Parts of the Sentence. The attribute. Definition. Ways of expressing the attribute.
2. The apposition. Definition The close apposition. The detached apposition.
3. The Adverbial Modifier. The adverbial modifier. Definition.
4. Ways of expressing the adverbial modifier.
5. The adverbial modifier of place and time.
6. The adverbial modifier of manner, cause and purpose.
7. The adverbial modifier of condition and concession.
8. The adverbial modifier of result and comparison.
9. The independent elements of a sentence.
10. Parenthesis and homogeneous parts.
11. Word order. General remarks. Inverted order of words.
12. Position of the object.
13. Position of the attribute.
14. Position of the adverbial modifier.

Критерии оценки знаний студента на зачете по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранно (английского) языка»

1. Оценка «зачтено» ставится, если обучающийся демонстрирует уверенное, достаточное либо необходимое знание дисциплины.

Уверенное знание дисциплины означает, что:

- обучающийся самостоятельно и исчерпывающе отвечает на все вопросы, в том числе на дополнительные;
- в случае сомнения – отвечает самостоятельно на все дополнительные вопросы по другим темам дисциплины.

Уверенное знание предмета означает, что обучающийся может самостоятельно формулировать определение понятий, называя при этом все существенные признаки; знает и понимает содержание основных понятий, может применять их практически: приводить примеры.

2. Оценка «зачтено» ставится также, если обучающийся демонстрирует достаточное (целостное) знание дисциплины, т.е.:

- отвечает самостоятельно на все вопросы, при необходимости - с помощью «наводящих» вопросов преподавателя; отвечает на дополнительные вопросы по темам;
- в случае сомнения – отвечает самостоятельно на дополнительные вопросы по другим темам дисциплины.

3. Оценка «зачтено» может быть поставлена также в случае, если обучающийся демонстрирует необходимое знание дисциплины, т.е. освоение ее базовых разделов:
- самостоятельно отвечает на 50% вопроса либо отвечает самостоятельно на дополнительные вопросы по другим базовым темам дисциплины;
 - в случае сомнения – ориентируется в вопросах по другим разделам дисциплины.
4. Оценка «незачет» ставится, если обучающийся не ответил на вопрос (ни самостоятельно, ни с помощью «наводящих» вопросов преподавателя); не знает основных понятий дисциплины.

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	№ 6 Сложное предложение.	ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа №1
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
_____		_____	_____
Итоговая аттестация		ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4	экзамен

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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Филологический факультет
Кафедра английской филологии

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы №1
по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»

Тема Сложное предложение

1 вариант

1. Point out the coordinate clauses (mark the elliptical ones) and comment on the way they are joined.

1. It was high summer, and the hay harvest was almost over. (Lawrence) 2. All the rooms were brightly lighted, but there seemed to be complete silence in the house. (Murdoch) 3. One small group was playing cards, another sat about a table and drank, or, tiring of that, adjourned to a large room to dance to the music of the victrola or player-piano, (Dreiser) 4. His eyes were bloodshot and heavy, his face a deadly white, and his body bent as if with age. (Dickens) 5. He only smiled, however, and there was comfort in his hearty rejoinder, for there seemed to be a whole sensible world behind it. (Priestley) 6. You'll either sail this boat correctly or you'll never go out with me again. (Dreiser) 7. Time passed, and she came to no conclusion, nor did any opportunities come her way for making a closer study of Mischa. (Murdoch)

2. Define the kinds of subordinate clauses (subject, object and predicative clauses). Translate into Russian.

1. Miss Casement stopped what she was doing and stared at Rainsborough. (Murdoch) 2. What you saw tonight was an ending. (Murdoch) 3. About what was to come she reflected not at all. (Murdoch) 4. It's odd how it hurts at these times not to be part of your proper family. (Murdoch) 5. The trouble with you, Martin, is that you are always looking for a master. (Murdoch) 6. Suddenly realizing what had happened, she sprang to her feet. (Caldwell) 7. "It looks as though spring will never come," she remarked. (Caldwell) 8. I want you to sit here beside me and listen to what I have to say. (Caldwell) 9. Who and what he was, Martin never learned? (London) 10. That I am hungry and you are aware of it are only ordinary phenomena, and there's no disgrace. (London) 11. What he would do next, he did not know. (London) 12. It was only then that I

realized that she was travelling too. (Murdoch) 13. What I want is to be paid for what I do. (London) 14. I cannot help thinking there is something wrong about that closet. (Dickens) -15. And what is puzzling me is why they want me now. (London) 16. That was what I came to find out. (London) 17. What I want to know is When you're going to get married. (London)

3. Define the kinds of attributive clauses. Translate into Russian.

1. "Everybody who makes the kind of blunder I did should apologize," he remarked with a pronounced nodding of his head. (Caldwell) 2. Rachel had become aware of the fact that she was talking loudly. (Swinerton) 3. He took after his blond father, who had been a painter. Rosa took after her dark-haired mother, who had been a Fabian. (Murdoch) 4. What we are interested in, as author and reader, is the fact that publishing in England is now an integral part of big business. (Fox) 5. The first thing Martin did next morning was to go counter both to Brissenden's advice and command. (London) 6. The invalid, whose strength was now sufficiently restored, threw off his coat, and rushed towards the sea, with the intention of plunging in, and dragging the drowning man ashore. (Dickens) 7. He was suddenly reminded of the crumpled money he had snatched from the table and burned in the sink. (Caldwell) 8. Georgie, who is now twenty-six, had been an undergraduate at Cambridge, where she had taken a degree in economics. (Murdoch) 9. He would speak for hours about them to Harry Esmond; and, indeed, he could have chosen few subjects more likely to interest the unhappy young man, whose heart was now as always devoted to these ladies; and who was thankful to all who loved them, or praised them, or wished them well. (Thackeray) 10. I hardly know why I came to the conclusion that you don't consider it an altogether fortunate attachment. (Pinero) 11. He walked to the window and stood there looking at the winter night that had finally come upon them. (Caldwell)

4. Define the nature of adverbial clauses. Translate into Russian.

1. He too had moved and was now standing where she had been a moment before. (Priestley) 2. Once they reached the open country the car leapt forward like a mad thing. (Murdoch) 3. Alban's eyes glittered as he looked at the buses and policemen trying to direct the confusion. (Maugham) 4. He watched until the final wisp of smoke had disappeared. (Caldwell) 5. Even after Glenn had nodded urgently to her, she continued to look as if she did not know whether to run away from him or to walk back down the corridor to where he stood. (Caldwell) 6. And he followed her out of the door, whatever his feelings might be. (Lawrence) 7. I came away the first moment I could. (Galsworthy) 8. If anything particular occurs, you can write to me at the post-office, Ipswich. (Dickens) 9. A cat with a mouse between her paws who feigns boredom is ready to jump the second the mouse makes a dash for freedom. (Caldwell) 10. Gladys leaned forward and then turned her head so that she could look Penderel almost squarely in the face. (Priestley) 11. I could work faster if your irons were only hotter. (London) 12. The aftermath of the cub reporter's deed was even wider than Martin had anticipated. (London) 13. But these two people, insufferable though they might be in other circumstances, were not unwelcomed. (Priestley) 14. Brissenden lay sick in his hotel, too feeble to stir out, and though Martin was with him often, he did not worry him with his troubles., (London) 15. Had the great man said but a word of kindness to the small one, no doubt Esmond would have fought for him with pen and sword to the utmost of his might. (Thackeray)

2 вариант

1. Point out the coordinate clauses (mark the elliptical ones) and comment on the way they are joined.

1. She often enjoyed Annette's company, yet the child made her nervous. (Murdoch) 2. She ran through another set of rooms, breathless, her feet scarcely touching the surface of the soft carpets; then a final doorway suddenly and unexpectedly let her out into the street. (Murdoch) 3. It was early afternoon, but very dark outside, and the lamps had already been turned on. (Murdoch) 4. A large number of expensive Christmas cards were arrayed on the piano; while upon the walls dark evergreens, tied into various clever swags of red and silver ribbon, further

proclaimed the season. (Murdoch) 5. Brangwen never smoked cigarettes, yet he took the one offered, fumbling painfully with thick fingers, blushing to the roots of his hair. (Lawrence)

2. Define the kinds of subordinate clauses (subject, object and predicative clauses). Translate into Russian

1. Her fear was lest they should stay for tea. (Ch. Bronte) 2. That they were justified in this she could not but admit. (London) 3. What was certain was that I could not now sleep again. (Murdoch) 4. What vast wound that catastrophe had perhaps made in Georgie's proud and upright spirit I did not know. (Murdoch) 5. After several weeks what he had been waiting for happened. (London) 6. And let me say to you in the profoundest and most faithful seriousness that what you saw tonight will have no sequel. (Murdoch) 7. I understand all that, but what I want to know is whether or not you have lost faith in me? (London) 8. He could recall with startling clarity what previously had been dim and evasive recollections of childhood incidents, early schooling and young manhood. (Caldwell) 9. It's been my experience that as a rule the personality of a human being presents as much of a complexity as the medical history of a chronic invalid. (Caldwell) 10. He [Cowperwood] had taken no part in the war, and he felt sure that he could only rejoice in its conclusion — not as a patriot, but as a financier. (Dreiser) 11. He felt as if the ocean separated him from his past care, and welcomed the new era of life which was dawning for him. (Thackeray) 12. It was noticeable to all that even his usual sullen smile had disappeared. (Caldwell) 13. That I had no business with two women on my hands already, to go falling in love with a third troubled me comparatively little. (Murdoch) 14. I only write down what seems to me to be the truth. (Murdoch) 15. Believe me, believe us, it is what is best for you. (Murdoch) 16. Pleasantly excited by what she was doing, she momentarily expected somebody to stop her and remind her that she had forgotten to buy the evening paper and had failed to take the bus home at the usual time. (Caldwell) 17. I dislike what you call his trade. (Murdoch)

3. Define the kinds of attributive clauses. Translate into Russian

1. What terrified her most was that she found deep in her heart a strong wish that Mischa might indeed want to reopen negotiations. (Murdoch) 12. Directly in front of her window was a wide terrace with a stone parapet which swept round to what she took to be the front of the house, which faced the sea more squarely. (Murdoch) 13. He spent half the week in Cambridge, where he lodged with his sister and lent his ear to neurotic undergraduates, and the other half in London, where he seemed to have a formidable number of well-known patients. (Murdoch) 14. I went upstairs to lie down and fell into the most profound and peaceful sleep that I had experienced for a long time. (Murdoch) 15. "Palmer Anderson," said Georgie, naming Antonia's psychoanalyst, who was also a close friend of Antonia and myself. (Murdoch) 16. She looked to him much the same child as he had met six years ago... (Murdoch) 17. Rosa had the feeling that she was both recognized and expected. (Murdoch) 18. Maybe the reason you don't want to go to a specialist is because you don't want to change—you want to stay as you are. (Caldwell) 19. Greta regarded him with a look on her face that was unrevealing of her thoughts. (Caldwell) 20. Such light as there was from the little lamp fell now on his face, which looked horrible — for it was all covered with blood. (Priestley) 21. Three days after Greta and Glenn Kenworthy's Saturday night party, which was still being talked about among those who had been present, Royd Fillmore presented a formal resignation to the governing board of Medical Square Clinic. (Caldwell)

4. Define the nature of adverbial clauses. Translate into Russian

1. When Rainsborough received this news he was made so miserable by it that he was not sure that he could survive. (Murdoch) 2. However friendly she might seem one day, the next she would have lapsed to her original disregard of him, cold, detached, at her distance. (Lawrence) 3. Howard puffed his cigarette thoughtfully before speaking, as if he was still uncertain about what he should say. (Caldwell) 4. How she would reach the villa, and what she would find there when she arrived, she had not even dared to imagine. (Lawrence) 5. I paused while she took off her

coat... (Murdoch) 6. I don't know what would have concluded the scene, had there not been one person at hand rather more rational than myself, and more benevolent than my entertainer. (Lawrence) 7. And you will find that it is scarcely less of a shock for you because you saw what you expected to see. (Murdoch) 8. When he left the car, he strode along the sidewalk as a wrathful man will stride, and he rang the Morse bell with such viciousness that it roused him to consciousness of his condition, so that he entered in good nature, smiling with amusement at himself. (London) 9. Wherever they were together or separate, he appeared to be travelling in one intellectual direction or along one mental groove, and she another. (Dreiser) 10. As I had no taste for this particular discussion, and also wanted to get off the subject of my dear brother, I said, "What will you be doing on Christmas Day?" (Murdoch) 11. "In that case," said Palmer, "since we are going away for good, I doubt if we shall meet again." (Murdoch) 12. Dazed as he was, he realized that there was just a chance of escape. (Priestley) 13. No matter how brilliant a physician is, a thing like that will ruin his career. (Caldwell) 14. She could hardly hear his voice, so deafening and continuous was the clatter of the waves upon the stones. (Murdoch) 15. At least it was good to be on one's legs again, and though the night was hideous, the situation seemed less precarious than it did when one was sitting in there, playing fantastic tricks with mechanisms. (Priestley) 16. It means to make the plane a part of you, just as if it were strapped behind you the minute it became airborne. (Moyt)

Критерии оценки:

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

8. Отлично – 0-6 ошибки
9. Хорошо – 7-18 ошибок.
10. Удовлетворительно – 19-31 ошибок.
11. Неудовлетворительно - более 30 ошибок.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ «ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»

Филологический факультет

Кафедра английской филологии

Вопросы к экзамену 8 семестр

по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка

1. The Compound Sentence. General notion.
2. The Compound Sentence. Types of Coordination. Copulative coordination.
3. The Compound Sentence. Types of Coordination. Disjunctive coordination.
4. The Compound Sentence. Types of Coordination. Adversative coordination.
5. The Compound Sentence. Types of Coordination. Causative – consecutive coordination.
6. The Complex Sentence. General notion.
7. The Complex Sentence. Subject Clauses.
8. The Complex Sentence. Predicative Clauses.
9. The Complex Sentence. Object Clauses.
10. The Complex Sentence. Attributive Clauses.
11. The Complex Sentence. Adverbial Clauses of Time.
12. The Complex Sentence. Adverbial Clauses of Place.
13. The Complex Sentence. Adverbial Clauses of Cause.
14. The Complex Sentence. Adverbial Clauses of Purpose.
15. The Complex Sentence. Adverbial Clauses of Concession.
16. The Complex Sentence. Adverbial Clauses of Result.
17. The Complex Sentence. Adverbial Clauses of Manner.

18. The Complex Sentence. Adverbial Clauses of Comparison.
19. The Compound-complex Sentence. General notion.
20. The Compound-complex Sentence. Parenthetical Clauses.

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Дисциплина «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного (английского) языка»
Направление 7.45.03.02 «Лингвистика», профиль «ТМПИЯиК»

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

Зав. кафедрой _____ Щукина О.В.
«_____» _____ 20__ г.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №1

1. The Compound Sentence. General notion.
2. The Compound-complex Sentence. Parenthetical Clauses.
3. Analyse the sentences in card #1.

CARD #1

1. What have you got there?
2. It was a nice little place and Mr. and Mrs. Witla were rather proud of it.
3. They say he's clever.

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: **5 – «отлично»**, **4 – «хорошо»**, **3 – «удовлетворительно»**, **0-2 – «неудовлетворительно»**.

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:

1. Отлично – нет искажений, не более 3 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и не более 2 лексико-грамматических ошибок при ответе на вопросы, 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 выполнении задания карточки.

2. Хорошо – 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 при выполнении задания карточки.

3. Удовлетворительно – 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, задание карточки выполнено с достаточно большим количеством ошибок.

4. Неудовлетворительно – 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 ответа, обучающийся не справился с выполнением задания карточки.